

MILLION MEN ENGAGED IN FIERCE BATTLE; CHEERING NEWS FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH

GERMANS SEND TROOPS BACK IN EFFORT TO CHECK THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE

Czar's Forces Have Captured Koenigsberg—French Forced to Give Way—Allies Again Take Up Offensive—Paris Prepares for a Siege—Airship Drops Bomb into French Capital, but No Damage.

London, Aug. 29. 6.30 p. m.—The correspondent of the Reuters Telegram Company at Athens says: "According to a semi-official statement, news has been received from a trustworthy source in Constantinople that 2000 German officers and men, as well as a quantity of ammunition, passed through Bulgaria Friday on their way to Constantinople."
Paris, Aug. 30, 12.57 p. m.—It is officially announced that the military governor has ordered all residents of the zone within action of the 12th of defending forts, to evacuate and destroy their houses within four days from today, Aug. 30.
London, Aug. 30, 12.50 a. m.—The British official bureau repeats its statement that England has not laid any mines in the North Sea and adds: "England, therefore, cannot be charged with any injury up to the present caused by mine laying."
Cardiff, Wales, Aug. 30, via London, 11.50 p. m.—It is reported here that the Hon. Archer Windsor-Clive, a second son of the Earl of Plymouth, who is a lieutenant in the Colchester Hussars, was seriously wounded in the fighting at Mons. Lieut. Windsor-Clive is 24 years old.
The Earl of Plymouth is present at the siege of Fagnan's Castle, here in Belgium, Switzerland, Aug. 30, via Paris, 4.32 a. m.—Two German aeroplanes made an unsuccessful attempt early today to destroy, with bombs, the dirigible balloon Hangar at Belport, France, which is thirty-five miles northwest of here.
Paris, Aug. 30 (Via London), 6.40 p. m.—According to reports, the Germans have penetrated a short distance from the River Somme. The British, in conjunction with the French, have resumed a vigorous offensive. Further west the French troops have checked the enemy's advance guard. At the other extremity of the line on the Meuse, the French are offering a strenuous and successful resistance, which extends along nearly the whole front.
"Our offensive succeeded on our right, but was checked on our left," the Liberte says. "The Germans gained ground, as announced by the press early today, we hold firm even under attack—a sure sign of the confidence of our army."
General Lacroix, former commander-in-chief of the French army, considers that the Germans are taking great risk in lengthening their lines of communication. "One step gained by them in France is a step lost by them

KITCHENER GIVES STORY OF FOUR DAYS' FIGHT AT MONS

Britain's Forces Displayed Remarkable Skill and Courage in Face of Great Odds and German Losses Greatly Outnumbered Theirs—England's Troops, Rested and Reinforced, Ready to Resume Attack—German Advance Checked—Sir John French Sends Reassuring News.

London, Aug. 30.—4.20 p. m.—After four days of desperate fighting the British army in France is rested, re-fitted, and reinforced for the next great battle, according to an announcement today by Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for war. In a statement based on reports from Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, the secretary says that the British, after struggling against tremendous odds, retired to a new line of defense, where they have not been molested since Thursday. Their casualties are between 5,000 and 6,000. Since this fighting ceased the French on the right and left have brought the German attack to a standstill, it is declared.

BRITAIN'S SHIPS LURED GERMANS INTO OPEN

Cruisers Crept Within German Lines Under Fire of Heligoland Guns.

London, Aug. 30.—The Liberty, one of the British destroyers which took part in the battle off Heligoland, was hit by a shell which shattered her mast, and tore away part of her bridge, and then smashed her searchlights and killed her commander, Lt. Commander Nigel Barclay and William Dutcher his signaller. Their deaths were instantaneous.
Accounts of the battle say it was perfect in execution, as well as in plan. Led by a fearless small detachment, the destroyers crept within the German lines at dawn, between Heligoland and the German coast.
An aeroplane sighted them, and gave the news to the Germans, whose destroyers then came out. The British destroyers lured the Germans to the open sea, where other destroyers were waiting spread out in fan-shape.
A small engagement followed, and then the German cruisers came out. The British light cruiser Arethusa, after a sighting shot, got her range splendidly, and hit the foremost gun of one of the German cruisers, demolishing it. The Arethusa then fired a few broadsides at the enemy. Her practice was excellent. She hit a German cruiser, which at once burst into smoke and flame, but soon afterwards a German shot did some damage in the engine room of the Arethusa.
The destroyers Liberty and Laertes fought a great fight. A shell brought down the mast of the Liberty. The other was hit amidships, a hole was shot through her funnel, her forward guns were damaged, and she received also a shell in the dynamo room, and a shot aft, which wrecked her cabin.
It was hot work, but at that moment the British light cruisers and battle cruisers appeared. It was the moment for which they had been waiting and their execution was deadly. The first shot from one of the British battle cruisers sank a German cruiser which had been battering a destroyer. The German fleet then turned and fled in the direction of Cuxhaven, but they were pursued by the British destroyers, which did terrible execution with their four-inch guns.
Many of the Germans landed from the British ships after the battle were wounded by revolver bullets. It is declared that the revolvers were used by German officers to prevent their men surrendering to the British boats, which had put out to save their drowning opponents. Some of the boats lowered to rescue the Germans. It is said, were fired upon by German cruisers.
An official statement issued tonight in describing the action between the British and German warships off Heligoland, says:
"The principle of the operation was a scouting movement by a strong force of destroyers to cut off the German light craft from home, and engage them at leisure in the open sea. After briefly describing the sinking of three German cruisers—the Mainz, Coeln and Aradne—the statement continues: "Although only two of the enemy's destroyers were actually observed to sink, most of the other eighteen or twenty boats rounded up and attacked were well punished, and only saved themselves by a scattered flight."
"The superior gun power and strength of the British destroyer ship for ship, was conclusively demonstrated. The destroyers themselves did not hesitate to engage the enemy's cruisers, both with guns and torpedoes, with hardihood, and two of them got knocked about in the process."
"Intercepted German signals, and other information from German sources, confirms the report of Admiral Beatty as to the sinking of the three

BATTLE RAGING ALONG 100 MILES AUSTRO-RUSSIA

FRONTIER; MILLION MEN Battle Line Runs from Vistula River to the Dneister—Whole Campaign in Austria may Hinge on Outcome—Germans Driven Back in East Prussia with Heavy Losses—People of Danzig, Panic Stricken, Flee to Berlin.

Rome, Aug. 30, via London, Aug. 30.—3.20 p. m.—Despatches from Austrian headquarters to the Corriere della Sera, stated that one million men are engaged in the battle on the Austro-Russia frontier. The battle line extends from the Vistula river to the Dniester river, over 100 miles. The Russians have penetrated more than twenty miles into Austrian territory.
London, Aug. 30.—11.40 p. m.—Desperate fighting continues along the Austrian frontier, says an official statement issued at St. Petersburg and telegraphed here by the correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company. "In East Prussia, the Russian war office, 'the garrisons of Thorn and Graudenz (East of the Vistula) are taking part with a large number of siege guns. We have taken three thousand prisoners east of Lemberg (capital of Galicia)."
"Near Podgorz, south of the Vistula, the enemy lost 3,000 men and we captured four guns, a number of caissons of ammunition, and nine guns abandoned by the Austrians when they crossed the Zolna. North of Tomcheff we took 1,000 prisoners and surrounded and defeated the Hungarian fifteenth division east of Tomcheff, the entire regiment surrendering."
"The enemy is making his principal efforts in the direction of Lublin (in Russian Poland, 95 miles southeast of Warsaw), where the fighting is fierce."
"Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, declares says the correspondent, that the Polish Sokols, in view of their disloyal conduct and their use of explosive flat nosed bullets, have no claim to be treated with magnanimity and therefore will be considered not as combatants but as criminals under the military law."
Scattered encounters in Eastern Galicia have developed into a general battle, extending 100 miles from the southern districts of Tabin, in Russian Poland, to a point beyond Lemberg, in Galicia, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail.
He adds: "In East Prussia the Germans have been driven further back. Their losses were particularly heavy at Muhlen, 22 miles southwest of Altonstein, and it is only a question of a few days when the Germans will be driven beyond the Vistula."
"Panic now reigns in Danzig, the population of which is fleeing to Berlin. The result of the general battle now being fought is expected to influence largely the whole campaign against Austria. The scout reports the fact received indicate that Russia is on the road to a great victory."

PRINCESS PATRICIA REGIMENT ORDERED TO STOP QUEBEC

British Admiralty Not Ready to Have Convoy, Col. Hughes Announces—German Cruisers May Have Escaped in North Sea Fight—Men Disappointed at Delay in Getting to Scene of Action.

Valcartier, Que., Aug. 30.—On their way to England to join the British army on the continent, Canada's crack regiment, the Princess Patricia Light Infantry, mustering 1,100 officers and men, was ordered by the British Admiralty to disembark at Quebec. The regiment received a telegram from the Admiralty advising him to take his men from the boat. This was done Sunday morning, and the entire regiment was conveyed across the river to Lewis, where they are now encamped. When the regiment will resume their voyage is unknown.
Col. Parquhar could offer no explanation why the Admiralty had ordered the disembarkment of the troops. He visited the camp during the day and had a conference with Col. de Hon, minister of militia, who, it is understood, had received definite information from the Imperial authorities. It is presumed that the recent encounter in the North Sea one or two German cruisers may have broken through the British blockade and the route to England may not be cleared at the present time.
The order caused great disappointment among the members of the regiment, nearly all of whom have seen active service. Col. Parquhar assured the regiment on the deck of the latest development. They maintained perfect discipline, but on being disembarked there was a little disorder. However, the popularity of the officers and soldierly mannerly resulted in order being restored. The men were dejected as a result of the command to leave the steamer, as all were extremely anxious to join the British and French on the firing line, and the last thing they wished was to be placed in training in Canada. The Megantic sailed at noon with a first class cabin passengers.
Col. Sam Hughes stated tonight that the Princess Patricia Light Infantry had been ordered to disembark because the British Admiralty was not ready to have the steamer Megantic conveyed across the Atlantic. Some time ago a notification that it would be unwise to attempt to send forward any troops unless under escort of British warships, as purely a precautionary measure. The troops were placed on the Megantic at Montreal as the authorities expected that a cable would be received by the time the steamer reached Quebec that a British convoy was ready, but the message did not come. "The regiment may be leaving for the front any time," said the minister. "We are waiting for advice."

THE LEIPZIG IS REPORTED CAPTURED

Word from Victoria, B. C., that British Cruiser Rainbow and French Cruiser Montcalm Have Taken Her.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 30.—The afternoon World publishes the following despatch under Victoria gate lines: "The chase for the German cruiser Leipzig, which has been playing hide and seek with the cruisers protecting British trade in Northern Pacific waters, is over. The German warship is on her way to Equatorial. She will be in that port tonight, according to most reliable advices obtainable."
"To the French cruiser Montcalm and the Canadian cruiser Rainbow, according to the information so far received, the credit of capture is assigned. The casualties aboard the Leipzig are said to number 12 killed and wounded. The full details both of the fight, the capture, the casualties and the bringing in of the only German vessel in British Pacific waters are being withheld, owing to both the close censorship and to the instructions to the naval authorities to report first direct to the British Admiralty."
No confirmation of this despatch is to be had, the naval authorities at Esquimaux denying all knowledge.

TURKEY MAY DECLARE WAR ANY MOMENT

Situation is Considered Grave—Military Party Believes Time is Oppertune to Retrive Past Losses.

London, Aug. 31.—The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent, in an article printed today, says: "Turkey may declare war at any moment. It is now only a matter of a few days—possibly a few hours."
"All efforts of the powers in the triple entente have failed, and the London embassy admits the situation is very grave. The military party, now dominant in Constantinople, has reached the conclusion that the present is the best time to secure the restoration of Macedonia and the Aegean islands."
German officers and men are being poured into Constantinople, to help the Turkish army and navy. Turkey, apparently counts on the Balkan States quarrelling among themselves, while Turkey feels Greece, but it seems likely that Turkey's declaration of war against Greece will be regarded as a hostile act by the Triple Entente which will send a fleet to dispose of all the Turkish and German ships.
"The British government has warned Turkey plainly that in starting any campaign at this time she signs her own death warrant."

DEFEAT AT GUMBINNEN BROKE BACK OF GERMAN DEFENSE IN PRUSSIA

London, Aug. 31, 2.40 a. m.—In a despatch from St. Petersburg the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The first unofficial accounts of the operations of the Russian armies are beginning to come through. This morning's correspondent supplies an account of the battle of Gumbinnen (East Prussia, 66 miles southeast of Koenigsberg) which, it seems broke the back of German resistance in East Prussia."
"He says that on August 19, simultaneously with a cavalry attack at Liedersdorf, infantry advanced on Pilkallen and drove out the Prussians, who fell back on Gumbinnen. The battle had begun on the eighteenth with a terrible artillery duel. Hundreds of guns were action on each side.
"In the heat of the fight one Russian infantry regiment annihilated an entire brigade of the enemy with machine guns, 3,000 dead being left on the field."
"Several positions, fiercely contested, changed hands repeatedly, but eventually they were left in the Russian hands."
"Great havoc was wrought by one Russian battery of triple howitzers, which was making a German cruiser, which now appears to have been the Ariadne."
"The British destroyers exposed themselves to considerable risk in endeavoring to save as many as possible of the German sailors. British officers present vouch for the fact that German officers were observed firing at their own men in the water, with pistols, and that several were shot before their eyes."
"Under these circumstances a destroyer was actually picking up wounded by her boats when she was driven off by the approach of another German cruiser, and had to leave two of her boats, containing one officer and nine men, behind. It was feared that these would be made prisoners, but happily a submarine arrived and brought the British party home."
"The compliments of the five German vessels known to have been sunk aggregated about 1,200 officers and men, all of whom, with the exception of three hundred prisoners, wounded and otherwise, perished."
"Besides this, there was the loss of the German torpedo boats and other cruisers which did not sink during the action."
"The total British casualties amount to 69 killed and wounded. All the British ships will be fit for service in a week or ten days."
"The First Lord of the Admiralty has telegraphed the American ambassador at Berlin, desiring him to inform Admiral Von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, that his son had been saved, and had not been wounded."

GOV. GENERAL AT HALIFAX

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 30.—His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, arrived here by special train tonight.
Tomorrow he will inspect all the troops, the fortifications, the British cruiser Essex and the Canadian cruiser Niobe.
He was met at the station by the heads of the military and naval authorities.
SUSPECTED AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS HELD AT KINGSTON.
Kingston, Ont., Aug. 30.—Over eighty suspects, Austrians and Germans, picked up during the past few weeks about Montreal and vicinity, were brought to Kingston yesterday afternoon and are now in safe keeping at Fort Henry.
It is stated that the men are so numerous that wheat next year will yield a large financial return to the grower, there is the great fact that the Canadian farmers, who by extra effort, are doing the best thing possible to strengthen the empire in its day of trial.

LORD ROBERTS APPEALS FOR VOLUNTEERS

London, Aug. 30, 1.05 a. m.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts, addressing a meeting last night for the purpose of securing recruits for the army, declared that the country was in great danger. "There was no use in minding words, he said; defeat would mean ruin, shame and slavery."
"Our soldiers are fighting bravely," said Lord Roberts, "but they are lamentably few, and it is the duty of every able-bodied man to see that the army is maintained at its full strength. The women must not stand in the light of their sons and husbands' duty."
U. S. GOV'T TAKES OVER WIRELESS AT PANAMA.
Panama, Aug. 30.—In order better to preserve the neutrality of the Panama Canal, the United States has taken over the wireless telegraph station in Panama. All private wireless stations have been discontinued.

CANADIAN FARMERS CAN HELP EMPIRE BY GIVING MORE WHEAT

Wheat Average of Europe Will be Reduced Owing to War, and Canada Can be of Inestimable Help.
Ottawa, Aug. 30 (Via Gazette leased wire)—That the farmers of Canada can do the Empire a good turn, with profit to themselves, by largely increasing their wheat acreage for next season's crop, is the belief expressed in a cablegram just received from a number of members of the Liverpool Corn Exchange. It is pointed out in this message that the areas likely to be sown to wheat in Europe will be seriously reduced, owing to the mobilization of nearly twenty million men. The Dominion government is strongly impressed with the desirability of increasing the wheat acreage in Canada.
In discussing the Liverpool cable, Hon. M. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, says: "Apart from the practical certainty that wheat next year will yield a large financial return to the grower, there is the great fact that the Canadian farmers, who by extra effort, are doing the best thing possible to strengthen the empire in its day of trial."