

ENEMY IS HARD HIT

GERMANS HALT TO RECOVER FROM HEAVY LOSSES

No Official Announcement From War Office Today Leads to Belief that Invaders Were Rapped Real Hard by the Allies.

By Special Wire to The Courier
PARIS, Aug. 27.—3:30 p.m.—An official statement issued this afternoon says:

"The events of yesterday in the region of the north have neither imperilled nor modified the arrangements made in view of the future development of operations in the region between the Vosges and Nancy.

"Our troops continue to progress."
PARIS, Aug. 27.—11:15 a.m.—No official communication concerning the progress of the war had been issued this morning up to a quarter past 11. This lack of news was generally attributed to the supposed inaction of the Germans, who were thought to have been too hard hit to sustain a general advance.

The French take their check in Belgium quietly and seem to have gained confidence by the reinforcement of the ministry, as announced last night, as well as the strong stand taken by the French forces in Lorraine.

THREE TOWNS ARE TAKEN BY GERMANS

Invading Hosts are Inside French Territory so Despatch Says.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—3:10 a.m.—A despatch received here from Ostend says the Germans have occupied Lille, Roubaix and Valenciennes, all in France.

The towns of Roubaix, Lille and Valenciennes are all close to the Belgian frontier, Lille and Valenciennes being 10 miles from the line and Roubaix five. Roubaix is five miles northeast of Lille and Valenciennes is thirty miles southeast of the same city. Lille is the most important from a military point of view. It has a fortress of the first class, and the circle of its forts is 30 miles. Recent despatches from Paris said that Lille was held by French reservists. Roubaix would appear not to be fortified; it is a manufacturing center.

Valenciennes also is a manufacturing city and is an important military point. It has an arsenal and extensive barracks.

PANIC IN BERLIN.
LONDON, Aug. 27., 8:35 a.m.—A merchant who arrived yesterday from Berlin according to a Copenhagen despatch to The Chronicle says that trains from Königsberg reaching Berlin are crowded with fugitives who state that civilians have been strongly advised to leave.

Sengalese In French Army Some Fighters

They Prefer to Fight With Boots Off.—Captured a Gun.

By Special Wire to The Courier

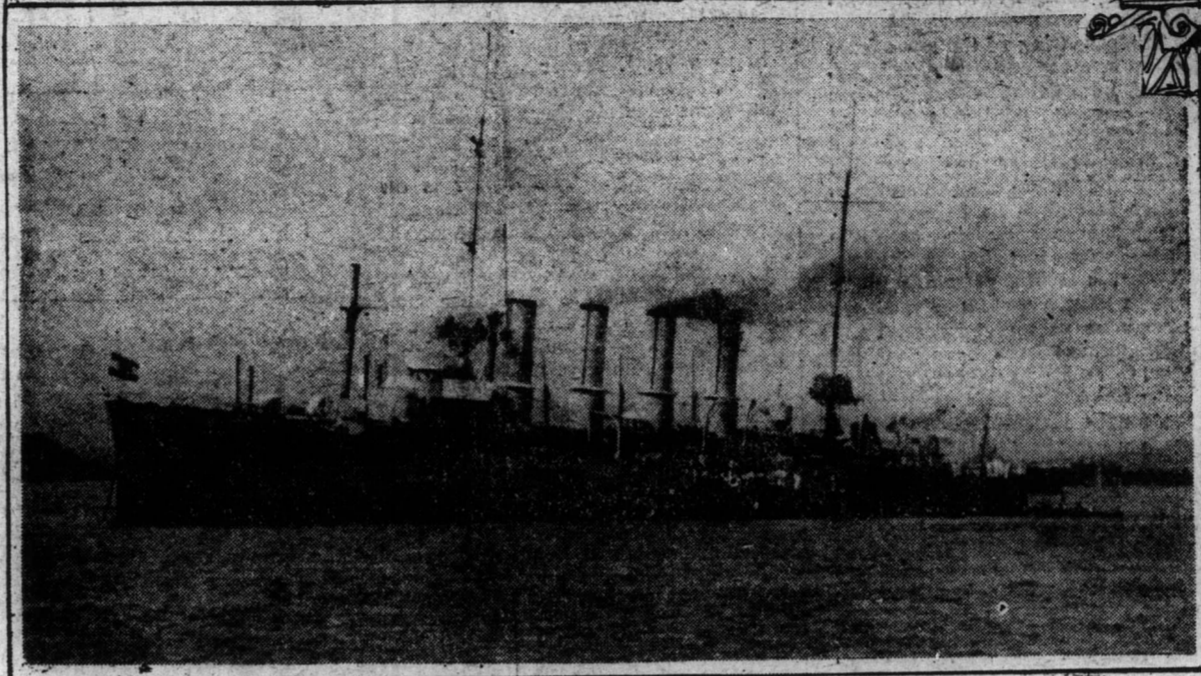
PARIS, Aug. 27.—7 a.m.—The Matin relates that on the arrival of a train bringing wounded Senegalese riflemen, nearly all were found smoking furiously from long porcelain pipes taken from the enemy and seemingly indifferent to their wounds. One gaily told of the daring capture of a machine gun by 18 of his comrades. The gun, it seems, was brought up by a detachment of German dragoons, and the Senegalese bravely charged and captured everything.

Though their arms and bodies are hacked by sabre thrusts, the Senegalese complain of nothing but the obligation to fight with shoes on. Before going into battle at Charleroi they slyly rid themselves of these impediments and came back shod in German footwear to avoid punishment for losing equipment.

AUSTRIANS RETIRE
LONDON, Aug. 27.—3:22 p.m.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Kragujevatz, Serbia, declares that the Austrian army has evacuated the Zanjak of Novipazar.

TWO LINERS SAIL
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Only two trans-Atlantic liners were due to sail from this port to-day. They were the Baltic of the White Star Line, for Liverpool, and the United States, and the Scandinavian-American Line, for Copenhagen. A large number of British reservists, it was said, had booked passage on the Baltic.

GERMAN CRUISER WHOSE MOVEMENTS ARE SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.



THE GERMAN CRUISER KARLSRUHE COALING AT SAN JUAN ON AUGUST 9th

Fear of the German cruiser Karlsruhe has seized steamship men of British, French and Belgian lines, who are conferring daily concerning the whereabouts of the mysterious war ship. Excited stories have been whispered around shipping circles to the effect that this cruiser, which disappeared into the mystery which now veils the ocean, is hovering somewhere off the Atlantic coast of America ready to prey on steamships. Since the beginning of the war the Karlsruhe has figured more prominently in newspaper reports than any other German war ship. Shown above is the latest snapshot of her, taken while she was coaling in the harbor of San Juan, P. R. The Karlsruhe has a speed of twenty-eight knots and is the latest type of cruiser in the German navy.

BRITISH TROOPS IN FIGHT

LONDON, Aug. 27.—4:12 p.m.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons to-day that Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, had reported that he was yesterday engaged against superior German forces. The British troops fought splendidly, and General French considered the prospects in the impending battle satisfactory.

Premier Asquith added: "General French speaks in high terms of the quality and efficiency of the French regular troops and their officers."

BRITISH CRUISER SINKS BIG GERMAN ATLANTIC PALACE

LONDON, Aug. 27.—4:12 p.m.—The Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse has been sunk off the west coast of Africa by the British cruiser High Flyer.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse was one of the palatial steamers of the North German Lloyd Line. At the outbreak of the war she was converted into an armed cruiser, and since has been reported active in searching for British merchantmen. She has a tonnage of 14,134 tons, and was built in 1907. She is 626 feet long, with a beam of 66 feet.

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Latest News From Our Troops Now at Val Cartier

By Special Wire to the Courier
VALCARTIER, Que., Aug. 27.—As an indication of the sympathy shown by Americans for Great Britain in the present European war, over 60,000 citizens of the United States wanted to enlist in the Canadian overseas expeditionary force.

This statement was made this morning by Col. the Hon. Sam. Hughes, Minister of Militia, who came to the camp by special train from Quebec and made a tour of inspection.

The Minister of Militia stated that applications poured in from all parts of the United States from men anxious to serve the British Empire in the present war, but of course no Americans were taken on the strength. Applications were even made in person at the Department of Militia at Ottawa.

Among these were the 66th,

Moosjaw, mustering 293; 95th, Regina, 231; 3rd Field Troops, C. E., Regina, 50; 100th Rifles, Winnipeg, 141; and 11th and 18th C.A.S.C., Winnipeg, 111. The Winnipeg men arrived before dawn, and when the transport went to the station about 5 o'clock they found them playing football in the yards.

Col. Hughes has given the order that visitors will not be allowed to visit the camp except during certain hours on Saturday and Sunday. Since opening the camp has been over-run by civilians, people who have been making inquiries in the infantry lines for friends and relatives. On this account two days a week have been fixed as visiting days. When all the troops are outfitted with service uniforms, no civilian will be allowed to pass the sentries or guards at the various entrances without a permit.

The day was glorious for soldiering, there being a hot sun, tempered by a cool breeze.

The minister was accompanied by his aide, and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of New York.

Mr. Thompson is a son of the chief ordnance officer of the United States army. The party was met at the depot by Colonel Williams, camp commandant, Col. Burstall, commandant of the citadel at Quebec and Lieut.-Col. McBain, Lieut.-Col. Carson, Lieut.-Col. Murphy, Lieut.-Col. J. K. Ross, chaplain, Maj. R. H. Steacy of Ottawa and Rev. Father Jolicoeur of Quebec.

The minister was taken by motor car down the centre of the camp between infantry lines to the ranges.

The battery of motor cars circled the entire camp, where thousands of troops were engaged in

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WAR SUMMARY

The Germans have occupied the French cities of Lille, Valenciennes and Roubaix, according to a despatch from Ostend, Belgium, which passed through the hands of the censor at London. All three cities are situated within a few miles of the Belgian frontier, and Lille is strongly fortified. Valenciennes is a military station of less importance, while Roubaix is known chiefly as a manufacturing centre.

Exact knowledge of the importance of this movement awaits official information. Earlier despatches from Ostend quoted a Belgian officer as authority for the statement that the allies had decided not to defend Lille and that its evacuation by the French troops was announced by the mayor on Tuesday.

A wireless despatch direct from Berlin early to-day brought the official announcement that all the forts at Namur had fallen before the Germans who had also captured Longwy. The army of the Crown Prince, it was added had repulsed a French attack and uppey Alsace was free of the enemy except at points westward of Kolmar.

The war office at Paris had been silent up to nearly noon.

The Belgian operations were asserted to have been completely successful in an official statement that came from Antwerp by way of Paris, a little after midnight. Four Belgian divisions from Namur were said to have stopped the southward movement of the German fourth division after which the Belgians retired on the French line. The forts at Namur were holding out, it was declared. This claim regarding the Namur fortifications was repeated later by an English correspondent at Ostend who quoted a Belgian officer who had arrived from Namur. He said that the Germans had destroyed two forts and were still assaulting the others.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that the Russian advance in Prussia is proceeding with irresistible force. It has before been stated that the objective point of the main Russian army for the present is Posen. The Germans are represented as having retired to Osterode in East Prussia. A merchant arriving in London from Berlin is credited with the statement that the trains are bringing many refugees to the German capital from Königsberg,

which city, he claimed, civilians had advised to leave.

Diplomatic relations between Austria and Japan have been formally severed, apparently a despatch from Tokio stating that the Austrian ambassador, Baron Muller de Szentgyorgy, had been recalled. A blockade of the leased territory of Kiao-Chow has been declared by the Japanese, whose warships shelled a small island off the coast. This island was not defended. This information comes from Tsing-Tau. The same correspondent states that so far as can be observed the Japanese have not yet sent a landing party ashore.

The Ostend correspondent of The London Daily Express, in a despatch published in London this morning, quoted a Belgian officer to the effect that it had been decided last Monday not to defend Lille, and that on Tuesday the Mayor published a proclamation announcing the evacuation of the French troops and the transformation of the town into an undefended place. All the gendarmes were disarmed and steps were taken to deliver the city with all its rich factories up to the Germans, this officer declared. "Tuesday even all the available treasure was removed."

The Japanese minister of justice announces that hostilities in the Far East will end with the capture of Kiao-Chow, when Japanese will become a spectator instead of a participant in the war. He adds, however, that if the Germans should prove a menace to the peace through their standing in the south seas, Japan would consult with Great Britain and might co-operate in driving the enemy of the allies out of the Orient.

Keen interest continues in the attitude that Italy will assume. A Rome correspondent of the London Times says that Germany and Austria are bringing great pressure to bear, offering Italy inducements to join them. Newspaper people as more favorable to a war against Austria. It is to be noted, however, that these reports lack official confirmation.

A despatch from Kragujevatz, Serbia, says that the Austrian army has evacuated the Sanjak of Novipazar.

The Norwegian steamer, Gottfried, struck a mine in the North Sea and was destroyed. Eight of her crew were lost.

NAMUR IS IN DOUBT

Conflicting Despatches as to the Fall of the Fortress.

By Special Wire to the Courier

LONDON, Aug. 27.—12:35 p.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Ostend credits a Belgian officer from Namur with the statement that the forts there are still holding out, with the exception of Marchoulette and Cognelle, which were destroyed by the German bombardment.

The Belgians fought for two days, this officer says, and there

is still a large force of Germans before Namur. The foregoing despatch is in contradiction to the despatch from Berlin, received by wireless telegraph this morning, declaring that all the forts at Namur have fallen and that Longwy had been captured by the Germans.

How Zeppelin Drops Bombs

By Special Wire to the Courier

LONDON, Aug. 27, 12:38 p.m.—The method used by Zeppelin airships in dropping bombs has been described as follows by an English refugee, who has just arrived here from Belgium:

"The dirigible hovers over its objective at a sufficient altitude to keep it out of the enemy's guns. At the same time it lowers a steel cage attached to a steel wire rope 2,000 or 3,000 feet long. This cage is divided into compartments, and it carries one man, whose duty it is to throw down the bombs. The cage is sufficiently strong to make rifle fire against it ineffective, and because of its small size and the fact that it is kept constantly in motion, it is very difficult for heavy guns to hit it."

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