

# Weather Forecast for Today

Moderate to fresh winds mostly westerly and southerly, generally fair and cool. Showers probably on Sunday.

# The Daily Herald

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## BOTH ARMIES ARE EXHAUSTED

Losses of Allies and Germans Are Appalling Particularly Those of Germans—Allies Hold Positions.

Paris, Aug. 28.—An official communication issued by the war department tonight says: "The situation on our front from the department of Somme (North West France) to Vosges remains the same today as yesterday."

"The German forces appear to have slackened their march. The apparent inaction of the armies as indicated in the official statement is explained by the frightful exhaustion on both sides who for days have been fighting furiously. The losses of both armies are appalling, particularly those of the Germans. As an illustration of the losses sustained by the Germans, a prisoner relates that two German regiments, the 112th and the 142nd were so cut down that they were made into one, and that only sixty men now remain."

London, Aug. 28.—An official statement issued by the French embassy last night says:

"Yesterday our troops took the offensive in Vosges, in the region between the Vosges mountains and Nancy, where fighting has been going on for a fortnight. The German forces were considerable."

"Longwy, which was garrisoned by only one battalion has surrendered after holding out for twenty-four days."

London, Aug. 28.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company today says that the burgomaster of Brussels has not handed over the levy of \$40,000,000 demanded by Germany. He declares he has not the money.

The German military governor, continues the correspondent, has designated as hostages Ernest Solvay, who has been described as the Belgian Carnegie on whom it has imposed a tax of 30,000,000 francs (\$6,000,000) and Baron Lambert Rothschild, who has been taxed 10,000,000 francs.

## Russian Army is Pressing Onward

London, Aug. 28.—"The Russians are advancing rapidly on Lemberg, Austria, their cavalry overcoming all Austrian opposition," says a despatch from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. The message continues:

"The Russian troops are marching on Konigsberg and already have repulsed the advance guard of the garrison. The Russians now occupy important positions on the river Alle. "Between the rivers Vistula and Dnieper, the Russians are in close touch with the Austrians, whom they have already defeated at Monsteryk."

## Britain is Calling On Indian Troops

London, Aug. 28.—Native troops from India are now on their way to increase the British forces in France. This was made known today through announcements in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Crewe secretary of state for India and Lord Kitchener, secretary of war.

Lord Kitchener said that in addition to reinforcements which would be received from this country, the government has decided that the British army in France should be increased. The Indian troops were chosen to increase the forces. Lord Kitchener said that all the gaps in the army were being filled.

The Marquis of Crewe said that in

## WAR OFFICE HAS LITTLE TO SAY

Paris, Aug. 28.—Forty newspapermen who gathered at the war office at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the first afternoon announcement concerning the war, were informed by Captain Duvil, who was in charge of the press bureau, that there was nothing to communicate concerning the operations of the British and French armies. Captain Duvil, however, informed the correspondents that the German troops were retreating in Eastern Prussia.

## LEFT LOUVAIN HEAPS OF ASHES

London, Aug. 28.—The war information bureau announces the following: "The Belgian minister of foreign affairs reports that on Tuesday a German army corps, after receiving a check, withdrew in disorder to the city of Louvain. The Germans on guard at the entrance to the city, mistaking the nature of this incursion, fired upon their countrymen whom they mistook for Belgians."

"In spite of all the denials from the authorities, the Germans, in order to cover up their mistake pretended that it was the inhabitants who fired on them, whereas the inhabitants, including the officials all had been disarmed more than a week."

"Without inquiry and without listening to any protest, the German commander announced that the town would be destroyed immediately. The inhabitants were ordered to leave their dwellings and some were made prisoners. The women and children were placed on trains, the destination of which is not known. The splendid church of St. Peter, the University buildings, the library and scientific establishments were delivered to the flames."

"Several notable citizens were shot and the city, which has a population of 45,000 and was the intellectual metropolis of the low countries, is now nothing more than a heap of ashes."

## Allies Stubbornly Contest Steady German Advance

London, Aug. 28 (Midnight).—British ambassador to Germany by Gottlieb Von Jagow, the German foreign secretary, as shown by the official paper published yesterday, namely to strike the swiftest and strongest blow at France, regardless of Belgian neutrality or any other hindrance, and then when France is at Germany's feet, for Germany to turn her attention to the Russian attack.

The offensive strategy of the Allies is abandoned. The German army in vast superior numbers, has imposed on the Allies a purely defensive strategy, which is devoted to delaying as much as possible what now seems to be an inevitable advance on Paris.

Little can be gathered from either British or French accounts of the great battles of the last week. In fact more is learned from what is omitted than from what is stated.

The only thing that is clear is that the Allies are fighting on the defensive on ever-receding lines, while it is becoming increasingly clear that the desire to make a brilliant coup in Alsace-Lorraine was a weak spot in French strategy.

On the side of the Allies whose efforts are devoted to gaining time while the Russian hosts over-ran Prussia, however, is the fact that

their armies are still in being and that Germany may run some danger from their ever-lengthening lines of communication.

That this danger is not negligible is shown by the news that Emperor William has ordered the mobilization of the last reserves to occupy Belgium, so that the troops now engaged in this work may be released to go to the front where they are badly needed to replace Germany's heavy losses in killed and wounded.

The work of provisioning and supplying the German armies is greatly facilitated by the Germans being able to draw on Belgium for supplies.

The British public is facing the disappointing news with a patient determination. The Spectator says today in an editorial: "There is cause for anxiety and there is cause for unflinching energy in military preparation, but there is no cause for despair or even despondency. Time is with us and against our enemies."

On the eastern battlefield the war news continues favorable to the Allies. The Russians continue to advance in East Prussia and Poland, neither the German nor the Austrian forces apparently being able to withstand them.

## FIRST CANADIAN TROOPS SAIL TODAY

Montreal, Aug. 28.—The Princess Patricia Light Regiment arrived in Montreal from Ottawa at 6:15 this evening and paraded through some of the principal streets before going on board the White Star liner Megantic to sail at dawn tomorrow. Local interest in this body of soldiers is very keen and it is regarded in a sense as a Montreal regiment. Cheering all along the line of march was spontaneous.

## MALINES SUBJECTED TO BOMBARDMENT

London, Aug. 28.—The Germans continued to bombard Malines today, destroying or damaging most of the monuments, according to a despatch from the Ostend correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company. They have not yet entered the town.

Thursday's bombardment continued for forty minutes, the population taking refuge in cellars. When the bombardment had ceased the authorities ordered the population to evacuate the town, which they did in good order, many seeking refuge in Buile, where they spent the night in a church. The bombardment was resumed at 8 o'clock, says the despatch and continued until noon when the remainder of the population fled.

The damaged buildings include the hotel De Ville, the church of St. Pierre, which was destroyed, the courts of justice, the cathedral of St. Rombold. The tower of the cathedral remains intact, but the famous chimneys were destroyed.

## SUICIDE IN CAMP.

Valcartier Camp, Que., Aug. 28.—There was a suicide in camp today. The victim was Private Echnus of the Calgary regiment. He was found in the field with his throat cut, having used his own razor. His comrades said that while on the way to Valcartier he appeared to be depressed. He was in such a nervous condition on arriving here that he was sent to the hospital.

## 200 BRITISH INJURED.

Southampton, Eng., Aug. 28.—The first hospital ship from France arrived here last night with 200 British wounded from the first battle at Mons. Nearly all the men were wounded by shell fire.

## BOMBARDING TSING TAU

Allied Forces in the Orient are Drawing Their Forces All Around Germany's Stronghold in Far East.

Tsingtau, Aug. 28.—Two small Japanese cruisers yesterday drew the first shots from the Tsingtau fortifications. Several shots dropped around one of the cruisers, whereupon the vessel fired one shot in reply and withdrew. It is reported that one German shell found its mark.

The Japanese vessels approached evidently with the purpose of reconnoitering. They were within seven miles and plainly visible. Several shots from the forts dropped around the leading cruiser, raising columns of water, whereupon the vessel veered east and departed at full speed after firing one shot. During the engagement a German aeroplane flew over the sea.

It is estimated here that the forts will be able to last eight months. They are still receiving fresh food supplies. The Shan Tung trains are arriving and departing.

Kiao Chau, Aug. 27.—(Delayed)—German reservists from distant parts of China are still entering Tsingtau. Many of them, Khaki clad, are along the railway between Wei Hsien, province of Shantung and Tsingtau. The first German outposts are at a village twelve miles from Tsingtau. It is there that the bridge has been destroyed.

The outer line of defence runs from the small river Ditsun through the mountains about eight miles from Tsingtau. The line is not strongly fortified and the real defence probably will be made across a narrow neck of land only three quarters of a mile long, three miles from Tsingtau. Powerful guns are in position on the mountain slopes. The defences are strengthened by barbed wire entanglements on the plain between the mountains, while trees have been felled and villages burned.

The Germans expect the Japanese will easily take the outer range of defences, after which an artillery duel will follow between the attackers and forts on the mountains.

Pekin, Aug. 28.—Military men here say that the warships of the allies including the Australian dreadnought which is expected in Chinese waters soon, will be able to bombard Tsingtau with safety, owing to the range of their large guns, which are greater than that of the guns within the German fortifications.

Pekin, Aug. 28.—The steamer Hana-metal, which has been captured by the British and taken to Wei-Hai-Wei lies in the coasting trade between Vladivostok and Tsingtau. She is owned by a naturalized American, whose citizenship has been forfeited by long absence from the United States.

## FRENCH AEROPLANES DO GOOD WORK

Paris, Aug. 28.—The value of aeroplanes in scouting work is a subject of discussion among the observers.

"Our military aviators are rendering invaluable service," says the Temps, quoting an authority on aviation, whose name is omitted for military reasons. The paper continues:

"Our aerial forces are infinitely superior to those of Germany and our best civil aviators are in the service; Brindejon, Des Moulins, Roland Garros, Eugene Gilbert, and Jules Vedrines are all at the front. Vedrines has just completed a raid with an apparatus of extraordinary power."

"Aeroplanes are safe from bullets at a thousand yards high and at 2,000 yards an aviator still can observe accurately with the naked eye. As our fliers can guide a machine with one hand and use glasses with the other, the masses of the enemy cannot observe observation."

"The most difficult thing is to determine commands by discriminating among the uniforms. One danger to the French aviators is from our own soldiers who have not learned to distinguish our aeroplanes from those of the enemy. I would suggest that we do not fire upon aircraft at all until absolutely sure that we know their identity."

The Journal de Mars Et Loire at Angiers published a letter from one of the French frontier forces in which the writer complains of loneliness at the life there. It would seem that the only sport for the garrison is to watch for German aeroplanes and fire upon them. Three German aeroplanes have been brought down while the aviators are throwing bombs.

RUSSIA IS UNITED

London, Aug. 28.—Antoine De Zwin the Polish author has sent the following telegram to the Spectator:

"The mobilization was carried on in Warsaw with indescribable enthusiasm. For the first time since the partition of Poland the peasants took an active part in a national movement. There are more than 400,000 Poles in the Russian army."

## THREE STEAMERS CAPTURED

Che Foo, China, Aug. 28.—Three German merchant ships, the steamers Friesia, Hanametel and Paklat, have been captured by the British fleet and taken to Wei Hai Wei. A number of refugee women and children were transferred to another vessel and taken to Tsientsin.

## FIGHT AT CHEE FOO

Chee Foo, Aug. 28.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Wel-land was engaged with and sunk the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90.

## ENGLISH AND FRENCH CENSORS BUSY

Paris, Aug. 28.—The English and French censors appear to be as busy on news passed by one or the other of the allies official news bureaus as on the despatches of the newspaper correspondents. The British censors stop parts of the official communications issued by the war office in Paris and the French censors appear to have delayed, on two or three occasions, announcements made in the House of Commons regarding the situation of the armies. The French censorship however, seems less severe than in England on news originating in France.

## CANADA REACHING OUT FOR TRADE

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—A steady stream of letters, telegrams and inquiries to the department of trade and commerce indicate that Canadian manufacturers are awakening to the opportunity of trade development resulting from the war, and particularly to extend their activities to those lines heretofore imported from Germany. No fewer than a dozen firms had representatives at the department today securing information along these lines and they are very hopeful of being able to keep their factories going at full capacity.

This would be not only to supply the Canadian trade but to capture trade to countries such as those in South America, which are extensive patrons of German industry. Statements are now being prepared by the department and will be sent out immediately on being finished. They will show the extent and character of all German imports to Canada and to other countries where the trade with Germany may possibly be secured by Canada. It is confidently believed here that a decided stimulus to Canadian industry will result from this campaign which is regarded as truly patriotic and in the fullest interests of the country.

The government is keeping a close watch on food prices throughout Canada and is in receipt of regular reports showing the fluctuations. Since the government vested itself with wide authority to deal with any attempts at exorbitant prices in certain lines and places, prices have declined somewhat.

## Every Briton Called On to do His Duty

London, Aug. 28.—Premier Asquith has decided to address meetings in the principal cities in the United Kingdom to make plain the cause of the war and set forth that it is the duty of every man to do his part to make the issue a successful one for the British arms. The premier has directed letters to the lord mayors of the various cities with regard to these meetings in which he says:

"The time has come for a combined effort to stimulate and organize public opinion and public effort in the greatest conflict in which our people ever have been engaged. No one who can contribute anything to the accomplishment of this supremely urgent task is justified in standing aside."

"I propose, as a first step, that meetings should be held without delay not only in our great cities of population and industry, but in every district, urban and rural, throughout the United Kingdom at which the justice of our cause should be made plain and the duty of every man to do his part set forth."

"I venture to suggest to your Lordships that the four principal cities over which you respectively preside should lead the way. I myself am ready, as far as the exigencies of public duty permit, to give such help as I can and I should be glad, with that object to address my fellow subjects in your cities."

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## GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR THE FLEET

British Cruiser Squadron Destroys 3 German Cruisers and Two Torpedo Boat Destroyers Off Heligoland.

London, Aug. 28.—The Chronicle says:

"A glorious victory has fallen to the British fleet. With all the courage and fearless enterprise that distinguished our old officers who many times went into the jaws of the enemy, Vice-Admiral Beatty and Rear-Admirals Christian and Moore have conducted the combined operations in the light of Heligoland, where the enemy had all its strength at its command. The triumph was complete. The German light cruisers Mainz and another of the Koeln class and a third whose name is unknown, have been destroyed this week as well as two destroyers. Evidently a concerted attack had been planned just as our old seamen would have planned it, to begin in the dark and reach its decisive point at dawn. The attacking force was the organized battle cruiser squadron. The light cruiser squadrons and destroyers and submarine flotillas were engaged. To Vice-Admiral Beatty, the flag officer of the largest fleet afloat, commanding the first battle cruiser squadron comprising the Lion, (flagship), Queen Mary, Princess Royal and New Zealand, fell the opportunity and honor which will make him and his officers the envy of the whole fleet."

The conduct of the operations was under the direction of Sir John Jellicoe, commander-in-chief. Sir David Beatty is one of the most brilliant of our officers and with him were Rear-Admiral Moore and Rear-Admiral Christian, also Commodore Keys, Commodore Tyrwhitt, Commodore Goodough. Complete was the victory, we have suffered little. All our ships and vessels are sound and in good order. We must officially note the efficiency of our gunnery. Not a German cruiser escaped and their destroyers wildly fled to shelter, having had two of their number destroyed."

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