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BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1914

ONE CENT

Reasons War Was Declared is Announced To-day.

Peace of Far East Was in State of Jeopardy.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] In the Japanese Diet to-day, Premier Okuma, speaking briefly said regarding the war with Germany, that he peneved the world thoroughly understood the rea-sons leading thereto. He asked the support of the houses, and said the army and navy were do-

ing their full duty.

The government is submitting an extraordinary budget, and has asked the houses for their appro-

val and support.

Baron Kato's statement to the
Diet in part was as follows:

"Early in August the British
Government asked the Imperial Government for assistance under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. German men of war and other armed vessels were prow-ling the seas of eastern Asia menacing our commerce and that of our ailey, while Kiao-Chow was being made ready apparently for the purpose of constituting a base for warlike operations in Eastern Asia. Grave anixety was thus felt as to the maintenar of peace in the Far East.

"As all are aware of the agree-ment, the alliance between Japan and Great Britain has for its oband Great Britain has for its object the maintenance of general peace in eastern Asia, insuring the independence and integrity of China as well as the principle of equal opportunities for commerce and authority of all nations in that country, and for the territorial rights and special interests of the contracting parties. Therefore, inasmuch as

parties. Therefore, inasmuch as she was asked by her ally for assistance at a time when the commerce of Eastern Asia, which Japan and Great Britan guaranteed alike when one of their special interests are subject to constant alliance as the guiding principle of her foreign policy, could not but comply with the request to do her part."

Germany's possession of a base for powerful activities in one cor-ner of the far East was not only a serious obstacle to the maintenance of permanent peace, but it also conflicted with the immediate interests of the Japanese empire, Baron Kato explained. "The Japanese government," Baron Kato continued, "therefore resolved to comply with the British request and if necessary to open hostilities against Germany. An imperial sanction had obtained a resolution was communicated to the British Government and a full and frank exchange of views between the two governments fol-low. It was finally agreed between them to take such action as was necessary to protect their general interests as contemplated by the agreement of their alliances. Japan had no desire or inclination to become involved in the present conflict, only believing that she owed it to herself to be faithful to her alliance and strengthen its foundation by ensuring permanent

peace in the east and protecting the special interests of the two allied powers.
"Desiring, however, to solve the situation by pacific means, the Imperial Government on August 15 gave the following advice to the German Government: (Here Baron Kato read the

text of the ultimatum communicated to Germany on that date.)
Until the last moment of the time allowed on August 23, the Imperial Government received no answer, and thus the Imperial re-

script declaring war was issued the next day."

Baron Kato, in conclusion said "While regretting that Japan is compelled to take up arms against Germany, I am happy in the be-lief that the army and navy of our illustrious sovereign will not fail to show the same loyalty and valor with which they have distingluished themselves in the past, so that all may be blessed with an early restoration of peace."

ANTWERP IS QUIET_ LONDON, Sept. 5.-The Amsterdam correspondent of The Central News after a visit to Antwerp, tele-

graphs:
"Antwerp is marvelously calm although the population has more than doubled by the influx of fugitives. General Lefour has issued orders that all persons who arrived in Antwerp after August 1, must leave the city.

Rev John McNeill of Cooke's Church, Toronto, received a call from a church in Denver, Col. and may ac-



Disappointment in Britain When it Was Thought Onward Advance of Enemy Had Been Checked - The Situation To-day.

[Ry Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Sept. 4 .- 11.55 p.m. -What has been described as the arrowhead of the German army, which has been slowly forcing its way through the Anglo-French armies toward Paris has made further progress, according to the German official issued to-day and has now driven the allies back be-

hind Conde. La Fere has been captured with-out resistance, says the German statement and with the exception of ——(name deleted) which is now being attacked, and Maubeuge which the Germans have masked, the outpost forts are now in the hands of the invaders. Cavalry raids too, are being made in the direction of the Paris forti-fications, which will, if the Ger-

man accounts are correct, be the next stop of the allied armies. This news was a great disappointment here where earlier official reports from Paris to the effect that the Germans had suffered a check near Verdum led to the hope that the advance had at

last been stopped.

In Lorraine and the Vosges region where the German forces were weakened to strengthen their right flank, the French appear to be helding their own if not make he holding their own, if not mak-

ing an advance.

The allies take some consolation from the fact that the Russian defeat of the Austrians around Lemberg, which town has fallen into the hands of the Russian emperor's army, with its im-mense stock of war material and provisions is apparently complete. The possession of Lemberg gives the Russians a base from which they can work and from which they can attack in the rear the

[By Special Wire to the Couric-]

LONDON, Sept. 3.09 a.m.— The Daily Mail's correspondent at Gisors, a French town near

Beauvais, estimates the total losses of the allies 40,000, and

the losses of the Germans at 203-000. He says a moderate estimate of the German losses places them

at 20 per cent. at least.

Sheer weight of numbers has pushed the Germans forward at

the amazing rate of twenty-five using salim

SUFFOLK HOVERS NEAR. NEW YORK, Sept. .5—The British ruiser Suffolk was sighted five miles

Highlands said she was headed in.

LOSSES OF WAR ARE

AN ENORMOUS TOTAL

Austrian army which has been invading Russian territory.

In a battle lasting almost a fortnight the Austrians have suffered

terrible losses, 12,000 having fallen in one place alone, while the Russian general claims to have taken thousands 200 guns. The Austrian retreat, it appears from official advices, has been turned into a rout. Belgium, which saw so many battles during the early stages of

the war is again the scene of fighting. German advices indicate that the Germans are completing a half circle around Antwerp.

Information has reached England that seven of the German destroyers which the British fleet engaged off Heligoland Bight and which escaped in a damaged condition, when three cruisers and two destroyers were sunk, have reached Kiel. Others were so bad-

ly injured that they went down before reaching that refuge. The speech of Premier Asquith, who has started a campaign in which all political leaders are taking part to further recruiting, was the most stirring heard in England in many a day. Its effect has been almost immediate as the recruiting stations have been

crowded all evening.

Besides the Prince of Wales fund for the relief of the dependents of soldiers, other funds are being raised for those who have being raised for those who have the war. Queen Mary yesterday been thrown out of work through appealed for money to provide work for women and to-day she received \$100,000, among the sub-scribers being Lady Strathcona, who gave \$25,000, Andrew Carne-gie, who donated \$5,000 and half a dozen others who contributed a dozen others who contributed

adds. The Germans have shown

no superiority in artillery or transport. The rapidity of their

advance has been largely due to

their use of the automobile for

transportation.

The British commissiariat has perfected the following menu for each man on the firing line;

Daily—A pound of bread with cheese and jam, a pound and a quarter of bacon, a pound and a quarter of beef with tea and rum;

two ounces of tobacco weekly.

two ounces of tobacco weekly.

in the service of the state.

SCHOOLS CLOSED.

The English public, hungry for

news of the operations of the allied armies in the western theatre of the war, has to-day to content itself with the brief official communications issued from Paris. These only wet the appetite.

Military experts believe that the Military experts believe that the Germans are preparing for a grand assault upon Paris in the hope of battering down the defences of the capital. This is because the investment of Paris, while the huge of the allies is outside the city, would not appear to be a logical part of the swift German campaign. the swift German campaign.

News of the withdrawal of the German troops toward the Prussian frontier is not generally credited here, for the reason that with their supreme effort in the wast as a primary object, the Germans are hardly likely to weaken their forces.

News from northern Belgium indicates that the Belgian troops are recovering from the gruelling punishment inflicted upon them by the German invaders, and are resuming their activities. In some quarters the belief prevails that the German plans of

campaign may be radically changed by the Austrian disasters, but in spite of this most observers are of the opinion that Germany must try to continue her advance in the west without considering the misfortunes of her ally. These misfortunes are now admitted by Vienna whence news has come of official admission that the Russians have, captured both Lember, and Halicz.

The Petrograd war office now estimates that the Russian victories in Galicia and the Servian victory at Jadar have so crippled the forces of the dual monarchy that only ten Russian corps are needed to keep Austria in check This releases twenty-one corps for the invasion of Germany.

If Peris fals the effect already has been me e or less discounted in London, at the war office has managed to convey the impression to the public that the capture of the capital means only the prolongation of the war. This phase of the situation brought home to of the situation brought home to the British public has unquestion ably stimulated recruiting..

There is no indicati allies in the west intend to assume the aggressive. On the other hand the indications are that the before the Germans capture Paris every effort will be made to ren der it a barren triumph by leading the Germans from position to position in a series of real guard ac-

from the new capital of France at Bordeaux indicates the failure of a German flanking movement, evidently intended to cut the left wing of the allies."

would have been sleeping.
"That the Germans are in great hurry is evident. They ad-

The first official communication

SIR EDWARD GREY MAKES STATEMENT TO CONSTITUENTS

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Sept. 5-In a letter which was read at a meeting of his constituents in Berwick last night, Sir Edward Grey, minister of foreign affairs, made the fol-lowing report on the war situa-

"When our sincere, strenuous efforts to prevent an European war failed, we would gladly have stood aside had it been possible but we were bound to make the observation of Belgian neutrality one of the conditions of our own neutrality. The German Govern-ernment asked us to waive that condition and condone the violation of a solemn treaty. There could be but one honorary answer to such a request. Had we sat still and ignored Belgium's appeal we should, indeed, have been detested by our friends and despised by our enemies.
"The progress of the war has revealed what a terrible, immoral thing German militarism is. It is against German militarism that we must fight. The whole of western Europe would fall under it if Germany should be successful in this war. But if, as a re-sult of the war, the independ-ence and integrity of the smaller European states can be secured and western Europe liberated from the menace of German militrism and the German people it-self freed from that militarismfor it is not the German people, but Prussian militarism which has driven Germany and Europe into war. If that militarism can be overcome, then indeed there will hope which will compensate us for the awful sacrifices which war

CAPTURED 5,000.

PARIS, Sept. 5, via London 1 p.m. -How a German force of 5,000 men nassed in front of a French fort at Luneville, was surprised and mowed down by the French artillery has been related to a correspondent of the Journal at Cette by the German commander who is now a prisoner at Cette. The Germans were suddenly

PARIS, Sept. 5.—12:10 p.m.—All the public schools of Paris have been barded them for two hours with such the public schools of Paris have been deadly effect that only 300 men deadly effect that only

Courier Will be Issued Monday

Owing to the pressing nature of war news and the possibility of interesting developments arising any moment in the situation in Europe, the Courier will issue a paper at noon on Mon-day (Labor Day). It will contain the very latest news in regard to the war situation up to 12 o'clock.

Regardless of Loss and Risk Germans in Great Hurry to Reach City Before Berlin is Attacked by the Russian Invaders.

IBy Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 5.-2.50 a.m.-The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company at Ferrieres, a town near Paris, sends the fol-

a town near Paris, sends the following:

"Our men though cheerful are angry at the continued retreat. They don't understand the necessity for it. They are all amazed at the unending numbers of the Germans. They say: "The more you kill of them, the more there are of them, but if we ever get them in the opening its good night."

"The fighting along the line of the German advance has been incessant and desperate. I sold a horse the other day to an officer of Dragoons. I showed him the only horse I had for sale with the warning that the animal was not in the best condition. 'Hang it,' said the officer, 'he will last four days, and that's about my average since the war began.' He had already had four horses shot under him.

"The war is very hard on the

age since the war began. He had already had four horses shot under him.

"The war is very hard on the horses, and the condition of some of the poor beasts which I have seen passing southwards towards Paris would better not be described. Nevertheless the army is still fit in every sense of the word and its transport is intact and fills the road with a column of motor vans nearly six miles long.

'Our soldiers are all right, but the people whom we pity are the thousands of refugees who have been swept up and blown away by the marching armies like chaft before the wind. The country which the armies have passed is devastated. Dynamited bridges and tunnels mark the retreat of the allies, and blazing villages mark the advance of the Germans. The harvest is now almost in and the French would do well to destroy the crops themselves rather

the French would do wen to de-stroy the crops themselves rather than leave it to the enemy.

The weather has been splendid, blazing hot days add perfect moonlight nights—ideal holiday weather. These nights of full moon have not been wasted the Germans, who go forward by night, as well as by day. Many a ilometre has been gained on the roads to Paris under the harvest moon, but for which the men

vance regardless of risks and sac-rifices, crushing down resistance by the weight of numbers and carried forward by the hope of striking a mortal blow at the wes-tern foe before the eastern enemy is at the gates of Berlin. The speed, the way they advance, is the cause of constant wonder, to people who know the country and the distances.

"At a vilage which was full of troops a few days ago, no attempt was made to halt them. The allies troops fell back and save for rear guard actions the Germans seemingly marched from La Fore to the lines of Paris, unopposed.

"The march of the German right on Paris is notable for its straight course as well as its cyclonic speed and force. Leaving Lille, Aras, Amiens and Beauvais untouched they have marched like an arrow's flight, deviating neither to the right nor left. The official military map of military operations shows the area of German operations moving southward in operations moving southward in a line from Lille to Compeigne, a line which is almost mathema-tically straight. West of the line, the Germans practically have not been seen

heen seen.

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and country sides were wrapped in infinite peace. Two stray Uhlans had been captured there a few days ago, but otherwise no enemy had ut in an appearance. The trains now run no nearer than Cournay-En-Bray, 17 miles west by north of Beauvais, but the road between the two places and thence to Meru and Beaumont is clear, although the enemy is so near. There was fighting at Clermont two days ago and the sound of cannonading has been heard occasionally at Beauvais. The strong French force, which has been for a long time posted along the river, left that place Tuesday.

In all the towns along the road

In all the towns along the road the mobilization of the French territorial army is in full swing and the trains are packed with re-

servists and recruits going to war or with fugitives fleeing away from the war.

"Hunger, thirst and the suffering from the heat are the lot of the fugitives in the overfilled (Continued on Page Four.)

PANIC FOR AUSTRIANS IN LEMBERG BATTLE

Hundreds of Guns and Thousands of Prisoners Were Captured by the Russians-Enemy in Utter Rout.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Sept. 5- The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in Moscow sends a story of the fighting in Galicia, given him by an officer who was wounded in the battles near Tomazow and Lublin. The story "The battie lasted three days.

follows: The Austrian left wing with mit-railleuses took the offensive on our right flank, but in a short time our infantry put all the Aus-trian officers hors de combat, thus put the enemy in a panic.

"We then began a general attack, the Austrians soon hoisted a white flag, threw down their arms and surrendered. This happened several times. The Austrian machine guns and artillery worked well, but the men in the batteries were unable to endure a bayonet attack. Near Zamose bayonet attack. Near Zamose bayonet attack, and Lublin we approached the Austrian position, and crawled to within a hundred paces of the Austrian line, we cheered loudly and threw ourselves upon them. The Austrians in the front positions hoisted the white flag, and the others behind them fled, leaving several guns a military coning several guns, a military convoy, money chests and two bags of soldiers' letters."

Fugitives who have arrived at Vienna from Lemberg, says the Telegraph's correspondent state

that the Austrian military authorties and the whole Austrian army are demoralized. Before leaving Lemberg the Austrian soldiers pillaged the houses of rich Poles. The retiring Austrians blew up the Galician bridges and destroy

OUT OF ACTION. LONDON, Sept. 5—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Petrorad (St. Petersburg) in an account of the Russian operations under date of Thursday says:
"Of the total Austrian forces
in Galicia (probably twelve army
corps) at least four army corps of 200,000 men have been practically put out of action anyhow for some time and 150 of their 500 guns captured. .

Russia is now able to despatch considerable forces to Lublin and the prospect is that this will probably force the Austrians main army to fall back on the strong fortresses of Pryzenysl, Jaroslau and Cracow, whereby the Russians will recover those parts of Poland occupied by the Austrians and the fertile eastern part of Galicia up to the Carpathians.

It is reported that the Austrians are busy fortifying the hills near Gordowa, 17 miles west of Lemberg. This is a very strong position with its front on four lakes extending 12 miles north and south, and it is probable that it is here that the remains of the beaten Austrian arm is concentrating.

en Austrian arm is concentrating.