

BRITAIN PLEDGED TO AVENGE TO FULL WRONGS OF BELGIUM

GERMAN LINER SUNK BY BRITISH WARSHIP OFF AFRICAN COAST

Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, Equipped as Armed Merchant Cruiser, Sent to Bottom by H.M.S. High Flyer—Survivors Were Picked Up.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Aug. 27.—Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, announced in the house of commons today the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse. He said: "The admiralty has just received intelligence that the German armed merchant cruiser, Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, of 14,000 tons and armed with ten four-inch guns, has been sunk by the H.M.S. High Flyer off the west coast of Africa. "This is the vessel which has been interfering with traffic between this country and the cape, and is one of the very few German armed merchant cruisers which succeeded in getting to the west coast. The High Flyer had one killed and five wounded. "The official war information bureau announced this afternoon that the following message had been sent by the admiralty to the captain of the High Flyer: "You have rendered a service not only to Great Britain but to the peaceful commerce of the world. The German officers and men appear to have carried out their duties with humanity and restraint, and therefore are worthy of seamanlike consideration."

H. R. H. INTERESTED IN RED CROSS WORK

Duke of Connaught Gave Impetus to Organization of Society.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

To Open Hospital for Convalescents—Make Society Dominion-Wide.

The Duke of Connaught showed himself to be much interested in the work of the Red Cross Society at its meeting in Ottawa, of which a branch was organized there. With the organization of the branch in the capital city, it was the object of the meeting to send broadcast thru Canada the expression of their hope that similar movements would be taken in all parts of the country. The governor-general in his speech said there was one thing worse than war—it was dishonor. "I have often talked to Canadian audiences," said his royal highness, "and I flatter myself that I have never talked to deaf ears, but I hope my words to-night urging your support for the Red Cross movement may prove an added incentive to you to give your support to this worthy object."

Guidance, Comfort, Strength

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, August 27.—The British nation at heart is still profoundly religious. The naval and military missions are distributing individual pocket Bibles to every man in the army and fleet. Each bears this inscription for every sailor and soldier, written by Lord Roberts, "Fighting Bob," the idol of the British army: "Ask you to put your trust in God. He will watch over you and strengthen you. You will find in this little book guidance when you are in health, comfort when you are in sickness and strength when you are in adversity. "Roberts, F. M."

STORM CREATED BY KEIR HARDIE

Socialist M.P. Hinted That Britain Might Have Avoided War.

WAS SHOUTED DOWN

Sir Edward Grey Said Former German Ambassador Was Powerless.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Aug. 27.—In the house of commons today the foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, paid a tribute to Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, the former German ambassador to Great Britain, saying that the diplomat had worked to the end for peace, but the real authority at Berlin did not rest with him or those like him. Sir Edward reiterated that the government decided on Aug. 2 the only condition under which Great Britain could remain neutral. This was German respect for the neutrality of Belgium. Ambassador Lichnowsky had strongly urged the British government to alter their decision, but the foreign secretary said that would have been without effect, had becoming a consenting party to the violation of a treaty and subsequently a German invasion of Belgium. He added that personal suggestions made by the German ambassador were quite distinct from the communications which the ambassador made on behalf of his government. His suggestions worked for peace, but real authority did not rest with him and that was why the efforts for peace failed. "Keir Hardie's Objections." James Keir Hardie, a member of the house, who is the only conspicuous supporter of peace remaining, created a scene during the foreign secretary's announcement. He demanded to know whether the German government had repudiated the ambassador's suggestions, and whether any effort had been made to find out how far the German government would have agreed to his suggestions. "Other members cried out: 'Sit down.' Sir Edward Grey replied: 'I do not want to have a misunderstanding. The German ambassador did not make any suggestions different to those of his government.' "W. M. R. Pringle (Liberal) asked whether Mr. Keir Hardie had not constantly supplied the press with information actually made by the German government. To this the foreign secretary replied: "That is one of the reasons why I thought it desirable to answer explicitly to the people."

BRITAIN WILL STAND BY BELGIUM TO END

Solemn Pledge Given by Commons That Germany Will Pay Dearly for Invasion—Premier Asquith, Bonar Law and John Redmond Express Like Sentiment

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Aug. 27.—On Premier Asquith's motion the house adopted an address to King George, praying his majesty to convey to the King of Belgium an expression of admiration of parliament of Belgium's heroic resistance to the German invasion. Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, each in turn paid high tribute to Belgian bravery, and the house then adopted the motion with enthusiasm. "Moving in the house of lords the same address of sympathy to Belgium that was adopted in the commons, the Marquis of Crewe, lord privy seal, declared: "Acts have been committed on the Belgians contrary to all the laws and usages of war. Sooner or later the Germans will have to pay for their brutal methods to the utmost farthing." "Decision Not Repented. In moving this address in the house, Premier Asquith said: "We do not repent our decision in engaging in this war. The issue was one which no great nation, without undying shame, could have declined. "Never has the duty of preserving her national independence been more bravely acknowledged, and never has it been more strenuously and heroically discharged than during the last week by the Belgian King and his people," said Premier Asquith. "They have faced without flinching and against almost incalculable odds, the horrors of devastation, spoliation and outrage. They have won for themselves immortal glory. We are proud of their alliance, and in the name of the United Kingdom and of the whole empire, we assure them that they may count to the end on our whole-hearted and unflinching support." "Obligations Plain. "We were bound by obligations plain and paramount to assert and maintain the threatened independence of a small and useful state. Belgium had no interests of her own to serve (cheers), save and except the one supreme and overriding interest of every state, great or little, which is worthy of the name—the preservation of her integrity and her national life. History tells us that the duty of asserting and maintaining that great principle, which is, after all, the wellspring of civilization, has again and again, at most critical periods in the past, fallen upon states relatively small in area and in population, but great in courage and resolution. "In this regard I am proud to think that at this moment there are many gallant Irishmen willing to take their share in the risks and to shed their blood and to face death in assisting the Belgian people in the defence of their liberty and independence. The spectacle which this small nation makes in heroic sacrifice in defence of its independence and honor against overwhelming odds appeals in a very special way to the people of Ireland." "The resolution was agreed to unanimously, amid cheering.

Twenty Million Men Available for Russia

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Aug. 27.—A despatch to the Post from St. Petersburg comments on the excellence of the supply of men to the front. It says further: "Russia will have no difficulty in finding 20,000,000 men to complete the work begun by its trained fighting forces. Moreover, this is the first time in the memory of men that the Russian army has taken the field with adequate equipment and a sufficient supply of supplies, and when the troops learned the hard lesson so thoroughly learned in the Japan campaign. "The history of that campaign shows what Russian soldiers accomplish when badly fed and equipped, but under the conditions of today and fighting arrangements, there is little wonder that the Russian soldier has proved himself a match for the German. "The German opposition to the Russian advance is broken and demoralized. Königsberg, where three German army corps had taken refuge, is so situated it can easily be restrained by the Russian army passes on into the interior of Germany, and it is doubtful whether Germany has sufficient organized forces to oppose the Russians."

HOWITZERS WERE USED AT NAMUR

Nineteen Houses Left at Herve Out of Five Hundred.

Canadian Press Despatch. BERLIN, August 26.—The Tageblatt's correspondent writes that Namur was forty-two kilometers, by mortars and by one forty-two centimetre howitzer. He says he could plainly hear the shells striking the forts, and that everyone was astonished at the precision of the German guns. The Tageblatt's correspondent describes the desolation that reigns in the villages and small towns between Liege and Namur. At Herve, nineteen houses remain standing out of five hundred. Those remaining carry placards expressing sympathy with the German soldiers and asking that they be not fired upon. The success of the German arms in Belgium, says the Tageblatt, is attributed by military experts to the swiftness with which the German operations were carried out and also to the delay of assistance promised by the French, who arrived too late both at Liege and Namur.

TRAIN SERVICE IS DISORGANIZED

Everything in France Must Give Way to Moving of Troops.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Daily Mail's correspondent says that the events of the past few days have again disorganized the Paris train service and that everything must give way to the necessities for the transportation of troops, the removal of wounded and the clearing of the civilian population from the firing lines. The train from Paris Wednesday took 12 hours, being compelled to wait seven hours at Amiens by a flood of 5000 Belgian refugees arriving from the Charleroi district and a trainload of British wounded, who were guarded from inquisitive visitors by armed sentries. Among those who crossed to England were many American women from Switzerland.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS DOING SPLENDIDLY

Adequate Equipment Given Each Man—Spirit Dauntless.

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BRITAIN'S SAILOR SOLDIERS FOR SERVICE IN BELGIUM

Churchill Announced in House of Commons Yesterday That a Large Expeditionary Force of Marines Was at Ostend—Airship Raids Feared.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Aug. 27.—England has stripped the reserve ships of the North Sea fleet of marines to aid in the fighting in Belgium. Because of alarm over the danger of airship raids, which England has exposed, should the Germans establish a permanent base in Ostend, the British sailor soldiers have been sent to reinforce the Belgians now there. In the house of commons this afternoon, First Lord of the Admiralty, Churchill, announced that the marines were now at Ostend. He said that the expeditionary force was a large one, but did not give any figures.

UNBEATEN BRITISH FORCED TO RETIRE

Utmost Gallantry Was Displayed by Troops—No Details of Losses.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, August 27.—Regarding the reverse reported in France, where the falling back of the French forces also compelled the British to retire, all accounts agree that the British behaved with the utmost gallantry. They were unbeaten when the general situation necessitated Joffre's order of retirement, and the latest news of England with calm reserve, although the English are the greatest loss in one battle since the Crimea. The list of casualties has not been received, leaving friends and relatives and friends distressed and worrying. If anything England's enthusiasm for war has been stimulated by the British troops participating, and when the casualty list is published it is likely to have the effect of fully arousing the British lion.

BRITISH SHOWING SPIES NO MERCY

Execution Follows Detection Immediately—French Method Foolishly Humane.

Canadian Press Despatch. NEW YORK, August 27.—A London Standard despatch from Paris to The Tribune says: "The correspondent of Le Temps, who had occasion to follow them on the way to the front, is loud in his admiration of the British soldiers' discipline, equipment and commissariat arrangements. But what he admired most was the summary methods of dealing with spies, every one captured being shot immediately. A British captain explained his attitude thru a French interpreter, as follows: "You French pride yourselves on your humanity in cases where humanity is a mere useless sentimentality. To spare the life of a spy by postponing his trial is a crime against our own troops. A spy may be able by some means to convey a harvest of news to his own side, so as to enable the enemy to surprise us precisely when we hope to surprise him. In such cases, inopportune indulgence may cost the lives of several hundreds of our own troops."

GERMANS REPORT LOSS OF CRUISER

Magdeburg Blown Up—Turistic General Commands Turkish Army.

Canadian Press Despatch. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The German embassy today received the following by wireless from the foreign office at Berlin: "Vienna reports that Liman Pasha has been appointed commander in chief of the Turkish European troops. "The small cruiser Magdeburg entering the Finnish Bay ran aground after a fight with superior forces and was blown up by her captain. Most of the crew were saved. "A large number of prisoners, chiefly Turcos (French African troops) and British soldiers, passed thru Aix-la-Chapelle today. "Liman Pasha is the German military officer who was in charge of the reorganization of the Turkish army, having been loaned by Germany to Turkey for that purpose. "The sinking of the Magdeburg was not described, but it is supposed that the Russian vessel.

TORONTO TOURISTS HOMEWARD BOUND

Royal Edward Left Bristol Yesterday With Full Passenger List.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 27.—The Royal Edward left Bristol today with a full list of passengers. The Cuthbert party was on board, including the following Torontoians: Mrs. Herman Heintzman, Misses R. C. and M. A. Robinson, Miss Rita Harrington, Miss G. Barclay Green, Miss Brown, Miss Vernie Brown, Mrs. S. J. Crowder, Mr. Arthur Cuthbert, Mr. W. L. Bond, Miss Jessie McNab, Mr. W. J. Fawcett and mother, Miss Hilda Westman, Miss Gladys Huggill, Miss Bessie McCord, Rev. and Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Miss Helena M. Robinson, Miss Grace Robinson, Miss Margaret Myra Kent, Mr. George Jenkins, Mr. Clarkson, Dr. D. J. Bagshaw, Dr. P. R. Millard, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Marshall, Miss Evelyn Wilson, Miss Margaret Boyd, Harry Booth, Bruce Black and W. F. Petrie.

GREATEST NUMBER IN BATTLE ARRAY

German Socialists Volunteer—Prince Adalbert is Married.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Aug. 27.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen says that the German Socialist papers are publishing extremely patriotic articles. The Voerwarts says it must be every Socialist's duty to fight to the last drop of blood for Germany's existence. Many Socialist leaders have joined the army as volunteers. Among other German volunteers is Baron Von Schoen, until recently ambassador to Paris. He is 63 years old and has been a colonel. The Kaiser's third son, Prince Adalbert, who was betrothed a few weeks ago to Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, was married on Monday. The Cologne Gazette states that at the battle of Loos 300,000 men were engaged on each side, the greatest number yet engaged in the history of the world. A German casualty list is published, but it is stated that the place and time of the casualties will not be published until later.

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Berlin Claims Many Turcos and Britons Are Held Captive.

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ITALY IS AGAINST WAR

TRIPLE ALLIANCE GONE

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, August 27.—A Times despatch from Rome declares that great pressure is being brought to bear on Italy by Germany and Austria to join in the war with both countries, making her alluring promises, but without effect. "The Italian people are against Austria," says the despatch, "and any decision by the government to join in the conflict by the side of Germany and Austria would mean a revolution. The triple alliance, the Times correspondent adds, is a thing of the past."

PRIESTS RETURN FROM PALESTINE

Frenchmen Join Colors From All Parts of the World.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Aug. 27.—A despatch to the Reuters' Telegram Company from Paris states that Prince Louis Antoine of Orleans and Braganza, who resigned his commission in the Austro-Hungarian army at the outbreak of the war, has been authorized by King George to serve in the British army. He has left for the front to join the staff. The keenness of Frenchmen of all classes and all over the world to join the colors is instanced by the priests in Palestine. A number of those in Jerusalem, hearing of the mobilization order, left on the first boat for France. Among them is the Dominican Father Vincent, who was engaged at the time in writing an archaeological work on ancient Jerusalem.

ADVANCE OF RUSSIANS CONTINUES UNCHECKED

Canadian Press Despatch. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27, via London, 5:23 p.m.—The following official communication was made public here today: "Our offensive both in East Prussia and Galicia developed increasing success on August 26. The Germans hastily retreated toward Koensberg and Allenstein. "In Galicia our troops are marching rapidly on Lemberg; they are approaching the city quickly. Our cavalry has pushed the enemy everywhere on our lines, our advance frequently engaging the Austrians, who each time have been beaten and routed. "It is officially announced that the Russians have occupied Tiltz, a town 60 miles northeast of Koensberg, East Prussia.

RUSSIANS CAPTURED ONE HUNDRED CANNON

Canadian Press Despatch. PARIS, Aug. 27, 3:40 p.m.—An official statement issued by the war office this afternoon says: "The German troops retired from the region of Mauren in East Prussia after the Russian victory. A Russian advance is unretarded in that country, which presents difficulties and the outlet of which to the west was occupied yesterday. It is estimated that 100 cannon were taken from the enemy."

SLAV TROOPS REVOLT.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 4:36 a.m.—Information from southern Dalmatia, says The Post's Paris correspondent, is to the effect that several towns in the Slav troops have revolted against their officers.

COMMUNICATIONS ARE EASY TO CUT

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Aug. 27, 5:50 a.m.—Tests made at various points along the German Army's line of communication, says the Ostend correspondent of The Daily News, show that it is surprisingly weak. The Germans seem to have gone forward with the idea that they had nothing more to fear from the Belgian army. "If the allies can hold their own at the front," says the correspondent, "it is certain that German communication with their base can be cut at any moment. In fact, their army seems to be up in the air. It has no support and has gone forward with the chance of a victory for the advancing army, which is traveling fast, carrying its own supplies and supplementing them with levies on the surrounding country."

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NO SPIES HAVE BEEN EXECUTED IN BRITAIN

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, August 27.—Home Secretary McKenna stated this afternoon that no spies had been shot in England. There have been rumors that many persons in the secret employ of Germany have been executed.

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Canadian Press Despatch. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The German embassy today received the following by wireless from the foreign office at Berlin: "A large number of prisoners, chiefly Turcos (French African troops) and British soldiers, passed thru Aix-la-Chapelle today. "Vienna reports that Liman Pasha has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish European troops. "Liman Pasha is the German military officer who was in charge of the reorganization of the Turkish army, having been loaned by Germany to Turkey for that purpose.

BRITAIN WILL STAND BY BELGIUM TO END

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Aug. 27.—On Premier Asquith's motion the house adopted an address to King George, praying his majesty to convey to the King of Belgium an expression of admiration of parliament of Belgium's heroic resistance to the German invasion. Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, each in turn paid high tribute to Belgian bravery, and the house then adopted the motion with enthusiasm. "Moving in the house of lords the same address of sympathy to Belgium that was adopted in the commons, the Marquis of Crewe, lord privy seal, declared: "Acts have been committed on the Belgians contrary to all the laws and usages of war. Sooner or later the Germans will have to pay for their brutal methods to the utmost farthing." "Decision Not Repented. In moving this address in the house, Premier Asquith said: "We do not repent our decision in engaging in this war. The issue was one which no great nation, without undying shame, could have declined. "Never has the duty of preserving her national independence been more bravely acknowledged, and never has it been more strenuously and heroically discharged than during the last week by the Belgian King and his people," said Premier Asquith. "They have faced without flinching and against almost incalculable odds, the horrors of devastation, spoliation and outrage. They have won for themselves immortal glory. We are proud of their alliance, and in the name of the United Kingdom and of the whole empire, we assure them that they may count to the end on our whole-hearted and unflinching support." "Obligations Plain. "We were bound by obligations plain and paramount to assert and maintain the threatened independence of a small and useful state. Belgium had no interests of her own to serve (cheers), save and except the one supreme and overriding interest of every state, great or little, which is worthy of the name—the preservation of her integrity and her national life. History tells us that the duty of asserting and maintaining that great principle, which is, after all, the wellspring of civilization, has again and again, at most critical periods in the past, fallen upon states relatively small in area and in population, but great in courage and resolution. "In this regard I am proud to think that at this moment there are many gallant Irishmen willing to take their share in the risks and to shed their blood and to face death in assisting the Belgian people in the defence of their liberty and independence. The spectacle which this small nation makes in heroic sacrifice in defence of its independence and honor against overwhelming odds appeals in a very special way to the people of Ireland." "The resolution was agreed to unanimously, amid cheering.