GERMANY ACCUSES FRANCE AND RUSSIA OF STARTING WAR

RUSSIA WILL RISE AS ONE MAN TO REPULSE INSOLENT ATTACK DECLARES CZAR IN MANIFESTO

Were Using Every Effort to Obtain Peaceful Solution When Germany Suddenly Declared War.

Canadian Press Despatch.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug 3.—Emporer Nicholas today issued a manifesto in which his majesty outlines the events leading up to the declaration of war by Germany and then says that "Russians will rise like one man and will repulse the insolent attack of the enemy." The text follows:

"By the grace of God, we, Nicholas II, emperer and autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland and Grand Duke of Finland, etc., to all our faithful subjects make known that Russia, related by faith and blood to the Slav peoples and faithful to her historical traditions, has never regarded their fates with indifference.

"But the fraternal setiments of the Russian people for the Slav have been awakened with perfect unanimity and extraordinary force in these last few days when Austria-Hungary knowingly addressed to Servia claims unnacceptable for an independent state.

"Having paid no attention to the pacific and conciliatory reply of the Russian government and having rejected the benevolent intervention of Russia, Austria-Hungary made haste to proceed to an armed attack and began to bombard Belgrade, an open place.

Forced to Act.

"Forced by the situation thus created to take necessary measures of precaution, we ordered the army and the navy put on a war footing, at the same time using every endeavor to obtain a peaceful solution. Pour parleys were begun amid friendly relations with Germany and her ally, Austria, for the blood and the property of our subjects were dear to us.

"Contrary to our hopes in our good neighborly relations of long date, and disregarding our assurances that the mobilization measures taken were in pursuance of no object hostile to her, Germany demanded their immediate cessation. Being rebuffed to this demand, Germany suddenly declared war on Russia.

Unjustly Attacked.

"Today it is not only the protection of a country related to us and unjustly attacked that must be accorded, but we must safeguard the honor and the integrity of Russia and her position among the great powers.

"We believe unshakably that all our faithful subjects will rise with unanimity and devotion for the defense of Russian soil, that internal discord will be forgotten in this threatening hour, that the unity of the emperor with his people will become still more close, and that Russia, rising like one man, will repulse the insolent attack of the enemy.

"With a profound faith in the justice of our cause and with a humble hope in the omnipotent Providence, in prayer we call God's blessing on Holy Russia and her valiant troops.

"(Signed) Nicholas."

NATIONS MAY CUT CABLES AT WILL

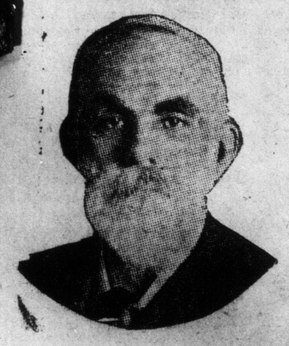
Existing Treaties No Bar to Severance of Telegraphic Lines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Altho all the cables between the United States and Europe are protected upon the high seas by international treaties and agreements, they are entirely within the jurisdiction of European governments when they reach soundings within the three-mile limit on the other side. Within that limit they may be cut at the pleasure of the government controlling the territory at the terminal. The fact that many of the cables are privately owned would not prevent them being cut, officials here believe, altho international agreements impose severe penalties. In the necessities of war, they point out, a belligerent probably would cut a cable if it accrued to her advantage and pay the penalty afterward.

HUSBAND AND WIFE HELD.

Plainclothesman Lilly while arresting Mary Elliott, 228 Claremont street, last night for fighting on the street, was obstructed by her husband, William Elliott, and her son. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were placed under arrest, the latter being charged with obstructing the police. The son escaped.

BURNS RESIGNS



LONDON, Aug. 3.—John Burns, president of the local government board, has resigned. He is in disagreement with the war policy of the

BELGIUM'S APPEAL TO BRITAIN

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The text of the Belgian king's telegram to King George was as follows: "Remembering the numerous proofs of Your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, of the friendly attitude of England in 1870, and the proof of the friendship which she has just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of Your Majesty's government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

BRITAIN TO PLUNGE INTO WAR

(Continued From Page 1.)

acknowledgment of the enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty.

This did not satisfy the crowds which chanted "We want King George" to the tune of Westminster chimes, and sang "Rule Britannia." This finally brought the King and Queen out again. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and they received another noisy welcome. The demonstration lested some minutes, and for a long time after the royalties retired the people continued to sing patriotic songs.

Cheered King George.

King George and Queen Mary were also heartily cheered when they drove in the parks in the afternoon, and great crowds remained for hours around the palace, the houses of parliament and Downing street.

The people generally were undemonstrative, apparently being more curious than excited. Occasionally there was cheering as some cabinet minister was seen leaving his office for the house of commons.

When the house reassembled the foreign secretary made his statement with respect to Belgium. These members then protested that the secretary had not made out a case for war.

Philip E. Morrell, Liberal Member for Burnley, said the best that could be said for the Entente after eight years was that it was going to land England into a war simply because a few German soldiers wanted to cross Belgium.

The laborites joined in the protest, declaring that it was a war made by the diplomatists, not by the people. J. Keir Hardie asked what action was going to be taken to alleviate the sufferings of those who would be hard pressed by the war. He said he would do all he could to arouse the workingmen against the purposals of the government.

Protection of Credit.

The chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd George, answered that the government had made arrangements for war risks for ships' cargoes, and that full details would be given later. Regarding the complaint of J. Kier Hardie that the bill passed that day was for the protection of a small section of the community, the chancellor said it was essentially a measure to protect the whole credit system. Unless steps of that kind were taken, hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of workmen might be thrown out of work.

The cabinet held a sesion during the recess and were escorted to and from by cheering crowds.

Germany's Ultimatum.

The entire communication made by the British foreign secretary to the house of commons, on his second appearance there today, was as follows:

"A message has been received from the Belgian legation here, stating that Germany sent to Belgium, at 7 o'clock last evening, a note proposing to Belgium friendly neutrality, coupled with the free passage thru Belgian territory of German troops, promising the maintenance of Belgian independence at the conclusion of peace, and threatening, in cose of refusal, to treat Belgium as an enemy. The time limit of 12 hours was fixed for the reply."

This statement was received with murmurs from all parts of the house, and then Sir Edward Grey continued:

"Belgium answered that an attack on her neutrality would be a flagrant violation of the rights of nations, that to accept the German proposal would be to sacrifice her honor, and being conscious of her duty, Belgium was firmly resolved to repel aggression by all possible means."

The Belgian reply was received with loud cheers by the members, and Sir Edward concluded with the declaration that the British Government had taken the situation into grave consideration and that he would make no further comment.

Hint of Neutrality.

Finally, on the one tremendously vital question—aquestion upon the answer of which the British Empire and the whole world are hanging—whether the government considers that Germany's policy compels Great Britain to war, the foreign secretary left an impression of doubt. That doubt may reflect the mind of a cabinet not wholly unanimous and the interpretation drawn by many is that Sir Edward Grey's speech to Germany was a hint that if she will keep her soldiers off Belgian soil and her battleships away from the coast of France, that will be the price of Great Britain's armed neutrality.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, stated in the house of commons today that the house was free to decide what the British attitude in the present European conflict should be.

Sir Edward added that Great Britain had not committed herself to anything but diplomatic support.

Sir Edward Grey requested the house of commons to approach the consideration of the European crisis from the point of view of British interests British honor, and British obligations.

Sir Edward Grey announced in the house of commons today that a telegram from the King of the Belgians made a separate appeal to Great Britain to safekuard the integrity of Belgium.

Act Without Passion

Sir Edward again requested the house to deal with the issue before it without passion, and he added:

"When the documents are made public, it will be seen how genuinely and wholeheartedly we have made efforts to preserve the peace."

Dealing with the question of Great Britain's obligations, Sir Edward said:

"Up to yesterday we had given no promise of more than diplomatic support. I was asged at the tiem of the Algeciras crisis, if we would give armed support, and I said I could promise nothing to any foreign power until it received the wholeneared support of public opinion.

"I gave no promise, but I told both the French and German ambassadors that if war was forced on France public opinion in the British Isles would rally to France."

This part of the speech was received with loud cheering.

Could Not Stand Aside.

Sir Edward added that if a foreign fleet came down the English channel to bombard the French coast "we could not stand aside."

The foreign secretary said that the British fleet had been mobilized and the mobilization of the British army was taking place, but that no engagement had yet been made by the British government to send an expedition abroad. He continued:

French Coasts Defenceless.

"The French fleet is in the Mediterranean, and the northern coasts of France are defenceless. If a foreign fleet engaged in war against France should come down and battle against those defenceless coasts we could not stand aside.

"We felt strongly that France was entitled to know at once whether in the event of an attack on her unprotected coasts she could rely on our support.

"I gave the engagement to the French ambassador last night that if the German fleet goes into the English channel or into the North Sea to attack French shipping or the French coast, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power.

"That answer is subject to the approval of parliament. It is not a declaration of war.

"I understand that the German Government would be prepared, if we would pledge ourselves to neutrality, to agree that its fleet would not attack the northern coast of France.

"That is far too narrow an engagement."

The house broke out into cheers at this remark.

Belgian Neutrality.

Sir Edward Grey then recited the history of Belgian neutrality, saying:

"Our interest is as strong today as it was in 1870. We cannot take a less serious view of our obligations now than did the late Mr. Gladstone in that year.

"When mobilization began I telegraphed to both the French and the German Governments asking whether they would respect Belgian neutrality. France replied that she was prepared to do so. The German foreign secretary replied that he could not possibly give a responsible answer before consulting the imperial chancellor and the German Emperor. He intimated that he doubted whether it was possible to give an answer because that answer would disclose the German plans.

Britain Cannot Barter.

"We were sounded last week as to whether, if Belgian neutrality were restored after the war it would pacify us, and we replied that we could not barter our interests or our obligations."

Another burst of cheering greeted this declaration.

Sir Edward Grey then read a telegram from the King of the Belgians to King George making a supreme appeal for diplomatic intervention to safeguard the interests of Bedgium.

Toward the close of his speech Sir Edward Grey said:

"We must be prepared and we are prepared to face the consequences of using all our strength at any moment; we know not how soon, in order to defend ourselves."

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, warmly supported the government, and referred amid cheers to the pledges of support received from the British Dominions.

Wild cheering from all parts of the house greeted John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, when he assured the government that every soldier in Ireland might be withdrawn tomorrow and the coasts of Ireland would be defended against invasion by her armed sons, the Catholics of the south and the Protestants of Ulster.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor member, declared he was not persuaded that Great Britain was in danger nor her honor involved. He was convinced she should have remained neutral.

The house adjourned until 7 o'clock for a consultation between the leaders of all the parties.

Among the points made by Sir Edward Grey were the following:

"Do not imagine that if a great power stands aside in a war like this it is going to be in a position to exert its influence at the end. I am not quite sure whether the facts regarding Belgium are as they reached this government, but there is an obligation upon this country to do its utmost to prevent the consequences to which those facts would lead if they were not opposed.

"The King of Belgium has telegraphed a supreme appeal to England to safeguard his country's integrity. The big question for England, now, the question that overshadows all else, is the question of Belgium, her neutrality, and the respecting of her integrity."

"A united Ireland presents one bright spot in the present crisis. Both the Orangemen and the Nationalists have buried their differences, and are standing solidly behind the government.

"So far as the forces of the crown are concerned, the premier and first lord of the admiralty have no doubt whatever of their readiness and their efficiency. They never were at a higher mark of readiness. There never was a time when confidence was more justified in their ability to protect our shores and our commerce.

"If the situation develops, as it seems probable it will develop, we shall face it."

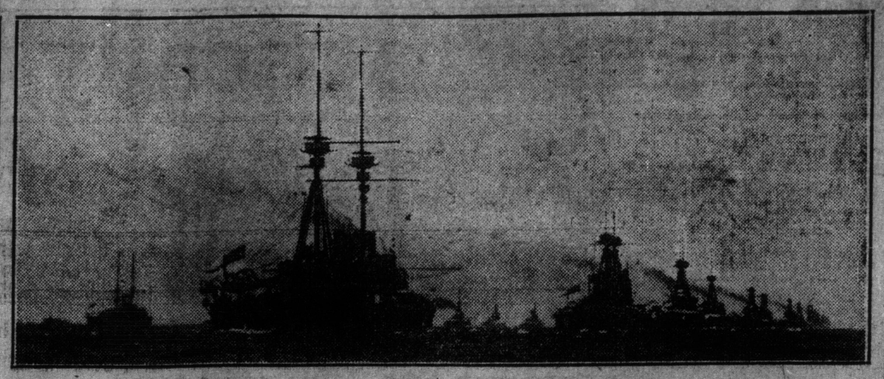
He continued:

"If we engaged in war we should suffer but little more than if we stood aside.

"We are going to suffer terribly in this war, whether this country is at peace or war, for foreign trade is going to stop.

"The present crisis has not originated in a matter which principally concerns France. No government and no country had less desire to be involved in the Austro-Servian dispute than France. France was involved because of its obligations of honor."

"A VISTA OF THE FLEET"



Mighty battleships passing thru Solent to anchorage at Spithead for great naval review.

PREMIER BORDEN HAS HAD NO NEWS

Nothing Received From Imperial Government Up to Midnight.

PREPARE FOR CRISIS

Precautionary Measures Taken to Protect Shipping and Canadian Finance.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—When the cabinet rose at 10.40 o'clock tonight the prime minister stated that he had no further announcement to make. He had received no news from the imperial government.

This has been a day of suspense such as the capital had never seen before. The report of Sir Edward Grey's speech in the British Commons was read with profound interest and it was felt that now it was only a matter of a very short time, perhaps only a matter of hours, before Britain would be involved in the great European struggle and Canada's part would be to take her place by Britain's side. There were conferences among the ministers this morning and the cabinet met both afternoon and evening. They received copies of all press despatches received by cable during the day.

Prepared For Crisis.

A number of important steps were taken today in preparation for the impending crisis. These included precautionary measures to protect the financial system of the country, the establishment of a system of censorship, including a chief censor and a representative in each of the cable offices, the placing of the shipping passing up and down the St. Lawrence under military supervision, and the calling for volunteers from ex-navy men to man the cruiser Niobe.

There was a report here tonight that the government was negotiating for the purchase of three Dreadnoughts now being built in British shipyards for Turkey and Chile. They would be ready in six months. Parliament would be called to vote the money to pay for them.

CALMNESS RULES IMPERIAL CAPITAL

Crowds Out Pleasure-Taking on Holiday — City Wears Sabbath Air.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Today being a bank holiday, when business, except at a few small shops, was suspended, London wore a Sabbath air. The streets and parks were crowded, the people in their best clothes congregating around parliament and other government buildings and at the offices of the newspapers awaiting war news.

Save for the display of a few small flags there were no patriotic cheers as ministers entered or departed from Downing street.

The Baltic and corn exchanges were opened this morning but little business was done.

All the foreign embassies and consulates also were opened up. Swarms of nationals of both sexes gathered at the German and the French establishments asking for passports.

The German embassy was guarded by half a dozen police and detectives. The members of the staff had packed their effects and were ready to leave on short notice if developments required.

MORATORIUM BILL IN BRITAIN LIKELY

Government Has Power to Suspend All Regular Business Operations.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The house of lords passed without discussion the bill to suspend temporarily the payments of bills of exchange and giving the government power to declare a moratorium.

The moratorium bill immediately received the royal assent.

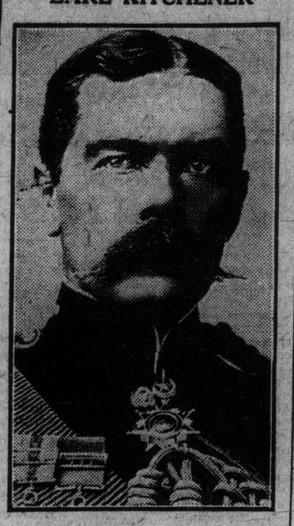
The Marquis of Lansdowne, leader of the opposition, said the opposition was willing to support the government in any difficulties in which it might find itself.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA.

Canadian Press Despatch.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 3.—A severe earthshock was felt here at 6.32 o'clock this morning and caused considerable alarm among the inhabitants. Little damage, however, was reported.

EARL KITCHENER



A rumor is current in London that he may be appointed minister of war.

BELGIUM REFUSES GERMAN DEMANDS

Government Surprised at Action of Kaiser Who Guaranteed Neutrality.

Canadian Press Despatch.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—The German ultimatum to Belgium, presented at seven o'clock, on Sunday evening, stated that Germany had learned of the presence of large bodies of French soldiers preparing to operate from Givet by way of Namur.

Germany consequently had been obliged to adopt measures of defense and she begged the Belgian Government to inform her before seven o'clock on Monday morning, whether Belgium was prepared to facilitate the German operations.

The Belgian Government replied saying that it was very much surprised at the statements made by Germany as it had received formal assurances from France concerning the neutrality of Belgium. Moreover, Belgium had too high a sense of her dignity and her interest to accede to such demands. Belgium, therefore, refused definitely to do anything to facilitate the German operations and protested against any violation of her territority, being resolved by all the means in her power energetically to defend her neutrality. It had been guaranteed by various treaties and by the King of Prussia himself.

ITALY PROCLAIMED HER NEUTRALITY

Formal Notice Issued at Rome —County Takes Advisable Precautions.

Canadian Press Despatch.

ROME, Aug. 3.—Italy today formally proclaimed her neutrality in the European conflict.

In a semi-official statement published here today it was said:

"The Italian cabinet has decided that while some of the European powers are at war Italy is at peace with all the belligerents. Consequently the citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Italy are obliged to observe the duty of neutrality."

The summoning to the colors was announced today of the first category of the 1889 and 1890 classes of the Italian army, who have to present themselves on August 8. The naval reserves of the same classes also were called out, while all artisans, stokers and electricians were warned to be ready for mobilization.

WILL GUARANTEE ALL WAR RISKS ON WHEAT

LONDON, Aug. 3—The government has decided to guarantee war risks on wheat and flour shipped from the Canadian or United States ports to the United Kingdom under existing contracts, the premiums to be paid by the importer and to be charged by him against the eventual receiver.

This step is being taken to secure 8,000,000 quarters of Canadian wheat—72,000,000 bushels.

CENSOR NAMED FOR ALL CANADA

Cable and Wireless Messages Must Be Submitted to Ottawa.

MUST BE IN ENGLISH

Government Takes Steps to Prevent Military Information Leaking Out.

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—The government issued the following statement today: "In conformity with similar action taken in other parts of the empire including the United Kingdom, a censorship of cable and wireless messages has been established in Canada. Its object is to prevent the dissemination in other countries of news which might be used to the disadvantage of the empire and especially of Canada in certain contingencies. There is no desire or intention to interfere with the private concerns of bona fide residents of the Dominion, and the provision is designed solely for the national safety. In order to insure this it is necessary that the censors should be able to read and understand the messages in transmission and satisfy themselves as to their character. Senders of private messages in plain language will experience little or no inconvenience from this censorship. Further information can be obtained from the officer to whom the duty of censorship has been entrusted, Major C. F. Hamilton, deputy chief censor, has his headquarters at militia headquarters, Ottawa."

SOUTH AFRICA TO AID EMPIRE

Immediate Mobilization of Thirty Thousand Troops if War Breaks.

Canadian Press Despatch.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Aug. 3.—The Cape Town Union says: "We would demand the immediate mobilization of a defence force of 30,000 if Britain were involved and doing her utmost in the interests of the empire. The South Africa position differs from that of the other dominions. We have four million natives to consider, also the German territory on our borders. The South African gold question is vitally important to the empire. It is considered in official circles that it may be advisable to retain the gold in South Africa until the seas are cleared. Canada's and New Zealand's action is heartily approved by the press."

The Bloemfontein Post says: "South Africa is four-square for the empire. It is probable that the defence force of the Union would be primarily occupied in South African defence, but we believe that if Britain is endangered the call of the motherland will be enthusiastically responded today."

FRONTIERSMEN MEET IN ARMORIES TONIGHT

Ex-Army Men Will Also Attend Big Rally for Organization Purposes.

The Legion of Frontiersmen and imperial ex-service men will hold a mass meeting in the armories tonight at 8 o'clock to organize for active service. The Legion of Frontiersmen is largely composed of men who have seen service in every part of the globe, while man of the ex-imperial soldiers wear the ribbons of various campaigns. It is expected that plans will be submitted to organize a battalion and place it at the disposal of the militia department. The question of officers should be easily solved, as many ex-imperial officers resident in Toronto would gladly volunteer their services.

RESTRICTIONS ON WIRELESS.

LONDON.—The British admiralty has issued an order prohibiting the use of wireless within the waters of the United Kingdom by merchant men, which must dismantle their apparatus when ordered.

FRANCE OBSERVES PLEDGE.

BRUSSELS.—It was officially announced tonight that France had undertaken, in the event of hostilities, to fulfil her obligations to preserve Belgium's neutrality.

The Belgium cabinet has decided not to appeal to the powers as yet, but will await developments. The government says that up to the present time no Germans have entered Belgium.

ON KAISER RESTS BLAME FOR STRIFE

Agreement Could Have Been Easily Made—France With Britain

RUSSIA'S HAND FORCED

Violation of Luxemburg's Neutrality Officially Confirmed.

Special Copyrighted Cable

LONDON, Aug 3—The Times publishes a long communication, received from the French embassy, in the course of which is quoted the following message, received by the German embassy:

"PARIS, France—Prime minister of Luxemburg: On Sunday, Aug 2, early in the morning, the Germans entered Luxemburg territory by bridges at Wasserbourg and Remich, proceeding towards the south of the country and towards Luxemburg, its capital. They have also brought towards this point armored trains with troops and munitions of war. Special French commission at Petit Croix has announced to the surete generals that Germans have just opened fire on the frontier station of the Petit Croix. Two German cavalry officers have just been killed at Roncray and Boxson, ten kilometers on our side of the frontier."

Germany's Perfidy

"Agreement could easily have been established between the suggestion of Sir Edward Grey, the formula of M Sazonoff and the declarations of Austria. But while negotiations were proceeding and Russia was showing unquestionable moderation and goodwill, Austria took the first warlike step by orderin ga general mobilization. Russia was compelled to imitate the Austrian example in order to save herself. When the German emperor intervened the Emperor of Russia thanked him for his action, which seemed to create a possibility of a peaceful solution, and he added that for a technical reason, Russian mobilization could not be stopped. It had been caused solely by the mobilization of Austria and implied no aggressive intention on the part of Russia. The czar gave his word of honor that the Russian army would not attack Austria as long as diplomatic negotiations between St Petersburg and Vienna should not be broken off.

"Russia remained thruout ready to treat

France Worked with Britain

"France with England worked ceaselessly for the success of the negotiations, but the conduct of Germany compelled France to order mobilization last Wednesday. Long before the Russian mobilization the German ambassador in Paris had warned the French premier of the imminent proclamation of a state of war in Germany. Germany took this step and under cover of it immediately began general mobilization. Eight German army corps were fully mobilized and were concentrated on the French frontier in Lorraine. France was therefore compelled to mobilize in self-defence."

AUSTRIANS KILL NON-COMBATANTS

Belgrade Bombarded Without Warning—Part of City Destroyed.

Special Copyrighted Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A St. Petersburg despatch to The Sunday Telegram, received here by a roundabout route and published over the signature of "Pasitc," says that Austria has bombarded Belgrade without warning, giving no opportunity for the non-combatants to leave town. They did not, it is said, summon the town to surrender or take any of other steps usual among civilized nations, but bombarded it at sight, causing the loss of many lives of peaceful citizens and destroying a considerable part of the town.

GERMANS NEAR LIEGE

BRUSSELS — According to the newspaper Etoile Belge, German troops have reached Vise, on the River Meuse, only 12 miles northeast of Liege, Belgium.

ORDERED FROM PETAWAWA.

OTTAWA, Aug 3—Col the Hon Sam Hughes today ordered the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery and the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery back from Petawawa, the former to Quebec and the latter to Kingston

NEUTRALITY OF HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE.—The German minister has given the government positive assurances that Germany will respect the neutrality of the Netherlands, provided it is strictly observed.

At a meeting of the lower house of parliament today the leaders of all parties, including the Socialists, promised the government full support in whatever exceptional steps it desires to take.

RELIEVED OF GOLD PAYMENTS.

BRUSSELS.—The National Bank has been relieved temporarily of its obligation to pay gold in exchange for notes. It has been decided that the bank's paper must be accepted as legal tender by the public, except where there is an agreement to pay in gold.

FRONTIER ENTRENCHED.

PARIS.—Twenty-five thousand men worked thruout Sunday night entrenching the frontier between the Belgian forts and the German boundary. Belgium's mobilization is proceeding in a precise manner.

HAMILTON HOTELS

NOTICE—AUTO TOURISTS

To accommodate automobilists, we are serving Table d'Hote dinner daily, from 12.30 to 3 o'clock. Highest standard of cuisine and service.

HOTEL ROYAL, Hamilto