

"If Great Britain Is to Play a Worthy Part She Must Multiply Many Times Her Effective Fighting Power."--Premier Asquith.

LAST
EDITION

The London Advertiser

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51st YEAR. No. 22128

Today's Weather--Fair and Cool.

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Asquith Calls for Every Able-Bodied Man in Britain

ASQUITH'S SCATHING INDICTMENT OF GERMANS BURNING OF LOUVAIN SHAMELESS HOLOCAUST PERFORMED BY A BLIND, BARBARIC VENGEANCE

In Historic Speech in Guildhall He Calls Upon Every Able-Bodied Man in Great Britain to Come to Help of His Country

As to the progress of the war, the Premier declared that, in his judgment, in whatever direction he looked, there was abundant grounds for pride and comfort.

"I will not say more," he said, because I think we should bear in mind that we are at the present time watching the fluctuations of fortune in the early stages of what is going to be a protracted struggle. We must cultivate patience, endurance and steadfastness, and everyone must do his or her appropriate part in the common cause."

(Canadian Press.)

London, Sept. 4.—1:15 p.m.—In the historic Guildhall of London, Premier Asquith today started the crusade to stimulate enlistment under the British flag, which he intends to push throughout the country. He is calling upon every able-bodied British of military age to come to the help of his country in the hour of need.

The Premier opened his Guildhall address with the heartening announcement that up to today between 250,000 and 300,000 recruits had responded to the call of Lord Kitchener, the secretary of war.

THE DOVE OF PEACE DEPARTED.

Speaking with great emotion the Premier called attention to the fact that it was just three and one-half years ago that he had spoken in the Guildhall on the occasion of the decision of the two English-speaking nations of the world to settle their differences by arbitration without resorting to armaments. "No one was then sanguine enough to think, or even hope, that the era of war was at an end," the Premier continued. "But no one anticipated such a terrible spectacle as confronts us today, at a time when we thought we were confident in the security of peace."

MIGHT VERSUS RIGHT.

"We now find ourselves involved with the whole strength of this empire in a bloody arbitrament of might versus right," the Premier declared, "that has been entered into with clear judgment and a clear conscience. What would have been our place among the nations if we had been base enough or so paralyzed in our sense of honor and duty, to be false to our word and faithless to our friends? We should have been standing by with folded arms and with such countenance as we could command, while this small and unprotected state, Belgium, was defending her vital liberties, and making a heroic stand against overwhelming forces."

BARBARIC OUTRAGE.

Continuing, Premier Asquith dwelt on the heroic efforts of the Belgian forces. He mentioned the siege of Liege, and enumerated countless outrages on the part of what he termed the "buccaneering adventurers." He declared that the greatest crime against civilization was the destruction of Louvain. "This shameful holocaust," the Premier continued, "was performed by blind barbaric vengeance. Sooner than stand aside we would see this country of ours blotted out from the pages of history."

Continuing the British Prime Minister made the declaration that the invasion of Belgium was the first step in a greater policy to crush the freedom and autonomy of the free states of Europe.

GERMANY RESPONSIBLE.

The Premier then paid a compliment to the policy of Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary. Reviewing the incidents leading up to the war, he declared that one power and one power only, was responsible for the war, and that that power was Germany.

(Continued on Page 3.)

A PAIR OF WINGED BIRDS

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Paris, Sept. 4.—Both of the enemy's aeroplanes, which flew over Paris on Wednesday, were brought down and are now on exhibition at the Invalides' Museum, where all flags captured by Napoleon are also shown. Both the German aviators were killed.

BRITAIN PUTS OVER 80,000 COSSACKS ON FRENCH SOIL

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

London, Aug. 27.—Reports reached London from Liverpool that Britain has placed more than 80,000 Russian troops in France by means of transports sent north of the Scandinavian peninsula to Finland, where the Cossacks embarked and were safely landed at French ports. Because of the mines in the Baltic and North Sea, and the presence of the German fleet, it has been regarded as impossible for Russia to reach France except by marching through Germany. A constant stream of empty ships has been moving south from Liverpool ever

since the declaration of war, but there had been no observation of ships northward bound, and the rumor that Britain helped Russians into France has given rise to much speculation as to where the ships sailed from. However, the secret which surrounded the movement of the expeditionary army was so complete that the public is willing to believe the British Government has it within its power to conceal any movement.

According to stories told by passengers who returned from England on the Mauritania, September 3, this reported movement of Russian troops to France was made by way of the Scottish coast.

GERMANS CLAIM GREATEST BATTLE OF HISTORY FOUGHT BETWEEN 750,000 MEN ON WEDNESDAY

Despite Assurances of Victory in Berlin, Correspondents say Allies Fought Invaders "to a Standstill."

(Canadian Press.)

London, Sept. 4.—2:15 p.m.—Reference to the Titanic struggle between the German army under Crown Prince Frederick William and the forces of France, which took place between Rheims and Verdun Wednesday, is made again today from Berlin. If the Berlin statement proves correct—that three-quarters of a million troops were fighting in that region Wednesday in the "Greatest Battle of History"—it would explain much of what has been happening in the western field.

Was Left Flank Deserted?

To bring the troops in that region to anything like the number of 750,000, enormous French forces must have been concentrated at the expense of the French left flank, where the Germans have been making progress with their brilliant dash on Paris. The battle along the Rheims-Verdun line has been claimed, in an earlier message from Berlin, as a victory for the army of the crown prince, who is reported to have had the assistance of Emperor William, who was present.

That nothing further concerning such an historic fight, now two days old,

has come through from any source is regarded as remarkable, even in these days when virtually all springs of information are under official seal.

No Pessimism Among Allies.

The French official communications continue to show an utter absence of pessimism, and they are generally regarded as indicating that the situation of the allies is far from being as bad as might be conjectured by superficial observers, judging from the stereotyped announcements of retreats. Some correspondents go so far as to suggest that the invaders of French soil have been fought to a standstill.

There is no confirmation of the report from Bern, Switzerland, that a German force under Gen. Von Deimling has been obliged to take refuge in Switzerland to avoid capture by the French. In an appeal to the nation to join the colors, by Premier Asquith in Guildhall today, the speaker said he recognized that the present was only the "early stages of what is going to be a protracted struggle."

The Premier made also this statement: "I had abundant grounds for pride and comfort in whatever direction I looked."

Prince William Flees From His Kingdom

Under Escort of Italian Bluejackets He Leaves Albanian Capital for Venice.

(Canadian Press.)

Paris, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Durazzo, Albania, to the Havas Agency, dated Wednesday evening, tells of the departure of Prince William of Wied, whose brief reign as sovereign of Albania has been a troublesome one.

It appears that a meeting of protest was held in the city and the police intervened. At 10 o'clock many armed citizens assembled before the royal palace and the apartment of the Minister of Finance, and demanded the payment of their salaries. Comptroller Travosky calmed the crowd with promises that payment would be made.

Flag is Lowered.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon Italian sailors landed and occupied the streets in the vicinity of the royal palace, and Prince William and his princess, accompanied by Turkish Pasha, Akis Pasha, Sami Bey, Ekrem Bey and the diplomatic corps, left the palace at 6 o'clock. The international commission assembled in the garden and presented its respects to the prince and princess,

who then proceeded to the quay. Volunteers and Italian sailors lowered the flag on the royal palace.

The Italian yacht, Misurata, which had been placed at the disposal of Prince William, flying the Italian and Albanian flags, weighed anchor at 7:30, and after a salute from the Italian fleet, steamed in the direction of Venice.

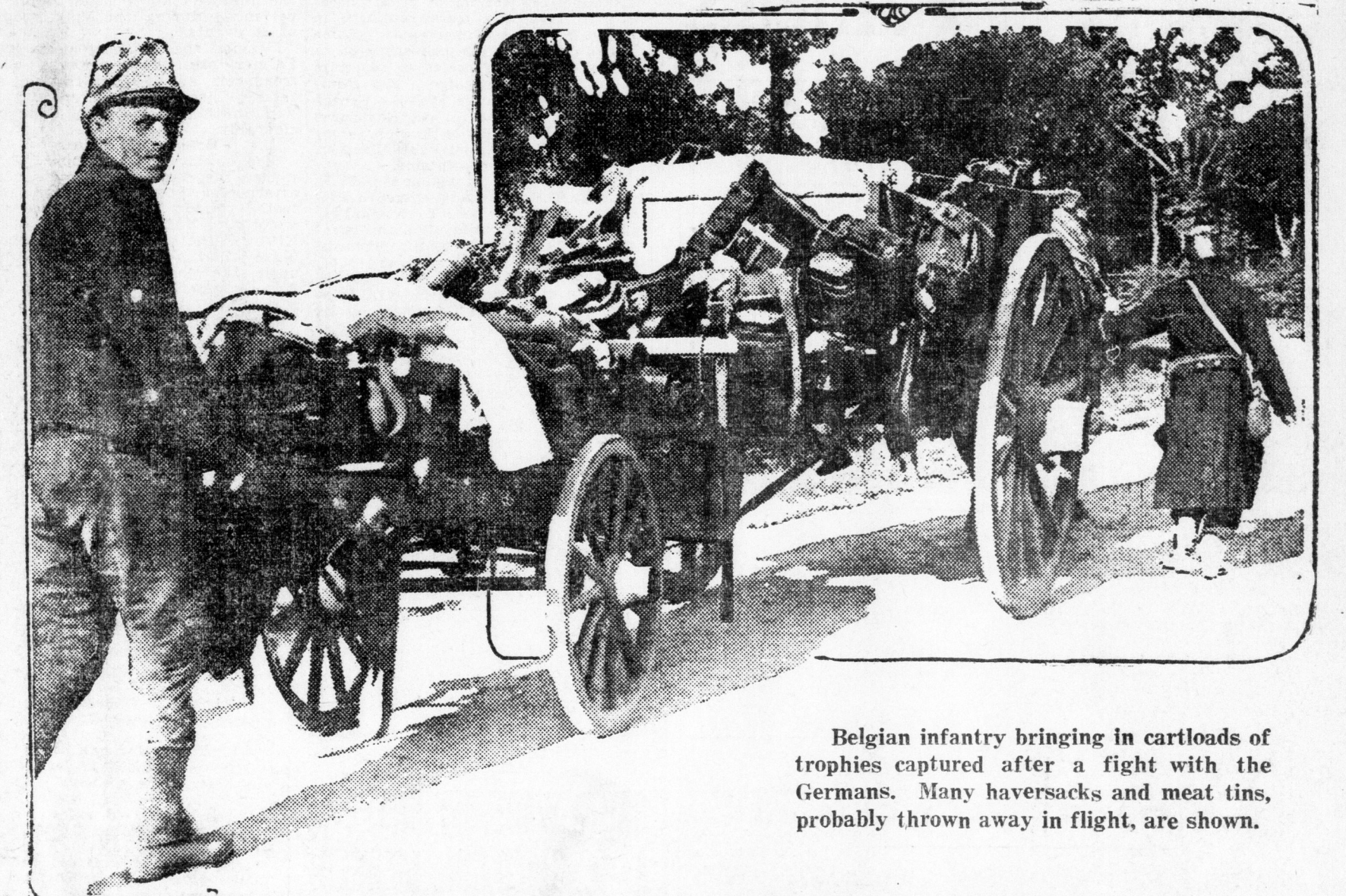
Prince William of Wied, before he left, conferred his powers to the international commission.

The Red Cross Society, as the only avenue open by which to reach the soldiers at the front, it was decided at this executive meeting to reorganize the still existing Red Cross Society, which during the Boer War had done signal service under Mrs. Boomer's able leadership.

A mass meeting of the Women of London was called by advertisements in the public press. Cards were also sent out to our members urging their attendance. This meeting took place and a motion passed unanimously, advising a reorganization of the Red Cross Society in London. A second meeting for the election of officers was held. His worship the mayor presiding. Mrs. Boomer was unanimously elected honorary president; Lady Back, president; Mrs. Gordon Wright, Mrs. C. B. Somerville and Mrs. Hodgins, vice-presidents; Mrs. G. T. Brown, treasurer.

Major Morath, the military expert of the Tazetzeit, expects that the armies of Duke Albrecht and the crown prince will soon reach Chalons and Verdun, which can be easily masked without delaying the advance.

Bringing Home the Spoils of War---Trophies of the Battlefield



Belgian infantry bringing in cartloads of trophies captured after a fight with the Germans. Many haversacks and meat tins, probably thrown away in flight, are shown.

THE DIARY OF MARS

The German right is described in news despatches today as at the rear of the retreating French, who are falling back through Creil, Senlis and Compiègne. This would place the advance of the German host as within perhaps 20 miles of the limits of Paris, their objective point.

Official information regarding the respective positions of the Germans and the allies is, however, lacking.

Mail advices, reaching New York from London today, bring a report originating in Liverpool that British troops have landed 80,000 Russian troops in France. This matter was not permitted to pass the cable censors.

Press reports of the operations in the east add little to what has been made known from official sources. In general they refer to fighting early in the week, and only confirm Russian claims of disaster to the Austrian army in Galicia and German successes in East Prussia.

WOMAN'S CANADIAN CLUB WORKING FOR RED CROSS

Mrs. Sophy Betts, President, Outlines What That Organization Has Done in the Present Crisis.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Not once, but many times during the last two weeks I have heard the question asked, "What is the Women's Canadian Club doing to show its patriotism in this crisis?" To answer this question as briefly as possible I crave space in your valued paper.

Shortly after war was declared a meeting of our executive was called to consider what we, in our little corner of the Great Empire, might do to alleviate the horrors into which we were plunged. At this meeting it was decided, after long and careful deliberation, that only one object could engage the attention and satisfy the high ideal of the Canadian Club, and that was to unite on some broad, firm base every loyal woman in London, in work for our country's defenders.

In order to do this no thought of ourselves must intrude; there must be no line of cleavage; all must stand together for the sake of those who would need our help.

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The Russians have occupied Lemberg, the capital and stronghold of Austria Galicia.

Belgian advices say that a tourist arriving from Budapest declares that the people there fear that the whole Austro-Hungarian structure may break down following the Austrian defeat by the Russians.

Australia has arranged to send more infantry and light horse in support of the allies.

Premier Asquith opened the crusade to stimulate recruiting at a meeting in Guildhall, London. He called upon every able-bodied British of military age to rally to the colors.

The German ambassador to the United States, Count Von Bernstorff, announced that he has positive information that two British cruisers off New York harbor were receiving supplies from a vessel flying the American flag.

Dispatches Indicate That Germans Have Taken Clermont and Are Now Less Than Twenty-Five Miles From Capital—Surrender Suggested.

(Canadian Press.)

London, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Mail from Dieppe, France, says that a visitor from Chantilly today reports that the bombardment of Senlis, a town 32 miles north-northeast of Paris, could be distinctly heard from Chantilly Saturday afternoon.

HAVE NOT COME IN CONTACT.

Paris, Sept. 4.—3:40 p.m.—It is officially announced that the opposing armies "around Paris have not come in contact. They continue their movements, taking positions."

The statement adds: "The Germans have been checked at Verdun. The French are successful in Lorraine and the Vosges. The situation has not changed."

(Continued on Page Five.)

PRESIDENT ASKS HUGE ANNUAL SUM

U. S. A. Requested To Provide \$100,000,000 a Year Additional Revenue.

WILSON REGRETS DUTY But No Doubt as to Treasury's Strength Can Be Permitted.

(Canadian Press.)

Washington, Sept. 4.—President Wilson personally addressed congress in joint session today in favor of legislation to raise \$100,000,000 a year additional revenue through internal taxes to meet the deficit threatened by the conflict in Europe.

The President told congress that he discharged a duty when he wished with all his heart he might have been spared, but which he performed without hesitation or apology, because of the danger in present circumstances to create a "moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the treasury of the United States."

While the treasury, he said, could get along for a considerable period, he pointed out the peril of the Government's withdrawing from the national banks approximately \$75,000,000 of the treasury balance deposited there; advised against the Government borrowing money or selling bonds which would make a "most untimely and unjustifiable demand upon the money market;" and appealed to the "intelligent and profoundly patriotic public" to bear the burden of a special tax to meet the unforeseen emergency.

Congress listened attentively to the address. Immediately upon its conclusion the legislative machinery was set in motion to carry its recommendations into effect. A bill will be introduced as soon as possible.

RUSSIAN ARMY HAS CAPTURED LEMBERG CITY

Commander-in-Chief, Notices Czar That Troops Have Captured It.

HONORS FOR GENERALS

Two Recommended For the Order of St. George for Services Rendered.

AUSTRIANS' BIG LOSSES

Probably Million and Half Are Engaged in 200 Miles Front.

(Canadian Press.)

London, Sept. 4.—7 a. m.—A Petrograd (St. Petersburg) special to the Reuter Telegram Company says the commander-in-chief has notified the Emperor that the Russians have occupied Lemberg.

The commander-in-chief's message was as follows: "With extreme joy and thanking God, I announce to your majesty that the victorious army, under General Ruzsky, captured Lemberg at 11 o'clock this morning. The army of General Brusiloff has taken Halicz. I beg your majesty to confer on General Ruzsky, in recognition of services preceding the battles, the fourth class of the Order of St. George, and for the capture of Lemberg the third class of the same order, and on General Brusiloff the fourth class of the same order."

Is Disruption Near?

London, Sept. 4.—4:07 a. m.—The Petrograd (St. Petersburg) correspondent (Continued on Page Five.)

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—FINE AND COOL, THE LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 74; lowest, 51.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a. m. today: Highest, 61; lowest, 50.

Toronto, Sept. 4.—8 a. m.

Forecast. Today—Fresh to strong northwest to west winds; fair and cool. Saturday—Moderate winds; fine and cool.

Temperatures. The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a. m. today:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	56	52	Cloudy
Calgary	52	34	Cloudy
Winnipeg	56	34	Clear
Port Arthur	56	38	Cloudy
Perry Sound	48	38	Cloudy
Toronto	56	52	Clear
Ottawa	72	54	Cloudy
Montreal	74	56	Cloudy
Quebec	70	56	Rain
Father Point	62	50	Cloudy

Weather Notes. Shows have been almost general again from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces, while local frosts have occurred in Manitoba.

DUAL MONARCHY IN SERIOUS CONDITION

People of Budapest Fear the Breaking Up of Whole Austro-Hungarian Structure.

(Canadian Press.)

London, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Ostend says: "A tourist who has just arrived here from Budapest, after nearly a week's trip, said: 'There is a feeling of complete despair in Budapest. This is caused mainly by the practical abandonment of the campaign against Serbia, which had the whole-hearted support of the populace, who believed that only one sharp stroke was needed to demolish Serbia. Yet at the end of a month not a single Austrian soldier is on Serbian soil.'

"The position of the dual monarchy is very serious if it is compelled to make difficulties with the Slav population, peace with Serbia on account of the The people in Budapest believe that the breaking up of the whole Austro-Hungarian structure is impending.