

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

TORPEDO DESTROYER WAS SUNK WHEN IT HIT GERMAN MINE

Story of German Loss on August 5—Big Battle is Expected in The Baltic—Reports of the Fighting.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Aug. 12, 9.30 a.m.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is ascertained that the German torpedo boat destroyer, which was reported to have been sunk by the explosion of one of her boilers off South Gedeser on August 5, really was destroyed by a mine laid by a German warship."

"The Danish and Swedish steamers, it is reported, ceased running as a result of information that the Germans had laid contact mines in the North Sea."

The Russian commander of the fortress of Sveaborg, Finland, has ordered all the inhabitants of that place and Helsingfors to leave, as a battle or a bombardment is thought to be imminent.

GERMAN ACCOUNT. LONDON, Aug. 12, 9.10 a.m.—The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company at Rome says that a despatch from Berlin gives an official statement by General Von Stein regarding the siege of Liege. The German commander denies the loss of 20,000 men, but does not give figures of his losses. He says that only a small number of German troops were engaged, in order to mask the movements of the bulk of the army. The enemy's advance attacking force, he says, was completely annihilated, and while admitting that the forts are in tact, explains this by saying: "The Emperor did not wish to sacrifice life unnecessarily, but he

soon as the heavy artillery arrives the forts will be taken without the loss of a man." General Von Stein admits that the capture of the forts is a difficult problem because of the unfavorable ground about them, and further because the population of the town, including the women, shot at the German troops from behind, firing indiscriminately, hitting the surgeons and the wounded. The German commander concludes with the remark that "it must not be forgotten that the Belgian force is numerically superior to ours."

AEROPLANE OVER BRUSSELS. BRUSSELS, Aug. 11, 10 p.m.—Via Official Report, Aug. 12, 6.50 a.m.—An official report states that communication has been restored with Landen, a village in the province of Liege, seven miles southeast of Tirlmont. The Belgians blew up several bridges at their front in that vicinity, which gave rise to the report of an artillery engagement. No news has arrived showing that such an action took place. A German aeroplane flew over Brussels to-day at a height of 2,000 feet. Civil guards fired several shots at the airship, but they fell short. There is no fear regarding the food supply of Belgium.

An earlier despatch from Brussels said that German troops had seized the station at Landen, and after driving out the railway employees burned the building.

WHERE THE KAISER WILL FIND GREAT PROTECTION.



THE KIEL CANAL—GERMANY'S GREAT STRATEGIC NAVAL BASE, GIVING A HAVEN AND PASSAGE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE BALTIC SEAS.

Graphic Story How The Germans Entered Belgium

[By Special Wire to the Courier] NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The New York Tribune publishes the following cable from the Maastricht correspondent of the London Standard: "Fugitives from the German army, operating against Liege have given me details of the advance into Belgium and the attack on Liege from the invaders' point of view. They belonged to a detachment which was overpowered by Belgian cavalry and fled into Holland to escape capture. They were disarmed by the Dutch and I understand they intend to emigrate to America. They have had enough of campaigning and a country in which militarism is rampant. Here is the story of the march on Liege as related to me by the most intelligent one: "We went by train to Herbenthal, the last German town, the outskirts of which touch the frontier. We travelled in open goods trucks and the journey was like a triumphal progress, everywhere acclaimed by the people. Old men came out to bless us, and women and girls passed alongside the train in stations, encouraging us with kind words and more substantial gifts of food and drink. "At Herbenthal we took to the road and advanced into Belgian territory. On the frontier itself there was absolutely no resistance, though I believe a few stray shots were fired at our cavalry scouts who preceded the main body. "After occupying the first Belgian town at Lamburg, where locomotives and rolling stock were found, we continued our advance to Verviers, which was cleared of Belgian troops by our cavalry before our arrival. The inhabitants of Verviers watched our march into the town with terror, withdrawing into their houses and peeping from behind closed shutters, evidently fearing we would commit outrages. "Nothing of the kind happened and we marched to the offices of the municipality and tore down the Belgian flag, which was replaced by a German flag amid the cheers of our men. A proclamation of the annexation of Verviers and the district was read in French outside the town hall and posted in all parts of the place. Martial law was proclaimed and the residents were warned that any resistance to the German military authorities would be punished by summary execution. "A German officer took over the administration of the town and began requisitioning food and other supplies and various kinds of substance for the German troops. His orders were carried out meekly, even zealously, by the citizens of Verviers, who told some of our men quartered in the houses that they had received instructions from Brussels to offer no opposition. "Among the regulations enforced, was one compelling the townspeople to be within doors by sunset and not leave their houses before sunrise. They were forced to find quarters for our men and hand over the bread from the bakeries, which were kept working day and night, also to yield stored meats, groceries and eatables of all kinds to such an extent that the Belgians themselves were left in a sorry plight. Any kind of violence against the civilian inhabitants was

NO ENEMY STRONG ENOUGH TO MAKE ENGLISH INVASION

British Fleet is Bulwark of Strength in Time of Need—How Naval Expert Sizes Up the War Situation.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—In a cable from London, the New York World quotes Archibald H. Hurd a naval expert, writing for The Daily Telegraph as follows: "Whatever change has occurred in the last few days in the naval and military situation certainly does not weaken the arguments as to the impossibility of an invasion of England. "An invasion across the North Sea must be preceded by a battle in the North Sea and a German victory. Only a sailor can appreciate the obstacles in the way of such an adventure, carried out in the face of a superior naval force. It involves the enemy handicapping his fleet with large numbers of transports crowded with soldiers. "If small and of light draught the transports could approach fairly close to the point of disembarkation, but such small vessels can carry only a few men. Should large transports be employed, large numbers of troops can be carried, but these vessels must keep well off shore during the process of disembarkation, owing to the depth of water they should draw. "With every port on the English coast guarded by land and sea, it is difficult to perceive what object could be served by landing a few thousand German troops in a country which has over half a million men under arms. "Such an adventure would not cause more than a temporary panic in the district directly affected, and this speedily would give place to a feeling of confidence, that in a very short time the invaders would be shot down or captured. "Nevertheless, it is possible that such raids might be attempted, because many Germans believe that if one or more of them were successfully carried out and troops landed on the British coast, a feeling of panic would thereby be created in this country which would have an appreciable effect here and on the continent."

AMUSEMENTS THEATRE Fall to See the Big Spectacular Musical Act MARMEEEN FOUR... ANCIIS GRIFFIS and CAPMAN BROS. Singing and Dancing Trio... ALMYRO... The Million Dollar Mystery for Week-End Attractions

Football Program Old Home Week vs. Brantford August 10th and Afternoon, and Morning of August 11th... ANNIE MACK'S World's Champions... Milton vs. Brantford August 12th, 13th, 14th... GIBBES & HOWIE... 50c.

RECREATION TRIPS Sand Islands, Toronto, Niagara Falls... City of Quebec... Victoria Sq., Montreal.

Royal Cafe... HAS & JAMES WONG... Bell Telephone 1885.

Gentlemen's Valet... H. W. BECK, 132 Market St.

THE TEA POT INN... 134 Dalhousie Street

GERMAN SHIPS NOT FAR FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Two Cruisers Sighted by Merchant Vessels Arriving in Port.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Captains of several vessels making port here stated positively that they had both the German Cruisers Leipzig and Nurnberg at a distance in a radius of 30 miles of the Farallon Islands yesterday. The Nurnberg was supposed to be in the Far East. At 2.30 p.m. yesterday the British Barque Colony spoke to the Nurnberg, twenty-five miles south of the Farallones, her captain said. The captain of the fishing tug Henrietta also reported sighting the Nurnberg at the same time and place. Capt. R. E. Corey of the fishing tug Pedro Costa, said he passed between Nurnberg and the Leipzig at five p.m., sufficiently near the Nurnberg to head her name on the stern. At this time the Nurnberg and Leipzig were about thirty miles apart, the Nurnberg being within five miles of the Farallones, which are thirty-five miles due west of San Francisco harbor.

Captain Anstruther Nann of the British Bark Colony, which arrived at this port to-day in ballast from Cruz Grande, Chile, reported that he passed close to the German cruiser Nurnberg, about twenty-five miles south of the Farallones Islands yesterday. Captain Mann said he was in communication with Captain Schoenberg of the hostile warship through a megaphone, and that when the German learned the sailing vessel was without cargo he was given permission to proceed to San Francisco. The Canadian cruiser Rainbow and the sloop Shearwater and Algerine are supposed to be in these waters.

FULL WAGES FOR THE SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT

"That is the Way to Win," Says Churchill of Generosity of English Employers.

LONDON, August 12.—The Corporation of the City of London and the best class of English employers are giving full weekly wages during employees absence on foreign service. Others are giving half pay. The promise of reinstatement after the war is general. Many firms are providing a maintenance allowance for wives and children. When Winston Churchill learned these details he replied: "This is the way to win."

INFUX OF LABOR TO AMERICA WILL GET A SET-BACK FOR YEARS

Unskilled Workmen Will be at a Premium on Account of the War—Heads of Corporations are Greatly Worried.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The falling off in steerage passengers from abroad last week, as compared with the same week a year ago, was 300,069, which, according to steamship agents and contractors, means a corresponding decrease in the supply for the labor market. Should the war continue any length of time, the impression prevailed that unskilled labor will be at a premium for some time to come. Already the heads of corporations employing large forces of laborers, contractors and city officials engaged in public works are worried over the effects of the European war on the labor market. It is generally conceded that immigration for a year or more will be seriously affected by the war, which will work hardships on that class of laboring men in Europe who are most needed here for sub-way and other construction work. These men are bound to suffer, it is said, because the war will close industries and without wages the peasants cannot save the money necessary to pay their passage to the United States. Of the immigration to this country last year more than a third came over in the steerage. The immigrants represented all nationalities, the greater number coming from those parts in France, England, Germany, Belgium and Holland, which are now practically closed to commerce. The port of Rotterdam at last reports was open, but the difficulty in reaching that city from other parts of Europe is such that the immigration from there will be inconsiderable.

LUSITANIA NEAR HOME.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Cunard Lusitania which left here at 1 o'clock last Wednesday morning for a dash across the Atlantic reached Fastnet approximately 300 miles from Liverpool between 8 and 10 o'clock this morning. Cunard line officials announced that they had received cable advices from Liverpool to this effect to-day. She should reach Liverpool to-night.

CREAM OF SERVICE

TORONTO, Aug. 11.—The very cream of ex-service men in the city are being chosen to make up the 400 that Toronto is asked to send the Princess Patricia. Eight hundred could easily be obtained, but only the very best men are accepted. Every one of them has been active service in India, South Africa or elsewhere, and is in the pink of physical condition. Men under 5 feet 8 inches are refused.

OTTAWA'S GIFT TO BE MACHINE-GUN BATTERY

Will Cost \$100,000 and Take Thirty Men to Operate the Four Guns.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—The city of Ottawa's aid to the motherland will be a machine-gun battery of four guns, mounted on rapid motor trucks, and equipped with steel shields. It will require thirty men to operate, and will cost \$100,000. Mayor McVeity wrote Colonel, the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, asking what form of aid would be most acceptable, and the Minister suggested the machine gun battery. A special meeting of the city council will be called to ratify the gift. Ottawa city will give aid to Britain in the form of a machine gun battery of four mounted pieces, mounted on rapid motor trucks, and costing \$100,000.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT IS INUNDATED WITH THE CANADIAN ENLISTMENTS

From Coast to Coast the Desire is to Fight the Common Foe—Many Americans Would Join the Contingent.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—The first units of the Canadian contingent for Europe will leave for Val Cartier about the middle of next week. In two weeks the whole division is expected to be mobilized there, as stated by Col. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia very fast and Col. Hughes stated that the Toronto division alone has furnished enough men for the whole contingent. Dr. Nasmith, city bacteriologist of Toronto, will be in Ottawa to-day to advise the Militia Department as to the water supply at Val Cartier. The Minister states that he has received enough offers from American citizens in different parts of the United States to compose four companies to go to the front. This is in addition to the offer received from Los Angeles, where there are 200 Britishers anxious to fight. Among those who will go with the contingent are Garnet Hughes, of Victoria, son of the War Minister; Hon. Frank Cochrane's son, and a son-in-law of the Hon. A. E. Kemp. On application being made by his son to Col. Hughes, the latter refused to till the consent of Mrs. Garnet Hughes to her husband's volunteering had been secured. Mrs. Hughes wired that she not only consented, but considered it her husband's duty to go.

TWO CUNARD LINERS TO BE SCOUT SHIPS

Mauretania and Lusitania Will Wait on German Trade as Cruisers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The two swiftest merchantmen on the seas the Cunarders Mauretania, and Lusitania, may be in commission as commerce destroyers and scout ships within a week. Although they may not find a single German liner on the Atlantic, they may overhaul and capture a dozen or more freighters and oil carriers, unequipped with wireless whose skippers will marvel when they are in tow at the strange sea changes of a few weeks.

Fine Anonymous Offers

Following the offer of an anonymous Montrealer of \$500,000, Colonel Hughes to-day received an offer of \$100,000 from another citizen, who wishes to remain unknown. It is probable that Sir Robert Borden will establish some system in regard to such offers in the future by which they may be received and utilized to the best advantage. Another splendid offer was that conveyed to the minister last night by Mayor McVeity representing the City of Ottawa. The mayor has offered, subject to the ratification at a special meeting of the city council to be called, that Ottawa will equip a machine gun battery of four guns mounted on rapid motor trucks with steel protective shields. It will cost \$100,000, be operated by 30 men and will be equal in effectiveness to a complement of 500 infantry. The capital is the first city in Canada to make an offer of this kind, though other cities have offered to raise infantry. An order-in-Council was passed yesterday officially recognizing the regiment to be raised by Hamilton, Gault, of Montreal, acting in conjunction with R. B. Bennett, M.P., of Calgary. A new regiment in Prince Rupert was organized yesterday, while a regiment which has been in

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