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FOURTEEN PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING AUGUST 22 1914—FOURTEEN PAGES

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GERMAN FORCES, OUTMANOEUVRED, CHANGE CAMPAIGN PLAN

JAPAN Is Ready to Strike Germany And Also May Fight Austria

GERMANY Imposes War Tax of \$50,000,000 Which Britain Will Lend Belgium

GOVERNMENT HAS POWER TO DECLARE MORATORIUM SESSION WILL END TODAY

SUDDEN CHANGE OF STRATEGY BY GERMANS, WHO INTEND TO ENTER FRANCE VIA CERNAY

Measures to Enlarge Currency Issue Passed After Brief Discussion—No Objection to Moratorium Clause—Finance Minister Announces Further Taxation May Be Necessary.

Canada's War Outlay

By a Staff Reporter.
OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—In the house today the prime minister gave the following details of the fifty millions required for expenses of the war for the remaining seven months of the fiscal year: 25,000 men of first contingent at the rate of \$1,000 per year; \$5,000,000 for naval service department, the only four millions would likely be needed, not including the \$1,050,000 for two submarines; seven months' pay for 25,000 men, \$6,100,000; 5,000 horses at \$200 each, \$1,000,000; transporting troops to Valcartier, \$450,000; ocean transportation, \$1,000,000; transportation to continent, \$300,000; transporting home again, \$1,450,000; total for other items, \$13,275,000.

Germany Levies Heavy War Tax Britain Will Lend the Money

Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.
LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Germans have levied a war tax of \$40,000,000 on the City of Brussels. Inhabitants of Liege have been informed by proclamation of the burgomaster that the German military governor has levied a tax of \$10,000,000 on the province.
Britain Has the Money.
Official announcement is made that a further issue of fifteen million pounds treasury bills is to be made, tenders for which will be received until next Thursday.
Ten million pounds of this (\$50,000,000) the British Government will lend to the Belgian Government.

Determined Stand of the Belgians Causes German Generals To Concentrate Huge Force Near Muhlhausen in an Attempt To Cross the French Border in Alsace-Lorraine—War Taxes of \$50,000,000 Imposed on Brussels and Province of Liege, and Britain Will Lend the Money—All Communication With Brussels Cut Off by Invaders, and Residents Are Leaving the City—Namur Is Partially Invested—Reoccupation of Muhlhausen a Brilliant Success.

Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 21.—All indications now point to the advance of the bulk of the German army on France by way of Cernay, or Sennheim, between Thann and Muhlhausen.
This despatch would seem to indicate that for some reason the German general staff has suddenly changed its plan of advance, and has found it expedient, because of the stout resistance in Belgium, causing great delay, to push across the borderland into France into Alsace-Lorraine.
The invasion by the French of the German provinces of Alsace-Lorraine has been regarded as a movement directed against the German left flank. Of the twenty German corps on the western frontier, eighteen a few days ago were known to be between Metz and the battle line around Brussels, since reported seized by the Germans, and of this number no less than eight corps were in Lorraine, south of the Luxembourg frontier. The French advance upon Lorraine, thru passes of the Vosges Mountains, was hardly supposed to be sufficient in numbers to check the progress of the German columns, but it was conceded that the French might present themselves in sufficient force on the left wing of the Lorraine army to hold its attention and delay the German move either westward, against Verdun, or northward, to the reinforcements of the kaiser's army in Luxembourg and Belgium.
DETERMINED TO ENTER FRANCE.
It is regarded as possible that the Germans, having knowledge of the intention of the French troops to concentrate more closely at this point, have moved the bulk of the army of the Lorraine forward to offset this, or that the way into France being closer thru Cernay, they have determined to press across the boundary at this point first, instead of by way of Belgium, where resistance is more fierce and better concentrated.

United States Discreet In Message to Japan

Wilson Administration Makes It Clear That Absolute Neutrality Will Be Maintained—Note Conveys Understanding That China's Integrity Will Not Be Threatened.

Canadian Press Despatch.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Japan has received from the United States a formal declaration of policy bearing on the delivery by Japan to Germany of the ultimatum demanding the surrender of the latter country of the territory of Kiaochow.
The United States Government's attitude was outlined in reply to assurances which Foreign Minister Kato had given to Ambassador Guthrie, according to advices from Tokio, to the effect that the integrity of China would be preserved.
While regretting that any differences had arisen between Japan and Germany, the United States pointed out that it must refrain from expressing any opinion on the merits of the ultimatum, especially since the ultimatum might lead to war, and it was the avowed policy of this government to maintain absolute neutrality in every phase of the European conflict.
View of Situation.
The United States took occasion, however, in a friendly and diplomatic way, to place on record its understanding of the situation as follows:
First—That Japan's purpose was not to seek territorial aggrandizement in China.
Second—That Japan had promised to restore the territory of Kiaochow to China, maintaining the integrity of that republic, and acting only in accordance with the Anglo-Japanese alliance, one of whose objects is the preservation of the commercial interests of all powers in China and the principle of equal opportunity to all.
Third—that in case of serious disorders or disturbances in the interior of China growing out of the unsettled state of affairs in the far east, Japan would, as a matter of fact, consult the United States before taking any steps beyond boundaries of the territory of Kiaochow.
Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, has assured the United States of the sincere intention of Japan to restore Kiaochow to China. He is confident also that in case of any trouble in the interior of China, the Tokio Government would be glad to notify the American Government of any contemplated measures.

Many Artillery Pieces Taken From Germans

Estimate is That French and Russians Have Captured Eighty-one Pieces of Field Artillery and Much Other Equipment, Including Aeroplanes and Motor Wagons.

Canadian Press Despatch.
LONDON, Aug. 21.—10.21 p.m.—In a despatch from Paris the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent sends the following summary of alleged German losses in the Paris-Matin:
"Twenty-four cannon taken by the Belgians from the third to the fifth of August at Liege."
"Three cannon taken by the French at Margennes, August 11."
"Six cannon taken by the French at Othain, department of Meurthe, near Spincourt, August 12."
"Twelve cannon taken by the French near Schirneck, Alsace, August 6."
"Twenty-four cannon taken by the Russians at Stallaphen, East Prussia, August 17."
"Twelve cannon taken by the Russians at Gumbinnen, East Prussia, August 17."
"This makes a total of 81 pieces of field artillery, besides which were captured a number of pieces of heavy artillery, rapid fire guns, aeroplanes and 12 motor wagons."
"In addition the Germans lost two flags to the Belgians at Liege, a cavalry standard was taken at Diest and a flag was captured by the French at St. Blaise, August 15."

Court-Martial is Faced By German Prisoners

Robbery of Dead French Soldiers at Muhlhausen is Charge Against Eighty-Three Men—Jewels, Rings and Sums of Money Found on Prisoners.

Canadian Press Despatch.
PARIS, Aug. 21, 5.50 p.m.—Eighty-three German prisoners accused of robbing the dead on the field of battle arrived today at Clermont Ferrand, capital of the department of Puy-De-Dome, where the police had great difficulty in restraining the populace from attacking them.
When arrested in the vicinity of Muhlhausen many jewels, a number of wedding rings and large sums of money were found on the Germans. It is alleged that these valuables were stolen from the bodies of officers and soldiers.
The German prisoners will appear before a court-martial to be held by the thirteenth army corps. They were transported to Clermont Ferrand, handcuffed in fours on several trucks bearing the imperial eagle. It is charged that they wore Red Cross insignia to facilitate the robberies on the battlefield.

More Belgian Cities Soon May Be Occupied

Germans Intend to Overrun the Whole of Northern Belgium to the Sea, But Clear Invasion of France Will Be Much Longer Delayed.

Canadian Press Despatch.
LONDON, August 22, 2 a.m.—Very little has yet become known of the operations of the week which put the German army between the Belgian forces and their French allies and enabled the Germans to occupy Brussels. It is supposed the Germans must have brought up very strong forces behind their cavalry screens, and that a severe battle must have been fought to compel the Belgians to abandon Brussels and retire on Antwerp.
Whether or not the French forces were engaged with the Belgians is not known.
No information is available as to whether the Germans now intend to devote themselves to the task of reducing Antwerp or to an endeavor to force their way southward into France. It seems, however, that the determination is to attack the Belgian army of some 150,000 men who are still in or around Antwerp.
The Germans already are advancing in the direction of Ghent. They have occupied Alost, fifteen miles northwest of Brussels, and Wetteren, eight miles southeast of Ghent, and apparently intend to overrun the whole of northern Belgium to the sea.
Cavalry patrols have been seen as far as Mechlin (Malines) four miles southeast of Antwerp, and it may be expected before long to hear that the Germans have occupied Ghent and Bruges and possibly even Ostend.
If, however, this is their decision, a clear invasion of France thru Belgium must still be much longer delayed.

Berlin Labor Bureaus Besieged By Women

Crowds of Girls Willing to Work for Bed and Board Without Wages—German Railway Service Upset, Say Berlin Newspapers.

Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.
LONDON, Aug. 21.—German newspapers to hold tonight, altho evidently under all iron censorship, make intelligent reading. They indicate for one thing that the economic disturbance in the fatherland is already having a disastrous effect. The pinch of food scarcity is being felt in Berlin and other large towns and the police have had to intervene in some places between provision dealers and their customers.
Not only is Germany practically cut off from postal service in the rest of the world but various parts of the empire are suffering from an entire dislocation of railways even between the most important centres.
Only one mail train in 48 hours and no goods forwarded from Berlin to Stettin or another western centre show the situation.
In the Rhinish provinces business in a number of cases is closed for lack of supplies.
In Berlin the labor bureaus are unable to find employment for the crowds of women who besiege them right and left, people are dismissing domestic servants and crowds of girls are now offering service for their bare bread and lodging. Efforts are being made to ridicule the Tsar's historic proclamation regarding Poland, and Prof. Ernest Haeckel, the well known Darwinian, has written an angry fulmination against England's "blood guiltiness."

JAPAN MAY WAR ON AUSTRIA

Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.
TOKIO, Aug. 21.—Japan is again confronted with another international problem that may result in the Japs declaring war on Austria. An Austrian man-of-war is now bottled up in the German port of Kiaochow. Cruising off the port awaiting her are English ships.
If the Japanese fire on the German fleet bottled up in the harbor with the Austrian man-of-war, the Austrians will have to take to the sea and engage the British or remain in the zone of fire. From indications today, it seems apparent that the Austrians will take sides with the Germans and assist in their defence. This act in itself would be a casus belli.

READY TO STRIKE GERMANY.

But the government here is fully alive to the situation, and is prepared to war with Austria if it is necessary. Japan is ready to strike Germany, and only a complete backdown by the kaiser at Kiaochow can prevent an addition to the international warfare in which nearly the entire world is engaged. The ultimatum expires Sunday, and the possibility that Germany will consent to turn over her territory to Japan, or even to China, and to dismantle her warships in the Orient, is considered unlikely here.
So certain are the Japanese that the decision of the government will be for war that a fleet is already preparing for the conflict. Troops are also ready, and should the clash come, the government here will be found in complete readiness. There is no disposition on the part of the Japanese officials to minimize the task ahead.
The forts about Kiaochow are modern, and are equipped with the best of the Krupp creations.

GERMANS SWARMING INTO BRUSSELS.

Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.
GHENT, Belgium, Aug. 21.—Two main roads leading into Brussels from Louvain were packed today with soldiers of the German army, the greater portion of the main body, under the command of a major-general and his staff, who participated in the taking of the Belgian city. Immediately on their arrival, or as fast as the various bodies reached the outskirts of the city, a body guard was distributed about the city and all roads patrolled. The German Signal Corps took immediate possession of all telegraph and telephone offices and placed them in commission for the benefit of the invaders.
As on yesterday, the coming of the invaders was featured by the burgomaster meeting all soldiers at the gate of the city and calling their attention to the fact that the city had been surrendered, that it was open and undefended, asking in behalf of the inhabitants the protection decreed by the principles of international law. The German

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the poplin pumps for round toes, low weight soles, tailored adjustable ankle straps, regular \$1.25 and sizes 8 to 2. Saturday \$1.00
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ages .25
chill sauce, Large .11
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eta. Bottle .25
y, 16-oz. jar .15
arge bottle .25
er tin .22
er lb. .15
bs. .25



BIG DAY FOR MEN'S HATS.
The Dineen Company have always made Saturday the one big day for selling men's hats, and today the variety will be exceptionally large. New fall hats are now opened up, and the value is even better than usual. The illustration shows the new Christy Derby Hat, made by London, England, price \$3.
English soft hats made by Christy and Co. at \$2.50 and \$3.
Heath's English Derby Hat \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8.
A great bargain in men's soft hats. To be cleared out today at \$1.95, \$2.00, \$2.10, \$2.20, \$2.30, \$2.40, \$2.50, \$2.60, \$2.70, \$2.80, \$2.90, \$3.00, \$3.10, \$3.20, \$3.30, \$3.40, \$3.50, \$3.60, \$3.70, \$3.80, \$3.90, \$4.00, \$4.10, \$4.20, \$4.30, \$4.40, \$4.50, \$4.60, \$4.70, \$4.80, \$4.90, \$5.00.
Store open till 10 o'clock Saturday night.
W. & D. Dineen Company, 140 Yonge St.