

# GERMANS BEATEN IN THE FIRST REAL BATTLE LOSE THOUSANDS IN CLASH WITH BELGIANS

## CANADIAN FORCE OF 20,000 TO GO ON FOREIGN SERVICE

Minister of Militia Makes Definite Announcement That First Army Division Raised Will Go to Europe

Enlistment to Last a Week, Then Mobilization at Quebec and Drilling as Part of British Army—Choice Men to Be Picked From 100,000 Men Already Volunteered—Canada to Take Care of Britain's Prisoners of War—Naval Force Supplemented and Rainbow and Niobe Tendered to Admiralty—Lt. Col. Lessard Likely to Command.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Col. Sam Hughes announces Canada is raising a contingent of 20,000 men for service abroad. Men are to report to the officers commanding in each district. Col. Hughes states he has already offers from over 100,000 men.

Details of Force. Orders were issued this afternoon for the enlistment and mobilization at Quebec of a Canadian army division, numbering approximately 20,000 men of whom about 18,000 will be infantry and the rest artillery, engineering corps, signalling corps and the other branches of the militia service connected with active service regulations for a British army division. The enlistment will be absolutely voluntary for all ranks, although it is provided that the case of whole regiments or companies enlisting their unit will be preserved as far as possible. Enlistment will start at once at the various military centres throughout Canada and will be in charge of the district officer commanding. In view of the fact that it has been decided to mobilize at Quebec much before the meeting of parliament a week from next Tuesday. What will be the disposition of the force after that is not yet determined pending the action of parliament and word from the war office as to whether or not the Canadian troops will be needed for service outside of Canada.

An Imperial Force. The force will be imperial and will have the same status as the British, inasmuch as the officers received volunteers already took two or three times the number actually required for present time by the military department, the minister of militia is anxious to have only the best men chosen from the standpoint of physique and general military qualifications. Every man will have to submit to a rigorous medical examination, and his ability to shoot straight will also be a determining factor.

Other considerations being equal, officers and men will be selected in the reserves or who are not actively attached to the militia, but who have had military experience are eligible to enlist. The term of service will be for the duration of the war. The senior officers in each military unit are instructed to receive the names of volunteers, who will be tabulated by the names in full, giving rank, age, etc. The minister desires to make the force as representative of Canada as possible, and all sections of the dominion will be given opportunity in regard to the enlistment. The only consideration in the recruiting process will be that of efficiency. No definite plans have been made yet for the raising of a second army division if it is required, but it is little doubt if the war is protracted and a further force be needed it can be readily raised. Application from volunteers from all ranks and classes continue to pour into the department. The list of telegrams received today including messages offering service of any kind from Hon. Clifford Sifton, Justice Meredith, Lady Drummond and other people all over the country.

Lessard Likely to Command. Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Although it has not been definitely decided as yet who will command the Canadian troops to be mobilized at Quebec it is considered likely in militia circles here that General Lessard of Toronto, will be given the position.

He is a most capable and experienced officer and has knowledge of French which is a very necessary qualification. Col. Steele, of Winnipeg, who commanded the Strathcona Horse in the South African war is also mentioned as being a possibility, but the minister of militia is the senior officer.

Col. G. W. Atkins, chief of staff at headquarters here is a prisoner of war, he may be required for organization and administrative purposes.

Prisoners to Canada. Ottawa, Aug. 5.—(Special)—One of our war duties which Canada will probably have to assume is that of taking care of Great Britain's prisoners of war. There will undoubtedly be thousands of these and Great Britain is not anxious to keep them where food supplies will be more or less limited and where the

No Big Naval Battle Yet, but Momentarily Expected—Thus Far Germany is Checked With Loss at Every Point—No Trace of Main British Fleet—President Wilson Offers Mediation—German Ships Taken or Sunk in Mediterranean—Lord Kitchener Enters the Cabinet as War Minister—The News in Detail.

## SUMMARY OF WAR FEATURES

Germany, in pushing its advance through Belgium, has met with strong opposition around Liege, where the Belgian forces, according to official advices reaching Brussels, have repulsed the German army of the Meuse under General Von Emmich. The Germans are reported to have lost several thousand in killed and wounded.

Field Marshal Kitchener has been appointed Secretary of State for War in the British cabinet, and will have under his direction the military campaign against Germany.

The French troops have joined the Belgians in opposing the progress of Germany through Belgium, and it is reported that possibly Great Britain may send reinforcements.

The President of the United States has proffered his services as mediator to the European nations at war.

The German ambassador will leave England Thursday by a despatch boat.

Both at St. Petersburg and Berlin the German and Russian embassies respectively have been attacked by mobs.

The capture of a number of German steamers by the British is reported, and the British cruiser Amphion has sunk the Hamburg-American line steamer Koenigin Luise, recently converted into a mine layer.

Russian frontier patrols have penetrated ten miles into Germany. Trawlers returning from the North Sea bring word that no hostile warships were to be seen.

Four German cruisers have been sunk or captured to date, three in the Mediterranean and one in the North Sea.

Germany is reported to have sent an ultimatum to Italy, serving notice that she must assist the Triple Alliance or be attacked by it at once.

London, Aug. 6.—Germany has sent an ultimatum to Italy.

## THE FIRST DAY

London, Aug. 5.—The first day of the war for Great Britain has been a day of suspense and rumors. Every half hour a fresh "extra" was shouted through the streets with some startling rumor. The sum total of the rumors was that cannonading had been heard off all the coasts of Europe.

The nations mind and heart are with the fleet; also it is proud in its confidence, and everyone awaits a bulletin of a great battle. The first fruits of the war are several German vessels brought into harbor by British cruisers, and others impounded in port. This was the day's only news so far as British naval and military operations were concerned.

The vote of \$500,000,000 for war purposes, and the appointment of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener as Secretary for War were the two government measures of the greatest importance.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS TELL OF GERMAN DEFEATS

Brussels, Aug. 5.—(via London).—Official dispatches report that the Belgians have repulsed all attacks by the Germans in the neighborhood of Liege. The Belgians delivered a vigorous counter attack on the Germans, who had passed the forts, killing all of them.

The fortification works afforded admirable resistance to the German shells. Several civilians have been shot at Liege, and the town has been burned.

GERMAN WARSHIPS ACTIVE ON COAST. Berlin, Aug. 5.—(via London).—German warships have destroyed some fortified towns and places for the embarkation of French troops on the coast of Algeria.

BELGIUM CO-OPERATING WITH FRENCH TROOPS. London, Aug. 5.—Premier Asquith, in the house of commons this afternoon, after giving a summary of the war news already published, said that the Belgian government had invited the co-operation of the French troops with the Belgian army, and had given orders to the Belgian provincial government not to regard the movements of the French troops as a violation of the frontier.

NAVAL ACTION NOT OF DECISIVE IMPORTANCE. London, Aug. 5.—A naval action was in progress in the North Sea this afternoon, according to the Evening Standard, which adds that this news was confirmed by a high authority, who, however, said the action was not of decisive importance.

Ambassadors Returns. Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 5.—The German ambassador to Russia, with his staff, arrived here yesterday from St. Petersburg on a steamer flying the American flag. They proceeded to Berlin.

German Losses Trifling. Brussels, Aug. 5.—German troops have lost heavily in today's fighting with the Belgians.

This was officially announced by the

## THOUSANDS DEAD AND WOUNDED IN GERMAN DEFEAT AT LIEGE

Belgians, in Defence of Their Homes, Fight Like Madmen and Drive Back Force Twice Their Number

Germans, Unable To Renew the Attack, Retire From Field Leaving Wounded To Be Cared For by Successful Opponents—Kaiser's Troops Fire Unfortified City and Put Defenceless People To Sword—French and Russian Troops Making Inroads on German Territory, While Advance of Imperial Armies is Stubbornly Contested

Brussels, via London, Aug. 5.—The Germans, completely repulsed, have been unable to renew their attack on Liege.

Brussels, Aug. 5.—Several thousand dead and wounded is the toll paid by the German army for its attack on Liege. The Belgians made a heroic defence repulsing the Germans after heavy and continuous fighting. The fortified position of Liege had to support on Wednesday the general shock of the German attack. The Belgian forts resisted the advance effectively, and did not suffer. One Belgian squadron attacked and drove back six German squadrons. Eight hundred wounded Germans are being transferred to the city of Liege, where they will be cared for.

Prior to the attack on Liege, General Von Emmich, commanding the German army of the Meuse, issued a proclamation calling for an open road through Belgium for the advance of his forces and suggesting that prudence would show it to be the duty of the Belgian people to accede to this, in order to avoid the horrors of war.

The Germans committed outrages against the civil population of the town of Vise, eight miles northeast of Liege, burning the city and shooting many of the residents.

BELGIANS MAKE GREAT DEFENCE. Brussels, Aug. 5.—(via London).—The Belgian war office announced tonight that fierce fighting had occurred in the environs of Liege and that so far as the Belgians were concerned, the situation is excellent.

"The Germans," the announcement says, "were driven back by an heroic attack made by a Belgian mixed brigade, which had already earned for itself the highest honors."

GERMAN CRUISER TAKEN IN NORTH SEA. London, Aug. 5.—(Special Cable).—The French embassy tonight announced that France has captured another German cruiser. It is believed that the French fleet cut off one of the German North Sea scout cruisers and forced it to surrender.

TWO REGIMENTS ANNIHILATED. Paris, Aug. 5.—Two regiments of German Uhlans have been destroyed by the Belgian army, according to an official announcement given out by the French war office this evening.

WHOLE PLATOON WIPED OUT. Brussels, Aug. 5.—(via London).—Le Peuple asserts that in the fighting between Germans and Belgians near Vise, a platoon of Prussian cavalry was almost annihilated by the enfilading fire of the Belgians from a building on the bank of the river.

The Prussians, in revenge, the newspaper adds, fired on civilians. At Flémalle, near Argenteau, a Belgian force surprised a body of Prussians and killed seventy out of two officers and eighty men. The Belgian losses were two officers killed and ten men were wounded.

SHARP FIGHTING ON FRONTIER. Amsterdam, Aug. 5.—(via London).—A despatch to the Handelsblad from Maastricht says: "Sharp fighting on the Belgian frontier continues. The sound of heavy guns is distinctly heard here. The smoke of the battle is visible from the church steeples."

"A number of aeroplanes and a dirigible balloon flew over Maastricht this morning."

"German horses which evidently had stampeded, galloped into the town during the night and were captured."

FRENCH TROOPS TO BELGIUM'S AID. Brussels, Aug. 5.—(via London).—French troops are reported to have entered the province of Hainaut, a frontier province of Belgium, and to have joined the Belgian army.

RUSSIANS DRIVE INTO GERMANY. Warsaw, Aug. 5.—(via London).—Russian frontier patrols, driving the enemy's cavalry before them, have crossed the frontier at Lykbia, penetrating ten miles into Germany.

GERMAN STEAMER CAPTURED. London, Aug. 5.—Confirmation has been received of the report that a French warship has captured the German steamer Porto off Guernsey, channel islands. The Porto, which belongs to the Oldenburg Portuguese Steamship Company, is a vessel of 1,800 tons, and plies between Hamburg and Portuguese ports.

MARTIAL LAW IN HOLLAND. The Hague, Aug. 5.—Martial law has been declared in all ports of Holland. It is officially announced that up to the present time the Germans have not violated the Dutch frontier.

## BRITISH VICTORY IN NORTH SEA

(Special Cable to The Telegraph and Montreal Gazette).

Harwich, Aug. 5.—This evening we learned from an authentic source that an action is now in progress in the North Sea.

The captain of a timber ship reports heavy gun firing north of Clacton throughout the day, and heavy firing was heard here.

It is stated that houses between Harwich and Walton will be blown down tonight. Later it was stated that a trawler anchored off Harwich received a wireless to-night.

It is also said that the authorities had been asked to prepare for wounded, who were being brought here by torpedo boats to Harwich Wednesday night.

The third flotilla which left the harbor for the open sea at daybreak this morning went into action immediately. The flotilla returned tonight but little damaged.

The Amphion, flagship of the flotilla, had her batteries slightly damaged.

Twenty-eight wounded have been brought ashore and taken to the Shatley naval establishment, opposite Harwich.

Of the wounded, twenty-two were Germans and six English.

## NO DECISIVE LAND BATTLES UNTIL 16TH

(Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette).

London, Aug. 5.—The decisive battles of the Franco-German campaign, according to Lieut-Col. Repington, military expert of the Times, will take place between August 16 and 22, as the advance of the main German masses cannot begin before the 14th.

The encounters of the coming campaigns will only be combats of covering troops, whose mission is to protect the zone of concentration of the main arm.

Kaiser Opens Jail Doors. Berlin, Aug. 5.—The Kaiser today pardoned all prisoners in German jails except those held for felony and ordered their immediate release.

To feed the women and children, whose husbands and fathers have enlisted in the army the federal council today appropriated \$1,800,000.

Swiss Mobilization. Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 5.—Mobilization of the Swiss army was completed today.

It is officially announced by the Russian war office in St. Petersburg that a strong German force was yesterday overthrown and routed by a brigade of Russian cavalry in the neighborhood of Soldan in Northeastern Prussia.

The German troops situated in disorder, the Russian losses were severe. Soldan is a small town situated in the northeast of Prussia on a river of the same name, and a few miles from the Russian frontier.

Russian Victory. London, Aug. 5.—A Central News despatch from Amsterdam states that it

## Italy's Position.

(Montreal Herald.)

What position Italy will take has now been more clearly, if unofficially, defined. It is far from being to her interest to have Austria and Germany win, and it is decidedly against her interest to assume a position of hostility to Britain, or for that matter, to France and Russia. Exactly on what terms she renewed her connection with the Triple Alliance in 1912 (it was to have expired in 1913) has not been made known. But the Vienna correspondent of the London Times, usually well-informed, in writing of the situation just about the time that the renewal was being made, said:

"Italy is immediately interested in maintaining her Alliance and her good understanding with Austria-Hungary for naval, military and Balkan reasons; Italy is equally interested in maintaining a close understanding with France, England and Russia for naval, military, Balkan and North Africa reasons; Italy is interested in maintaining a good general relationship with Germany for reasons of commerce and general policy, but there is no reason visible to the naked eye why the Italo-German Treaty of Alliance should contain any clause or rider directed against France or England. The shrewd statesman who control Italian policy may be relied upon to safeguard the interests of his country while incurring no risks as possible, and to surround the renewal of the Triple Alliance with such guarantees that it will perform remain what it has always performed to be an element of equilibrium in Europe—without destroying the equilibrium of the Mediterranean."

Austria tore the Treaty of Berlin to shreds when Russia, upon her side following the reverses in the struggle with Japan was taken advantage of. She incorporated Herzegovina and Bosnia in the Austrian Empire, instead of holding them in trust for Turkey. Then the Balkan States entered into an Alliance to restore the balance by taking some territory from the sick man, was too unwell to protect. Following this, the Triple Alliance backed up Austria and enabled her to set up a pro-Austrian Kingdom in Albania, putting a German Prince on the newly-created throne.

This was the German advance to the Aegean Sea furthered. Should the present designs of the Triple Alliance be a solid pan-German belt from side to side of Europe, from the North Sea to the Aegean, separating the Latin nations, France, Italy, and Greece from their natural Slavonic allies, Russia and the Balkan States. How this would benefit Italy has not been made manifest since the recent Italian campaign, and her avowed intention of remaining neutral was only to have been expected.

## An Intellectual Prodigy.

History tells of numerous juvenile prodigies, apart from those who won fame in music or the drama at an early age, but most of them died either to have died young or to have been perfectly normal in later life. Here is an unusual case, and one that is not a mere record. "After commencing the educational experience of a whole life-time into twenty-eight years, Miss Ester Richards is under police guard, awaiting a mental examination. She is believed to be suffering from mental decay, and her detention followed an attempt to commit suicide. She has been a remarkable one. While playing with dolls she composed poems in Greek and Latin. When a year old she wrote a Greek play. Her genius in mathematics were marvelous. At 10 she had more learning than most educated persons. She could recite entire plays, and her mental feats extended to chess. She mastered four languages and most of the arts and sciences. Recently her mentality dimmed, and the suicide attempt followed."

## Beneath the Wall.

O little wind, O south wind,  
O wind of pleasant feet,  
Step quietly across the wall,  
And less this sorry street.

Above the shadowed, damp, old wall  
I see a piece of sky,  
Most blue—and there are cherry-trees,  
White, white—and swallows fly.

Black, darting, sharp-winged ships  
Fly above the sun all day,  
But here below, the street grays on,  
And it is March not May.

O little wind, O south wind,  
O wind of pleasant feet,  
Come down from that walled Paradise,  
And bless this sodden street.

By Fannie Stearns Davis, in "Myself and I."

## She Should Know

"Jack may have his faults, but his heart is in the right place."

"Well, you should know, my dear, for I saw you with your ear against it last night in the conservatory."

## ABE MARTIN

Soft drinks  
Fruit  
Ice cream  
Cakes  
Breads  
Butter  
Eggs  
Milk  
Honey  
Syrup  
Cocoa  
Chocolate  
Candy  
Nuts  
Apples  
Oranges  
Lemons  
Limes  
Grapes  
Pears  
Plums  
Peaches  
Strawberries  
Raspberries  
Blackberries  
Cherries  
Figs  
Dates  
Pineapples  
Mangoes  
Guavas  
Pomegranates  
Avocados  
Pumpkins  
Squashes  
Cucumbers  
Cauliflowers  
Broccoli  
Cabbage  
Spinach  
Lettuce  
Tomatoes  
Peppers  
Onions  
Garlic  
Potatoes  
Beans  
Peas  
Corn  
Rice  
Wheat  
Oats  
Barley  
Milk  
Butter  
Eggs  
Honey  
Syrup  
Cocoa  
Chocolate  
Candy  
Nuts  
Apples  
Oranges  
Lemons  
Limes  
Grapes  
Pears  
Plums  
Peaches  
Strawberries  
Raspberries  
Blackberries  
Cherries  
Figs  
Dates  
Pineapples  
Mangoes  
Guavas  
Pomegranates  
Avocados  
Pumpkins  
Squashes  
Cucumbers  
Cauliflowers  
Broccoli  
Cabbage  
Spinach  
Lettuce  
Tomatoes  
Peppers  
Onions  
Garlic  
Potatoes  
Beans  
Peas  
Corn  
Rice  
Wheat  
Oats  
Barley

Tell Bickley is back from California and, like everybody else, he's like a live there—he had a million dollars. An amateur theatrical is allus good for two or three weddings.