

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

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## BLOODY CAVALRY FIGHTING CLEARING THEATRE OF WAR

### ARMIES ARRAYED IN CENTRAL BELGIUM

Allied Troops, in Conjunction, Thought to be Covering Namur and Brussels

Liege Forts Still Held by Belgians, and Allied Troops Won Glorious Victory at Haelen, Forcing Germans to Retreat to Tongres Lines—Russian Cossacks, in Ambuscade, Wipe Out Two Austrian Regiments—Enemy's War Fleets Completely Cowed and Trade Routes Open—Wounded Soldiers, Probably British, at Southampton.

That a great battle is impending between the Germans and the British, French and Belgian allies is the news that comes out of London. During the day these opposing nations have been bringing up their forces, which now stretch in two long lines in Belgium and on the French frontier.

That the advance guards are in contact is evidenced by the reports of serious engagements at various points, perhaps the most important at Haelen, where the Belgians, supported by the French and possibly by the British, inflicted a crushing defeat on a German cavalry corps of 10,000, killing and wounding fully one quarter of the enemy. The Germans retired in confusion to Tongres.

Earl Kitchener, the British secretary of state for war, has warned the British press against the publication of news, other than official, relating to naval and military movements, infringement of which order will mean suspension.

Italy is reported to have mobilized about 250,000 troops on the Swiss and Austrian frontiers as a precautionary measure. All the passages over the Alps are strongly held. At the same time the Italian foreign office has summoned home for a conference on the war situation its ambassadors at Paris, St. Petersburg, London and Berlin.

The government of Holland has officially given the French government assurance of neutrality and its intention to make this neutrality respected. Sixty thousand Dutch troops are on the line of the frontier, and large areas of land have been flooded.

A number of wounded troops have arrived at Southampton from Belgium, and although their nationality has not been made known it is supposed that they are British.

The Austrian troops have entered Russian Poland, where German troops also have entered, and Russian forces have captured the Austrian town of Sokal, in Galicia, by assault. Two regiments of Austrian cavalry were annihilated by Cossacks.

The American ambassador will take over the Austrian embassy in London, the Austrian ambassador having departed.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is reported there that the British fleet in the Far East has succeeded in cornering the German Far Eastern squadron. Atlantic trade routes are clear.

London, Aug. 13, 11.45 p. m.—The hour of the great battle which will have much to do with settling the future of Europe is appreciably nearer. Reports of engagements which, when the main armies meet, will be considered insignificant, have been coming in all day, showing that the cavalry screens, sometimes accompanied by infantry, whose duty it is to find out what is going on behind, have come into contact in northern Belgium, near Healen, and on the French frontier near Ghain.

The meeting of these reconnoitering parties in force has resulted in some pretty severe fighting, in which, according to the French and Belgian official accounts, the allies scored further successes.

The other side of the story is still to be told, for Berlin remains silent. In fact, the German war office has had little to say since it reported the capture of the city of Liege. The position around that fortress is veiled somewhat in mystery. The Germans have resumed their attacks on the forts, but how they are progressing has not been communicated to the outside world.

Brussels had a report tonight that the forts had succeeded in silencing all the big German guns, but little credence is placed in this. It may be that for the moment the invaders have stopped their onslaught, either to rest or to adopt some new means of gaining their object.

Lorraine, for the present, seems to have been left out of the fighting, while Alsace, like western France, is the scene of engagements between the advance guards of the main German and French armies.

The Austrian army has commenced to move on Russian Poland. Nothing has come from the Russo-German frontier, but much the same is going on there as in the other theatres of war. The Russian and German cavalry are busy trying to discover what the main armies are doing.

The British navy has now virtually cleared the trade routes of the German and Austrian ships, or has at least got them so closely watched that the admiralty advises ship owners to send out their vessels as usual. Ships from all parts of the world arrived at English ports today, and what is more important, steamers with provisions are coming from Scandinavian ports.

DEADLY WORK OF RUSSIAN COSSACKS

Milan, Aug. 13.—(Special Cable)—How 5,000 Cossacks annihilated two picked Austrian cavalry regiments from Lombardy is told graphically in a despatch which has reached the Corriere D'Italia by way of Trieste.

Embodied by the withdrawal of the Russian forces to about fifteen miles on their side of the frontier the cavalry of Lombardy made a dash as far as Biogoraj. No sooner did the Russian Governor Hacıyan get wind of the invader's raid than he rapidly collected a horde of Cossacks and put himself at their head.

This force, supported by a field battery, moved in a dense forest scouting a road for two miles outside the town, and set about the preparations of a devilish ambush for the enemy.

Owing to the rain and consequent overflow of the river Weoppe, a tributary from which Biogoraj stands, the whole country at the side of the road opposite the forest had been converted into a vast swamp. Towards evening the Austrians had to pass this spot on their way to headquarters from their excursion.

Calgary Ready With Men and Money

Calgary, Alta., Aug. 10.—As the result of two days active recruiting in the dominion who wish to avoid summary arrests, should go to the nearest magistrate, or other public officer and file a statement that they wish to be considered as peaceful and law-abiding residents in Canada.

In regard to the report today of the destruction of a bridge north of Valenciennes, presumably by some German or Austrian, it is stated that this bridge is 160 miles north of the point of mobilization and there is nothing to show that it was destroyed by design. At the same time Col. Hughes points out that all guards at railway bridges are not shot to kill in case orders are not obeyed by any one acting in a suspicious manner.

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### BELGIUM'S FIGHT FOR HONOR PROVES BRITAIN WAS RIGHT

London, Aug. 14—1.10 a. m.—A Brussels despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says that the British Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, replying to a message from the Belgian minister of war, expressed admiration for the courage and valor of the Belgians, which, he added, "is the best proof that Great Britain did right in interfering in behalf of Belgium, defending international treaties. The example of Belgium will be of service to all the free nations of Europe."

### LIEGE RESISTANCE MAY FORCE GERMAN NORTH INTO FIGHT WITH DUTCH

Belgians Report Success in Holding Kaiser's Legions in Check and Only Fear of Violating Holland's Neutrality and Losing Valuable Source of Food Supply is Said to Prevent Advance Through Southern End of Netherlands—Bombardment and Burning of Finnish Town is Reported.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette).

London, Aug. 13.—It seems evident from all reports received here that the Belgians are doing well in their encounters with the Germans, but this news must be reduced to its proper proportions and the fact that little if any emanated from Germany must be considered.

Some of the forces at Liege, it appears, are still holding out against the Germans to such good purpose that the latter are consequently batteries preparatory for long siege operations. So long as these forts hold out, this part of the Meuse remains closed to the Germans.

Three-fourths of the German corps are apparently waiting an opportunity to cross the Dutch border. It has been suggested that Germany's main pressure, but this is considered unlikely because of the importance of Dutch neutrality to Germany, from the point of food supply. Even in normal times a very large proportion of Germany's food supplies enter through Holland and trade which customarily enters at Hamburg might now be easily transferred to Rotterdam.

There is nothing to stop American, Canadian and Argentine grain from being consigned to this port in vast quantities to Rotterdam imports; just so long as it is carried in other than German ships. These imports, of course, cannot be prevented from transshipping grain in barges and sending it off to the Rhine as it is almost a matter of life and death to Germany that this open gateway for food and trade should be kept open. This, doubtless, is the reason Germans have been so careful not to violate Dutch territory in any manner.

REPORT BOMBARDMENT OF WINDAU

Copenhagen, Aug. 13.—According to a report here by a Danish schooner, two German cruisers have bombarded Windau. Several buildings were destroyed and the harbor and ships were burned.

DUTCH ARE TAKING PRECAUTIONS

Amsterdam, Holland, Aug. 13.—Twelve Dutch corps were massed on the frontier today as a precautionary measure, it being feared that if the Germans were worsted at Tongres be driven back to the angle formed by the southern frontier of Dutch Brabant and the western frontier of Luxemburg and that unless they were opposed they might cross into Dutch territory.

### BIG ARTILLERY FORCE FOR THE WAR

Canada to Send Three Brigades of 69 Officers, 2,316 Men and 2,132 Horses—Also an Ammunition Column of 568 Men and Officers and 709 Horses—To Mobilize at Once—St. John and Moncton Batteries Among Them.

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—The details of the artillery division of Canada's expeditionary force was announced tonight by Col. Morrison, director of artillery. It will consist of three brigades of eighteen-pounder guns each, making a total of fifty-four guns, with one heavy battery of four sixty-pounders additional.

The total force will be 39 officers, 773 men, and 746 horses for each brigade, making a grand total of 23,136 officers, 2,316 men and 2,132 horses for the three brigades. The heavy battery for the sixty-pounders will be taken from the Montreal heavy brigade, and will consist of six officers, 192 men and 144 horses.

In addition to this there will be a divisional ammunition column of 18 officers, 533 men and 709 horses.

The batteries have all been ordered to mobilize at once at the brigade headquarters in Ottawa, Montreal, and Toronto, respectively. They will be equipped and placed upon a war footing at each of these centres before they are sent to Valcartier.

Owing to the fact that the British system is to be adopted in regard to the size of the batteries, there will be six guns instead of four in each battery, thus necessitating the breaking up of the present Canadian units, which have only four guns each.

The first brigade will consist of the munition, will be used.

### GERMAN CRUISER FLED AFTER FIGHT

British Warship at Halifax Tells of Battle in the Dark.

The Suffolk Caught Karlsruhe Coaling at Sea and Gave Chase But Was Not Speedy Enough—The Bristol Intercepted Kaiser's Flier and a Running Fight Ensued in the Dark for Half an Hour, But Little Damage Was Done and the Enemy Took to His Heels—Powerful Fleet Now Seeking the German Ships.

Halifax, Aug. 13.—For half an hour on Thursday night last, H. M. S. Bristol, the smallest British warship in the North Atlantic, fought a long-range duel with the Karlsruhe, the largest and fastest of the German cruisers which have been trying to intercept British shipping on the North Atlantic.

Fleeing from H. M. S. Suffolk, which interrupted the Karlsruhe coaling at sea from the North German Lloyder Kronprinz Wilhelm, the German cruiser was intercepted by the Bristol, southwest of Bermuda, and for half an hour a long-range running fight took place in the blackness of semi-tropical night.

Racing through the heavy swell at a terrific clip, the ships exchanged broadsides without inflicting very much damage, the conditions being very unfavorable for accurate gunnery. Although the Bristol's consort was at least 100 miles astern, the German would not stand and fight. Altering his course he gradually drew away from the Bristol, owing to superior speed, and after half an hour was out of range of the British ship's six-inch bow-chaser. All through the night the chase lasted, but somewhere in the darkness the German doubled on his pursuer and made off south to San Juan, where he put in for coal some days ago.

Details of this action, the first single ship fight in which a British man-of-war has engaged in these waters in 100 years, were brought to Halifax yesterday by H. M. S. Suffolk, the flagship of Rear Admiral Cresswell, commanding the fourth cruise squadron.

NORTH ATLANTIC SAFE NOW

The information given out here on the arrival of the Suffolk showed that in the past ten days the fourth cruise squadron has made the North Atlantic absolutely safe for British shipping. Not a fourth ship north of the West Indies was lost, and they are encountering tremendous difficulties in securing the sea and procuring supplies owing to their entire absence of coaling stations, and it can be only a comparatively short time until the Karlsruhe and the Dresden are either sunk, captured or interned.

The fine work of the Mediterranean fleet in putting the German battle cruiser Goeben out of commission had materially helped in clearing the Atlantic. Had the Goeben escaped from the Mediterranean she would have proved a most formidable enemy. Single handed, she could have destroyed all the cruisers of the fourth squadron, for against her ten eleven-inch guns, her twenty-eight knots speed, and her sixteen-inch armor belt, none of the ships of the cruise class, of which the fourth squadron is principally made up, could have done anything with her six-inch batteries.

There is lots of work yet ahead of British warships in destroying hostile commerce and the first prize taken in these waters has already fallen to the Suffolk, the German tanker Leda, which was captured off Bermuda on Saturday.

POWERFUL FLEET EN ROUTE

A big fleet of British cruisers is now on the way to Halifax to assist in guarding the trade routes. They are mainly ships of the Drake class, of about 15,000 tons displacement, mounting a main battery of 9.2 guns with a heavy secondary six-inch battery. The first of these ships, the Good Hope, will be in Halifax tomorrow.

Suffolk Captain's Story

"We were steaming north on Thursday night last. The crew had just been ordered to general stations when from the forecast head came the halli 'Enemy on the port bow,' said the flag captain of the Suffolk, in giving out an official statement of the chase of the Karlsruhe to the Eastern Press today.

"As soon as we knew that war was declared, the ship had been prepared for battle. Cabin fittings, all woodwork and everything else that might be at all inflammable were pitched overboard, the deck was for miles round was strewn with debris. Under these circumstances there was very little left to do when the order 'Clear ship for action' was given.

The gun crews went to battle stations and the stokers were double banded. 'Off on the port bow, about eleven or twelve miles away, we could see the Karlsruhe and the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The Karlsruhe had her boats out coaling from the North German Lloyder and as she hurried down toward her I was in the hope she had run so short of bunkers we could catch her.

German Ran Away

"As soon as the Germans sighted us they took to their heels. The Karlsruhe did not even stop to pick up her boats. Her men clambered aboard as best they could and she hustled away to the north while the Kronprinz Wilhelm steered off to the east. We knew, of course, that the Karlsruhe had the heels of us. Our only hope was that she was short of fuel and could not keep up her steam, but this hope was fruitless.

"Nineteen thousand yards was the closest we got to our quarry. The Bristol was to the north of us, and the Berwick south. We and both of them up in the chase, the Berwick tried to cut off the Kronprinz Wilhelm, while the Bristol took up a position to intercept the Karlsruhe.

All afternoon we raced after the fleeing German. By 8 o'clock her smoke had disappeared and then all our hopes centered in the Bristol picking her up. At 9 o'clock that night the welcome news came through the air to us from the Bristol, 'Enemy in sight.' A few minutes later came the message: 'We are engaging the enemy.'

"Although we must have been fully a hundred miles astern by then we raced on for all we were worth. We had no fear of the result if the German stood up to the Bristol, for we were all sure that our fellows could whip the Karlsruhe easily at close quarters, and we wanted to be in at the finish ourselves.

Battled Half an Hour

"The Karlsruhe had the heels of the Bristol too. They were in action for about half an hour. For a few minutes the German stood up and the ships fought broadside to broadside, the Bristol using her two six-inchers, and the Karlsruhe her four eleven-inchers against the Karlsruhe's five four-point ones. After a few minutes, however, the Karlsruhe turned and ran. The Bristol chased her, firing her forward six-inchers, while the Karlsruhe used her stern chasers. It was difficult to make any thin like good practice. It was pitch dark and the sea was heavy. None of the German shells landed anywhere near the Bristol, but our chaps think they got some shots aboard the Karlsruhe. However, in long-range fighting under those conditions it is pretty difficult to do much and the Karlsruhe's speed saved her again. The Suffolk, Berwick and Bristol cruised together for several days but could get no trace of the Karlsruhe, or her consort and finally we heard she had put into Porto Rico for coal.

Captured Oil Tanker

"We got our prize on Saturday morning. The Leda is a fine oil tanker and was coming from Baton Rouge empty for New York. She did not know we had been declared and was very much surprised when we ordered her to stop with a blank shot across her bows. However, they took their capture with very good grace. 'We put a prize crew aboard and conveyed her to Bermuda, where we turned her over to the examination service there and continued our voyage north.'

The Suffolk reached port about noon today. Soon after her arrival it became known that her men would greatly appreciate a short rest, after sleeping practically at stations for the last ten days, and a detail of 200 men from the Sixth Bristol 'Enemy in sight.' A few minutes later came the message: 'We are engaging the enemy.'

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