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The Toronto World

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PROBS—Very warm with thunderstorms. Cooler on Tuesday.

FOURTEEN PAGES—MONDAY MORNING AUGUST 10 1914—FOURTEEN PAGES

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GERMANS COMPELLED TO CEASE ATTACK ON LIEGE COMPLETELY BEATEN BY FRENCH AT MUHLHAUSEN TERRIFIC FIGHTING, WITH TREMENDOUS LOSSES KAISER HURRIES FROM BERLIN TO DIRECT HIS ARMY

Our Friend Uncle Sam Must Do Something—What?

Our neighbor nation, the United States, is much concerned over the war, as was pointed out in these columns last week. Leading newspapers are now saying that business there will be in bad shape in a short time if they are not able to market their immense crops of grain, of cotton, of meats, in the markets of Europe, now closed to them by reason of the war.

What can the Americans do? One paper proposes that congress rush thru an act authorizing the purchase of foreign-built ships and their registration under the American flag, and as such they will be free to carry the produce of the States to any part of Europe, though nevertheless subject to more or less interference.

But to us there is a much greater issue than this, and the United States must take some course in regard to that greater issue. Let us point out some other courses, any one of which the United States might follow and justify in the eyes of mankind.

They can do a second thing, if they don't care to hunt him, and that is bottle his feet up in the North Sea and then leave the ordinary mercantile marine to carry their products to the markets of Europe. Perhaps Uncle Sam will do this.

But there is a third thing he can do: he can ignore the conventions of so-called international law and say he will use the American war fleet for the purpose of intercepting on the Atlantic, English or other ships carrying his produce to market.

Or he can do a fourth thing, and this he is now considering, that is establish a mercantile marine of his own, as already referred to. But if he does this; when the war is over, the competition of other nations who are in the shipping business might be too much for him.

And while the United States, to our mind, must do one of these things, any restrictions that international law imposes on the United States, in so far as they hinder that country from marketing its produce, ought to be ignored by that great country. Too long, the world has worshipped the fetish of so-called international law to the detriment of humanity, of the detriment of trade, and, most of all, to the detriment of the United States.

DECISIVE BATTLE IMPENDS

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. PARIS, Aug. 9.—A cable to The New York Tribune says: "The Kaiser's reported start for the front, following news of the French victory in Alsace, is considered to mean that Germany is about to strike at France in full force, and that a general engagement is imminent. Austrian troops, numbering 40,000, are said to be in the vicinity of Basle, near which two battles are impending."

GERMAN LINER ESCAPES ESSEX

Special to The Toronto World. BOSTON, Mass., August 9.—With her smokestacks painted black and white and her ports covered with canvas, the German-American steamship Wittekind, bound from Hamburg to Montreal, dashed into the outer harbor this afternoon and was held by the United States torpedo boat Watterton. Later she docked and is likely to remain here thru the war. She has 222 passengers and a cargo valued at a million dollars.

Steamer Wittekind, Bound for Montreal, is Now at Boston and Must Stay There.

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BELGIANS REPEL SEVERAL TIMES THEIR NUMBER

German Dead in Three Days Fighting at Liege Totaled Five Thousand—One General Made Prisoner and Twenty-Four Guns Captured.

Canadian Press Despatch. PARIS, Aug. 9.—An official detailed account of the engagements around Liege, covering a period between Aug. 5 and 8, has been issued here. In summarizing the operations, the account says: "The Germans lost 5,000 dead; 34 guns were captured and one general was made prisoner. The German forces numbered 120,000; the Belgian defenders 40,000."

The German attack lacked cohesion. On the contrary, the Belgians utilized their reserve with consummate skill. The German artillery general badly supported the dense columns. The gun fire was inaccurate.

The Belgian forts are intact. Not one soldier was killed and not one wounded during the three hours' bombardment of Fort Svevigne, the steel cupola of which was not damaged.

The Belgian fire was well placed and accurate, proof of which was the destruction of two German heavy pieces. German air craft, to deceive the Belgians, carried Belgian flags.

TORONTO GERMAN HELD DYNAMITE IN HIS HOUSE

Ninety-Six Sticks Found by Detectives in Henry Geercke's Kingston Road Residence.

Ninety-six sticks of the most powerful dynamite manufactured were located in the cellar of Henry Geercke, a German merchant, whose residence is situated about a quarter of a mile north of the half way house on the Kingston road. The seizure was made by Detective Charlie Taylor, of the local detective office, and County Constable Burns about 8 o'clock Sunday night. Geercke was placed under arrest on a charge of having explosives in his possession, and was confined in No. 1 police station over night.

The dynamite was first taken to the detective office, but immediately conveyed to Stanley Barracks in the police motor patrol.

The local police, beyond admitting that the arrest is of the utmost importance, refused to discuss details with the press last night. That Geercke is a German patriot who intended to sacrifice his own liberty and life in an attempt to strike a blow for the fatherland in the foremost British colony, is taken for granted by the authorities. Full information concerning the arrest and seizure were immediately telegraphed to the government at Ottawa, and it is probable the occurrence will have the effect of stimulating the government to even greater precautions in the guarding of Canadian public works.

Neighbor Gave Alarm. As nearly as could be learned, a neighbor of Geercke's was the first to inform the county police of certain suspicious actions. County Constable Burns made investigations which he refused to make public, and then called on the Toronto police for assistance. Detective Taylor met the county constable at the half-way-house on the Kingston road Sunday afternoon, and after a few hours preliminary investigation, suddenly confronted the German in his home and asked that he assist them in a search.

Taylor's Smart Work. Geercke refused to lend assistance in the search, but after the officers had ransacked the house from garret to cellar and had almost given up in despair, Taylor happened to move a box

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

GERMAN TROOPS EXHAUSTED AFTER TERRIFIC FIGHTING AT LIEGE AND MUHLHAUSEN

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 10.—1.30 a.m.—The admiralty has announced that one of the cruiser squadrons of the main fleet was attacked yesterday by German submarines. None of the main fleet were damaged. One German submarine boat was sunk. No details were given as to the place at which the fight occurred.

Liege Attack Suspended

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Aug. 9.—3.05 p.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Brussels at 4.15 o'clock this afternoon said that the German attack on Liege had been suspended for two days. The Germans were safe beyond the reach of the forts and were spending Sunday in rest. Their projected advance toward the River Ourthe, to the south of Liege, had proceeded no further. Indeed, all along the line from Liege to the French frontier the attack for the time being had been arrested.

Capture of Liege Denied by Belgians

Special to The Toronto World. NEW YORK, Monday, August 10.—A cable to The New York Tribune says: Brussels, August 9.—The minister of war authorizes the correspondent of The New York Tribune to deny the report from Berlin that the Germans have captured Liege. The invaders rested today awaiting reinforcements. The French and Belgian armies have effected a junction.

LATEST FROM WAR ZONE

A junction of Belgian, British and French troops in Belgium is reported to have been effected and a clash between German and French cavalry south of Namur is said to have taken place. Athens despatches say large Turkish forces are being concentrated on Bulgarian territory by agreement with Bulgaria.

Emperor William is reported to have left for the Alsatian frontier to join the German general staff.

The British admiralty announces that German submarines attacked a British cruiser squadron, but that the British ships escaped undamaged, while one German submarine was sunk.

France has requested the Austrian ambassador to explain Austria's intentions in an alleged movement of Austrians across Germany to the French frontier.

Cholera is said to have broken out among the Austrian and Serbian troops.

A Paris despatch says the Germans in Belgium are short of provisions. A cablegram from Peking says serious "conversations" are taking place between the Tokio and London governments concerning whether Japan will participate in an attack on the German colony of Tsingtau.

The French and Belgian governments have ordered that the resources of the two countries are the common property of France and Belgium.

CANADA'S MOBILIZATION CAMP IS SCENE OF BRISK ACTIVITY

Col. Hughes and Officers Inspect Preparations Under Way at Valcartier, Que.—Hundreds of Men Are at Work Digging Trenches.

By a Staff Reporter. OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—Col. Sam Hughes returned this evening from a flying trip to Valcartier, the mobilization centre near Quebec City, where he and his officers inspected the work now going on in preparation for the arrival of the 20,000 men of the first Canadian contingent. Railway sidings are being laid by the C. N. R., whose line runs to Valcartier. Trenches are being dug and a water supply is being provided. Several hundred are at work, including the men who were taken down from the new Connaught ranges here with their ditching machines.

Reports from the recruiting centres, the minister states, show that more men are offering now than can be taken for the first contingent.

The men who are being recruited now for the first Canadian contingent will not go to Valcartier, the mobilization centre near Quebec, for about two weeks, according to a statement by Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes tonight.

Severe Reverses at Commencement of Campaign and Heavy Casualties Force the Kaiser to Hurry from Berlin to Take Personal Charge of His Army—German Losses at Liege 5000 Dead, Including 1 General, 20,000 Wounded, 24 Guns. At Muhlhausen 30,000 Germans and 15,000 French Were Killed or Wounded—Canada's Offer of 98,000,000 Pounds of Flour and Offer of Women to Equip Hospital Ship Accepted by Britain—Canadian Cruisers to Guard Commerce.

Direct Special Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, Aug. 9.—The two outstanding features of the war news that came to London tonight are that the German attacking forces before Liege have been compelled to cease their attack for the time being, and that a large German force has suffered overwhelming defeat at the hands of what is supposed to be the main French force at Muhlhausen, in Alsace-Lorraine.

Despatches from Paris, some of them official, make it clear that the fighting between French and Germans at Alsace-Lorraine has been of the fiercest and most desperate character, and that the casualties on both sides have been enormous.

TOTAL CASUALTIES 45,000.

In German losses, in the operations which resulted in their evacuation, first at Altkirch and afterwards at Muhlhausen, are said to have been 30,000 men, while the French admit a loss of about 15,000.

It was reliably reported that in consequence of the reverse suffered by the German arms in Alsace-Lorraine, the kaiser is hurrying from Berlin to direct the operations of the German army, which is reported to be massing a few miles to the north of Basle.

The French war office is maintaining strict secrecy with regard to the numbers and intentions of their army, which is advancing across Alsace-Lorraine, but is believed to number nearly 250,000 men, and to be led by Gen. Joffre in person.

GREAT GALLANTRY BY THE FRENCH.

Authentic advances received in Paris declare that the French forces displayed great gallantry in the desperate battle before Muhlhausen, capturing the fortification at that point. It is believed that the French forces are now pushing on in the direction of Strassburg. It is officially stated by the French war office that the Germans have retired from Neu Brisaich, and that before doing so they burned the provisions and forage in the depots there.

Officially, it is declared that many Francophile Alsations have been ruthlessly shot and others mercilessly beaten by retiring Germans.

KING ALBERT REVIEWS TROOPS.

A Brussels despatch to The Central News states that King Albert of Belgium today reviewed several of the Belgian brigades which have been prominent during the past three days in resisting the German attack, and, with tears in his eyes, expressed his heartfelt thanks for the heroic manner in which they had succeeded in upholding the honor of Belgium in the eyes of the world.

Statements given out by Belgian war office are that the German attacking force under Gen. Von Emmich has completely suspended its operations against the Belgian fortresses, the inference being that the German troops have become completely exhausted as a result of their desperate but ineffectual attempts to capture the city. It is stated that many thousands of rifles and of mitrailleuses, together with a large quantity of camp furniture discovered in Liege, proved to be German, and it is believed that a German general expected to be able to pass into the city a large number of unarmed men and fit them out with these munitions of war.

Another Brussels despatch to The Central News states that a sharp engagement is proceeding between French and German cavalry to the south of Liege, on the line of the River Meuse. The fighting hitherto has been largely in favor of the French forces.

NO ARMISTICE AT LIEGE.

Further Central News despatches from Brussels state that no armistice is in operation at Liege, the suspension of the German attack being voluntary and not the outcome of any mutual agreement. Hostilities are likely to be resumed at any moment. It is reported that the Belgians have captured 100,000 German rifles of the latest Mauser type, which the Germans had succeeded in secreting in the city, in readiness for the time when they occupied the city, but they