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The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
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ANOTHER GERMAN DEFEAT

RUNNING FIGHT WITH A GERMAN CRUISER

Captain of H. M. Suffolk Tells of Fight Near Bermuda, Between Cruiser Bristol and a German Warship—The Latter Showed Its Heels After Delivering a few Harmless Broadshots and Made a clean Get Away—British Cruiser Suffered no Damage

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

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

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

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

The information given out here on the arrival of the Suffolk showed that in the past ten days the fourth cruiser squadron has made

the North Atlantic absolutely safe for shipping. Not a hostile ship is north of the West Indies now, and difficulties in keeping the sea, and they are encountering difficulty in procuring supplies owing to their absence of coaling stations, and it can be only a comparatively short time until the Karlsruhe and the Dresden are either sunk, captured or interned.

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

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

POWERFUL FLEET ENROUTE

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

HIBERNIAN CONVENTION'S RESOLUTION OF LOYALTY

Full Text of Important Motion Adopted This Week

The following is a copy of the resolution moved by Mayor Charles J. Morrissey of Newcastle, N.B., and seconded by Mr. F. W. Smith of Halifax, N.S., and passed unanimously at the Biennial Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, at a regular meeting on Tuesday, August 11th:

"Be It Resolved, that we, the delegates of the A.O.H. of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in convention here assembled, do reaffirm and declare our unswerving loyalty and devotion to His Gracious Majesty King George V, and trust that our empire may emerge from the present European war with her pristine glory undiminished and we further hope and pray that Britannia may continue to rule the waves."

ASSIGNED TO NEW DUTY

"H" Company R.C.R. of No. 3 Infantry Station, which was sent to St. John about a fortnight ago, has been assigned to the duty of guarding the C.P.R. elevator at St. John West.

INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT MISSING MAN

Fred R. Sheffer and Sydney Cushing of New York Have not Returned From Trip to Woods

Ralph R. Fresco of New York, has written the Chief of Police seeking information concerning Fred R. Sheffer and Sydney Cushing of New York who he fears have been lost in the New Brunswick woods. Mr. Fresco says that his friends left New York July 8 with the intention of proceeding via Fredericton to Bathurst making part of the trip by canoe. On July 11 Mr. Fresco received a postal card from this city but since that time has learned nothing of his friends' whereabouts. As their trip was to end in three weeks he is feeling great anxiety and is afraid they have lost their way and perished in the woods or have been drowned running some rapids.

Dr. Shaffer of Altoona is a brother of one of the missing men and wrote a letter to Mr. Fresco asking for information. Mr. Cushing the other missing man is a member of the Lambs' Club, New York. They arrived here safely from New York registering at a local hotel.

V. W. Dykeman passed through the city en route to his home in Moncton from attendance at Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F. at Woodstock.

Officially Announced that Belgian Troops have Repulsed the Germans at Diest---French Troops Also Routed the Enemy After a Five Day's Battle In Vosges Mountains

German Onslaught on the Allied Armies Was a Complete Failure--Had 1200 Men Killed and 1500 Wounded--Hour of Great Land Battle Which will have much to do with Settling the Future of Europe is fast Approaching--Severe Fighting by Reconnoitering Parties--German War Office Has Little to Say Concerning the Siege of Liege

Paris, Aug. 14.—It is officially announced that the Belgians repulsed the Germans at Diest.

After a five days battle between the French and Germans in Vosges Mountains, the German forces that have been trying to retake Bonhomme and Saint Marie Passes west of Colmar in Upper Alsace have been compelled to retire, it was announced at the war office. During the five days of fighting German soldiers fought gallantly but their desperate charges were futile. The war office announced that beginning Monday council of war will hold sittings to inquire into acts of pillage and to judge espionage cases

BRUSSELS, AUG. 14.—FOLLOWING UP THEIR VICTORY AT DIEST AND HAELE, BELGIAN TROOPS TODAY RECAPTURED AN ANCIENT FORTRESS NEAR FORMER TOWN WHICH HAD FALLEN INTO HANDS OF GERMANS YESTERDAY, ACCORDING TO BELGIAN WAR OFFICE. THE GERMAN CASUALTIES IN BATTLE AT HAELE WERE 3,000 DEAD AND WOUNDED. GERMAN OFFICERS SACRIFICED THEIR MEN WITHOUT SCRUPLE TO PREVENT THE RIGHT WING OF THE GERMAN ARMY FROM BEING BEATEN BACK.

MOST OF THE GERMANS FELL WHILE CROSSING TWO BRIDGES OVER GEETHE AND VELPE RIVERS.

BELGIAN GUNNERS HAD THE EXACT RANGE OF BOTH STRUCTURES AND SWEEPED THEM WITH DEADLY FIRE.

A TERRIBLE CARNAGE TOOK PLACE ON ROAD FROM THYECK TO HAELE. THERE WAS FURTHER SLAUGHTER OF GERMANS AT COLFAEK.

OFFICERS OF WAR MINISTRY SAYS WAR OFFICE STATEMENT SAYS THAT THE BELGIAN CASUALTIES WERE LIGHT OWING TO THE ENTRENCHMENT WHICH GAVE DEFENDERS EXCELLENT PROTECTION.

Antwerp, Aug. 14.—All outstanding contracts in the future market were liquidated on agreed basis. The financial situation is sound and all purchases of foreign stock will be guarded by the government.

ITALY, AUG. 14.—THE PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS INCLUDE CEREALS, FLOUR, BISCUITS, MACARONI, RICE, BREAD, HAY, STRAW, CATTLE FEEDS AND SUNDRIES, COMMODITIES. WHATEVER THE OUTCOME OF THE HARVEST IN THE AMERICAN NORTHWEST MAY BE, THE YIELD OF WINTER WHEAT WILL, SO FAR AS AMERICA IS CONCERNED, TEMPER PRICES EXCEPT THAT THEY ARE FURTHER HARDENED BY THE EXISTENCE OF WAR. IT IS CERTAIN HERE THAT A LARGE EXPORTATION WILL BE NECESSARY TO SUPPLY FOREIGN NEEDS AND MAKE UP THE DEFICIENCY OF EXPORT COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY THE WAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF WINDAU.

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

ALLIED FORCES IN BATTLE.

Brussels, Aug. 13.—The Germans today showed signs of considerable activity after their retreat on the previous day from an advance which, coming in the direction of Tongres,

has threatened St. Trong, the enemy today took the offensive anew.

The Germans made a bold attempt to break through the allied lines at a point which, unfortunately for themselves, they believed to be weakly held, but the allied stall, thanks to the excellent reconnoitering work of the Belgian cavalry, were fully prepared for the German attack and were enabled to make adequate arrangements to repel it. The Germans swung fully fifty thousand men against the point of the allied defensive lines, which I am not at liberty to mention. The attack completely failed.

"Towards one o'clock in the morning cannon began to roar; the Germans were attacking Orsmael. The din lasted for hours and after dawn we learned that the Germans had lost 1,200 killed, more than 1,500 wounded and 300 prisoners, and the Belgians 150 killed and wounded.

"It was really the first big battle in the open country in which all arms were engaged. The Belgians were ably supported by their French allies. The Germans, apparently regardless of losses, hurled their men against an unusually strong natural position. The artillery did great execution in the ranks of the advancing Germans, who late at night were reported to have fallen back in some confusion to an entrenched position they had occupied southwest of Liege."

CAPTURED OIL TANKER.

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

The Suffolk reached port about noon today. Soon after her arrival it became known that her men would greatly appreciate a short rest, after sleeping practically at stations for the last ten days and a detail of 200 men from the Sixty Third Rifles coaled the ship all afternoon to the music of the ship's band, while the tars stood by and watched in huge delight.

SUFFOLK CAPTAIN'S STORY

"We were steaming north on Thursday morning last. The crew had just been ordered to general stations when from the foremast head came the hail: 'Enemy on the port bow.' I said the flag captain of the Suffolk, in giving out an official statement of the chase of the Karlsruhe to the

Eastern Press today.

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

"Off on the port bow, about eleven or twelve miles away, we could see the Karlsruhe and the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The Karlsruhe had her boats out coaling from the North German Lloyd-er, and as we hurried down toward her I was in the hope she had run so short of bunkers we could catch her.

GERMAN RAN AWAY

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

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

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

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

MAY FORCE GERMANS NORTH.

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

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

Three-fourth of the German corps are apparently waiting an opportunity to cross the Dutch border. It has been suggested that Germany, under pressing circumstances, may violate the neutrality of the Dutch territory to force a crossing, but this is considered unlikely because of the importance of Dutch neutrality to Germany, from the point of food supplies enter through Holland and large proportion of Germany's food supplies enter through Holland and

trade which customarily enters at Hamburg might now be easily transferred to Rotterdam.

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

TAKING PRECAUTIONS.

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

BATTLE HALF AN HOUR

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

BRITAIN WAS RIGHT

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

GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT

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

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