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In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Moderate west to south winds, fair and warm today and on Tuesday.

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FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, AUGUST 31 1914

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WAR SITUATION NOT SO HOPEFUL TODAY

BRITISH FLEET WON A GLORIOUS VICTORY

Official Account of Great Naval Battle off Heligoland Shows That the Highest Traditions of British Seamanship Were Maintained--Superior Gun Power of British Destroyers was Demonstrated--Four German Warships Sent to the Bottom--British Losses were Light

London, Aug. 30.—An official statement issued tonight, in describing the action between the British and German warships off Heligoland, says: "The principle of the operation was a scouting movement by a strong force of destroyers to cut off the German light craft from home and engage them at leisure in the open sea."

After briefly describing the sinking of three German cruisers—the Mainz, Coeln and Ariadne—the statement continues: "Although only two of the enemy's destroyers were actually observed to sink, most of the other eighteen or twenty boats rounded up and attacked were well punished, and only saved themselves by a scattered flight."

"The superior gun power and strength of the British destroyers, ship for ship, was conclusively demonstrated."

"The destroyers themselves did not hesitate to engage the enemy's cruisers, both with guns and torpedoes, with hardihood, and two of them got knocked about in the process."

"Intercepted German signals and other information from German sources, confirms the report of Admiral Beatty as to the sinking of the three German cruisers, which now appears to have been the Adriadne."

BRITISH TOOK RISK.

"The British destroyers exposed themselves to considerable risk in endeavoring to save as many as possible of the German sailors. British officers present vouch for the fact that German officers were observed firing at their own men in the water, with pistols, and that several were shot before their eyes."

"Under these circumstances a destroyer was actually picking up wounded with her boats when she was driven off by the approach of another German cruiser, and had to leave two of her boats, containing one officer and nine men, behind. It was feared that these would be made prisoners but happily a submarine arrived and brought the British party home."

"The complements of the five German vessels known to have been sunk aggregated 1,200 officers and men, all of whom, with the exception of three hundred prisoners, wounded and otherwise, perished."

"Besides this, there was the loss, which must have been severe, of the German torpedo boats and other cruisers which did not sink during the action."

"The total British casualties amounted to sixty-nine killed and wounded. All the British ships will be fit for service in a week or ten days."

"The first lord of the admiralty has telegraphed the American ambassador at Berlin, desiring him to inform Admiral Von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, that his son had been saved, and had not been wounded."

London, Aug. 30.—Twenty-nine killed and thirty-eight wounded was the price in men paid by the British for the naval action against the Germans in Heligoland Fight Friday.

The Admiralty today announced

the casualties as follows: "The light cruiser Arethusa lost Lt. Eric Westmacott and nine men killed, four men seriously wounded, and Lt. Robinson and eleven men wounded, but not seriously."

"The torpedo boat destroyer Liberty lost Lt. Bartelot and six men killed, one man who has since died of his wounds, one dangerously wounded, five seriously wounded and five slightly wounded."

"The destroyer Laurel suffered ten men killed, one has since died of his wounds, two men dangerously wounded, seven seriously wounded and two slightly wounded."

The Liberty, one of the British destroyers, which took part in the battle off Heligoland, was hit by a shell which shattered her mast, and tore away part of her bridge, and then smashed her searchlights and killed her commander, Lt. Commander Nigel Bartelot, and William Butcher, his signalman. Their deaths were instantaneous.

PERFECT IN PLAN AND EXECUTION

Accounts of the battle say that it was perfect in execution, as well as in plan. Led by a fearless small detachment, the destroyers crept within the German lines at dawn, between Heligoland and the German coast.

An aeroplane sighted them and gave the news to the Germans, whose destroyers then came out. The British destroyers lured the Germans to the open sea, where other destroyers were waiting, spread out in fan-shape.

A small engagement followed and then the German cruisers came out. The British light cruiser Arethusa, after a sighting shot, got her range splendidly and hit the foremost gun of one of the German cruisers, demolishing it. The Arethusa then fired a few broadsides at the enemy. Her practice was excellent. She hit a German cruiser, which at once burst into smoke and flame, but soon afterwards a German shot did some damage to the engine-room of the Arethusa.

The destroyers Liberty and Laertes fought a grand fight. A shell brought down the mast of the Liberty. The other was hit amidships, a hole was shot through her funnel, her forward guns were damaged and she received also a shell in the dynamo room and a shot aft, which wrecked her cabin.

It was hot work, but at that moment the British light cruisers and battle cruisers appeared. It was the moment for which they had been waiting and their execution was deadly. The first shot from one of the British battle cruisers sank a German cruiser which had been battering a destroyer.

The German fleet then turned and fled in the direction of Cuxhaven, but they were pursued by the British destroyers, which did terrible execution with their four-inch guns.

GERMANS SHOT BY OFFICERS.

Many of the Germans, landed from the British ships after the battle, were wounded by revolver bullets. It is declared that the revolvers were used by German officers to prevent

(Continued on Page Four.)

Reports From German Sources Claim Victories Over the Allied Armies---Berlin Says That British Troops Are Cut Off From Their Base

German War Office Admits That the French are Maintaining a Firm Defence at Vosges, Also That Russians Displayed Great Bravery in East Prussia---Sir John French Sends Cheering News From the French Frontier---Says British Troops Are in Good Condition and are Holding Their Ground---Kitchener Reports on the Fighting at Mons

(By direct private wire to J. M. Robinson & Son, Bankers and Brokers.)

BERLIN, VIA AMSTERDAM, AUG. 31.—BOTH IN THE EAST AND WEST OUR TROOPS ARE VICTORIOUS, SAYS AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED AT THE WAR OFFICE.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE INTO EAST PRUSSIA HAS BEEN HALTED.

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE RETREATING THOUGH THEY SHOW GREAT BRAVERY IN OPPOSING OUR FORCES.

THE ENGLISH TROOPS SENT TO FRANCE HAVE BEEN CUT OFF FROM THEIR BASE AND WILL BE UNABLE TO RECEIVE REINFORCEMENTS. THE ENTIRE CONDITION AS MAPPED OUT BY THE GERMAN STAFF HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL. A LONG LIST OF WOUNDED WAS ISSUED BY THE WAR OFFICE. MOST OF THE CASUALTIES LISTED WERE SUFFERED BY TROOPS OF GENERAL VON HERRIGEN IN HIS CAMPAIGN IN THE VOSGES WHERE THE WAR OFFICE ADMITTED THE FRENCH ARE MAINTAINING A FIRM DEFENCE.

London, Aug. 30.—After four days of desperate fighting the British army in France is rested, refitted, and reinforced for the next great battle, according to an announcement today by Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for war. In a statement based on reports from Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, the secretary says that the British, after struggling against tremendous odds retired to a new line of defense, where they have not been molested since Thursday. Their casualties are between 5,000 and 6,000. Since this fighting ceased the French on the right and left have brought the German attack to a standstill, it is declared.

Lord Kitchener's statement, which was issued through the medium of the official information bureau follows:

"Although the despatches of Sir John French as to the recent battle have not yet been received, it is possible now to state what has been the British share in the recent operations."

"There has, in fact, been a four days' battle—on the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth of August. During the whole of this period, the British, in conformity with a general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance and in withdrawing the new lines of defense."

"The battle began at Mons on Sunday, during which day and part of the night the German attack, which was stubbornly pressed and repeated was completely checked by the British front. On Monday, the twenty-fourth, the Germans made vigorous efforts in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British army and to drive it into the fortress of Maubeuge."

"This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was conducted, and as on the previous day very heavy losses, far in excess of anything suffered by us, were inflicted on the enemy, who in dense formation and in enormous masses marched forward again and yet again to storm the British lines."

The British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on the right and left, have, for the time being, brought the German attack to a standstill."

"Sir John French also reports that on the twenty-eighth the British fifth cavalry brigade fought in brilliant fashion with German cavalry, in the course of which the twelfth lancers and the loyal Scots greys routed the enemy, and speared a large number in flight."

"It must be remembered throughout that the operations in France are vast, and that we are only 'on one wing of the whole field of battle. The strategic positions of ourselves and our allies are such that whereas a decisive victory for our arms in France probably would be fatal to the enemy, a continuance of resistance by the Anglo-French armies upon such a scale as to keep in the closest grip the enemy's best troops can if prolonged, lead only to one conclusion."

BIG BATTLE ON WEDNESDAY

"The battle on this day, the twenty-sixth, was of a most severe and desperate character. The troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to the tremendous odds with which they were confronted and at length extricated themselves in good order, though with serious loss and under the heaviest artillery fire. No guns were taken by the enemy except those the horses of which had all been killed or were shattered by high explosive shells."

General French estimates that during the whole of these operations from the twenty-third to the twenty-sixth, inclusive, his losses amounted to 5,000 or 6,000 men. On the other hand, the losses suffered by the Germans in their attacks across the open and through their dense formation are out of all proportion to these which we have suffered."

"In Landrecies alone on the twenty-fifth, as an instance, a German infantry brigade advanced in close order into a narrow street which they completely filled. Our machine guns were brought to bear on this large crowd from the end of the town. The head of the column was swept away. A frightful panic ensued, and it is estimated that eight or nine hundred dead and wounded Germans were left in this street alone."

"Another incident which may be chosen from many like it was the charge of the German Guard cavalry division upon the British Twelfth Cavalry Brigade, when the German cavalry were thrown back with great losses and in absolute disorder. These 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."

"Since the twenty-sixth, apart from cavalry fighting, the British army has not been molested. It has rested and re-fitted after its exertions and glorious achievements. Reinforcements, amounting to double the losses sustained, already have joined. Every gun has been replaced and the army are now ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunted spirits."

ROUTED THE ENEMY

"Today the news is again favorable

The British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on the right and left, have, for the time being, brought the German attack to a standstill."

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THE DUGAL COMMISSION

The Royal Commission 'on the Dugal charges will resume its labors at St. John tomorrow after a brief respite. Premier Fleming has been summoned to attend and will be questioned in regard to a certain payment of \$10,000 said to have been made to him by Mr. J. H. Corbett. It is understood that several other witnesses will be examined."

FIGHT ON THE PACIFIC.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 30.—A newspaper despatch says that the German Cruiser Leipzig has been captured by the French cruiser Montcalm and the Canadian cruiser Rainbow off Vancouver Island, after a fight in which 120 men were killed and wounded on the Leipzig."

Officials at the British naval station at Esquimalt refused to give any information concerning the capture, but do not make a denial of it. It is expected that the announcement of the battle will be made in London."

FORTIFICATIONS ABOUT VIENNA.

A despatch says that the Austrian troops operating in the south, in Dalmatia and at Bosnian points, have been ordered to remain on the defensive, as a large number of troops have been withdrawn from Bosnia and sent to Galicia to oppose the Russians, "who are making alarming progress."

According to Rome, Austria has declared war on Belgium and has requested the United States minister to take charge of Austrian interests there.

And from St. Petersburg comes the information that the Austrians have begun extensive works along the line of the Danube River, "on the ground that it is necessary to relieve the needs of the populace by providing works."

In the midst of war a pathetic note is sounded. The orphaned children of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, whose assassination by a Serbian was the spark that led to the present outbreak, have been sent away from Vienna by Emperor Francis Joseph. They are now at Chateau Warting,

on Lake Constance, Switzerland, in care of the Duke and Duchess of Para Roorschach, and will remain there until the war is over.

VANCOUVER REPORT.

Vancouver B. C. Aug. 30.—The after noon World publishes the following despatch under Victoria date line:

"The chase for the German cruiser Leipzig, which has been playing hide and seek with the cruisers protecting British trade in Northern Pacific waters is over. The German warship is on her way to Esquimalt. (She will be in that port tonight according to most reliable advices, obtainable."

"To the French cruiser Montcalm and the Canadian cruiser Rainbow, according to the information so far received, the credit of capture is assigned. The casualties aboard the Leipzig are said to have reached twelve killed and wounded. The full details both of the fight, the capture, the casualties and the bringing in of the only German war vessel in British Pacific waters are being withheld, owing to both the close censorship and the instructions to the naval authorities here to report first direct to the British admiralty."

No confirmation of this despatch is to be had, the naval authorities at Esquimalt denying all knowledge."

His Majesty's Canadian Ship Rainbow has been ordered to capture or destroy the German cruiser Leipzig, now haunting the Pacific coast."

The two ships will meet on fairly equal terms, though the German ship is newer, faster, stronger manned and more heavily armoured. The crews, 286men, against the Rainbow's 273. She has 11,000 horsepower and a speed of 23 knots, against the Rainbow's 9,000 horsepower and 15 knots speed. The Leipzig carries ten 4.1 guns ten 1-pounders and two torpedo tubes the Rainbow, two 6-inch, six 4.7's, eight 6-pounders and 4 torpedo tubes. If the Canadian cruiser can catch the Leipzig, she should, be master of the situation."

FOLLOW SAME PLAN OF 1870.

The German plan, in the reverse, was the one which worked out so successfully in the Franco-Prussian campaigns of 1870. Then, instead of coming in by way of Belgium, the Germans swung across the French border by way of Mainz and Strassburg, broke down the French defense on the right flank, marched rapidly upon Paris, and cut off the retreat of the French armies near Metz and Sedan."

And in this new war there is every indication that the Germans are fast weakening the Allies' lines in the west. The English contingent of about seventy thousand men, which originally held a line somewhere between Conde, in France, and Monsi Belgium, has twice been forced back, once, it is believed, to the Valenciennes-Maubeuge line and a second time to a line between Chamberai and Le Cateau. The last two places are about sixteen miles apart and some thirty-five miles south of Lille and twenty-five from Valenciennes."

From Chamberai to Paris it is roughly one hundred miles; from

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