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TWELVE PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 3, 1914—TWELVE PAGES

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## FRENCH AND GERMAN AVIATORS FOUGHT BATTLE OVER PARIS

### Turkey Declares War on Russia and Mobilizes 500,000 Men

### TWO LARGE AUSTRIAN ARMIES DEFEATED AT LEMBERG AND JEDAR

### TURKEY DECLARES WAR WITH 500,000 TROOPS READY TO TAKE FIELD

### BRITISH CAVALRY TAKE GUNS AFTER DRIVING ENEMY BACK FRENCH GAINS IN LORRAINE

**First Move Will Be Directed at Russia and Britain, When One Army Will Be Sent to Caucasus and Another to Egypt.**

**Special to The Toronto World.**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—With 600,000 troops mobilized and ready for instant action, Turkey has declared war on the allies. Authentic word to that effect was received here today.

The same authority declared the first move of the Turkish campaign would be directed simultaneously against Russia and England. A flying army would be sent into the Caucasus to strike the Russians on their flank and rear, the other army would go directly to Egypt.

"Turkey has struggled against giving up its neutrality," said a diplomat, friendly to the Turkish program tonight. "But she realizes that the present struggle, so far as she is concerned, is only the beginning of a greater and more devastating struggle among the nations of Europe. In the struggle she would have everything to lose, whether the allies won or Germany and Austria were victorious. Therefore, she must defend her own hand."

### CANADIAN TROOPS PICK OF COUNTRY

**Y. M. C. A. Official Never Saw Cleaner Crowd Than That at Valcartier.**

The Y. M. C. A. has now a staff of thirty men working at Valcartier camp and has also a canteen, barber shop, moving picture hall and postoffice in operation there. A representative of the association said last night that this camp was about the biggest proposition he had ever handled. A supply of thirty-thousand sheets of note paper at the association stand, for instance, lasts only about four days, and its post-office sells \$600 to \$700 worth of stamps a day. The canteen did much to keep down prices of foods owing to the exorbitant demands of the dealers. A camp order regulates food prices and the Y. M. C. A. was only asked to cut the price of one article.

The sanitary department is very careful about the milk supply, and soldiers are permitted to use only the condensed article at present.

As to the character of the men, "They are the cleanest crowd I have ever seen," said a Y. M. C. A. official who has just returned to Toronto from a visit to the camp. "There is no drinking and the soldiers are all happy and cheerful."

**Famous Play Coming.**  
That magnificent Arabian Nights play, "Kismet," that thrilled large audiences here two years ago, will come to the Princess Theatre again next week. Seats may be obtained now, as the advance sale opens this morning at the theatre box office.

**NOBBY STYLES IN SOFT FALL HATS AT DINEEN'S.**

"Better and smarter than ever" is the comment of men who are good judges, after looking over the great display at Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.

The variety of crown styles is more varied than usual, making it possible for every man and young man to get a style suited to his personality—if the display is as extensive as Dineen's.

Dish-shaped brims and broad bands are the vogue, with a most delightful choice of colors in the hats and bands—the latter contrasting and self-matching. You'll readily realize that a visit is necessary to properly weigh up the most becoming hat for you, priced \$2.50 and \$3.00. Stiff hats by best makers are shown in a big range at from \$2.50 to \$5. You should select early while lines are complete.

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### British Guns Shattered Close Lines of Germans

**Canadian Press Despatch.**  
LONDON, Sept. 2, 8.20 p.m.—One of the 800 British wounded who arrived at Southampton today was a gunner who was stricken blind while tending his gun. He said the Germans came up in closely packed lines and that the British guns simply slaughtered them. He estimated that through the long hours the fighting was in progress before blindness overtook him thousands of Germans had fallen.

### German Socialists Tried To Draw Italy Into War

**Canadian Press Despatch.**  
ROME, Sept. 2.—(Via Paris, 3.15 p.m.)—The German Socialist deputies, Hugo Case and Albert Sudecum, came to Italy in an effort to induce the Italian Socialist party to use their influence to have Italy join Germany in the war. The mission failed, and the Italian Socialists have now published a protest against what they described as a "betrayal of the dignity of Italy." They also express the hope that if a cessation of hostilities is impossible, the "infamous war will crush those who provoked it."

### Ottawa Will Organize New Engineering Corps

**By a Staff Reporter.**  
OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—The executive of the engineering society in Ottawa has called a general meeting to take steps to organize a new engineering corps here. There are a large number of young engineers in the various departments of the government's service, many of whom have belonged to engineering corps at the various Canadian universities. It is believed therefore that there will be no trouble in forming a new corps in Ottawa. The men will get into training, and no more volunteers are required for the engineering corps of the first contingent, some will be ready for later contingents, and at any rate, all would be ready for service in Canada.

### AUSTRIANS BEATEN BOTH BY RUSSIANS AND THE SERVIANS

**Decisive Battle of Jedar Ended in Defeat of 200,000 Men, While 10,000 Were Killed, 20,000 Wounded, and 4000 Taken Prisoners.**

**MONTENEGRINS ALSO VICTORS.**  
CETTINJE, Sept. 2, 3.20 p.m.—(Via London).—Alto numerically inferior, the Montenegrins have defeated the Austrians near Bilek in Bosnia. Gen. Vokovitch, according to the announcement, has taken the offensive and is marching on Tchaintch in pursuit of the Austrians.

**Canadian Press Despatch.**  
NISH, Serbia, Sept. 2.—(Via London, 9.15 p.m.)—An official statement issued today gives new and fuller details of the battle of Jedar. The Austrian force, it says, was composed of 200,000 men and held a favorable position. By its retreat it admitted defeat. The Austrians left on the field of battle 10,000 dead and more than 20,000 wounded.

"Altogether," continues the statement, "40,000 of the enemy were placed hors de combat. We have sent to the interior more than 4000 men whom we took prisoners and have captured 60 guns, much ammunition, the material for the construction of a 600-metre bridge and a train."

"The battle was of great importance, because it was decisive. The enemy retreated to Santzek."

**Berlin Closely Guarded**

**LONDON, Sept. 2.**—A despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam declares that telegrams received there from Berlin set forth that the German capital is being guarded by several army corps.

**At Lemberg the Austrians Retreated in Great Disorder, Abandoning Heavy and Light Guns, Parks of Artillery and Field Kitchens.**

**Canadian Press Despatch.**  
PETROGRAD (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2.—The following official communication was issued by the Russian war office tonight:

"After a battle lasting seven days the Russian army seized heavily fortified positions around Lemberg (capital of Galicia, in Austria-Hungary), about ten or twelve miles from the town. The Russian troops then advanced towards the principal forts.

"After a battle yesterday which was fiercely contested, the Austrians were obliged to retreat in disorder, abandoning heavy and light guns, parks of artillery and field kitchens.

"Our advance guard and cavalry pursued the enemy, who suffered enormous losses in killed, wounded and prisoners.

### Germans at Brussels Make Ready for Siege

**Canadian Press Despatch.**  
PARIS, Sept. 2, 10.45 p.m.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Ostend says that The Independence Belgium of Brussels is authority for the statement that the Germans are fortifying the environs of Brussels and that the cemeteries have been transformed into redoubts.

### GERMAN AEROPLANES CHASED FROM PARIS

**Two French Aircraft Started in Pursuit of Three of the Enemy's Airships and Shots Were Exchanged—Germans Forced to Beat a Retreat.**

**Canadian Press Despatch.**  
PARIS, Sept. 2.—(11.30 p.m.)—A fight in the air over Paris took place this evening. Three German aeroplanes hovered over the capital, and immediately two French machines were sent up to engage them.

Meanwhile machine guns mounted on public buildings and rifles kept up a constant fire. By this means one of the German machines became separated from the others and the French aviators flew swiftly in its direction.

The Germans opened fire to which the Frenchmen replied vigorously. The engagement seemed to turn to the disadvantage of the German, who mounted speedily to a higher level, and, holding this position, was saved from further attack. He finally disappeared in a north-west direction over Fort Romainville after a vain pursuit.

The other German aeroplanes also escaped the fire of the guns, and, after circling about for a considerable time, disappeared from view.

### Germans Fired Woods Filled With People

**Peaceful Peasants Met Horrible Fate, Altho They Had Hoisted White Flag, of Which Enemy Took No Notice—Terrific Fighting—British Regiments Did Wonderful Thing.**

(By Harold Ashton, Special Correspondent of the Toronto World and London News.)

BOULOGNE, Monday, Aug. 31, via London, Sept. 2.—Monday afternoon St. Quentin is raging with battle. Heavy fighting began here Saturday, and continued yesterday and was recommenced at dawn this morning in a dense wood between St. Quentin and Lafere, where a number of people had taken refuge, peaceful peasantry for most part. The wood was raided by a band of German cavalry, and the white flag was hoisted on the outskirts, it was not taken the slightest notice of. The undergrowth was as dry as tinder when the order was given to fire it. This was done, and in a few moments the wood was one huge raging fury of flame, roaring madly.

**Priest Tells Story.**  
A priest of the Red Cross work, who had struggled thru from this desperate neighborhood, told me this tale in the gray hours of dawn this morning.

"What happened to the people there?" I asked.

"What happened the good God alone knows," said he, as the memory of it drove tears in torrents down his honest face.

"I was out very early today on the road to Aberville, and before I was turned back I heard the clamor of fighting around St. Quentin. High overhead in the sweeping mist I heard the wispish hum of an aeroplane. It was flying southward.

**Wonderful Achievements.**  
Telegrams published this afternoon in Boulogne report, as I have already mentioned, the fierce fighting around St. Quentin. The Highland regiments, and particularly the Argyll-Sutherland, who came fresh into the fight the other day, are reported to have done a wonderful thing with that dauntless courage which has ever marked their fighting, and which will add fresh laurels to the monument of their splendid bravery in face of appalling odds. Their loss has been heavy, but they have been able to give even more than they received.

### French Capital Transferred From Paris to Bordeaux

PARIS, Sept. 3, 12.02 a.m.—A proclamation has just been issued by the government, announcing that the government departments will be transferred temporarily to Bordeaux.

The proclamation was issued by the minister of the interior who said the decision had been taken solely upon the demand of the military authorities because the fortified places of Paris, while not necessarily likely to be attacked, would become the pivot of the field operations of the two armies.

The building of supplementary defence works is proceeding vigorously. Several of the gates of Paris were closed to traffic last night.

**KILLED HUNDRED CHILDREN.**  
PARIS, Sept. 2, 6.56 p.m.—(Via London).—A despatch from Petrograd (St. Petersburg), says The Novoe Vremya charges that during the bombardment of Belgrade the Austrians destroyed a maternity hospital over which the Red Cross flag was flying, killing 100 children.

### Russians Admit Defeat in East Prussia, But Have Administered Crushing Blow to Austrians—British Won Distinction in Engagement Which Continued All Day—Russians Took Thousands of Prisoners at Points of Bayonets—Rumor That Japan Is Sending 100,000 Men to Join the Allies in France—Revolts Reported From Austria—Germans and Austrians Occupy Lodz.

**Canadian Press Despatch.**  
LONDON, Sept. 3.—(12.10 a.m.)—The official press bureau has issued the following statement:

"Continuous fighting has been in progress all along almost the whole line of battle. The British cavalry engaged with distinction the cavalry of the enemy and brushed them back and captured ten guns. The French army has continued the offensive and gained ground in the Lorraine district.

"In other regions of the war the Russian army is investing Koenigsberg. The Russian victory, which is complete, at Lemberg has already been announced."

**RUSSIANS MEET REVERSE.**  
LONDON, Sept. 2.—(6 a.m. Delayed in transmission)—A Times despatch from Petrograd (St. Petersburg), filed on Tuesday evening, says:

"Army headquarters today reports that, thanks to their highly developed railway system, very superior German forces concentrated from all parts on the front and threw themselves against two of our army corps. These were exposed to an extremely violent fire from the big guns, which inflicted large losses.

"According to the reports received here, our troops fought heroically. Generals Samsonoff, Martos and Pestich and several staff officers have fallen. All possible measures to amend this distressing event are being taken. The commander-in-chief, adds the headquarters report, as before, trusts that God will help us to carry out our plans successfully.

"On the Austrian front a stubborn fight continues."

**THREE MILLION MEN LOCKED IN STRUGGLE.**  
LONDON, Sept. 2.—Three million men are now locked in a death struggle over a 300-mile front from Prussia to the Dnieper River. Advances from numerous points assert that today's fighting will decide in whose favor the great conflict will terminate.

The fighting has been fast and furious for seven days in the vicinity of Lublin, in Russian Poland, and of Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia, which has now been invested by the Russians. Reports of the battle before the fortifications of Lemberg say that the fighting was terrific, and that the Austrians finally fled in disorder, leaving considerable artillery in the hands of their enemy. Before the fortifications were seized by the Russian troops, however, the provincial government removed the state archives and gave instructions to the burgomaster regarding the conduct of the city after the enemy should take it.

Lemberg has a population of about 160,000, and is the seat of an important university, in addition to being the capital of the crown land.

**LODZ IS OCCUPIED.**  
German and Austrian troops are reported to have occupied Lodz, the largest manufacturing city in Russian Poland, having a population of about 315,000. The French are said to have abducted a number of women and children from the German front.

Russian atrocities are reported in East Prussia. The Germans deny that Koenigsberg has been invested.

**GERMANS ARE INDIGNANT.**  
The Germans declare that German soldiers are returning from Belgium horribly mutilated, and indignation runs high at Berlin that the Belgians should try to induce the world to believe that the German soldiers are the authors of atrocities. They assert that London and Paris, the accomplices of Belgium in the alleged false stories, are "endless liars."

According to despatches, the Russians operating against the Austrians are in a position to administer a decisive defeat, and to assume the offensive at once after pushing back the enemy. The advantage thus far is reported to be in favor of the czar's troops.

**RUSSIANS TAKE 30,000 PRISONERS.**  
The Russians seem to have swept aside the left wing of the Austrian army by furious bayonet charges, and to have captured about 30,000 prisoners. The Russians are said to be in force in the region of Danzig, their line extending, according to one report, thence south to Thorn, the important Vistula fortress.

Despatches say that the allies' lines on the French left are engaged in a long line, reaching from Montdidier to the forest of Compiegne, with the hottest fighting in the region of Montdidier, where the German infantry is assembled in great force.

Montdidier is on the line of the Paris to Boulogne railway, in the Department of the Somme. The great forest of Compiegne extends east and south of the City of Compiegne, which is only a little over forty miles from the fort ring around Paris.

**BRITISH TOOK TEN GUNS.**  
An official statement from the French War Office says in substance: "A German cavalry corps, advancing toward the forest of