

Sir John French Reports Terrible Losses On Both Sides

SWEEPING CLAIMS OF GERMAN VICTORY FROM BERLIN NOT CONFIRMED

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Tomorrow's Weather—Showery.

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LONDON'S BRAVE BATTERY BOYS LEAVE TONIGHT ON C.P.R.

EVERYONE KEEN TO GET CRACK AT THE KAISER

Valcartier Camp Moving With Speed, But Without Excitement.

NO LIQUOR ALLOWED

Smoking of Cigarettes Is Also Being Discouraged by the Officers.

MEN DOWN TO WORK

Closest Discipline Observed and the Troops Begin To Look Smart.

[By Hal Gordon, Attached Correspondent with Canadian Troops of London Advertiser and Toronto Star.]
Valcartier Camp, Que., Aug. 28.—Quickly, but without the haste which defeats its own purpose, the Canadian contingent is being got ready for active service. The authorities realize that a large proportion of the men now undergoing training are from the city, unaccustomed to outdoor life, and during this first week of training the effects of this wise policy of gradual breaking into military life are already apparent. Pale-faced, round-shouldered lads from office and store are acquiring a hardy and an unflinching swag. Boisterous young fellows who always used to talk back to the boss now jump smartly to the word of command, and when off duty salute every officer they pass. Crumblers who turned up their noses at camp fare and complained about hard beds and thin blankets, now line up early for their stew and bread, and sleep soundly from "lights out" to "reville." Every one is acquiring discipline and smartness.

Troops Become Smarter.
The daily program of work at present is confined to three or four hours' brisk drilling during half the day, and a march to the ranges for a little target practice in the rest of the day. The elementary parts of a soldier's education, which are in some respects the most important, are being polished off. The effects of this wise policy of gradual breaking into military life are already apparent. Pale-faced, round-shouldered lads from office and store are acquiring a hardy and an unflinching swag. Boisterous young fellows who always used to talk back to the boss now jump smartly to the word of command, and when off duty salute every officer they pass. Crumblers who turned up their noses at camp fare and complained about hard beds and thin blankets, now line up early for their stew and bread, and sleep soundly from "lights out" to "reville." Every one is acquiring discipline and smartness.

All Eager to Go.
When regiments come on parade every man stands in his place without moving head or arms. The constant stream of talking, laughing, and joking in peace times of the average volunteer regiment has ceased. No one in the ranks speaks until the order "Stand Easy" is given. There is a reason for all this. It is that the average layman would regard as petty detail.

"Anyone guilty of breaking military regulations will be sent home," was an announcement which company commanders read out to their men today. Such offences as being drunk, breaking bounds, being insolent to any officer, non-commissioned or commissioned, or transgressing any sanitary regulation are prohibited. And every one in camp is keen to get a crack at the Kaiser. Non-commissioned officers have to be addressed as "sergeant" or "corporal" even if they are life-long chums of the men they are talking to. In several instances men in civil life are under the orders of non-commissioned officers who are accustomed to boss at home. Obedience is given cheerfully because every man has been made to realize that his chance of being included in the first (Continued on Page Three.)

Comrades of Old Together Again



Bombardiers George Marks and Jack Straud, of the Sixth (London) Field Battery, comrades in arms for twelve years in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Battery of the English Artillery, were united after many years by the present declaration of war. Marks and Straud served together through the South African war. After completing twelve years service in the One Hundred and Twenty-third, both took their discharges and left the old land. They met again in the ranks of the Sixth, both having joined as soon as war was declared. Both have been raised to the rank of bombardiers since their enlistment here.

Marks, who is standing with his arm around Straud's shoulder when an advertiser photographer snapped the old chums today, is the man who walked from Avon to London to enlist. In his army days he got here in time he tramped the entire distance, not even stopping to eat. He originally enlisted in the Seventh Fusiliers, but because of his previous training was sent over to the Battery.

A serious reverse to British arms on the French frontier is officially announced in Berlin. After nine days' fighting the Germans claim to have put the western line of the allies to flight. The British, it is asserted, were defeated at Maubeuge, France, and the Franco-Belgian forces driven back toward Maubeuge.

Field Marshal Sir John French, chief of staff of the British expeditionary force, reports that his troops were attacked by five German army corps and cavalry on Wednesday, in the neighborhood of Cambrai and Le Cateau, and that their casualties were heavy. He does not state the outcome of the battle, towns about ten miles southwest of Maubeuge.

An English correspondent at Lille, France, says that the advance guard of the Germans is now at Pont-a-Marcq and Marchiennes, French towns, just south of Lille, in the department Du Nord.

A newspaper dispatch from Boulogne reports that the Germans broke through the French lines near Arras, in the Province of Pas de Calais, but that the French have the situation well in hand.

British marines are in force at Ostend. A press dispatch from that town says that the Germans are within 20 miles of the place.

King Charles of Roumania is reported seriously ill.

A British destroyer has sunk an Austrian destroyer off Corfu, according to a news dispatch from Brindisi, Italy.

German troops are reported as taking the offensive in Belgian Congo.

The Russian military attaché at Paris is credited with the statement that additional Russian armies are about to invade Western Prussia with the intention of marching on Berlin.

The men are John, Prince, Dennis Novack, John, Joseph Hydon, Jos Tony and Moe Lukas.

The capture, as made by Detectives Harry Jones and Robert Egleston, savored of the melodramatic. Word was received at police headquarters this morning that seven Austrians, thought to be army reservists, had suddenly boarded a fast express train at Brantford when it was about to pull out. They had transportation for Detroit, but were heading for Detroit.

express is due to arrive in this city at 11:22, and a few minutes later it will arrive. The train was pulled in on Track 3, while on Track 4 the express for Detroit was standing. Connections are made here, and the Detroit express is the first to leave, pulling out almost on the arrival of the train from Brantford.

No Sign of Foreigners.
As the cars came to a stop the detectives sprang aboard. A hurried search through the train failed to reveal any suspicious characters. There was no sign of a foreigner in any of the cars.

The officers then "scented something" and hurriedly they jumped down to the south platform and ran towards the Detroit flyer, whose engineer was already getting the "high ball" to pull out.

They climbed into the train in the forward coach the seven Austrians were trying with little success to make themselves as inconspicuous as possible. The detectives pulled them unceremoniously off the train. Protesting at every step the prisoners were marched to Richmond street, where a Normal car, northbound, was approaching. The detectives stopped it and the prisoners of war were bundled aboard. Quite a sensation was created in the train, the passengers leaving their seats and crowding around the rather nervous-looking and swarthy Austrians.

Find Enlistment Papers.
At Carling street the queer septette detoured and were taken to police headquarters. Here a search revealed the Austrian enlistment papers and transportation to New York.

The men had little money among them, but they had considerable gages. They protested strenuously when the officers systematically went through their pockets and offered some resistance when they were confined in the cells.

One of their number stated that they were out of employment and thought they might secure work in the American metropolis. They were taken on them, however, were taken to indicate another motive for their trip to New York.

SIR JOHN FRENCH MAKING READY FOR ANOTHER FIGHT

Dispatches Reassuring and Show That Tommy Atkins Fought Splendidly—Leader Thoroughly Understands the Situation.

[Canadian Press.]
New York, Aug. 28.—A cable to the Tribune from London, says: "Sir John French's pithy dispatch read in Parliament today is reassuring in two important particulars. First of all, he tells us that our troops fought splendidly yesterday against a superior number, and then he says that he is making ready for another fight. A battle is imminent. 'Where he fought yesterday and where he is going to fight again today or tomorrow he does not say, but he speaks of his position and prospects as satisfactory. There is a quiet, soldier-like ring about the field marshal's words which have done a great deal in the last few hours to restore public confidence.'"

The presence of Sir Derek Keppel, the King's equerry, at the Aldershot royal pavilion for the last few days, and the extensive preparations within the building itself herald the advent of the King, who, it is believed, will arrive tomorrow. His Majesty will then be in the centre of the troops of the new regular force, and it is expected that he will remain in residence until the situation on the continent has taken definite aspect.

Belgian Deputy Tells of the Beginning of Siege and Great Damage Done.

HOPE RESTED ON ALLIES

But at News of German Occupation of Brussels, It Was Abandoned.

ADVANCE SEEMS STEADY

Enemy's Battery Was Established Between Forts On August 21.

London, Aug. 28.—The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent today gives a story of the earlier fighting at Namur as described by August Mellot, the Belgian deputy for Namur. M. Mellot says that until August 13, the citizens of Namur had hoped that the Belgian army would be joined by the French and English, and would engage the Germans before they reached Namur, but on that day a detachment of Belgian horsemen met a detachment of Uhlans and engaged in a smart fight, in which the Germans were smashed up.

"This incident," said M. Mellot, "left no doubt that the Germans would return in greater numbers. The following day, while we were in Namur busy completing the defence, the first three shells fell in the town. One shell struck the bridge at Salzinnes and killed five persons. I was standing 20 yards away.

"From that moment we were shelled daily and numbers of persons were killed, and great damage done. We still (Continued on Page Three.)

AUSTRIA DECLARES WAR ON BELGIUM

[Canadian Press.]
London, Aug. 28.—4:15 p.m.—A dispatch to the exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that a dispatch received there today from Vienna states that Austria has declared war on Belgium. The Austrian minister in Belgium has been asked to take charge of Austrian interests.

MADE BRIGADE MAJOR OF FIRST CANADIAN INFANTRY BATTALION

LIEUT.-COL. A. H. MACDONNELL, assistant adjutant-general in charge of administration of military division No. 1, who leaves for Valcartier tonight to assume important post in Canadian overseas contingent.

BRITISHERS EXPOSED TO ATTACK FROM FIVE GERMAN ARMY CORPS

GALLANT COMMANDER OF SIXTH BATTERY THAT LEAVES CITY TONIGHT

Premier Asquith Gives Out Dispatch From Sir John French, in Which Casualties Are Said To Be Very Heavy on Both Sides.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Aug. 28.—12:45 p.m.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that the British troops in Wednesday's fighting were exposed to the attack of five German army corps. The losses on both sides, he said, were great.

The Premier's announcement follows: "We have heard from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces, that in the fighting which took place between his army and the enemy on Wednesday, August 26, and which appears from French official reports to have been in the neighborhood of Cambrai and Le Cateau, our troops were exposed to the attack of five German army corps; two divisions of cavalry and a reserve corps of cavalry, and a second cavalry division.

INFLECTED SEVERE LOSS.
"Our second corps in the fourth division bore the brunt of the cavalry attack, while our first army corps was attacked on the right, and inflicted very severe loss on the enemy. "I regret to say that our casualties were heavy, but the exact numbers are not yet known. The behavior of our troops was in all respects admirable. General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, in a message published this morning, conveys his congratulations and sincere thanks for the protections so effectively given by our army to the French flank."

ANXIOUS TO GIVE CASUALTIES.
[Canadian Press.]
London, Aug. 26.—12:25 p.m.—The official bureau says that Earl Kitchener has received a telegram from Sir John French stating that the latter feels strongly the necessity of giving full details of the casualties as soon as possible. He hopes to telegraph some of them immediately. It has been impossible in the circumstances to send them up to the present.

ATTACHE SAYS RUSSIANS WILL MARCH STRAIGHT TO BERLIN

[Canadian Press.]
Paris, Aug. 26.—7:25 a.m.—Col. Osoblenkin, Russian military attaché here, is quoted by the Journal as having remarked, in an interview, that he could say without indiscretion that other armies were about to invade Western Prussia. After crossing the Vistula, he said, the Russians would march straight to Berlin.

KAISER SIMPLY SWEEPED EARTH WITH ALLIES, BERLIN HEADQUARTERS CLAIM

Highly-Colored Report Would Make World Believe That the British and French Were Routed and Western Army in Full Retreat.

[Canadian Press.]
Berlin, Aug. 28.—By wireless to the Associated Press, via Sayville, Long Island, Aug. 28.—7:46 a.m.—Headquarters has issued an official report declaring that the western enemy has everywhere been defeated, and is in full retreat, after nine days' fighting.

General Von Kluck defeated the British army at Maubeuge, renewed the attack today, and threatened to surround it. Generals Von Buelow and Von Hausen completely defeated the Franco-Belgian forces, about eight corps, between the Sambre and the Namur, and the Meuse in several days' battle, and are now pursuing them to the eastward of Maubeuge.

VICTORIES CLAIMED EVERYWHERE.
The attack on Maubeuge was opened by the Grand Duke Albrecht of Wuertemberg, who defeated and pursued the enemy across the Semois and the Meuse. The German Crown Prince is advancing towards the Meuse, and the Crown Prince of Bavaria repulsed an attack from Nancy and the south.

General Von Heering continues the pursuit southward through the Vosges. Four Belgian divisions, attacking Tuesday and Wednesday from Antwerp, have been repulsed, losing guns and many prisoners. The Belgian population generally participated in the fighting, necessitating severe reprisals.

The corps of the last reserves have been called out to guard communications.

CHRONICLE SAYS NO SERIOUS OBSTACLE BETWEEN GERMAN ADVANCE AND PARIS

[Canadian Press.]
London, Aug. 28.—The Chronicle, commenting today on "the war's progress," says: "Since the great disaster which befell the allies in Belgium, a silence deeper than ever has been imposed by the censorship. "From a message sent out 24 hours ago by the French embassy, showing fighting on the line between Cambrai and Le Cateau, it is apparent that the French have been driven back past their line of frontier fortresses to a point 20 miles behind that line.

No Fortifications Left.
"There is no longer any serious fortified obstacle between the German main advance and Paris. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the French ministry has resigned and reconstituted itself as a committee of public safety.

"Meanwhile, as if a siege of Paris was now looming foremost in their minds, their first step has been to appoint a general in supreme command of Paris and its troops."

Discussing Defence.
[Canadian Press.]
London, Aug. 28.—A Times special from Paris declares that Alexandre Millerand, minister of war, discussed with the cabinet last night steps which he has planned for the defence of the entrenched camp of Paris.

Second Line Is Difficult.
"If this line is skillfully defended, it should be most difficult to penetrate. La Fere, Laon and Rheims, which are provided with permanent fortifications. "The line from Le Cateau to Cambrai must expect an enveloping attack on the north, but this attempt will probably fail.

"We have every right to expect success today, but if we do not win a decisive victory we must abandon our bases on the coast north of the mouth of the Somme and shift further south, either to Havre or Cherbourg.

Establish Airship Stations.
"If we are unable to resume the offensive and beat back the German attack from the north, one consequence will be that the Germans will establish aircraft stations along the Straits of Dover, and thereby be able to keep us under constant observation.

"We must meet this by a counter attack with searchlights and anti-aircraft guns. Sportsmen should make up practice parties for airship shooting.

"The Germans will also mount their heaviest guns at any port they seize, and once more there will be an army encamped on the heights of Boulogne.

"Let us, however, be grateful for one mercy. The international financiers, doctrinaires and lunatics who wished to fit us out with a channel tunnel are silenced for good and all."

TIMES SAYS EITHER VICTORY TODAY OR NORTH FORTRESSES ABANDONED

[Canadian Press.]
London, Aug. 28.—The Times' military correspondent, in discussing the situation on the French frontier, says: "The news that the allies have retired to the line from Le Cateau to Cambrai shows that active defence of the line from Lille to Maubeuge has been abandoned, and that these two fortresses have been left temporarily to look after themselves.

"The necessity for holding the interval between the Scheldt and Cambrai, and the Sambre near Le Cateau, is probably due to the need for holding Mezieres. Once this point goes, or the Meuse between Mezieres and Verdun is penetrated by the invaders, the whole system of frontier defence of Eastern France breaks down, and if the field armies are

THE WEATHER

THE LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 75; lowest, 48.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today: Highest, 62; lowest, 52.

Forecast.

Fresh or strong northeast and east winds; fair today, becoming showery during the night and on Saturday.

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Station	High	Low	Weather
Victoria	64	54	Cloudy
Canary Wharf	64	54	Cloudy
Windsor	62	50	Cloudy
Port Arthur	62	50	Cloudy
Perry Sound	68	48	Cloudy
Toronto	70	58	Cloudy
Ottawa	66	48	Cloudy
Montreal	68	52	Cloudy
Quebec	64	52	Cloudy
Father Point	62	48	Cloudy

Weather Notes.

A depression which has formed in the Mississippi Valley is likely to bring rain from Ontario eastward.

A few light showers have occurred in the West.

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