

# Blue Feeling on Sunday Was Caused by Pessimistic Despatch of London Daily Times Expert

## BRITISH ARMY IS TRUE TO BEST OF ITS TRADITIONS

### Failure of French to Maintain Their Position Leads to General Retirement and Continual Fighting For Several Days.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Times publishes the following despatch from Amiens, dated Saturday: As I read this morning's Paris papers to me, knowing a portion of the truth, it seemed incredible that a despatch of this kind should be kept in ignorance of the situation which it has to face.

The press reads like children's prattle of gleanings from the war talk of parents a week ago. This is not well. I plead with the British censor to let my message pass. I guarantee him that as regards the situation of troops I have nothing to say that is not known and noted already by the German general staff. On the other hand it is important that the nation should know and realize that certain things are bitter truths. But we can face them. We have to count our losses, to take stock of the situation, to set our teeth.

First, let it be said that our honor is bright. Amongst all the straggling units that I have seen at the front—the flotsam and jetsam of the fiercest fight in history—I saw fear in no man's face. It was a retreating and broken army, but not an army of hunted men. Nor in all the plain tales of officers, non-commissioned officers and men did a single story of the white feather reach me. No one could answer for every man,

but every British regiment and every battery of which there is any knowledge has done its duty, and never has duty been more terrible. Since Monday morning, the German advance has been one of almost incredible rapidity. The British troops fought a terrible fight which may be called the action of Mons, though it covered a big front. On Sunday the German attack was withstood to the utmost limit, and a whole division was flung into the fight at the end of a long march. It had not even time to dig trenches. French supports were expected on the immediate right, but did not seem to have been in touch, though whether or not they were many hours late I cannot say.

Farther to the right along the Sambre and the Meuse, the French, after a day's long and gallant fighting, broke. Namur fell. General Joffre was forced to order a retreat along the whole line. The Germans, fulfilling one of the best precepts in war, never gave the retreating army a single moment's rest. The pursuit was immediate, relentless, and unrelenting. Aeroplanes, Zeppelins, army motors and cavalry were loosed like an arrow from the

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### JAPAN'S WAR LEADER.



Vice Admiral Kamimura is in command of the Japanese expeditionary naval and army forces fighting for the capture of Tsingtau, the principal port of Kiaochow, German possession in China. He is of the samurai or aristocratic class. He is sixty-five years old and has spent most of his time in Japan's naval service.

## MUCH GRAVITY IN SITUATION SAYS DESPATCH

### Two Big German Armies Are Only 40 Miles Apart and Near Paris.

[By Special Wire to The Courier] LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Post to-day editorially calls attention to a statement issued by the French embassy as indicating that the allied forces have again been compelled to fall back before the German advance in the neighborhood of La Fere, which is over 20 miles nearer to Paris than the Cambrai Le Cateau line, where the allies reorganized after the Germans crossed the French border. Fighting is also reported in the vicinity of Amiens.

La Fere is only a little more than sixty miles from Paris as the crow flies. The Post says: "A statement issued by the French embassy discloses a situation of much gravity. A German army was on Saturday attacking from the east the line on Launcis Signy L'Abbaye, while another German army was attacking from the west the line from La Fere to Guise and though unsuccessful at Guise, was making progress at La Fere. These two German armies were therefore only forty miles apart.

"The German army attacking the front at Guise and La Fere has clear country behind it, and a sharp offensive by this army will intensify it between the French and Paris."

## STEAMERS ARRIVE

### Columbia Reached New York Today, Also Liner From Italy.

[By Special Wire to The Courier] NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Anchor line steamer Columbia arrived to-day here from Glasgow and Colville with 833 passengers. The Columbia passed the British cruiser Essex during the night and was made the target for the cruiser's searchlight.

The steamer San Giovanni from Naples with 977 American refugees from Italy and Switzerland, reached quarantine early this morning and anchored preparatory to docking at 8 o'clock.

Many of the San Giovanni's passengers owed for their fare across the Atlantic when the boat docked to-day. Each passenger was charged \$100 and if he could not pay his promise to pay upon reaching New York was accepted instead of money. A number of the passengers signed promissory notes for their fare on the way across.

No trans-Atlantic vessels were due to leave New York to-day.

Patrick Moran, a C.P.R. guard doing duty at Smith's Falls, was shot and killed by a trespasser.

## ASQUITH CEASURES THE TIMES

### Despatch Printed on Sunday Has Demoralizing Effect.

### Paper is Named in the British House To-day.

[By Special Wire to The Courier] LONDON, Aug. 31.—4.05 p.m.—Premier Asquith publicly reprimanded The London Times in the House of Commons this afternoon for having published the despatch which created such excitement Sunday morning.

"The publication of this despatch," said the premier, "seems to me a regrettable exception to the patriotic reticence which the Press as a whole has shown to-day. I do not think it will re-occur."

Mr. Asquith opposed the suggestion to allow correspondents to go to the front, but admitted that the public was entitled to prompt and authentic information as to what was happening there, and said that arrangements were being made which he hoped would answer this purpose.

Reverting to The Times despatch, the premier then said: "It may become necessary to ask the House to pass some drastic legislation, which I shall be very loath to propose until the urgency becomes extreme."

The London Times on Sunday morning, printed a despatch from Amiens, France, in which the correspondent took a very pessimistic view of the situation from the standpoint of the allies.

The despatch, which has probably been censored considerably for Canada, appears on page one, column 1 and 2 of the Courier to-day.

## Troops For Paris Defence Arrive Today

[By Special Wire to The Courier] PARIS, Aug. 31.—12.08 p.m.—All long troops from the south and west of France have been arriving at the capital and passing by rail around the city to the locations in the encircling fortifications to which they have been assigned. There is great activity on the part of the municipal military administration in completing the details of the plans for the defence of Paris.

Lines of people stretched for blocks from the railway stations to-day. The lines were of those so anxious to leave the city that they thus early took their positions waiting for ticket offices to be opened at six o'clock to-morrow morning. All places on trains departing to-day have been sold. Whole families with their baggage camped in the lines, where they ate their meals and slept as best they could.

The Quai d'Orsay station was closed at noon. The crowd of perhaps 1,000 persons then in line there were told that no more tickets would be sold to-day. Only a few left their places. The others resigned themselves to a wait of eighteen hours.

President Poincare, who has been seen but rarely in public since the war began, being overburdened with work, to-day visited the military hospital of St. Martin and spoke to many of the wounded. An immense crowd outside the place respectfully saluted the chief executive as he arrived and departed.

Canadian farmers are urged by Liverpool Corn Exchange members to enlarge their acreage of wheat for next year, as the best way to serve the Empire's need.

### COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BELGIAN ARMY



GENERAL BARON WAHNIS

The Belgian troops, under the supreme command of General Baron Wahnis, have every reason to feel proud of the manner in which they have fought the Germans. They have not before been engaged in actual warfare except, of course, for one or two trifling incursions in the Belgian Congo. Nevertheless, despite the manifest disadvantages they had to withstand, they have maintained their ground in a most handsome manner. The Belgians know that their cause is a just one, and they are prepared to fight to the bitter end.

## AUSTRIANS SAY RUSSIANS WERE DRIVEN BACK

### The Battle Front Extended Over 400 Miles—Fighting at Lublin.

[By Special Wire to The Courier.] BERLIN, via Copenhagen and London, Aug. 31.—The following account of Austrian operations has been secured in Berlin from an official Austrian source:

"In the Austro-Russian theatre of war decisive battles have been in progress for several days. Our forces, which were victorious near Krasnik, pursued the Russians in the direction of Lublin. The Austrians advanced also into the enemy's territory between the Rive's Bug and Wieprz, and we have taken positions in front of Zamosc.

Other contingents of the Austrian army hold their positions northeast and southwest of Lemberg. After crossing the Dniester they encountered great forces of the enemy.

Emphasis is placed on the word decisive in this official report.

The Austro-Russian battle front stretches for a distance of 700 kilometers (430 miles).

A correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt at the Austrian headquarters, telegraphing under date of August 28, regarding the events subsequent to the defeat of the Russians at Krasnik, says the Austrian army advanced in the direction of Lublin with the object of making impossible the reunion of the Russian army of the Vistula with its right wing. This is the principal Russian army opposing the Austrians.

## 600,000 More French Troops

[By Special Wire to The Courier] PARIS, Aug. 31.—Additional French troops totalling 600,000 will be ready for active service in about six weeks as a result of the decision announced yesterday to call out the 1914 young men, and the elder classes of the reservists, it is stated. The reservists will be equipped and ready for the field in a few days.

FAMILY TAKES REFUGE. LONDON, Aug. 31, 3 p.m.—A correspondent to The London Daily News who has been travelling through Dutch Limburg has sent a despatch to his paper declaring the belief prevails in that section that the family of the German Crown Prince, Frederick William, has taken refuge at The Hague. This story has not been received from any other quarter.

# WAR SUMMARY

Terrific fighting continues on the Austro-Russian frontier. Both the combined Austrian and German forces and the Russian armies claim an advantage.

Berlin reports the capture of 30,000 Russians.

From Austrian sources, it is said that the Russians are being pursued in the direction of Lublin, in Russian Poland earlier advices from St. Petersburg stated that the Austrians were active chiefly in the vicinity of Lublin.

A news despatch from St. Petersburg says the Russian advance in East Prussia is proceeding and repeats an earlier Russian claim of successes in Galicia.

Fresh forces of Germans have appeared on the Prussian front, according to a British official report. This bears out recent statements from Belgium that the Germans were withdrawing troops from their western front to reinforce the Austro-German lines in the east.

Up-to-date to-day no official announcement has been made at London or Paris.

News despatches indicate that the Germans are pressing toward Paris and that one army is within 80 miles of the French capital. Paris is preparing for a siege. Outlying suburbs are being evacuated from the south and west are arriving to reinforce the garrisons already in the ring of the city's fortifications.

Dover reports that firing seemingly from vessels along the French coast was heard there this morning.

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## GREAT STRENGTH OF GERMANS IS NUMBERS AND TRANSPORT SPEED

[By Special Wire to The Courier] LONDON, Aug. 31.—Arno Dosch, a correspondent of the magazine, World's Work, who went into Belgium some days ago, arrived in London to-day from Brussels, which city he left last Thursday. Referring to the military situation in Belgium, Mr. Dosch said:

"The German auto trucks are a marvel. Equipped with scythes, they mow right through hedges and wire fences if the roads do not suit the drivers. These trucks are heavily armored, and they are able to resist anything except an artillery shell. They enable the German forces to make forty miles a day. The number of these trucks seems unlimited.

"It is estimated that 300,000 German troops have made their way through Brussels, and that 400,000 moved south of Brussels. The troops which passed through Brussels were later engaged with the British forces. Only a small detachment of Germans was left in the Belgian capital.

"I have no personal knowledge of the horrible German atrocities reported from Belgium," Mr.

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## Russian Pressure Brings This About

[By Special Wire to The Courier.] LONDON, Aug. 31.—Recent reports from Belgium have told of the movement of German troop trains east, indicating that the German general staff was withdrawing certain forces from their western front to reinforce the German and Austrian armies in East Prussia and Galicia. Berlin and St. Petersburg reports agree that there has been terrific fighting in those districts for several days.

## PARIS IS SILENT OFFICIALLY AT NOON

[By Special Wire to The Courier] PARIS, Aug. 31.—No official information regarding the military situation on the frontier has been made public at noon to-day. The unusual animation to be noticed on the streets of Paris to-day was caused chiefly by the thousands of persons who are

preparing to leave the capital. People are departing and taking their families with them as a matter of prudence. It is felt here the fewer the number of non-combatants in the city the better.

Tickets for trains leaving Paris to-day for the west and south were all sold out last night.

## GERMAN CASUALTIES

Very Light Total is Officially Announced in City of Berlin.

[By Special Wire to The Courier] BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The twelfth list of German losses was made public to-day. It contains 1,006 names. The total of German casualties made known up to the present is as follows:

Dead 1,143.  
Wounded 3,216.  
Missing 1,761.

No news from either the German fronts had been given out up to midnight.

As an evidence of the enthusiasm of the German people in the war it is announced that 2,000,000 volunteers have presented themselves for service.

As the result of the patriotism shown by the Socialists of Germany, the Anti-Socialist Association has ceased its activities, at the same time expressing the hope that it will not have to resume after the war is over.

Baron Kurt Von Lersner, second secretary of the German embassy at Washington, has reached Berlin by way of Gibraltar. He ran great danger at Gibraltar of being arrested by the British and detained during the war. Nothing has been heard here of Lieutenant Baron Horst Von Lersner, a brother of Baron Kurt and also attached to the German embassy at the American capital.

ARREST A GOVERNOR. LONDON, Aug. 31, 3.45 p.m.—Sir James Sivewright, who has been prominent in the administration of Cape Colony, has been arrested by the Germans at Nuremberg, where he was taking the cure, and is now held a prisoner of war. The high commissioner of the Union of South Africa, has appealed to the American Ambassador to secure the release of Sir James.

## SIDELIGHTS ON WAR FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE WORLD TO-DAY

### AUSTRIANS RUN RISK.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 7.15 a.m.—Commenting on the temerity of the Austrians in crossing the Vistula, apparently with the intention of joining hands with the army engaged in the Province of Lublin, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: "By placing the Vistula between themselves and their base at Cracow the Austrians are running a terrible risk. We must conclude that their aid is urgently needed in Lublin, where, according to the headquarters staff desperate fighting has been in progress for nearly a week.

"Col. Shumsky, military critic of the Bourge Gazette, commenting on the operations, concludes that instead of their attaining their design of outflanking the road of the Russian advance upon Berlin, the Austrians themselves are compelled to retire to defend Galicia."

### BOULOGNE IS QUIET.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 7.05 a.m.—The correspondent of the Times at Boulogne, writing his paper of the situation there says: "The war cloud has passed away to the south leaving the town calm and peaceful.

"The governor has issued an address to the townspeople explaining that they are protected

by troops along the line of Pas de Calais, and that the French soldiers withdrawn could be better employed elsewhere. He appeals to the people to maintain the calm they have hitherto displayed.

Pas de Calais, from Lille to Dieppe, is said to be free from Germans. Despatch bearers from the front passed through Boulogne yesterday and this afternoon and the good news was posted that the German right have been checked and slightly turned."

### HAD GREAT EFFECT.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 8.50 a.m.—According to The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent, Russia's appeal to the Poles to reunite against the common Teutonic foe, has had an extraordinary effect among the Slav soldiers in the German service.

The Slav regiments in St. Petersburg it is said indicates that the Polish soldiers belonging to the Sixth Breslau army corps serving the western frontier, mutilated and killed their officers.

The Slav regiments in the Austrian service are also declared to be notoriously disaffected. The Noxoe Vremya states that one of the Russian side.

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Commander of the Twentieth, German Army