

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIII

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NO. 104

## KAISER'S FORCES TREATED PARIS, WHILE REFUGEES POUR INTO BERLIN TELLING OF RUSSIANS CROSSING VISTULA

### HORROR OF TACTICS PRECEDED GERMANS

Trembling Old Men and Women Found Shivering in Cellars of Malines

Dutch Gentleman Who Saw Burning of Louvain Tells of Sickening Sight of Three Hundred Men and Boys, Non-combatants, Rounded Up in Square and Shot Down in Cold Blood—Paris Reconciled to Idea of Siege, and Many Change Their Minds About Not Leaving City.

Dr. Charles Sarolea, Professor of Modern History in Edinburgh University, Special Cable to Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.

London, Aug. 31.—On reaching the gates of Malines we first realized that all accounts of recent events were grossly exaggerated. No doubt thousands of windows were smashed and a large number of houses, from sixty to eighty, nearly destroyed, but not a single public building had substantially suffered.

The towers of St. Ombert hardly showed any traces of bomb shells. Only its largest windows had been shattered. It was at once obvious the moral effect had been of all proportions to the material destruction, and the startling revelation was made that a city can be bombarded with heavy artillery for three days without any decisive result.

"As we moved through the town we found the streets deserted. I went down into some cellars and there saw the most unhuman scenes I have witnessed during these eventful weeks. Underground passages extend in every direction and everywhere on the earthen floors and along the walls, cowering with moisture."

"I passed through the dark, narrow passages of about two hundred old men and women, stretched on mattresses, shivering in all their members. They stared at me in a frenzy of horror. In vain did I try to reassure them."

"They only asked: 'Are they coming?' 'Are they here?' 'Are they coming to kill us?'"

"As I passed along they gazed at me even as ghosts in Hell looked up at the shade of Dante in the circle of inferno."

"Confronted with this weird underground vision in the alma house, I, for the first time fully understood what was meant by the terror of the Teutons, and why scores of thousands of refugees had fled from Malines."

THREE HUNDRED SHOT DOWN.

(By Hugh Martin, Special Correspondent of the New York World. Copyright.)

Rotterdam, Aug. 31.—Further ghastly stories continue to reach me of the events at Louvain last Tuesday and Wednesday. A Dutch gentleman, who with his wife had fled to Breda, states that at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, with a number of other prominent citizens he was standing at the railway station when a squad of soldiers drove a party of about 300 men and boys to the corner of the Boulevard Vanthienen and poured volley after volley into the crowd till all were dead. The slight was sickening beyond all power of description. Among those publicly shot were the mayor, the principal of the university, and the heads of the police force.

PHYSIOGNOMY OF PARIS CHANGED.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The physiognomy of Paris has changed greatly within twenty-four hours without any panic. A general movement has set in to prepare for eventualities which a week ago were considered too abstract to be worth discussing except theoretically.

There are large stocks of flour, cattle, general provisions and coal actually within the gates, and large stores due to arrive every day. The water supply has been protected against any attempts of the Germans to cut it off. The rush toward Bordeaux is so great that the railroad company this morning compelled to issue notice that it would not be able to transport baggage. The exodus was encouraged by the issuance of an official notice that military transports were becoming fewer in the various systems, and that the daily trains from Paris can be doubled or tripled.

A cheerful side of the picture was the assurance given out by the authorities that in the eventuality of a siege, Paris was in far better shape in regard to food supply than in 1870.

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Two Decisive Battles in Day's News, One Ending Austrian Advance Into Lublin District of Russian Poland and the Other Won by General Paul Pau at Perennes—Allied Troops in Fighting Trim Advance or Retreat in Conformity With General Plan—Paris Has No News of Defeat but Prepares for Eventualities by Sending Many Non-combatants to Bordeaux Which May Become the Capital—German Ambassador to U. S. Says "War is Won"—Battle at Le Fere, Seventy-five Miles From Paris.

While the allied forces in France still maintain their cordon of steel in defence of France and Paris the worst that can happen—the investment of Paris—is being prepared for and the owners of houses in the zone of action uncomplainingly yield them up for defence purposes while long lines of refugees are leaving the city.

On the other side of the war map the Kaiser is now hard pressed. Refugees from East Prussia have reached Berlin and Frankfurt and report that the Russian advance guards have been seen in the vicinity of Dantzig, which if true would mean that the Russians have forced successfully the passage of the Vistula.

A long official statement is issued by the French war office, reviewing the operations in Belgium and along the French frontier. A new retirement by the allies is recorded, while at the same time the statement is optimistic with reference to the operations which the British and French are offering to the German advance.

No definite details are forthcoming regarding the general battle, which apparently is in progress all along the line.

The French war minister has inspected the supplementary defences around Paris, which are being rapidly pushed forward in anticipation of a possible investment of the French capital.

It is likely that the chief German attack is being delivered in the neighborhood of La Fere to the north, northeast of Paris and seventy-five miles from the French capital.

An Antwerp despatch credits General Pau with a victory over 50,000 Germans near Perennes. Whether this is a new victory or one to which reference was made several days ago is not known.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and her children have arrived in England.

According to official advices received in Washington, France is considering the advisability of moving the seat of government to Bordeaux.

Great Britain has joined with France in objecting to the purchase by the United States of German liners in connection with the plan to build up an American merchant marine.

It is reported by steamship officers arriving at Honolulu that British warships off Hong Kong are holding up all vessels, including those under the American flag, and removing Germans and Austrians bound to the scene of hostilities.

The moratorium proclaimed at the outbreak of the war in Great Britain has been extended for another month.

A Japanese destroyer, which ran ashore near Tang Tin, China, was shelled by a German gunboat. The crew of the destroyer, however, had previously abandoned her.

Germany fleeing. Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris, Aug. 31, 8.30 p. m.—News received here from Berlin and Frankfurt, where refugees continue to arrive from East Prussia, is to the effect that the terror of the refugees is spreading to the towns along the railroad lines and that a great exodus from them is expected shortly.

Refugees arriving here from Danzig, Eastern Prussia, say the advance guard of the Russian Cossacks has been seen in the neighborhood.

The destruction of Louvain, Belgium, has created much indignation among the Americans in Switzerland, many of whom know the city well. It is reported there were several Americans as well as English and Swiss victims in Louvain.

Wounded coming in. Paris, Aug. 31, 8.47 p. m.—Seven hundred wounded soldiers arrived today at Vichy. Some of them said the fighting in Lorraine was most violent.

A new convoy of wounded also arrived at Clermont-Ferrand. The surgeons there state that eighty per cent of the wounded will be able to regain their regiments before October. Already sixty of the wounded have left Clermont-Ferrand for the frontier. An avian was accorded them before their departure.

Prince Salm-Salm and several other officers have been given special quarters in Bloemfontein. Prince Salm-Salm is a captain in the Prussian cavalry.

These trainloads of wounded have passed through Versailles today. The chief anxiety of the men was to learn how soon they could return to the front. Learning that some of those wounded in the first days of the war already had returned to fight, the men on the trains raised cheers.

Four more trains reached Vichy, bringing wounded.

### CHANGING FORTUNES ALONG BATTLE FRONT

French Official Statement Gives Definite News of Position of Allied Armies

Army of German Crown Prince Checked on Meuse and General Pau Won Great Victory at Perennes Driving German Army Corps into the Oise—French Advance into Lorraine and Fortify Troops in Action.

Paris, Aug. 31—5.55 p. m.—The following official statement was issued by the war office this evening:

"The situation in general is actually as follows:

"First—In Voeges and in Lorraine, it must be remembered our forces, which had taken the offensive at the beginning of the operations and driven the enemy outside of our frontiers, afterwards underwent serious checks. Before Sarrebourg and in the region of Morhagne, where they encountered very solid defensive works, our forces were obliged to fall back and to re-form, one part on Couronne De Nancy and the other on the French Vosges.

"The Germans then assumed the offensive, but our troops, after having thrown them back upon their positions, resumed the offensive two days ago. This attack continues to make progress, although slowly. It is a veritable war of sieges, as each position occupied is immediately fortified.

"This explains the slowness of our advance, which is, nevertheless, characterized each day by fresh local successes.

"Second—In the region of Nancy and Southern Woivre since the beginning of the campaign this section between Metz on the German side and Toul and Verdun on the French side has not been the theatre of important operations.

BROWN PRINCE'S ARMY CHECKED.

"Third—In the direction of the Meuse, between Verdun and Mezières, it will be remembered that the French force took the offensive in the beginning towards Longwy, Neulichteau and Paliseul. The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Longuyon have been able to check the enemy's army under the command of the German crown prince.

"In the regions of Neufchateau and Paliseul, on the other hand, certain of our troops have received partial checks which obliged them to retire upon the Meuse without having their organization broken up. This retiring movement has compelled the forces operating in the neighborhood of Spincourt to withdraw also towards the Meuse.

"During the last few days the enemy has endeavored to spread out from the Meuse with considerable forces, but by a vigorous counter offensive they were repelled with very great losses. In the meantime fresh forces of Germans advanced to the district of Rocroy (in Ardennes), marching in the direction of Rethel. Now a general action is taking place between the Meuse and Rethel, and it is still impossible to see definitely the issue of this.

"Fourth—Operations in the north—the French and British forces originally took up positions in the Dinant and Charleroi country, and at Mons. They endured several repulses, and the forcing of the Meuse by the Germans near Givet, upon our flank, compelled our troops to retire.

"The Germans seek continually to move toward the west. It was under these conditions that our English allies, attacked by the enemy in greatly superior numbers in the region of Le Cateau and Cambrai, have withdrawn toward the south, at the moment that our forces were operating in the district of Avesnes and Chimay. The retiring movement, was prolonged during several days.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS WON ON RIGHT.

"In the meantime a general battle took place in the region of St. Quentin and Vervins, and at the same time in the Ham-Perennes district. This battle was marked by an important success by our right, where we have thrown back the Prussian guard, and the Tenth Army Corps, into the Oise.

"Owing to the progress of the German right wing, where our adversaries have united their best corps, we have had to mark a new retirement.

THE SITUATION CAN BE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS.

"On our right after partial checks, we have taken the offensive and the enemy is retiring before us.

"In the centre we have had alternative checks and successes, but a general action is now being fought.

"On our left by a series of circumstances which turned in favor of the Germans and despite lucky counter attacks, the Anglo-French forces were obliged to give way. As yet our armies notwithstanding a few incontestable checks, remain intact. The morale of our troops is excellent in spite of considerable losses which also are being rapidly filled from regimental depots."

REPORT THAT GENERAL PAU WINS VICTORY.

London, Aug. 31—10.05 p. m.—An Antwerp despatch to Reuters Telegram Company, says:

"It is reported here that General Pau has won a brilliant victory over 50,000 Germans near Perennes, in the Department of Somme, practically annihilating a whole army corps. General Pau was called to the western scene of action after a brilliant retrieving of the situation at Muelhausen. He is the one-armed veteran of the Franco-Prussian war."

20,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING OUT OF 20,000,000.

London, Aug. 31.—Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George, announced in the House of Commons today that German men-of-war on all the seas have captured 20,000 tons of British shipping.

There remain 20,000,000 tons to be taken, said the chancellor, amid derisive laughter.

### DENIAL THAT TURKEY PLANS TO ENTER WAR

Embassy at London Issues Statement Declaring That Neutrality Will Be Maintained

STILL SKEPTICAL

Belief That Ottoman Empire Would Like to Recover Island Lost to Greece—Conflicting News of Russian Operations But St. Petersburg Has Only One Statement—That the Advance is Steadily Pushing Forward to Berlin.

(Special Cable to New York World and Daily Telegraph.)

London, Aug. 31.—It is denied emphatically here by members of the Turkish embassy that Turkey intends to enter the general European war. The embassy says there is no intention of such an action, and adds that the Porte's stand has been communicated to the British government.

The report that Turkey was about to enter the international conflict was due primarily to a story that the German army and navy officers had joined the fighters of the Porte to teach their modern systems. This report is denied here.

It is believed, however, that Turkey has been busy with warlike preparations and that she may take the side of Germany on the hope of capturing the islands formerly Turkish but now Greek, which she recently lost.

CONTRADICTORY STORIES OF RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

London, Aug. 31.—From a mass of contradictory Russian, German and Austrian versions of the situation of the Russo-Austro-German frontier, the only fact uncontested is that there has been and is furious fighting through Galicia, Russian Poland and East Prussia, from Lemberg to the Baltic at Koenigsberg.

Germans claim to have taken 30,000 Russian prisoners in southeastern Prussia. Koenigsberg is said to be only partly occupied by the invading Russian army. The Germans were so hard pressed on the Vistula that the garrisons of the fortified strongholds at Thorn and Graudenz went out to help the German on the line.

Austria claims "decisive" success for her flying wedge driven into Russian Poland at Krasnik and Lublin, intending to split the Russian advance, but this is controverted by later reports.

From Russia come only assertions of an irrefutable advance on Berlin.

BORDER  
RORS OF  
FARE NOT  
BAD AS REALITY

LES SAROLEA.  
raph and Montreal Gazette).  
Just lived through the most tragic  
time in history a great civilized com-  
in the sky.  
this morning by a frightful cannon-  
about 700 feet above the town. I  
ts and for eleven hours—from one  
I have scarcely left the scene of the  
ery one of the devastated streets. So  
different streets. It is impossible as  
any calculation, there are about 900  
out 60 houses nearly destroyed. The  
In a single house I found four dead  
orors, the remains of the mangled  
irection. A husband and wife whose  
were killed—a whole family wiped  
where the tragedy happened, sur-  
aw. It is significant that the Zeppelin  
ie buildings—barracks, government  
al palace. I received from the king's  
mb that had been found a few yards

which has become the marching song of  
the British army.  
"Are we down-hearted?" shouted the  
crowds along the sidewalks, and cheered  
the soldiers' fighting response. Cheers  
came from the sort of people who hitherto  
to have been content to watch the pas-  
ing of the troops with interest but with-  
out any demonstration. In the words of  
the Tipperary slogan, "There's a Long  
Way to Go," but all the newspapers to-  
day expressed confidence that despite the  
initial reverses the British nation will  
stick to its work with full tenacity.  
The Evening News says: "Not only  
are we not beaten, but we do not intend  
to be beaten. We are going on till we  
win, but we need men and we need them  
now."  
The Pall Mall Gazette says: "This  
thing will be fought clean through to  
finish, and the end will only come when  
victory has ended the standards of  
right and freedom."  
The Westminster Gazette says:  
"Germany on this occasion is engaging  
not only France, but also Great Brit-  
ain and Russia. Les Deux Intouchables  
as they have been called and as they  
have proved to be in the wars of history.  
With France steady and these two  
to nations all the time exerting their  
pressure from the outer rim, the French  
government has good ground for express-  
ing its absolute confidence in ultimate  
victory."  
"We have now our part to play, and if  
we are true to our reported tenacity, we  
shall play it with a will, and we shall  
win, but we must win at the moment in the  
western field of war."

MUST CONQUER  
ON WEST OR DIE

The Evening Standard says: "There  
should not be too much reliance on the  
Russian advance. Granting that it is a  
terrible factor for Germany to reckon  
with, it does not for one moment relieve  
us of the vital necessity of driving the  
Germans from Belgium and the French  
frontier. No Russian success, tremen-  
dous as might be its material bearing on  
the situation, could compensate France  
and Britain for failure in their own par-  
ticular France. For us, the theatre of  
the land war is Belgium and the French  
frontier. There we must conquer or die."

LONDON CALMLY  
AWAITS DEATH LIST.

London, Aug. 25.—London learned  
this afternoon that 2,000 Britishers had  
been killed and wounded in battle, and  
with patience and little show of emo-  
tion is awaiting the death list which  
probably will be published in the morn-  
ing. The great battle has failed to ex-  
cite the populace. The greatest evi-  
dence of interest was the constant  
stream of visitors at the war office  
seeking the names of the killed and  
wounded.

It must be confessed that Londoners  
thus far have received the war with  
marked calm, making one wonder if  
they realize the full import. But it is  
probable as the casualty lists come in  
to the populace, now somewhat apathetic  
will again glimpse at the horrors of  
war, and the eagerness of men  
eager for revenge upon the Germans,  
and the prospects are that England's  
men will be needed before Germany is  
defeated. Lord Kitchener's speech in  
parliament today was loudly acclaimed.  
He is more than ever the man of the  
hour, and the newspaper placards pro-  
claim that Kitchener of Khartoum  
praised the British troops that have been  
in action.

"K. OF K." NOW IS  
NATIONAL PHRASE.

"K. of K." has become a national  
phrase. The fall of Namur and the  
subsequent advance of the Germans is  
generally recognized as a distinct dis-  
advantage. Newspapers have for some  
effort to minimize the true importance  
of accepting reverses as the fortunes of  
war, and another reason why Eng-  
land should be preparing itself for a  
lengthy and arduous and self-sacrificing  
struggle.

Kitchener has now obtained practi-  
cally all his call for 100,000 men, but  
recruiting will still go on, and there is  
general feeling that before the end  
comes, England will again, as she did  
a hundred years ago, send a great force  
to save Europe from a conquest by a  
military tyrant.

GERMAN LOSSES ALREADY  
IN VICINITY OF 200,000

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and New York World.)

Paris, Aug. 31.—It is estimated here that since the outbreak of hostilities the Germans have lost 60,000 killed and 130,000 wounded or taken prisoners. Thus, it is figured, is a loss six times greater than the combined losses of the Belgian, French and British Allies.

Prince Salm-Salm and several other officers have been given special quarters in Bloemfontein. Prince Salm-Salm is a captain in the Prussian cavalry.

These trainloads of wounded have passed through Versailles today. The chief anxiety of the men was to learn how soon they could return to the front. Learning that some of those wounded in the first days of the war already had returned to fight, the men on the trains raised cheers.

Four more trains reached Vichy, bringing wounded.

Forty-three wounded have arrived at Chateau Goniters.

Three trains carrying wounded passed through Nantes today.

Two hundred wounded have arrived at Aurillac, and 160 at Lavalet.

So the long catalogue continues. Each despatch notes that the wounds are not serious.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY

Rothsay, Aug. 27—Mr. and Mrs. F. Puddington and family are spending a week at their camp on Long Island. Mrs. Will McAvity is this week guest of Mrs. G. H. Flood.

Miss Mollie Piercy, Miss Jenn Piercy and Miss Lou Bishop came in at the train. Mrs. Ray Landry, who spent the past two months at the guest of Judge Landry and Miss Marie Landry, left on Saturday for her home in Edmonston.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Aug. 27—On Wednesday evening last the young people of town gave a delightful dance in Hickman's hall. This being the last dance of the season the hall was prettily and effectively decorated with banners, gold and red streamers and a variety of other cut-down and Japanese lanterns. Spoken music was furnished by Mr. Legg, of Moncton.

Miss Edna Clay, who spent the past two weeks the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Burnett, left last week for P. E. Island, where she will visit relatives.

Miss Edith Everett returned on Friday from a delightful visit to St. John. Mr. and Mrs. B. Perley Harley spent a few days in St. John this week. Miss Lulu Vince returned on Friday last from Fredericton to take charge of office duties.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Aug. 26—Miss Marie Bate left last week for Dalhousie (N. B.), where she will be the guest of Miss Ferguson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Aug. 27—Mrs. Arthur Sims and little son are visiting friends in Lunenburg. Mrs. Frank Ryan and Miss Carrie Burke of Newburg, were in town on Monday on their way to Bangor to attend the fair.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, Aug. 26—Mrs. F. Ayer, who has been spending the summer at St. Andrews, left on Saturday for her home in Bangor, Maine.

Miss Helen Hand left on Wednesday to spend a few days in St. Stephen. The Misses Block, of Fredericton, have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. MacLeod.

DALHOUSIE

Dalhousie, N. B., Aug. 27—Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Millard, of Omaha, Nebraska, are the guests of the Misses Stewart at Glen Cottage.

BATHURST

Bathurst, N. B., Aug. 27—Mr. F. A. Hourigan, B. A., of Woodstock, arrived during the week and has taken charge of the grammar school, replacing Mr. A. E. Floyd, who was the former principal.

SUSSEX

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 27—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tennant and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, of St. John, spent Sunday here, guests at Spruce Lodge.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES. New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 2, 1914

CANADA'S WAR STRENGTH. A few paragraphs from an official account of the system of defence in the Dominion of Canada.

"Service in the militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from eighteen to sixty years of age."

"The war effective consists of a permanent staff of 8,500 officers and men and 74,000 undergoing service."

"The war effective consists of four classes: the unmarried men, eighteen to thirty years of age; the married men, thirty to forty years of age; the married men, forty to forty-five years of age; and, finally, the remaining male citizens of eighteen to sixty, a total of 2,158,000."

"This, you will say, is strength on paper. So it is; but it affords a basis for determining, within reasonable limits, what our real strength is in case of necessity."

"When we think of the possibilities of this war it is always essential to have in mind the fact that this is our quarrel, the quarrel of the whole British race, and that we are quite as much concerned in the outcome as anybody else, though for a time we are fortunate in a sense in being distant from the actual scene of conflict."

"The distance in no way, however, diminishes our duty in the premises, or the necessity which lies upon us for giving of our strength as the people of the United Kingdom are giving theirs."

"Of the British troops, the news from all sources is of one color—good. They have encountered heavy odds in several instances and have won hearty admiration for stout and unflinching courage and aggressiveness."

WAR COMMENT. At the end of the fourth week of the great war it is possible to measure at least the pace of the German advance up to the present time, and by the progress made to form some estimate as to the next few weeks.

"The week began with the failure of General Joffre's bold, but perhaps ill-advised, offensive movement against the German forces before they had reached the first line of defence. The German detachment was on July 19, 1914, on three separate armies at Paris, the army of the Meuse, that of the Moselle, and that of the Rhine, which began to move upon the French frontier along converging lines. The French general staff, instead of waiting in strength upon the first line of defence, sought a counter-offensive, launching three armies against the three German armies, one from a line between Lille and Maubeuge in northern France, another from Verdun in the Ardennes region, and a third from Nancy into German Lorraine. What at first was interpreted as a French turning movement through Alsace was later seen to be the assumption of the offensive all along the line for the purpose of halting the German invading forces and shaking them up before they had established contact between their three armies and so developed their greatest striking power. The success of the French plan would have meant a tremendous advantage. Besides, the Belgians had been hard hit, and were perhaps expecting if not demanding an advance by the Allies. The French counter-offensive failed in every instance, although at first it was temporarily successful in both Alsace and German Lorraine. In the Ardennes region the French retreat appears to have resembled a rout. The best work was done in Belgium, where the Anglo-French forces attacked the German army of the Meuse. There the allies were repulsed, but even the Germans admit that the retreat was orderly and unhampered in the face of greatly superior numbers."

"The failure of the offensive movement brought the Allies back to their first line of defence, the left of which rested upon the Maubeuge-Lille forts. The attack upon this part of the line has been heaviest during the last few days, and the German weight there appears to have compelled the Allies to fall back, probably with the idea that the next greatest resistance is to be made on the second line of defence, from Amiens to Laoh, Rheims, and Chalons."

"Assuming that the Germans follow up their successes on the French left by breaking the line at Verdun also, the next question will be as to the resistance which can be offered on the second line of defence, in the country of the so-called entrenched camps of Laon-La Fere-Soissons. Here there are, on wooded heights, often forty to a battery of forty-three to fifty guns, with Rheims has eleven forts, thirty-five miles; Langres, twelve forts, thirty-two miles; Dijon eight forts, twenty-eight miles; Beauncourt fourteen forts, thirty-one miles. It has always been maintained that, should the French armies be driven back from the frontiers and through their first line of defence, they would be able to make a tremendous stand at the line of entrenched camps referred to, and that these would not be abandoned without battles on a tremendous scale. Assuming that the Germans could drive through this second cordon of forts (and we must remember that they are not by any means clear of the first line yet) they would still have to encounter the twenty-seven forts which encircle Paris, forming a seventy-four mile circle, and which military engineers have said not even a million men could besiege effectively."

"Paris, which is the centre of these great rings of defences, is surrounded by a wall which has ninety-seven bastions, seventeen old forts, and thirty-two new forts or batteries, which latter make up the two entrenched camps of St. Denis and Versailles."

"We must consider, also, that should the German plan be not to assault strong places in force, but to make them by leaving containing forces there while the main body passes on, their effective strength must be reduced by these demands, and by the necessity for keeping a long line of communication open. Already Antwerp is on their flank, and will be a centre from which the Belgians and their Allies will become increasingly troublesome. The British have strongly occupied Ostend, and it may be assumed that communication along the shortest routes between Great Britain and the retreating front of the allied forces in the field will be kept open, and that the British will pour a constantly increasing stream of troops of all arms across the Channel."

"Consideration of these things reminds us that, considerable as the German progress has been up to this time, and mysterious as is the French failure to concentrate a greater army upon the first line of defence, the problem before the Kaiser's generals grows greater rather than less as the penetration of French territory proceeds. Lord Kitchener has made it plain that Great Britain intends to maintain in the theatre of war an army of 800,000 men, and to keep this army up to that great strength by constant accessions as they are required. This is a striking indication not only of the resolution with which the British have entered upon this great struggle, but also of the fact that from this time forward the relative strength of Germany will wane as the strength of the allied armies grows. If we take also into consideration the terrible menace of the Russian approach, we begin to see that even the disruption of the first French line of defence, although it is a big reverse, is going to settle nothing."

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proportion of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. Great Britain itself, and France, having been forced into this war, and having everything at stake, will not hesitate to give an example of military sacrifice without equal up to now in the world's history. Lord Kitchener's announced decision to prepare to maintain on the Continent a large army of the losses of which must be continually made up, represents an attitude that will be endorsed wherever the British flag flies. As the need for men grows, the men will be forthcoming. This is not a case of governments enlisting unwilling recruits. On the contrary, the peoples of every British country—and dominion, who were all for peace, are now all for war—until the menace of Germany and Austria has been met by the guns and bayonets of the greater peoples whom they have challenged of the British Empire, of France, of Russia, peoples greater in population, in resources, in money, in the grim ability to withstand the terrible and sustained punishment of a great war and still bring such forces to bear as will make victory absolutely certain."

Canadians everywhere are now recognizing the fact that upon the white men of the British Empire must fall a heavy responsibility in these circumstances. We do not know yet—it is impossible for anyone to know at present—how many Canadians will be required in order to give the British and French on the Continent that degree of support which is necessary to their success—which is our success—the degree of support that naturally would be suggested by the extent of our population as compared with the population of the countries in or surrounding the actual theatre of war. But whatever contribution in men or in money is necessary from Canada, that contribution will be supplied, without stint, and promptly. There is no other way, and there is now no thought of any other way. Our flag stands for peace, justice, and freedom wherever it flies; but peace, justice and freedom would go down before the German war machine if its success were possible. Therefore the Allies, by the striking force of the manhood living under their glorious flags, must draw the teeth of the Kaiser to the end that he may no longer menace civilisation. And the work will be done."

THE FRENCH INCIDENT. Paris has been talking about an incident hinted at but not described in the Canadian Despatch from the front—the weakening under fire of a part of a French army corps in Lorraine. In some reports a French brigade was charged with running away. M. Clemenceau frankly admits that their retreat was "unauthorized." The men, he says, were "impressionable Southerners," and "certain of their officers did not interfere with their flight with sufficient energy."

So says a Paris despatch to the London Daily News and the New York World. This despatch quotes M. Clemenceau:

"In the thick of the battle these men, by their action in retreating, left a gap of five and six miles for the enemy to penetrate. The situation was saved only by the splendid firmness of the 15th and 20th Corps, which joined hands under a storm of shot and shell. All of this we only know by what we have learned from chance witnesses."

"That would be an odd way of obtaining the information. The form of the despatch is scarcely such as to command confidence in its authenticity. But, assuming for the moment that it is correct, it is to be remembered that some of the troops of every nation occasionally show weaknesses in their first action. Sometimes they are unwisely handled, or subjected to a fire so heavy that only veteran troops would be steady under it. Such troops have been known to fight bravely enough afterwards and to harden into material capable of withstanding very heavy punishment. If the incident did happen and was so discussed in Paris, the happening is a curious rather than an important one. The French will fight quite as well as the Germans under the general run of the conditions, and, given proper drill, equipment and leadership, they wear better and are more dashing and more successful than the folk from across the Rhine."

It is noteworthy that while the unfortunate French Fifteenth Corps is being charged with disgraceful conduct, Sir John French, in his despatches, paid a high tribute to the courage and fighting ability of the French troops which have been fighting beside his own; and no doubt he has been in a position to see a soldier's judgment concerning the conduct of the French officers and men along a considerable portion of the front."

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At the end of the fourth week of the great war it is possible to measure at least the pace of the German advance up to the present time, and by the progress made to form some estimate as to the next few weeks. At this writing the feature of the campaign is the German success in turning the left flank of the allied armies, and in pressing the remainder of the first line so heavily as to suggest difficulty on the part of the Allies in massing enough forces on the line from Rheims westward to the coast to check the German drive towards Paris."

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August 6 the Germans under Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia defeated MacMahon in a great battle at Worth, and on the same day the French were beaten at Spicheren. Two days later the French were beaten at Mars-la-Tour. Two days later still, Basaine was beaten at Gavelotte. And on September 1, forty-three days after the declaration of war, came Sedan."

On September 19, sixty-one days after war was declared, Paris was invested on all sides. But Paris did not capitulate until January 28, 1871, and fighting continued until February 26."

In those days of amazing German successes, both Paris and France were much weaker than they are to-day. There were no British or Belgian allies, and Germany did not have a million Russians driving into the heart of its country from the eastward, eager for battle and determined to pull down the House of Hohenzollern."

In a word, the fighting has only been the progress of the German advance has been much slower than the German general staff expected it would be at the end of the first month of the war. Already it has been shown that the British can at least hold their own against the flower of the Kaiser's army; indeed, with numbers equal, there is much reason for thinking they would do much more than this. From now on the Russian advance, the British reinforcements pouring into France, and the gradual bringing to bear of the greater resources of all the Allies, will begin to shake Germany even if for a time its armies still advance on Paris. The sea is swept clear by the Allies, and will be, no German ship emerges but is sunk, captured, or sent flying for cover. There is, to be sure, long and bloody work ahead, work to test the fortitude and strain the resources of our Empire. Yet, looking at the whole background, from East Prussia to the Channel, the certain end of the struggle becomes daily clearer—the crushing defeat and heavy punishment of the mad War Lord and his Austrian fool."

A NAVAL VICTORY. Once more the British fleet is heard from. Now London reports that British warships have sunk two German cruisers and two destroyers, disabled and set on fire a third cruiser and damaged other destroyers in an action off Heligoland, the little German island fortress—Gibraltar on a small scale—of the mouth of the Elbe and the western entrance of the Kiel canal. Heligoland is thirty-three miles north-westward from the Elbe's mouth, and is the outermost defence of the haven, in which the German fleet is thought to be."

According to the London Chronicle the first British battle cruiser squadron did the work, a grim exploit, seeing that the enemy's ships were sought under the guns of his sea forts, regardless of mines, submarines, or torpedo boats. It suggests some cutting-out expeditions of the kind, or some dash into a hostile harbor to get at an enemy who hugged the shore batteries too long to please sense of a bolder type. The British lost no ships, and report their casualties light. Whether the Germans intended making a torpedo attack upon the British fleet, or were attempting to evade the British cordon with a fast cruiser and destroyer squadron designed to attack transports in the Channel, must be a matter for speculation only until details are made known. From the Far East comes word that a German destroyer was sunk by a British destroyer in a sea duel."

The naval news is cheering; it will be received throughout the Empire with enthusiasm. British naval gunnery, so far as tested in this war, is seen to be most deadly. Observers are beginning to wonder whether the main German fleet will ever risk an action. The official statement, just published, giving details concerning the British ambassador's visit to Berlin, fully discloses German anxiety to keep the British fleet out of this war, and German realization of the grave threat that would be made if Britain threw its weight into the conflict by land and by sea. During the last few days British troops in France and British seamen in the North Sea and in Chinese waters have done much to prove that Germany's anxiety was fully justified."

SAY 160,000 TO START WITH. The Canadian Courier editorially suggests that Canada should call out 160,000 men:

"Canada has called 20,000 men to form an expeditionary force to go to the aid of Great Britain. That is well, but it is not enough. If Great Britain sends one million men, a population of forty-five million, Canada should arm a like proportion. That should be 160,000. Perhaps we cannot call them the active service, but we can at least put one hundred thousand in the field."

"Today Canada has about 30,000 men on service—22,000 at Valcartier, 1,000 in the navy, and 7,000 on garrison and special duty. That leaves a balance of 70,000 to be mobilized yet. As a final line of defence, we should have our regular complement of 60,000 militia enrolled but not called out. This would make up our quota of 160,000. This is the big task which confronts us as a nation, but it should be faced earnestly. This war will be long and fierce, and Canada must do her share. The end of the year two should have one hundred thousand men in arms, with at least one-half of them on the other side of the Atlantic."

"This is our simple duty—the price of our loyalty to the British Alliance. This would be the full armor of our courage."

It may be necessary not only to call out 160,000 men, but to send that number, or more, to the front. To say how many will be required is today beyond the power of anybody; to be ready to send, and to keep on sending as many as may be required, is the thing. The need must be met, though it prove great beyond all expectation."

The Courier has another suggestion—that every farmer increase his wheat production for next year by putting five acres more under crop than he had this year—which would mean an increase of fifty million bushels. Almost every farmer, the Courier says, could increase by five or ten acres, and many by fifty or one hundred. Further:

"The only possible difficulty lies in the matter of finance. Some farmers may not be able to pay for the labor required to cultivate and seed down an extra ten acres. The work of a national commission and the various provincial committees should be directed towards helping these, particular farmers. The financing of them would not be a serious problem nor an onerous undertaking. The amount of capital involved would be very small."

This is the problem which is before the Canadian people. It is the pressing problem. It should be considered seriously and promptly. In Eastern Canada the land must be prepared for seeding within the same period. There is no time for delay."

Certainly it is well that the country should be thinking about the need the war is creating for both troops and food from Canada. In both these essentials Canada must give generously."

BETTER NEWS. Sunday night's news did not bear out the gloomy bulletins of Sunday afternoon. The facts are considerably better than the bulletins. They make up an inspiring story of British pluck and British achievement."

At last we have an official announcement of the fighting in France during the last few days. Lord Kitchener Sunday made a statement concerning operations at the front, which enabled the British Official Information Bureau to issue an authorized account of what has happened. There was a four-days' battle, from August 23 to August 30 inclusive, during which the British expeditionary force, in co-operation with the French armies, was occupied in resisting and checking the German advance and in withdrawing to new lines of defence, while stubbornly contesting every foot of the way. In a general way it may be said that the left wing of the Allies has been swung back some distance toward Paris, but apparently the position occupied by General French when last heard from was still only thirty or forty miles from the border between France and Belgium."

Lord Kitchener says that the battle began at Mons on Sunday, a week ago, and on that day the attack was completely checked by the British. On Monday, August 24, the Germans attacked again in superior numbers, attempting to prevent the safe retreat of the British and trying to drive them into Maubeuge, one of the strong fortresses on the first French line of defence, just inside the frontier. If this had been done by the Germans they would have contained the British forces there and been rid of them for the remainder of the first campaign. Their idea was to do with the British what they did with Basaine in 1870. But the British were better led and made of sterner stuff. They retired so steadily, and contested the way so stubbornly that the most furious German attacks did not result in confusion or panic."

On the other hand the German losses were tremendously heavy, and the British force was all the greater because of the German tactics. The Germans attacked in dense formation, pushing forward close masses again and again in an attempt to storm the British lines. The official account makes it clear that any ground gained by the Germans was paid for by immense sacrifice of life. By the night of the twenty-fifth the British occupied the line from Cambrai to La Cateau, Cambrai being a fortified town in the French department of the North, thirty-two miles southeast of Lille, and La Cateau fourteen miles east by southeast from Cambrai. It had been intended to resume the retirement on the morning of the twenty-sixth, but on that morning the Germans hurled five army corps (155,000 men) against the English position, in an attack so furious that it was impossible to withdraw, and this battle, on August 26, was the most terrible of the four days' fighting. The British finally retired again under the heaviest artillery fire, but in good order. General French said, significantly, that no guns were taken by the enemy "except those of which the horses had all been killed, or which had been destroyed by high explosive shells."

From the twenty-third to the twenty-sixth inclusive, General French estimates his losses at from 4,000 to 6,000 killed or wounded. As most of the German attacks were made across open spaces in close formation their losses were much greater. As an instance, he says that at Leudres alone, on August 25, a German infantry brigade, in close order, advanced into an entire street, completely filling it, and this street was swept by British machine-gun fire from end to end, the whole front of the column being swept away. A frightful panic in the German forces ensued, the street being filled with 800 or 900 dead and wounded. Then there was a charge of a German cavalry division upon the British Twelfth Cavalry Brigade, in which the German cavalry were repulsed, "with great losses and in absolute disorder."

Lord Kitchener says that these incidents "are notable examples of what has taken place over practically the whole front during these engagements, and the Germans have been made to pay the extreme price for every forward march they have made."

From August 26 forward, except for cavalry fighting, the British force has not been attacked. It has rested and refitted after its glorious work, and reinforcements, amounting to double the losses sustained, have already joined. Every gun has been replaced, and the army is now ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunted spirits. That is good reading, indeed."

The news Sunday was again favorable. The British were not engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on the right and left, had brought the German attack to a standstill for a time. Sir John French reported that on August 28 the British Fifth Cavalry Brigade was in action with German cavalry in which they routed the enemy and the Twelfth Lancers and Royal Scots Greys "speared a large number in flight."

At the close of Lord Kitchener's statement there is a paragraph which is even more important than the accounts of the glorious fighting, as shedding real light upon the situation as it stands. He says:

"It must be remembered throughout that the operations in France are on an immense scale, and that we are only on one wing of the whole field of battle. The strategic position of ourselves and our Allies is such that, whereas a decisive victory for ourselves and the French probably would be fatal to the enemy, the continuation of resistance by the Anglo-French allies on such a scale as to keep the main German forces—the enemy's best troops—in the closest grip, if prolonged, can lead to only one conclusion."

Lord Kitchener's announcement will thrill the whole Empire. It not only constitutes a summary of a glorious page in British history, but, also, it throws much real light upon the whole course of the events of the last week in France. We are reminded again that the Germans, attacking in superior force, must win quickly if at all. They must beat the French and British decisively if they are to be able to turn about presently, still in good order, and reënter the Russians. Although the Allies have lost ground, particularly on their left, the tremendous punishment which the German army is sustaining, the price it pays for every mile it gains, and the increased resistance of the allied armies, all taken together, lead us back again to Lord Kitchener's statement that if the Allies can keep the main German forces—the enemy's best troops—in the closest grip for a considerable period, the delay in inflicting a decisive defeat upon the Allies—and what now looks like a failure to inflict it—must prove fatal to the whole German campaign. And the moment the great onset upon Paris halts or wavers, the moment the German commanders begin to think it is time to look to Berlin and the Russian advance, at that moment the German tide will begin to ebb and the tremendous resources of the Triple Entente, brought to bear from every quarter, will roll back the invasion and carry dismay through the German Empire."

BRITISH VALOR. Lord Kitchener's clear and graphic account of events on the firing line shows that British infantry, British cavalry, and British artillery have all been subjected to a fearful baptism of fire, and that each arm of the service has shown not only steadiness and capacity in the face of old odds but that each has displayed the old-fashioned British courage. As Lord Kitchener points out, the first German army naturally is made up of the best troops of the Kaiser, and although these have been superior in numbers in every one of the engagements thus far fought, it seems a fair inference from the official reports that, man for man, the British troops, horse, foot, or gun, are more than a match for the enemy in courage and effective striking power."

It was said some years ago that the days of cavalry charges were over, but that judgment must be revised. General French tells of stirring cavalry actions, in which some of the crack British regiments engaged the German Guard cavalry, and beat them back with heavy losses."

There are in the British expeditionary force, of course, a large number of men who have seen fighting in South Africa, in Northern India, and elsewhere; yet probably most of the British troops engaged in the heavy fighting of the last few days were never in battle until this campaign. When the odds against them are considered, their steadiness under fire and their fine conduct under all conditions must command the heartiest admiration of the Empire. The good old fighting stuff is there. It will take a lot of punishment, and fight well the next morning."

Another part of Lord Kitchener's statement proves that the Germans are still following the plan of attacking in close formation. That is one reason why their losses have been so heavy. Our own losses have been severe, but the enemy's are more severe. The Kaiser's commanders have been told to drive through at any cost, and they are obeying literally so far as they can. That means that every advance is paid for most dearly, and it means, also, that the morale of the invading armies is likely to be depressed by the terrific punishment they are receiving."

No doubt by this time farther strong reinforcements are on the way to General French. A constant stream of troops from Great Britain must be going to his support, and, great as the drain is, the people of the United Kingdom will keep it up. Before long troops from India, from Canada, from Australia, from New Zealand, and from South Africa will be on their way. Lord Kitchener points out the tremendous importance of giving the whole invading force enough severe fighting to make its progress slow and costly, and so exhaust the precious line before it reaches the Kaiser's disposal for the attack upon Paris before the Russians have penetrated deep into the centre of Germany. The longer the German forces are kept before Paris the more it will be plain that the War Lord's eggs are

all in one basket, whereas the fighting resources of the Allies, having been more scattered at the beginning of the war, will be more and more heavily brought to bear."

No wonder London was greatly heartened by the official announcement of Sunday. Tremendous sacrifice will still be necessary for a period the extent of which cannot now be measured, and the whole Empire must join in this sacrifice. The greater readiness shown to pour in troops from every one of the King's Dominions overseas, the shorter will be the time within which the Kaiser must turn homeward and fight the greatest rearguard action in the history of war. It must be plain to everybody that, even aside from sentiment, the effect of tremendous reinforcements now will be much greater than they could be in the past, and that the final cost in lives and money will be less if the whole British Empire strains every nerve to bring its numbers to bear at the earliest moment possible."

British valor—the old valor undiminished, shining glorious under new conditions—Belgian valor, with which the world is ringing, French courage and sacrifice, all these are an inspiration, an example, and a summons to our own men everywhere under the Union Jack. The task confronting the Allies is a great beyond parallel, but already the real meaning of the odds against the Kaiser begins to emerge. Stubborn resistance to his advance through France will detain him so long, and at such ghastly cost, that in the end he will be beaten down between the British, French and Belgian forces on the one hand, the grey Russian invaders on the other. It is for British peoples everywhere to make, quickly and voluntarily, the largest possible contributions toward the defeat of the War Lord. The noble readiness with which the Island British are pouring out their best blood in the common cause should fire the whole Empire with a desire and a determination to answer every call for reinforcements after the brave fashion of their fathers."

NOTE AND COMMENT. Well, the grand old fighting stock is as good as gone."

Mr. Thomas Atkins is in the front of the battle, and is certainly proving that he is a first class fighting man."

The Belgians are on the offensive again. They have made terrific sacrifices for honor and freedom, and are ready to make more. Their example is truly inspiring."

The fleet has been following King George's orders to seek the enemy's ships and destroy them. Apparently the German cruisers and destroyers were sunk almost under the guns of Heligoland. A stirring story!"

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Troops from India are to be poured into France in addition to those from the British Isles and the self-governing Dominions. Truly the Kaiser has roused the Lion. The day of settlement may be far off, but the price of peace will be heavy."

At Lille the Germans are 160 miles from Paris. At Posen the Russians are 160 miles from Berlin. Before the Russians are within striking distance of Berlin the main German army will be needed badly at home. And the Russians seem to be making much swifter progress than the Germans. Both have their hardest fighting before them."

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Not less than six months or more than twelve, is Conroy Doyle's estimate of the time required to beat down Germany and Austria. Maurice Hewlett, the famous writer, says: "The youth and manhood of England must realize that we are fighting for freedom now as desperately as in 1815." There were many dark hours in 1815, and there will be many in 1914—but the clouds will pass. Right and weight, and resources, will all tell against the Kaiser as the weeks go by."

"Germany," says one able reviewer, "at this moment is putting forth every ounce of her strength. The Allies are only at the beginning of their tremendous resources." In every way they are more advantageously situated than the powers which faced Napoleon a hundred years ago. The German forces are fighting with the energy of men who have staked everything upon a brief campaign in which a single great reverse would be fatal. We are vast reserves of strength must prevail in the final result."

"I thought you said you wouldn't permit your wife to wear one of these new bathing suits." "Oh, I said it, but she said, 'but the fact is, my wife overheard me say it.'"

"Walton, is this beef stew or Hungarian goulash?" "Let me see. This is Wednesday, isn't it, sir? Then it's goulash."

REAR ADMIRAL ENEMY CRUISER DAMAGED LITTLE LONDON SHIPS—CRUISER GUNBOAT BOTTOM LONDON BRITISH FLEET TORPEDO

# BRITISH FLEET STRIKES HARD BLOW, SHATTERING GERMAN SQUADRON UNDER GUNS OF HELIGOLAND

## Rear Admiral Beatty Leads First Cruiser Squadron Into Enemy's Stronghold and Cuts Out Three Third Class Cruisers and Two Torpedo Boat Destroyers Besides Damaging Many Other Craft—Brilliant Exploit Entailing Little Loss of Life and Practically No Damage to British Ships—Mainz and Sister Craft Go to Bottom While Third Cruiser is Left on Fire and in Sinking Condition—British Gunboat Sends German Torpedo Boat Destroyer to Bottom in Naval Duel in Far East.

London, Aug. 28, 10.35 p.m.—It is announced that the British fleet has sunk two German cruisers, two German torpedo boat destroyers, off Heligoland. A third cruiser was set on fire and was left sinking.

It is announced that no British ships were lost in the battle and that the British loss of life was not heavy.

In addition to the two torpedo boat destroyers and three cruisers, many of the German torpedo boat destroyers were damaged.

Che Foo, China, Aug. 29, 12.45 a. m.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Welland has engaged and sunk the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90.

### LIKE AN OLD-TIME VICTORY.

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 very jaws of the enemy, Rear Admirals Beatty, Christian and Moore have conducted the combined operations in the Bight of Heligoland, where the enemy had all its strength at 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, as well as two destroyers.

The tale is probably not complete. Evidently a concerted attack was 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 organic first battle cruiser squadron. The light cruiser squadrons and destroyers and submarine flotillas were engaged.

To Rear Admiral Beatty, the youngest flag officer 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. To him was entrusted the conduct of the operation 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 A. G. W. Moore and Rear Admiral A. H. Christian, also Commodore R. B. Keyes, Commodore Reginald C. Tyrwhitt, Commodore William E. Goodenough.

Complete as was the victory, we have suffered little. All our ships and vessels are afloat and in good order. We must officially note the high efficiency of our gunnery. Not a German cruiser escaped and their destroyers wildly fled to shelter having had two of their numbers sunk.

The importance of this daring raid is the fact that the British fleet passed behind Germany's heavily armed outpost on Heligoland Island and engaged the German mosquito fleet guarding the mouth of the Elbe and the entrance to the Kiel Canal.

The speedy protected cruiser Mainz was one of four of her class. Her complement was 380 officers and men. In her armament she carried twelve four-inch guns.

The Mainz was a third-class cruiser built in 1910, carried 379 men and was capable of 28 knots an hour. She had a tonnage of 4,232 and was manned with twelve 4.1 inch guns and four 2.1 inch guns. She was built at a cost of \$1,700,000.

The Koln was in the same class as indicated above, and the same figures apply.

### THE VICTOR.

Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty was born in 1871, son of Captain D. L. Beatty, of Berwickshire county, Wexford. He was married in 1901 to Ethel, the eldest daughter of the late Marshall Field, of Chicago. He entered the navy in 1884, became commander in 1898. He served in the Sudan in 1898 and also in China in 1900, when he was promoted to captain. He became rear admiral in 1910 and was naval secretary to the first lord of the admiralty in 1912.

Rear Admiral Beatty is regarded as one of the ablest officers of the British navy. He is by far the youngest admiral, having attained that rank at a record age. He was a great personal favorite of the late King Edward and is a popular member in Anglo-American society through his marriage with the American heiress.

The Lion and the Princess Royal are of 28,350 tons displacement and 50,000 horse-power, while the Queen Mary has 27,000 tons displacement and 75,000 horse-power, and the New Zealand 18,000 displacement and 44,000 horse-power.

They are among the most powerful of modern cruisers and all of recent construction. All but the New Zealand have an average speed of 28 knots, the New Zealand making only 25, and all are heavily armored and carry as their first battery eight 12-inch guns, and as their secondary battery from twelve to sixteen four-inch guns, with the other regular equipment of machine guns and torpedo tubes.

Each of these battle cruisers is reckoned as equal to taking her place in the regular line of battle with the dreadnought battleships. Rear Admirals Moore and Christian, who are Rear Admiral Beatty's immediate subordinates, have both recently been promoted, and Commodore Goodenough, next in the line, has already had a distinguished career.

Only the strategists expected the British squadron on guard to take the offensive. The amateurs long ago decided that the squadron would simply wait, content to keep the Germans bottled up and prepared to attack them when they attempted a sortie.

But apparently the British got word that the time was favorable, and delivered a blow, the light cruisers and battle cruisers supporting the destroyers, which were attended by submarines, and every one that went into the engagement came out under its own steam.

### LONDON RINGING WITH GOOD NEWS.

London is ringing with the news from one end to the other. In every hotel and club the good tidings are posted and crowds are cheering themselves hoarse. Every theatre and music hall read the news from the stage or flashed it on huge screens. So, too, in all the small moving picture houses the message was displayed over and over again. "Put it on again, mate," "Let's have it over again," "Give us some more," and a dozen similar commands were shouted from pits and galleries.

## BELGIANS "MAD WITH JOY" WHEN BRITISH ARRIVED

### Lord Kitchener's Troops "Fresh Looking, Big Men Spoiling For a Fight"—All Supplies and Even Menial Work of Entertainment Paid for in English Gold—Appearance of Expeditionary Force Inspires Confidence in Belgians.

(By Alfred Stead, Special Correspondent of the Daily Express and N.Y. Herald.)

Ostend, Tuesday.—The veil of mystery so completely cast over the concentration of the British expeditionary force has lifted and we see the erstwhile phantom British in the limelight, bearing the brunt of the attack of the German armies on France.

The German advance has been rapid and steady. Their columns have made regularly thirty-five kilometres (about twenty-two miles) a day since they arrived.

To have a clearer idea of the great battle it is well to sketch briefly the advance of the Kaiser's forces.

The Germans brought the majority of their troops from Luxembourg across the Meuse at Huy, and all the columns were concentrated about Louvain before the occupation of Brussels. The first column of the northern advance passed by Opwijk, Ninove and Grammont. The second column includes the troops which took part in the triumphant entry into the Belgian capital. The majority, however, passed around the north of the city, through Laeken to Hal and Hagheze and Biaton. The third column passed to the south of Brussels. It was seen on the march coming from Wavre and marching toward Hal, where it joined the second column.

The first column, the German right wing, sent out patrols to Ghent and Wetteren, where the powder magazine was found empty, and to Tildit and Liedsterweil, near Ostend. It advanced from Alost to Oudenaarde and Rensselaer, where it met the outposts of the French army and then advanced to Tournai, which it occupied without serious battle and pushed across the French frontier to Cysoing.

The central German army, with the bulk of its forces available for an attack and advancing from Hal and Hagheze, first came into touch with the British outposts from Mons between Perwez and Biaton. This German mass advanced from Biaton to the forest of Bandour near by, having prepared for an attack. Sheltered by the forest it found itself confronted by the main British force, which, though greatly outnumbered, held the enemy in check for more than twenty-four hours.

INHABITANTS MAD WITH JOY.

The arrival of the British forces was not expected by the inhabitants of the district around Quivrain. Early on Saturday morning some cyclists came in and left. Then the cavalry patrols. And at two o'clock the General Staff, with some sixteen hundred men, arrived in Quivrain. The inhabitants went mad with joy that the British army had come. The Belgian staff busied itself placing the main body of troops. The intelligence officers had plans of Quivrain and knew the names of all the streets.

All day Saturday and until five o'clock on Sunday morning the main British army pushed in without a break in the thick ranks. All passed silently and betokened their appointed places. Henley, Elonges, Bonbecq, Bousin, Pommereuse and Jemappes, all shared the honor of housing the British troops.

At once preparations were begun for a battle. The church and railway station at Jemappes were blown up, being on the line of fire. All the bridges over the great canal were destroyed and the forest of Bandour was set on fire to remove dangerous cover. All telegraph apparatus was destroyed, and a wireless station was set up behind Quivrain.

The entry of the army was an inspiring sight. There were Highlanders with their pipes, Irish regiments and Cookeys, while men from the northern counties jostled those from Surrey and Devonshire. Masses of artillery came by. The cavalry horses, as were those pulling the guns, were in fine fettle. Many automobiles appeared. All the troops were in khaki, with nothing bright to warn the foe. All were clean shaven, fresh looking, big men, sporting for a fight.

PAID IN FULL WITH ENGLISH GOLD.

The inhabitants were enthusiastic at the behavior of the men, who were correct to women, old and young. The first thing they asked for was water to wash in. All the requisitioning was done without difficulty and was paid for in English gold.

The German advance came earlier than expected. All day on Sunday the troops rested. On Sunday evening, warned by aeroplane scouts of the approach of the enemy, the army woke up. The tocsin sounded in all the villages at nine o'clock in the evening on Sunday calling the inhabitants not to prayers, but to work at throwing up entrenchments.

All the able bodied men came out and the women helped also. Trenches were made behind the village of Quivrain; all along the line of the canal and along the road from Mons to Valenciennes. This work was done with enthusiasm and was paid for in British gold.

At one o'clock Monday morning the civil population of Quivrain and other villages was ordered to retire in the direction of France. The British were about to join in a great battle.

Then began terrible scenes, the refugees leaving home and everything. As they went along the roads they passed the British troops advancing to their positions.

The artillery engaged the Germans north of Mons yesterday, their shooting being magnificent, and, according to Belgian reports, the Germans beat a hasty retreat.

The prestige of the expeditionary force and the physique and athletic qualities of the men has produced tremendous confidence here. The Belgians are full of hope that these fine soldiers will avenge their wrongs. Every small town in Lord Kitchener's army is chronicled here in large type, and every officer of men from Great Britain's colonies makes also for the unshakable belief that the vast resources of the British army and the fighting qualities of the Britishers will bring the German army to terms.

Fighting is in progress between the main armies near Charleroi.

ALLIES ALL RIGHT, SAYS PARIS.

Paris, Aug. 28.—The war ministry has no facts that would justify the extravagant claims of Berlin as to the "road" of the allies along the western front.

It is undoubtedly a fact that the war plan embraces a retreat all along the western wing of the allies' army and a corresponding advance on the east in order to turn the German army in such a fashion that it cannot get back to Berlin in time to seriously check the advancing Russians.

All reports from the front tonight indicate that there has been no marked change in the situation during the past twenty-four hours.

APPALLING LOSSES HALTS ADVANCE.

Paris, Aug. 28, 11.45 p. m.—An official communication issued by the war department tonight says:

The situation on our front from the department of Somme (northwest France) to the 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 of 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 512th and 142nd, were so cut down that they were made into one, and of that only sixty men now remain.

RUSSIAN ROLLER RUMBLES ON.

Paris, Aug. 28, 6 p. m.—The war office tonight issued this announcement:

In Galicia the Russians are taking a vigorous offensive. After successful engagements near (name of place evidently cut out by censor) they are marching on and now are only twenty miles from that town. In Eastern Prussia the Germans continue an active retreat toward Koenigsberg.

## BELGIANS RECOVER; THREATEN BRUSSELS

### Brave Troops of Little Kingdom Make Important Movement Advancing from Antwerp and Retaking Malines After Fierce Battle—Approach to Within Ten Miles of Brussels and May Retake Their Capital from Invaders—Graphic Story of Battle.

(By T. F. Elias, Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Ostend, Aug. 28.—The situation in Belgium is changing gradually. The Belgian army is forcing the German army back on Brussels. The Belgians have desperately recaptured Malines, and the train service there was resumed today. This morning they reached Vilvoorde, which is within ten miles of Brussels, and well known to tourists as the terminus of Brussels' trams.

Fighting has commenced at Hamme, outside the city, and the Germans are entrenching themselves for defense to the north of Brussels. One German army corps has been withdrawn from the south through Alost to check the Belgian advance. A great battle is impending, and every day the Belgians are regaining lost ground.

The change that is beginning will be most gratifying to the allies and to the Belgians in particular. It will mean that the two theatres of war, the first in the south and the other at Malines and Antwerp, now regarded as two distinct fields of action, will be merged into one.

Since the fall of Brussels a wedge has been driven through Belgium by German forces, but it is a wedge that has not much substance in it. The fact that the generals of the allied armies will turn to their advantage. I may not enumerate any of the developments contemplated and will only describe the state of affairs in mid-Belgium.

COUNTRY OCCUPIED ONLY BY CAVALRY.

Every day this week I have motored over this area, twice going as far as Alost. I was at first under the impression that the dense masses of German troops held the country around Ghent and Bruges and their outlying villages. I was mistaken. I found people all along the line in a state of panic because they had been visited by parties of Uhlans who helped themselves to their food and possessions.

To the Uhlans mid-Belgium has been a regular picnicking ground. Many of them have been caught because they lost themselves, but they were caught more by accident than by design. They met with no opposition and were allowed to approach within three miles of Ostend.

Now the Belgians realize that these wandering cavalry men have been more than dangerous. They have not been supported by the infantry and artillery, which were required in the south. The country between Ostend and Alost has always been free of them.

The Belgian army is now advancing from Antwerp, and over 80,000 Belgian troops are reported at Vilvoorde. If I could report what everyone in Ostend knows, the nature of the impending operations which contemplate the recapture of Brussels would be plain.

Brave Belgian Fight.

Regarding the brave defence of Malines abandoned temporarily by the Belgians on Wednesday an American correspondent has sent the following graphic picture:

"The helmeted legions which were driven out of Malines, Tuesday, were re-infused yesterday and before their overwhelming onset the Belgians sullenly wheeled about and retreated with chains on shoulders.

"I write of what I saw with my own eyes, and I had the distinction of being the only American correspondent permitted to accompany the forces, the government placing a military car at my disposal.

"The battle of Malines, in which four Belgian divisions, totaling 50,000 men, and a considerably stronger force of Germans fought, was in that wonderfully beautiful region five miles south of the famous lace city and a dozen miles from Brussels.

"To get a clear conception of the battle one must picture a 50-foot-high railway embankment, its steeply sloping sliding, heavily wooded, across which a small stream flows, like a mountain stream. On this line run fast trains from Antwerp to Brussels. Malines, with its historic buildings and famous cathedral, lies on one side of the embankment and Wilvoorde on the other, four miles separating them.

"Tuesday the Belgians, believing the German communications to be poorly guarded, and the Brussels garrison too feeble to assist them, rashly sallied from the shelter of the Antwerp defenses and took the offensive like a terrier striking a bulldog.

"They drove the Germans from Malines, but the Germans brought up a fresh army corps and yesterday morning the Belgians found themselves in a perilous position. The battle hinged on the possession of the embankment and wheeling along a 10-mile front.

"The battle began at dawn with an artillery duel across the embankment. By noon the cannonade was terrific. The Germans got the range and a rain of shrapnel burst about the Belgian batteries, which limbered up and retired at a trot in perfect order.

Ride Into the Jaws of Death.

"I could see dark blue masses of Belgian infantry falling back, cool as on a winter's morning. Through a mistake, two battalions of carabineers did not receive the order to retire and were in imminent danger of destruction. To reach them or messenger would have had to traverse a mile of open road swept by shrieking shrapnel.

"A colonel summoned a gendarme and gave him the orders and he set upon his horse and tore down the road, an archaic figure in towering bearskin. It was a ride into the jaws of death.

"I saved his troops, but as they fell back the German gunners got the range and dropped shell upon shell into the running column. Road and fields were dotted with corpses in Belgian blue.

"Several times the Germans attempted to carry the embankment with bayonets, but the Belgians met them with blasts of lead, which shivered the grey column like autumn leaves.

"At noon the Belgians and Germans were in places only 80 yards apart, and the rattle of musketry sounded like a boy drumming a stick along the palings of a picket fence. The railway embankment from which I viewed the battle was fairly carpeted with corpses of German infantrymen killed yesterday.

Zepplin Soaring Overhead.

"I saw peasants throw twelve into one grave. I saw evidence of German atrocities myself, for at a hamlet near Sempst I helped bury an aged woman and her grandchild, because a Belgian soldier shot her in front of their farmhouse.

"The corpses were terribly bayoneted. During the height of the battle a Zepplin slowly circled over the field like a great vulture awaiting a feast.

"By 4 o'clock all the Belgian troops were withdrawn except a thin screen to cover the retreat. I was anxious to witness the German advance and remained on the railway embankment on the outskirts of Sempst after all the Belgians had withdrawn except a picket of ten men. I had my car waiting with the rest of the runners.

"The Germans pressed their advance with a terrific fire. The air was filled with whining shrapnel and the smoke of the sky was smeared in a brown smokes with the smoke of burning dwellings.

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British valor—the old valor undiminished, shining glorious under new conditions—Belgian fight with the terrific ardor which is ringing French courage and sacrifice, all these are an inspiration, an example, and a summons to our own men everywhere under the Union Jack. The task confronting the Allies is great beyond parallel, but already the real meaning of the odds against the Kaiser begins to emerge. Stubborn resistance to his advance through France will detain him so long, and at such ghastly cost, that in the end he will be beaten down between the British, French and Belgian forces on the one hand, the grey Russian invaders on the other. It is for British peoples everywhere to make quickly and voluntarily, the largest possible contributions toward the defeat of the War Lord. The noble readiness with which the Island British are pouring out their best blood in the common cause should fire the whole Empire with a desire and a determination to answer every call for reinforcements after the brave fashion of their fathers.

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"Germany," says one able reviewer, "at this moment is putting forth every ounce of her strength. The Allies are only at the beginning of their tremendous resources. In every way they are more advantageously situated than the powers which faced Napoleon a hundred years ago. The German forces are fighting with the energy of men who have staked everything upon a brief campaign in which a single great reverse would be fatal. We can afford to wait, to accept even temporary reverses with fortitude, knowing that our vast reserves of strength must prevail in the final result."

"I thought you said you wouldn't permit your wife to wear one of those bathing suits?" "Oh, I said it, all right, but the fact is, my wife overheard me say it."

"Walker is this best stew or Hungarian goulash?" "Let me see. This is Wednesday, isn't it?" "Then it's goulash."

## BRITISH PREMIER TO TELL PEOPLE OF CAUSE OF WAR

London, Aug. 28, 8.30 p. m.—Premier Asquith has decided to address meetings in the principal cities in the United Kingdom, to make plain the cause of the war, and to set forth that it is the duty of every man to do his part to make the issue a successful one for the British army.

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 our country since we have ever 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 centres of population and industry, but in every district 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."

With deep feeling more than 20,000 people saw the Third Artillery leave for the front last evening. Perhaps never in our city's history was there just such a spectacle. The meaning of the war—and our own part in it—is beginning to grip our people, and they were all eager to see, to cheer, and to do honor to the stalwart and resolute artillerymen who made up the large command departing yesterday. That scene, we may be sure, did much for recruiting. It is sad, yet fine, to see our men going. More will follow—and more yet—the work is done.

# GERMAN ATROCITIES STAGGER CIVILIZATION IN THEIR HORROR

## LOYAL LEGIONS OF INDIA ON WAY TO WAR

### British Troops at Front to Be Re-Inforced by Native Soldiers Who "Would Have Been Disappointed If Not Given Opportunity to Fight for Empire"—Native Princes Contribute \$2,500,000 to War Funds.

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 state for war.

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

The Marquis of Crewe said the Indian people desired that the native soldiers should fight by the side of their comrades in the British army and that it would have been a disappointment to India if they had been debarred from taking part in the war in Europe.

The marquis asserted that in spite of heavy drafts on the Indian army, the Indian frontier will be fully secured.

Lord Kitchener announced that the troops to increase the forces were now on the way.

That the employment of native Indian troops was meant by Lord Kitchener was later confirmed by the Marquis of Crewe, secretary of state for India. The marquis said:

"It has been deeply impressed on the government that the wonderful wave of enthusiasm and loyalty at the present time passing over India is largely due to the desire of the Indian people that Indian soldiers should stand side by side with their comrades in the British army."

INDIA DISAPPOINTED IF UNABLE TO ASSIST.

"India is aware of the employment of African troops to assist the French army, and it would have been a disappointment to India if they had been debarred from taking part in the war in Europe."

"Our army will thus be reinforced by soldiers—high souled men—of first rate training, and I am certain that they will give the best possible account of themselves. I venture to think that this keen desire of our Indian fellow subjects to co-operate with us is not less gratifying than the same desire shown in the self-governing dominions, some of whose soldiers, in due course, will, no doubt, also be found fighting side by side with British troops and Indian troops in the war."

"Of course, we all know that India does not possess an inexhaustible reservoir of troops, and the defence of India must in itself be a primary consideration, not only to India itself but to us, and I am able to state that so far as external aggression is concerned—of which I hope and believe there is no prospect, and I should like to say there is scarcely a possibility—in spite of these heavy drafts on the Indian army, the Indian frontiers will be fully and adequately secured. As regards the risk of internal troubles, I believe that the enthusiasm which pervades all classes and races in India will render anything of the sort altogether impossible."

"That enthusiasm has found vent in many different ways—in some cases by gifts of great liberality for the service of the troops in the field. I was told, only yesterday, by the viceroy of India, that some of the principal Indian princes had sent a gift of \$2,500,000 for the use of the troops in the field."

"I feel confident, therefore, that the action we take will meet with a most enthusiastic reception in India, and I believe it will be approved by your lordships, the house of commons, and by public opinion here generally."

Some doubt exists from the brief telegraphic information as to what Indian troops were referred to by Earl Kitchener in his speech in the house. He spoke on Tuesday of the powerful contingents that were being sent from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, so that it is likely that he was referring to volunteers from the Indian empire. The British (European) army in India is in itself a formidable body of 75,450 all told, but it is hardly likely, as Earl Crewe announced, that the war minister would have spoken of these regulars in the same way as the volunteers. They are, of course, on active service in India and would be available at a moment's notice.

The Indian army, which is distinct from the European force, consists of about 156,670 natives and 2,650 Indian stiffening. It is not likely that these troops will be called on yet, though Indian troops were in Lord Beauchamp's day, called into the Red Sea for active service.

There are in India, however, more than 20,700 Imperial Service troops, composed of natives who are available for service anywhere within the British Empire with 38,300 efficient volunteers, and it is more than possible that Earl Kitchener had these in mind when he spoke of the Indian contingents. As the native princes and other officers of the great Indian army are coming forward so warmly in the cause of the empire, it is possible that more than 100,000 troops could be withdrawn from that vast territory without touching the Indian army proper. It is these facts that with the splendid response of volunteers everywhere within the empire gives Lord Kitchener confidence when he said that we should be able to put into the field increasingly and progressively an army that should not be inferior in quality to what it is in numbers.

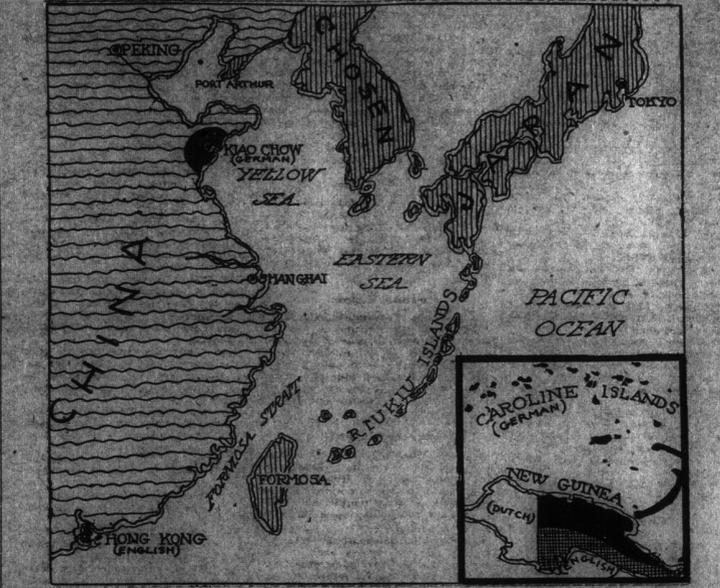
FOOTBALL BRIGADE IS PROPOSED.

London, Aug. 28.—525 p. m.—The incorporation of a brigade of football players into Lord Kitchener's new army is the latest proposal to be made in England. Both the war office and the football association have received it with considerable enthusiasm.

The football association has a membership of 7,000 trained athletes, who, it is suggested, might be better employed in charging the Germans on the battlefield than in chasing each other on the football field.

The council of the association is to hold a meeting on Monday to decide if these 7,000 men shall be released from their present engagements, and the football fields turned into drill grounds.

## British Sweep Far Eastern Seas And Kiao-Chow Blockade Begun



It will be seen that Japan controls many strategic points, including Formosa, and is prepared to strike quick. Germany possesses all the mid-Pacific territory shown in black in inset map—in addition to two of the larger Samoan Islands and one of the Guam group.

London, Aug. 28, 6:10 p. m.—The official information bureau says that the Japanese admiral, officially announced that the blockade of the coast of the German leased territory of Kiao-Chow in China has been declared as commencing from 9 a. m. on Aug. 27.

Peking, Aug. 28.—Military men here say that the warships of the allies, including the Australian dreadnought, which is expected in China waters shortly, will be able to bombard Tsing-Tau with safety, owing to the range of their large guns, which is greater than any of the guns within the German fortifications.

British Sweep Seas.

Hong Kong, China, Aug. 27.—(Delayed)—The German steamer Senegambie, with a cargo of cattle and coal, was made a prisoner yesterday jointly by the British cruiser Hampshire and the French cruiser Dupetit-Reulle.

The German steamer Ferdinand Foch, which sailed from Yokohama July 26 for New York, arrived here tonight, a British prize.

It is reported that the German steamers Greif and Prinz Waldemar also have been captured and are being brought here.

The naval prize court is sitting today on its first case, that of the captured collier Elsieph.

Peking, China, Aug. 28.—British torpedo boats and gunboats demonstrated Tuesday before Tsing-Tau, the German port of Kiao-Chow, for the purpose of unmasking the German batteries. After a few hours of firing, the British retired in the direction of Wei-Hai-Wei. They suffered a loss of eleven men killed and their boats were slightly damaged.

Three thousand Russian troops have left Vladivostok for Tsing-Tau, near which port the main Japanese army is now landing. The fleets of Japan and Britain are co-operating outside the port. The Germans have destroyed the rail-bridges at the boundaries of the leased territory, and also several native villages which were in line with the fire from the forts.

Blockade of Tsing-Tau has not yet been completely established and Japanese warships which again approached for a reconnaissance narrowly escaped.

The Japanese vessels approached, evidently from the north, and were plainly visible. Several shots from the forts dropped around the leading cruiser, raising columns of water, whereupon the vessels retreated and departed at full speed, after having fired 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.

Che Foo, China, Aug. 28, 12:45 p. m.—Three German merchant ships, the steamers Frisia, Hananeta, and Paklat, have been captured by the British fleet and taken to Wei-Hai-Wei. A number of refugees, women and children, from Tsing-Tau on board the Paklat were transferred to another vessel and taken to Tien Tsin.

Peking, Aug. 28.—The steamer Hananeta, which has been captured by the British and taken to Wei-Hai-Wei, flies the American flag. She has been in the coasting trade between Vladivostok and Tsing-Tau. She is owned by a naturalized American, whose citizenship has been forfeited by long absence from the United States.

The Hananeta last sailed from Shanghai, ostensibly to remove the women and children from Tsing-Tau, but in some quarters here it is believed she carried contraband of war. Before leaving Tsing-Tau she dismissed her British crew and shipped a crew of Germans. This aroused the suspicion of W. B. Peck, the American consul at Tsing-Tau, who warned her captain against traffic in contraband.

Available shipping records show no American steamer Hananeta. There is, however, an American steamer named Hananeta, belonging to W. Kato, of Shanghai. The Hananeta is a vessel of 3,802 gross tons and was built in 1878. She is 375 feet long.

## LOUVAIN LAID WASTE BY GERMAN BRUTALITY

### Handsome City, as Large as St. John, Nothing But a Heap of Ashes—Result of German Rage When One of Their Corps Fired on Their Own Men—Prominent Citizens Shot Without Mercy—Sworn Evidence Tells of Murder of Red Cross Nurses by German Officer.

London, Aug. 28.—7:30 p. m.—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 of 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 their mistake, pretended that it was the inhabitants who fired upon them, whereas the inhabitants, including the police, all had been disarmed more than a week before.

"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 are not known, and soldiers furnished with bombs set fire to all parts of the city. The splendid church of St. Peter, the university buildings, the library and scientific establishments were delivered to the flames.

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

FORMAL PROTEST MADE TO UNITED STATES.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Formal protest against the burning of Louvain by German troops as a violation of international law and the laws of humanity was submitted to the State Department late today by the Belgian minister.

GERMAN OFFICER FIRED ON NURSES.

Washington, Aug. 28.—France has submitted to the United States and other neutral governments a sworn statement that after an engagement at Moneel, a German officer fired on three Red Cross nurses, killing two and wounding the third.

Marcelle Joy, a nurse who was wounded swore that in the battle on Aug. 15 she was attending the wounded, with two other nurses, when a German officer opened fire on them from a distance of less than thirty feet. A bullet shattered her arm, she stated, and she fainted. On recovering consciousness, she found that her two companions were dead beside her, with bullets in their bodies. All three nurses, she stated, wore the insignia of the Red Cross.

The French government, protesting that the act is in violation of the Geneva convention of 1906, says it exemplifies the savage character of the war.

## TORONTO FUND NEARS \$1,000,000

### People Raise \$882,000 for Relief of Families of Those at the Front—American Residents Pledge \$100,000 Additional—King George Wires Congratulations on the Noble Work.

(Canadian Press.)

Toronto, Aug. 28.—At the final meeting of the workers of the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund, held at headquarters tonight, when the announcement was made that the fund has now reached the total of \$882,000, enthusiasm rose to a high pitch, and fairly boiled over, when the president, Sir William Mulock, read a cable from King George V. "Delighted to hear of Toronto's generosity to patriotic fund. Wish every success to this noble undertaking." (Signed) "GEORGE."

Diamond Rush in South Africa.

A new rush for diamonds has taken place at Bloemfontein in the Transvaal Province. Over two hundred claims have been pegged off at the time klins, and it is stated that it is likely to prove one of the richest patches of diamondiferous ground. One stone weighing 11½ carats and of good color was found, and it is rumored that another one weighing 2½ carats has also been discovered.

"What kind of leather makes the best shoes?" "Don't know, but banana skins make good slippers."

It was suggested, and the suggestion

## GERMAN NETWORK OF FIXED SPIES ENCIRCLES WORLD

Known to Be in Canada and Many Under Surveillance During Last Five Years 15,000 IN FRANCE

System Founded by the Great Stieber Still Holds Good and Much Information is Being Forwarded by His Minions in France—Particular Attention Paid to Transportation Facilities, Life of Commanding Officers and Movement of Troops.

(Contributed by Official Censor of Canada.)

In view of reported cases of German espionage in Canada, and of the excitement produced in various centres throughout the dominion by the movements of supposed spies, it is interesting to know something of the scale upon which the German system of espionage is known to be organized in the theatre of war of Europe, which is, of course, the very heart centre of the system.

At the start it is well to recall the fact that the excellence of the German intelligence system, which contributed so powerfully towards the German success in the Franco-German war of 1870, was the result of an elaborate spy system, carefully organized within the borders of France during peace time.

After the conclusion of the 1866 campaign against Austria, Stieber, minister of police in Prussia, who was to Bismarck and Von Moltke what Fouché was to Napoleon, was sent on a secret mission to France. His aim and object was the organization within the boundaries of France of a spy system preparatory to the pending war. Stieber, in all, between 1866 and 1869 made four journeys through the length and breadth of France, by the end of which time aided by very able assistants, he accomplished his reaching results.

He strewed France with 20,000 paid German spies, and organized a complete espionage system in the parts of France which covered the possible theatre of

## LONDON HAS BRIGHTER VIEW OF SITUATION

### Roseate Reports Came from General French Setting at Rest Many Misgivings Aroused by Paucity of News from Front—Sir Edward Grey Speaks of Efforts for Peace Which Were Seconded by German Ambassador But Not by His Government.

London, Aug. 27.—5:30 p. m.—From both sea and land there came today official reports of a character considered in England to be a promising augury for the future.

The German trans-Atlantic liner Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, at one time one of the most popular vessels of the North German Lloyd line, sailing from New York, and one of the few German armed merchantmen which have been harrying Great Britain's trade routes, has been put out of commission. She was sunk off the African coast by the British cruiser High Flyer.

From the continent Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force, has been able to set at rest much of the anxiety caused in England by the vagueness of French official statements regarding the movements of the armies in the locality where the British forces were known to be operating. His despatch takes a roseate view of the prospects of the battle now in progress, and pays a tribute to the mettle of his French ally.

NOT ENOUGH NEWS COMING THROUGH.

Much of the apprehension which has been felt in London can be traced to the rigid censorship maintained by the British authorities. Two million men have been grappling in a titanic struggle for days past, within a few hours' journey of London, yet so complete is the silence of those who are aware of what is going on, that the public knows practically nothing, except the bare facts that there have been reverses in some localities, and successes in others.

The purposeful vagueness of the French official announcements is further befogged by serious discrepancies in the various versions of the French statements. At the present time these communications consist of the bulk of the news, as carried by the several news agencies, and no two versions of them agree.

The reference of the latest of these communications to the fighting on the Cambrai-Le-Cateau line, which was distinctly disquieting, now seems to have been nothing more than a cavalry raid, and an attempt to cut British communication, which was repulsed.

Nothing further has been heard from the Alsatian frontier, while the news of the Russian advance continues to come from Russian sources.

The Moscovites claim to be within forty miles of Lemberg, Galicia.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, Aug. 27.—5:53 p. m.—The foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, paid a tribute to Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, the former German ambassador to Great Britain, in the house this afternoon, 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 Germany's 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 impossible without becoming a consenting party to the violation of a treaty and subsequently to a German invasion of Belgium.

James Kier Hardie, Socialist 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 don't want to have a misunderstanding. The German ambassador did not make any suggestions different to those of his government."

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR RUSSIAN WOUNDED.

London, Aug. 27.—4:40 p. m.—Half the money needed for the British hospital for Russian wounded was subscribed in a few minutes at a meeting held at the British embassy in St. Petersburg, says a correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The correspondent says that the Russian capital is well provided with cereals, eggs, butter, and arrangements are progressing to bring from 80 to 100 trucks of live cattle daily from Petropavlovsk, Orenburg, and Moscow.

TEACHERS WANTED—Second on male teacher for school by 14th St. Apply at once to William R. Miller, secretary, 14th St. near Rapid, via Cole's Co., N. B.

WANTED—At Roth inid preferably over 2 references required. Apply to William Stewart, near Rapid, via Cole's Co., N. B.

WANTED—A second female teacher for district No. 2, parish of St. John, St. John's, N. B. head, secretary of trust Kings county, N. B.

NURSES WANTED—Young woman a training school in Insane. Address P. O. center, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—RELIABLE represent meet the trend of fruit trees throughout present. We wish to four good men to represent and general agents. The taken in the fruit-grower New Brunswick offers opportunities for men of offer a permanent position to the right men. Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Liable Agents now in every district. Pay weekly. Felham Nursery Co., 75

MAIDS AND HO WANTED

WANTED by Sept school, Roth maids; references Rev. Miss Curry (housekeeper) Rothsay, N. B.

Now is the Time Plan for We will not give a this year as a number distances would thereby. Then, our summer pool that St. John is during the hot season as pleasant as any of can therefore enter

MARRIAGE SENIOR CRAWFORD (N. B.) on Aug. Dr. Cooke, H. C. K. Dorothy Gladys Cra G. A. Crawford, St. Grows on Aug. 27, lane, in the 68th year SIMMONS—in the inat, John Francis, and Mrs. Alexander two months. GAVINVILLE—Su on Aug. 28, capti aged 70 years. daughter of William Morrison—At August 30, 1914, daughter of William son, aged two month

DEATH GUEST—Died at cordic Home, Aug. Guest. GRANVILLE—Su on Aug. 28, Capt. J. MCFARLANE—77 Grows on Aug. 27, lane, in the 68th year SIMMONS—in the inat, John Francis, and Mrs. Alexander two months. GAVINVILLE—Su on Aug. 28, capti aged 70 years. daughter of William Morrison—At August 30, 1914, daughter of William son, aged two month

IN MEMORIAM MILLER—in lov O. Miller, who de Aug. 27, 1911, at WIFE

CARD OF ROBERT MAXI ank their many and sympathy show cent sad bereaveme

SCHOOL BOOTS We can save School Boots. See our \$1. Boys' Broken \$2.25 and \$2.00. Odd Lots in G Ties, \$2.00, Shoes for... Special Lines "Humphrey" "Boy" "Edu" We can give School Shoes for free. Mail order. Open all day. 10.30 p. m. Francis & 19 KING

HORROR WASTE IN BRUTALITY

St. John, Nothing But a Heap of Rage When One of Their Men—Prominent Citizens Shot—Tells of Murder of Red Officer.

The war information bureau announces the latest reports that on Tuesday a German soldier in disorder to the city of Loutrance of the city, mistaking the nature of the men whom they mistook for Belgians...

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TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Second or third-class female teacher for school district No. 5, parish of Johnston, county of Queens...

WANTED—At Rethley Collegiate school by 14th September, housemaid preferably over 20 years of age...

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for school district No. 2, parish of Uplam...

WANTED—Young women to work in a training school as nurses for the insane...

RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees in the fruit-growing business...

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable agents now in every unrepresented district...

MAIDS AND HOUSEKEEPERS WANTED

WANTED by September, for Netherwood school, Rethley, two housemaids; references required...

Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer

This year will give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced thereby...

SENIOR-CRAWFORD—At Rideswood (N. J.) on Aug. 6, 1914, by Rev. Dr. Cooke...

BURGER-SCOTT—On Thursday, Aug. 27, 1914, at the home of the bride, Miss St. John (N. B.)...

DEATHS

GUEST—Died at the Mater Misericordiae Home, Aug. 28, Mrs. Catherine Guest...

GRANVILLE—Suddenly in this city on Aug. 28, Capt. J. R. Granville...

MCFLARANE—At Upper Golden Grove, on Aug. 27, 1914, Geo. McFlarane, in the 84th year of his age...

SIMMONS—In this city on the 30th inst. John Simmons, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Simmons, aged two months...

GRANVILLE—Suddenly in this city on Aug. 28, Capt. J. R. Granville, aged two months...

MORRISON—At Murray's Mills, on August 30, 1914, Dorothy Curran, Mrs. Morrison, aged two months...

MILLER—In loving memory of James O. Miller, who departed this life on Aug. 27, 1911, at Newcastle Bridge...

OBARD OF THANKS

Robert Maxwell and family wish to thank their many friends for kindness and sympathy shown them in their recent sad bereavement...

PORT OF ST. JOHN

Arrived Thursday, Aug. 27: Str. Gurth (Nor), 826, Tarkenton, Sydney...

Str. Governor Dingley, 2,555, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Friday, Aug. 28: Str. Governor Cobb, 1,225, Belfast, Boston, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Saturday, Aug. 29: Str. Calvin Austin, 2,333, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Sunday, Aug. 30: Str. Governor Cobb, 1,225, Belfast, Boston, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Monday, Aug. 31: Str. Governor Dingley, 2,555, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Tuesday, Sept. 1: Str. Governor Cobb, 1,225, Belfast, Boston, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Wednesday, Sept. 2: Str. Governor Dingley, 2,555, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Thursday, Sept. 3: Str. Governor Cobb, 1,225, Belfast, Boston, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Friday, Sept. 4: Str. Governor Dingley, 2,555, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Saturday, Sept. 5: Str. Governor Cobb, 1,225, Belfast, Boston, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Sunday, Sept. 6: Str. Governor Dingley, 2,555, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Monday, Sept. 7: Str. Governor Cobb, 1,225, Belfast, Boston, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Tuesday, Sept. 8: Str. Governor Dingley, 2,555, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Wednesday, Sept. 9: Str. Governor Cobb, 1,225, Belfast, Boston, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Thursday, Sept. 10: Str. Governor Dingley, 2,555, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Friday, Sept. 11: Str. Governor Cobb, 1,225, Belfast, Boston, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Saturday, Sept. 12: Str. Governor Dingley, 2,555, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Sunday, Sept. 13: Str. Governor Cobb, 1,225, Belfast, Boston, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Monday, Sept. 14: Str. Governor Dingley, 2,555, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Tuesday, Sept. 15: Str. Governor Cobb, 1,225, Belfast, Boston, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

Wednesday, Sept. 16: Str. Governor Dingley, 2,555, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail...

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisement for a business or service, including contact information and details.

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OBITUARY

Obituary notice for a deceased individual, including their name and family details.

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ROUSING FAREWELL

News article about a rousing farewell event for a departing individual.

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TO CAPT. GIGGEY OFF FOR NEWCASTLE

News article about Captain Giggey's departure for Newcastle.

Advertisement for 'Brighter of Situation' featuring a woman's portrait and text about a career opportunity.

Advertisement for 'Book For Men, Free' with 3,000 words and 80 illustrations.

Advertisement for 'S. KERR, Principal' with contact information.

Advertisement for 'MARRIAGES' listing recent nuptials.

Advertisement for 'DEATHS' listing recent fatalities.

Advertisement for 'IN MEMORIAM' listing memorial services.

Advertisement for 'OBARD OF THANKS' listing expressions of gratitude.

Advertisement for 'SCHOOL BOOTS' with pricing and contact details.

Advertisement for 'Francis & Vaughan' at 19 King Street.

Advertisement for 'S. KERR, Principal' with contact information.

Advertisement for 'MARRIAGES' listing recent nuptials.

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Advertisement for 'Francis & Vaughan' at 19 King Street.

Advertisement for 'SCHOOL BOOTS' with pricing and contact details.

Advertisement for 'Francis & Vaughan' at 19 King Street.

Advertisement for 'WEDDINGS' listing recent marriages.

Advertisement for 'Francis & Vaughan' at 19 King Street.

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