

Early Morning Report Tells Of Action In North Sea And Victory For The British Flag

Unconfirmed Report of Nine German Ships Being Sunk and Six Captured—Certain That England Has Lost the Cruiser Amphion—More Money and Men For Britain

BRITAIN ACCEPTS CANADA'S OFFER

Twenty Thousand Men Off At
Once To Europe

TO MOBILIZE RAPIDLY

Best To Be Picked From 100,000
Who Have Offered—Lists in
by the Middle of Next Week

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—A cable was received from His Majesty the King and the Imperial authorities late tonight accepting Canada's offer to send a contingent of 20,000 trained men to Europe as soon as they are mobilized at once.

Inside of ten days it is expected that the contingent will be enrolled and assembled on the training ground at Valcartier (Que.).

The Minister of Militia, on receipt of the cablegram, immediately summoned the militia council and they were in session at a late hour. It is understood that Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes is anxious to get only the very best men available.

It is definitely stated that Col. Hughes will not command the contingent nor will General Letford, who is at present on sick leave. The name of the commander has not yet been announced.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—It will probably be weeks or even ten days yet before the actual mobilization of Canada's army division at Quebec begins and it may be weeks before the force is finally mobilized on the training ground at Valcartier.

The delay is due to the fact that the government is anxious to change the volunteer system and to get the very best men available. It is also stated that for the present at least there is no very urgent need for an expeditionary force from Canada, and that as long as British troops are in the field, the invasion of Canada need be feared.

Should word come of a British naval reverse, the present plans may be changed. The delay is due to the fact that the government is anxious to change the volunteer system and to get the very best men available.

If the enemy were in a position to risk the detaching of a few of the war vessels with transport, there would be no real danger of a prompt expeditionary force against Canada, possibly not with any idea of a real invasion, but with view to a sporadic raid on both coasts, which in the present comparatively defenseless state of the country, would be decidedly serious. At present, however, there is little fear of any such contingency, and the mobilization plans are being carried out more with the idea of thoroughness than of haste.

The formal order-in-council authorizing mobilization was put through this afternoon. Instructions were sent out by telegraph tonight to the officers commanding military units throughout Canada. The enrollment of volunteers will not be in full swing until sometime tomorrow or Saturday.

Officers are ordered to take the names of all who wish to volunteer according to the scheme announced in the press yesterday. As soon as applications are received at each regimental headquarters the applicant will be required to take the oath, and undergo a strict medical examination by the regimental surgeon or duly qualified officer. The list of enrolled volunteers who have passed the medical examination with a statement of the military qualifications of each individual volunteer, will then be forwarded to headquarters.

It is expected that all the lists will be in by the middle of next week. The weeding out process in order to reduce the numbers to the stipulated limit of one army division comprising 21,000 men, will then be done by the headquarters staff here, having regard to the representatives of enrollment officers as to the physique, shooting ability, military experience, etc., of each individual volunteer.

It will be seen that the whole process is likely to take practically a fortnight, while additional time must be allowed for transportation to Quebec. All the names submitted, however, will be kept carefully filed and tabulated here, and in case a second army division should be required later the balance of the volunteers not chosen for the first contingent will be called upon.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or arrangements and that there are sufficient supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men. Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

The dominion arsenal at Quebec is also working over-time on ammunition of all kinds and thousands of Ross rifles have been ordered for quick delivery from the factory at Quebec.

Precautions Necessary.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—(Special).—The precautions taken by the militia department to ensure the safety of the country in the event of a sudden attack are being carried out with the utmost care. It is known that there are German agents in Canada who are under instructions from the German government to obtain and forward all possible information with regard to Canadian defense plans. The dominion police and the intelligence branch of the militia department as well as all commanding officers at forts or other strategic points have been instructed to keep a very careful guard against the possibility of German spies gaining access to information which might be used against either Canada or Great Britain. It is

London, Aug. 7.—The British fleet has engaged the German fleet on the high seas.

The British warships are reported to be driving the Germans towards the Dutch coast.

No particulars from the Associated Press followed this bulletin, which was received in St. John before midnight, but soon afterwards a report was circulated in Halifax, Montreal and New York, to the effect that a naval battle in the North Sea had resulted in the sinking of nine German vessels, and the capture of six German vessels by the British fleet, and that one British ship had been sunk.

No confirmation of this was obtainable up to the hour of going to press, but as the Associated Press had sent out the bulletin, saying, without qualification, that the great fleets were engaged, the other report, which was persistent, is here given for what it may be worth.

London, Aug. 6.—An Admiralty report says that the British cruiser Amphion was sunk this morning by striking a mine. Paymaster J. T. Gedge and 130 men were lost. The captain, sixteen officers and 135 men were saved.

A previous report said that the German mine layer Koening Luise had probably placed some mines before she was sunk by the British torpedo boat Lance.

The Amphion was a light cruiser of 3,440 tons. She was attached to the third destroyer flotilla, under Captain C. H. Fox, commanding officer. Her regular complement was 292 men. She was commissioned in April 1913.

LANCE SUNK MINE LAYER.

London, Aug. 6.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Lance was the hero of the first naval engagement in the present war, sinking the Hamburg American line steamer Koening Luise, which had been fitted out as a mine layer.

The Lance fired only four shots. The first destroyed the bridge of the steamer, the third and fourth tore away the stern, and the Koening Luise sank in six minutes. The Lance rescued 28 of the German crew. Several of them were wounded. Two of them each lost an arm, and a leg of four others was shot away. None of the Lance's crew was injured.

The Koening Luise was caught in the act of laying mines some sixty miles from Harwich.

The German wounded number 25 and among them is understood to be the officer who was in command of the Koening Luise. They are in the naval hospital at Harwich under guard.

EASTERN COAST CLEAR TO HULL.

Hull, Eng., Aug. 6.—The hospital authorities here today received orders to prepare to receive 250 persons wounded in the North Sea engagement.

Shipping firms have been informed that the east coast is now clear from Hull to London.

FIGHTING IN CHINESE WATERS.

Manilla, Aug. 6.—An authentic report received here today says a German squadron has been given battle by British cruisers at Tsing-Tau.

RUSSIAN CAPTURED?

Tokio, Aug. 7.—It is reported that German warships have captured a vessel belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet.

Emperor Wilhelm of Germany, in an order to the army and navy, calls upon all Germans capable of bearing arms to fight for the Fatherland.

In Belgium, Germans and Belgians are fighting around Liege, where upwards of 100,000 men are engaged. According to official reports from Brussels, the two days fighting has cost the Germans thousands of men. The Belgians are also believed to have lost heavily. As yet there have been no reports from German sources as to the outcome of the German attacks.

Austria-Hungary has declared war on Russia, and the Russian ambassador at Vienna has been given his passports.

The British prime minister, in the House of Commons, asked for an additional war appropriation of \$500,000,000 and an army increase of 500,000 men, both of which requests were granted. At the same time the government declared a moratorium in London for a month, which cavalry, endeavoring to enter East Prussia, have been driven back by the German frontier guards.

A Tien-Tsin despatch says the Russian cruiser Askold and the German cruiser Emden, in an engagement off Wei-Hai-Wei have both been sunk.

\$500,000,000 WAR LOAN AND 500,000 MORE SOLDIERS.

London, Aug. 6.—The passage of a war budget for \$500,000,000 in the House of Commons today without a dissenting voice and the granting of an army increase of 500,000 men, in accordance with the plans of Lord Kitchener, the new minister of war, shows that Great Britain has put her hand to the plow.

A call to arms issued by the War Office tonight says an addition of 100,000 men to the regular army is needed immediately and that

probable that a number of arrests may be made shortly.

Although communication with Germany is supposed to be practically cut off, it is stated in authoritative military circles here that there are undoubtedly means by which information acquired by any German spies in Canada could be transmitted to Germany by the United States either by wireless or by cable.

That such secret information was sent last week before the cable censorship was established and under precautions taken, is known; at the same time the game worked both ways, and Great Britain has been kept fully informed of German preparations for war, and of at

least the preliminary plans that were being made for the present struggle.

As an evidence of the popular case which can be easily worked up against the German spies, it may be noted that a story was brought in to military and police headquarters this morning that four Germans were captured on the banks of the Ottawa river, near the city, and that they were armed and had instructions.

The police were sent down to investigate. They found three French-Canadians and one Englishman in a tent. There were no rifles but there were two bottles of whiskey, a bunch of onions, and cheese and crackers.

"Lord Kitchener is confident this appeal will at once be responded to by all who have the safety of our empire at heart."

The term of service for the new men is to be three years, or until the war is concluded. The age of enlistment will be between 19 and 30.

The naval estimates provide for 67,000 additional officers and men, which will make the navy's strength 218,000 men.

There are no illusions in England that the war is certain to be a swift and decisive one. The Admiralty notified the public tonight that the first news from the navy might not be good news. Swift upon the heels of this intimation came the tidings that the cruiser Amphion had been sunk by a mine with a loss of an officer and 130 men—Great Britain's first sacrifice to the war.

It is considered that British ships in the North Sea are running greater risks during the first days of the war than the Germans. The royal family shares with the homes of its many subjects the suspense of waiting for news of the fate of the different units of the fleet.

Prince Albert, the second son of the king, aboard the battleship Collingwood, is one of the many boy midshipmen aloft sharing the perils of their elders.

There was a dramatic incident in the House of Commons today when the feud between Lord Charles Bessborough and Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was buried. Admiral Bessborough shook hands with the First Lord and said: "Well done."

The torpedo boat destroyer Lance, which sent the Hamburg American line steamer Koening Luise to the bottom with four shots, only came out of the shipyards last Saturday hardly dry.

Londoners had a first realization of war brought home to them tonight when hundreds of commuters who were taking their trains at the Victoria station were surprised to see eighty-five German prisoners guarded by a file of the West Kent Regiment with fixed bayonets. The Germans were naval reservists who had been taken from their ships and made prisoners of war. A goodly number of naval reservists and also some German army reservists who were attempting to proceed to Germany were gathered in by the authorities today.

GERMANS STILL HAMMER LEIGER.

Brussels, Aug. 6.—(Via London).—After having suffered a serious check in the battle of Liege, the German troops today returned to the fray with redoubled ardor and tonight were pounding away at the forts with siege and field guns and rifles.

In the evening of Wednesday the estimates of the German casualties run as high as 8,000 men. The invaders also are said to have lost large numbers of guns.

In one attack a German infantry division, supported by cavalry, marched on to mined ground.

All Germans Called Out.

Berlin, Aug. 6.—(Via London).—The emperor has issued an order to the German army and navy, in which he says: "After forty-three years of peace, I call upon all Germans capable of bearing arms. We have to defend our most sacred possessions in the Fatherland and home against the reckless assault of enemies on all sides of us."

"That means hard fighting. I am confident that the ancient warlike spirit still lives in the German people—that the people will stand by their leaders in the perilous struggle which attacks the enemy wherever it finds him, regardless of cost, and which in the past has been the source and terror of our enemies."

"I have confidence in you, German soldiers, that you will stand by your leaders, indomitable will for victory in living in each and all of you. I know, I feel, each and all of you will die like heroes."

"Remember our great and glorious past and that you are Germans. God bless you."

(Sgd.) "WILLIAM."

BRITISH MAKE CAPTURE.

London, Aug. 6.—The Hamburg American line steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, and the Prinz Adalbert, lying at the wharf of Falmouth, England, have been seized by the government. The British cruiser Diana today brought the German schooner Elise, from Rio Grande, into Falmouth. The Kronprinzessin Cecilie is a small steamer, carrying no treasure and should not be confused with the North German Lloyd steamer of the same name.

London, Aug. 6.—The Leland Hunter steamer Caledonia, which was seized for New York Saturday, today cancelled her sailing. The American steamer Philadelphia, which sailed from Southampton at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for New York.

FIFTY STEAMERS CAPTURED TO DATE.

Madrid, Aug. 6.—(Via Paris).—According to official advice more than fifty German steamers have been captured by the British squadron to date.

Dublin, Aug. 6.—There was a great demonstration here tonight over the British regiments which were entering for active service. Restrained by the station by Nationalist volunteers with bands of music.

A great number of Unionist Protestants are joining the Nationalist volunteers in the defence of the country.

No German Ship.

Halifax, Aug. 6.—British ship Cedric arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex. The ship, which was captured by the British, has been taken to the wharf of the Maritime Building. The ship is a small steamer, carrying no treasure and should not be confused with the North German Lloyd steamer of the same name.

The captain of the Cedric says that late last night he received orders from his superior officers to proceed to Halifax. He did not see any German cruisers and is awaiting instructions as to further action. No prominent passengers aboard, about a hundred and thirty-three passengers and 4,000 tons of freight.

HALIFAX SHIPPING

There are a large number of Halifax schooners in Southern waters, either bound to British or South American ports or returning north. British ships in all the western ocean are scouring to the shelter of fortified British ports or neutral waters.

Mr. Warren has ordered his vessel, the Annie L. Warren, held at Pernambuco, Brazil, until further notice. Two other vessels, the Eddie Thesdale, and the Emily Anderson, are at St. Stephen, N. B., and Barbados respectively.

Mr. J. L. Nelson is bound from St. Kitts to Halifax. She will arrive here about 6:00 m. east of New York.

Ralph Hendry, of Hendry, Limited, Halifax, and Liverpool, N. S., said that they had taken no precautions as yet, but when the Mary Hendry arrives at Jacksonville, Florida, she will probably be held at the American port until it is deemed safe to send her to Halifax.

Mr. Kerrian, of A. B. Crosby & Co., said that several American vessels had offered yesterday, but shippers refused to make any charter, owing to the war situation, and especially to the financial conditions resultant therefrom. American bottoms will be used largely for coal cargoes up from New York, and today several Halifax coal merchants expect to close charters.

Coastwise Shipping Held Up.

Coastwise shipping also showed effects of the depression, as yesterday the schooner Palatia, Captain Williams, was held up in Dartmouth, the crew being paid off and sent home. No freight whatever are offering between the coastwise ports of Nova Scotia and the United States.

Harry Mathers, of I. H. Mathers & Son, said that in both the American and English lumber markets everything was at a standstill.

Furness, Withy & Company were yesterday in receipt of instructions not to book any passengers for continental ports by the lines they represent.

The C. P. R. railway service has been altogether discontinued, and the boats are being sent to London as a port of departure and arrival.

The Furness line Digby sailed from Liverpool last Sunday for Halifax after the schedules of the Royal Mail Steam Packet sailing to the West Indies, but it is a possibility that they will hold the steamer Boston of the Halifax Jamaica service now loading at Halifax.

AWFUL CARNAGE TO BE EXPECTED

European Surgeon Estimates on Basis of Casualties in Balkans War That Number of Killed and Wounded in First Month of General War Will Reach 1,500,000—Artillery of Today Makes Frightful Execution.

(By Benjamin Baker, in Boston Transcript.)

That a million and a half men would be killed or wounded in the first month of active conflict involving the great armies of Europe is the striking forecast which comes from a European surgeon whose position in the world of medical science gives his opinion peculiar authority.

This view is presented by Dr. Octave Laurent, surgeon of St. John's Hospital, in Brussels, who followed the troops in the Balkans for eleven months, and has now issued in Paris a volume on the war in Bulgaria and Turkey, which is essentially a treatise on military wounds and surgery. The work presents the latest evidence on the destructiveness of modern land armaments. Its forecasts are entitled to special respect for two reasons.

One is that they are merely incidental to the main purpose of the volume, which is the description and discussion of modern military surgery. The author presents his figures almost as casual conclusions forced on his attention by the facts he has had to deal with for his main purpose. The other reason is that Laurent is a surgeon of high standing in Europe, author of a work on clinical surgery now in its third edition, and is a member of many foreign medical societies. His statements are to be given the same weight as the "by-the-way" remark in a paper by the late Weir Mitchell, who says that in his experience the Civil War hospitals near Philadelphia the extreme rarity of bayonet wounds quite discredited in his mind the traditional horrors of the "cold steel."

Under modern conditions, many of those wounded by the small calibre, high velocity bullets now used would stand good chances of recovery with probable small permanent disablement. One of the surprising features of the wounds in the Balkan War were the great number of perforations by bullets which did comparatively little permanent damage. Laurent reports instances in which a bullet passed completely through the brain, or pierced the chest or abdomen, with surprisingly little resultant damage. In some of these seemingly serious cases wounds, healing was rapid and uneventful. Even bones were sometimes neatly pierced with small holes, without fracture, or other serious consequences. This was not the rule in bone injuries, however, for there were many complicated fractures of the larger bones, these constituting a special surgical problem.

Flesh wounds were distributed among often absolutely harmless; and in many cases the wounded were back on the firing line in a few days. There were, however, many absolute disablements. The mortality was distributed among fifty-five per cent. wounds of the head; thirty-five to forty per cent. wounds of the torso; and twenty per cent. of the limbs. Amputations were done in less than one per cent. of all the cases treated.

Laurent gives many details of the unusual cases he saw during his service, while some 400 illustrations show the serious conditions develop from wounds of the bones and nervous system.

Many Fall By Artillery.

The high proportion of the killed to the wounded during the Balkan War is a modern feature that would be likely to be repeated. Artillery fire, meaning by that the use of explosive shrapnel, was responsible for more than half of the deaths, but for less than one-fifth of the wounded. Rifle fire was therefore relatively ineffective by its failure to produce those massive destructive effects which follow so swiftly on the skilful use of artillery. It is precisely the reliance on the large use of artillery which would mark the operations of the great European armies, and from that one has little cause for forecasting any but high figures for the killed.

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Flesh wounds were distributed among often absolutely harmless; and in many cases the wounded were back on the firing line in a few days. There were, however, many absolute disablements. The mortality was distributed among fifty-five per cent. wounds of the head; thirty-five to forty per cent. wounds of the torso; and twenty per cent. of the limbs. Amputations were done in less than one per cent. of all the cases treated.

Laurent gives many details of the unusual cases he saw during his service, while some 400 illustrations show the serious conditions develop from wounds of the bones and nervous system.

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