

JAPAN'S ACTION STIRS WORLD

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF BATTLEFIELD WHICH WAS STREWN WITH DEAD

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Aug. 17.—A trip over the battlefield of Diest, Belgium, is described by the Brussels correspondent of the Daily News. He says: "I remember best a brown stretch of harrowed ground, half a furlong in length, which is the grave of 1,200 Germans, who fell in the fighting of Wednesday. All over the field are other graves, some of Germans, some of Belgians and some of horses. "When I reached the place, peasants with long spades, were still engaged in the work of the burial. The battle ground is about three miles long, with the village of Haelen at one end. The village is harshly scarred. Its houses are

pierced with bullet holes. Hardly a pane of glass remains. The church spire is tumbled over and the town clock wrenched from its place. "As I passed across the battlefield a German biplane swept by like a carrion crow, seeking other victims. Later in the day I visited the German prison, where 400 Germans are held. I never before saw men sleep as these men did. They lay like logs after seven days and nights of almost constant duty on the field of battle. These prisoners are no cowards. They surrendered only when no other course was possible. They were victims of the German military system, which drills men out of all independence."

BREAD AND BUTTER

Sufficient to Effect Capture of Many Germans Who are Hungry—A Belgian Story.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON Aug. 17 7.50 a.m.—A troublesome problem of the war is likely to be the housing and guarding of prisoners. Already more than 5,000 Germans have been captured before the battles have really begun. The Belgians are sending a large proportion of these prisoners into France. When the big fighting with at least 2,000,000 men engaged commences the number of prisoners probably will run into vast embarrassing totals on both sides. There will be exchanges of prisoners but these are not always easy to arrange. Another difficulty is anticipated in the matter of the commissariat for unprecedentedly large armies. The Germans are even now confronted with this gigantic task. The Brussels correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says that today's official communication of the Belgian War Office is largely devoted to unimportant incidents. This is done evidently to satisfy the public demand for news without betraying any information regarding the movement of the troops. For example says the correspondent, a story is going the rounds here of a soldier who has taken several

German prisoners. He is quoted in the War Office statement as saying, "I don't take a rifle with me now. I go out with a slice of bread and butter and they follow me into camp." "One of the prisoners told a Belgian officer it is said that the German soldiers were told that they must go on or be shot. He added: "They forgot that we needed sleep occasionally." "Two Belgian aviators were compelled to land between the opposing armies owing to engine trouble. Before repairs had been effected a party of Uhlans came up and the aviators took to their heels, regaining the Belgian lines. Two days later it was ascertained that their aeroplane was still at the same place guarded by the Uhlans. Thereupon, it is declared the aviators mounted a rapid fire gun in an automobile and making a sudden attack upon the Germans, rescued the airship and escaped unharmed." The Chronicle to-day publishes a despatch from Amsterdam which says it is reported that the Austrian troops in Belgium are under the command of Count Von Buelow, commander of the German second army corps.

ITALY IS GREATLY EXCITED OVER WAR

Believed That Austrian Fleet in Mediterranean Has Been Driven to Cover.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The Tribune publishes the following London Standard despatch from Rome: "Since England has been at war with Austria, all the old traditions and feelings which united Italy and Great Britain have been revived and intensified. England is now as popular as when it refused to receive Messina and other exiles and when it did receive Garibaldi as a hero. All here look toward London impatiently to know the developments in the activities of the British squadron understanding that the fate of the sea is now being entrusted to Anglo-French fleets. Excitement over the war, already acute, is becoming a frenzy. The authorities are making strenuous efforts to prevent manifestations. "As illustrating the situation here is reported that the police have proclaimed a new gospel, to the effect: "It is forbidden to think against the government."

Little is known concerning the Austrian fleet but it is believed that feeling the great superiority of the Anglo-French ships it has retired to the northern Adriatic, under the protection of the guns of Pola.

WILL EXPEL THEM LONDON, Aug. 17.—A special despatch received here says that Austrians and Germans will be expelled from Monaco in accordance with an agreement between France and the principality.

A REAL CAPTURE

First Prussian Eagle is Displayed Before Thousands in Paris.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, Aug. 17.—The first Prussian eagle captured by the French during the present war swung to-day above the entrance to the French War Office in Paris. It is the red and black flag, bearing a Prussian eagle in the centre, which was borne into battle by the First Lower Alsatia Regiment, No. 132, of the German army, when it came into action at Sainte Aux Mines. The regiment came from the German fortress of Strassburg. The flag was taken by the 10th Battalion of French Rifles, and was brought to Paris last night by Colonel Marcel Serret, formerly French military attaché at Berlin. Crowds of Parisians stood hour after hour this morning staring at the captured standard.

FRENCH SCORED VICTORY

LONDON, Aug. 17.—8.25 a.m.—Rome correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, sends a despatch received by the Giornale D'Italia from Basel, Switzerland, under date of August 16, timed 5 p.m., which says that a bicyclist arriving from Muelhausen states that a battle occurred in the vicinity of Muelhausen between the French and German forces, which resulted favorably for the French. The correspondent adds that it has not been found possible to confirm this report.

NOT ONE WORD TODAY AS TO THE MOVEMENTS OF ARMY OR FLEET PERMITTED OVER WIRE

Summary of all War News Today Shows but Little Doing --British Fleet and British Army are Enshrouded in Mystery--Battle is Reported from the Mediterranean.

The censorship put into effect by the British authorities over the movements of the empire's armed forces afloat and in Belgium, is effective to a remarkable degree. Not one word of news has come through for several days past concerning British military or naval activities. Censored despatches from Brussels and Paris have frequently referred to the presence of British troops arrayed against the forces of Germany, but not one word has been allowed to come through from any source to indicate what the numerical strength of the British field army may be, or where the units may be located. Equal secrecy shrouds the movements of the British warships believed to be holding the German fleet in check in the North Sea. Not one word has come through of the position of any British or German battleship, cruiser or torpedo boat in these waters. So far as the general public is concerned, naval activities in European waters are a sealed book. French official reports assert that the French armies continue their forward march in Alsace, where many guns are said to have been captured from the Germans as

well as many prisoners, and the standard of an Alsatian infantry regiment which is now on view at the French war office. St. Petersburg reports successes by the Russian troops over the Austrians on the frontier, where an Austrian dragon regiment is said to have suffered severely in a sabre engagement. A German dreadnought is reported by the captain of a Dutch steamer as having been put out of action. He asserted on arriving in Holland to-day that she was lying in the harbor at Trondhjem severely damaged. No confirmation has been received in official quarters. A naval battle between French and Austrian warships off Budua, Delmatia, is said to have resulted in the sinking of two Austrian ironclads, while one was set on fire and another fled. Four battleships are reported to have chased two Austrian cruisers from Antivari, where they had established a blockade. The standard of the famous Death's Head Hussars, the German crown prince's regiment, is said to have been captured by the Belgians. Despatches saying Greece had received information of the pass-

ing through Bulgarian territory of Turkish troops going toward Greece, are published in Copenhagen. It is said Greece has threatened to take similar measures. Germany has followed England's example and that of other countries in acknowledging receipt of President Wilson's proffer of good offices. Russia has not yet replied. J. P. Morgan and Company have abandoned a proposed loan to France owing to Washington's attitude on the subject. This is expected to affect other similar financial transactions, which were under negotiation. Japanese press regards the ultimatum sent to Germany as containing reasonable demands. Large numbers of travellers arrived in New York to-day from Europe, whence they had hurried after the outbreak of war. Many wealthy persons were glad to obtain accommodation, even in the steerage, in order to get away from the scenes of hardships and privations. The pope is reported to have recovered somewhat from his indisposition, said to have been induced by grief over the outbreak of war.

STERN BUSINESS IS AHEAD--BRANTFORD RESERVISTS CALLED

After over two weeks anxiety and anxious forethought, augmented by the home associations which, at a time like this, grow closer and more dear, the army reserve men resident in the city of Brantford, have received their papers, transportation, etc. to Great Britain. The feeling among them is of relief that the anxiety to know "just when" is gone, and nothing remains to them but to look ahead and leave for a time at least, the ties that bind, and hasten to the far-off shores where Britain, dependant on such courageous sons as they, is fighting for her destiny. To those with whom Brantfordites are familiar as daily acquaintances, the local Constables, Cobden and Blanchard, it means much—much that civilians living under the everyday conveniences and security cannot understand. Their lot is shared by many others, who have played a prominent part in local military circles. The police constables received their pay up till to-day by cheque at nine o'clock this morning, and will leave to-day for Quebec. The call for ex-naval stokers, was answered by a party of seven or eight men on Saturday night, and they entrained for Halifax, where coaling duty will be their task. This will enable the British cruisers to call and coal in a space of time which astonishes the land lubber by its rapidity of shipment and quantity. An advantage is therefore gained by this wise move of the Government which will have far reaching results. The City Clerk has been receiving telephone messages from all over the city, requesting him to keep a watchful eye over those that "Tommy leaves behind him." To-day, there is a letter from a soldier's wife appealing for sympathy and assistance, and the local military chapter of the Daughters of the Empire will, it is sure, see to it that they are assured of coal and sustenance throughout the winter—many are, at present in very straightened circumstances. The local contingent of active service volunteers, with advance guards out in front, passed down Dalhousie street this forenoon, while on a route march. They were marching with a steady, regular tread, and an earnestness never before witnessed by this city, marked their demeanor. It was a splendid example of disinterested patriotism and physical well-being to see their healthy fit movements as they swung along.

WHEN GERMANY STRIKES FRANCE WILL HIT BACK BUT IN ANOTHER SPOT

Announcement Made by French War Office Which Shows that Two Great Battles May Rage at Once.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends an official communication issued by the French War Office Sunday. It says: "At the moment that the German main force comes in contact with our forces, our allies will force both Austria and Germany to engage in an additional struggle which it seems likely, will be of vast proportions. "It is well known by now that the Germans anticipated a decisive defeat of the French, so that they might immediately follow up such success with a battle against our allies. It is also well known that they counted on the slow mobilization of the Russian forces

and upon disturbance in Holland to gain time for their arms. The Emperor, however, by his promise to give autonomy to Poland has obtained the fidelity of the Poles, and Russia's mobilization has been accomplished with remarkable rapidity. The Russian army is now moving forward for an offensive blow, the result of which will soon be felt. Already in Galicia, Russian cavalry has crossed the frontier and Austrian cavalry and infantry have been routed, while other battalions have turned tail. "Germany is being put on the defensive, and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that her position at the front is not all that could be desired at such a critical time in her history."

Proclamation

[By Special Wire to the Courier] OTTAWA, Ont. Aug. 17.—It is notified for the information of all concerned that a despatch has been received from the war office requesting that the widest publicity be given to the following army order: "His majesty, the king, has been graciously pleased to approve pardons being granted to soldiers, who were in state of desertion from the regular forces on August 5th, 1914, and who surrender themselves in the United Kingdom on or before September 4th, 1914, at any station aboard where there are regular forces on or before October 4th, 1914. They will forfeit all service prior to date of surrender, but such service may subsequently be restored under the conditions laid down in the king's regulations for restoration of service forfeited under section 79 of the army act. Deserters who enlist between Aug. 5th, and October 4th, 1914, both days inclusive, in any colonial corps which may have been or may be placed at the disposal of imperial government for the war, will be

granted a free pardon, and at the expiration of their service in such corps, will not be called for further service in the regular forces of the United Kingdom. They will, however, forfeit all service rendered in the regular forces of the United Kingdom, prior to the date of such enlistment. The provisions of this order will not be applied to men who have fraudulently or improperly enlisted." HUERTA IN LONDON LONDON, Aug. 17.—Victoriano Huerta, former president of Mexico, accompanied by General Planquet, who was minister of war in his cabinet, landed at Bristol Sunday from the British steamer Patia from Jamaica. He will resume his journey to Spain to-day. MARCONI'S OFFER ROME, via Paris, Aug. 17.—William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, has written to friends in Rome saying that he will return to Italy to offer to his own country all the assistance that he can give in case of need his scientific knowledge, or his arm, whichever may be most useful.

PLAINLY SEEN THAT LITTLE JAP MEANS STERN BUSINESS

Get Out of China and Stay Out is the Order Given to Germany---United States is Greatly Concerned but Assured that Interests Will be Protected.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—President Wilson declared to-day he had no reason to question the good faith of the declaration of Japan in promising to observe the integrity of China in connection with the Japanese ultimatum to Germany, demanding the surrender of Kiau-Chau to the Japanese Government. The President would not discuss the ultimatum as a whole, saying that one of the duties of neutrality was to have no opinion on what other nations were doing. The President made it clear that the United States would not be involved in any way in the Japan-German controversy, and spoke of the assurances of Japan that she would maintain the integrity of China as having been given to the powers generally, as well as the United States. Asked particularly as to the promise of Japan for the "eventual restoration to China" of the German provinces, he indicated his confidence in the good faith of Japan to carry out that assurance at the close of the war.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Japan's ultimatum to the Berlin government demanding that Germany withdraw from Kiau-Chau, its stronghold in China, overshadowed in Washington to-day all developments growing out of the war in Europe. One outstanding feature of the crisis was the determination of the United States not to be drawn into the controversy. Administration officials look upon it on an issue strictly between Japan and Germany. Secretary of State Bryan was assured by Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador that the Tokio government would exercise the utmost care to safeguard the interests of the United States and other countries not immediately involved during the settlement of the issue. Baron Chinda presented a note from his government, which comprised the announcement of the ultimatum and a statement of Japan's intention to restore Kiau-Chau to China. Germany took the territory from China after the killing of several German missionaries sixteen years ago. Japan's sudden move bringing her into the range of the European con-

Reasonable Says Jap Press

[By Special Wire to the Courier] TOKIO, Aug. 17.—The Japanese newspapers, commenting to-day upon the ultimatum sent by Japan Saturday to Germany, demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau-Chau, say they consider the document to be reasonable. No anti-German sentiment has been displayed here.

should Japan take another step and declare war. Japan's demand—the withdrawal of German warships from Oriental waters and the abandonment of Kiau-Chau fulfills her part in her alliance with Great Britain, and was made on the proposal of the English Government, according to authoritative sources in Washington. However it is also designed to bring to an end German rule in a territory which Japan contends, threatens China's integrity and peace in the Far East. The German stronghold lies directly opposite Korea, where Japan is developing colonies, and across the sea from the southern Japanese Islands. The first move in the immediate situation was made at the outbreak of war in Europe when China expressed the hope that she might depend on the policy of the United States as an influence against violation of her neutrality. Then the British government sounded American sentiment over the proposition of neutralizing German provinces in China. Through the United States the German attitude

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