

JAPAN SENDS ULTIMATUM

Dismantling of Forts and Disarming of Ships Insisted Upon

A despatch from Tokio says: Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding that she withdraw her warships and evacuate Kiao-Chau. Unless Germany unconditionally accepts by August 23 Japan will take action.

Text of Ultimatum.

"We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

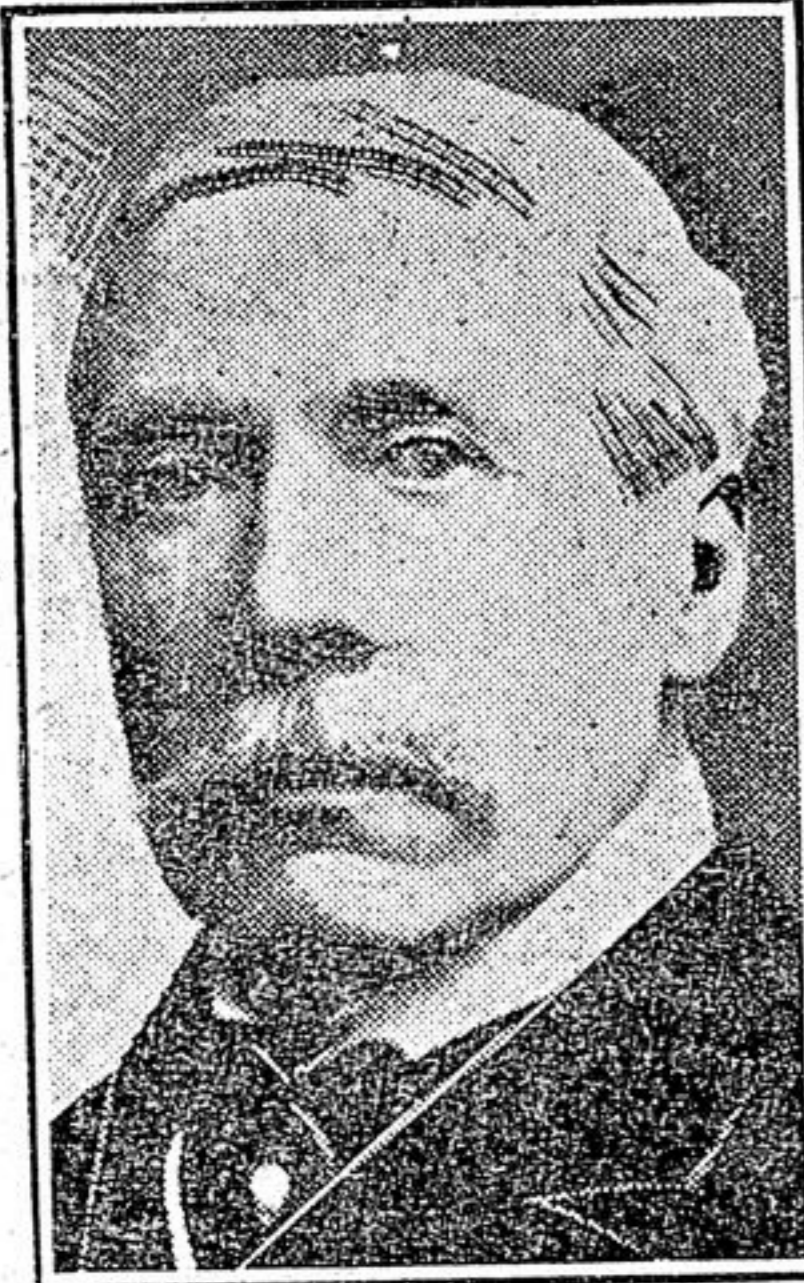
"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim

of the said agreement, the Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the Imperial German Government to carry out the following two propositions:—

Immediate Withdrawal.

"First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds, and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

"Second—To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiao-Chau, with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China."



SIR W. EDWARD GOSCHEN, British Ambassador in Berlin, who delivered the British declaration of war.

SERG. HOOTEN HELD.

Jury Finds Him Responsible for French Reservist's Death.

A despatch from Montreal says: Sergeant G. H. Hooten, of the Montreal Heavy Brigade, who shot and killed Antoine Notter, a French Army reservist, at the drill hall on Friday when he failed to halt at the command of the soldier, will not go to war. He was held criminally responsible for the deed by the Coroner's Court. An enormous crowd jammed every inch of space in and around the court, and many witnesses were examined. The evidence seemed to show that Notter did not understand a word of English, and had been killed without any idea that he was disobeying the order of the sentry. In summing up, Coroner McMahon remarked that Hooten had, by his own admission, ordered the man to move on, and then when he was moving, had called on him to halt. It was for disregard of this order that the shot was fired. The Coroner said he considered the sentry's excuse that he thought the deceased was about to pull a revolver a poor one. Hooten was taken to the drill hall under a military guard.

BOMBS FROM AEROPLANES.

Dropped in Namur and Five Are Wounded.

A despatch from London says: The London Times, in a war extra, prints a despatch from Namur saying that eight bombs have fallen in various parts of the city from a German aeroplane. One of these fell on the Domaluis bridge, wounding five men. The Place de la Gare, nearby, was crowded with civilians at the time, all watching the evolutions of a German aeroplane and a Belgian machine. The latter was volplaning to earth. The

crowds saw a flash from the German machine and then the bomb struck the bridge. The legs of one of the victims of the bomb were shattered. A hole two feet square and eight inches deep was torn in the bridge. Later a bomb struck the roof of the railway station, covering the platform with broken glass. No one was injured.

ALL SLAIN BY ONE MAN.

Achievement of a Brave Young Belgian Corporal.

A despatch from Cardiff, Wales, says: A letter received here from a private in the Belgian army who took part in the fighting at Liege described how a young corporal by the name of Lupin shot the officers and gunners of a German battery and then was killed by a German shell. The letter says that the Germans, having failed in a frontal attack, were bringing up artillery, when Lupin, exclaiming, "Leave them to me," dashed out and, taking cover behind a wall of the German left, enfiladed the crew of the German battery. He shot down in quick succession the chief officer, then the under-officers, and finally the gunners. Confusion ensued among the Germans, who directed their last gun at the wall, bringing it down and crushing Lupin to death.

GOVERNMENT HELD UP.

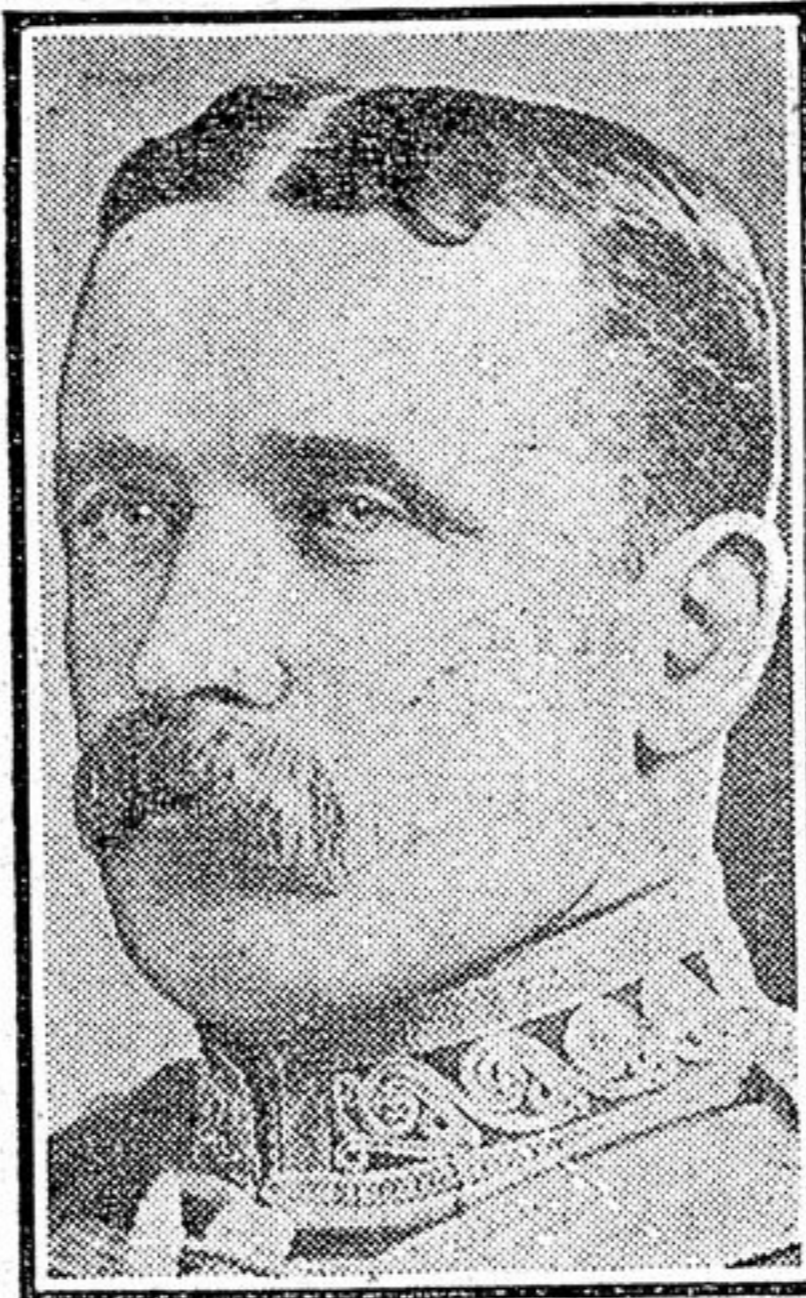
Animals for the Canadian Contingent May Be Commandeered.

A despatch from Ottawa says: When the local military authorities attempted to buy horses at Lansdowne Park to-day for the local unit to be attached to the overseas contingent dealers asked such prices that the purchasing committee threatened to commandeer the required number of animals at a price to be fixed by a military veterinary. No horses were bought. The prices asked ranged from \$250 to \$350 each.

SOLD HIS COUNTRY.

Wireless Operator on Eiffel Tower Convicted.

A despatch from Paris says: A Frenchman accused of espionage was condemned to death by a court-martial which sat in camera. This is the first case of espionage since the declaration of war. The censor will not allow the publication of his name. He was arrested on August 3, and a report on aviation stations and the Eiffel Tower wireless connection was in his possession. The Frenchman handed these documents to a detective, mistaking him for a German spy. It is said the Frenchman was a commercial employe of the War Office. It is admitted he visited the Eiffel Tower once or twice a day. His duty was to send out true news in German and English.



SIR JOHN FRENCH, who has been appointed Inspector-General of the British Army.

TERRIBLE CARNAGE.

Germans Driven Back Trying to Rush Liege Forts.

A despatch from Brussels, via London, says: The Germans suspended the bombardment of the Liege forts on the right bank of the river and concentrated all their efforts on those to the west of the town. Fort Pontisse and the neighboring forts resisted extremely well the fierce German attack. The Germans have been trying to rush Pontisse by main force, no longer relying upon siege artillery. They have been unable, however, to get beyond the glacis of the fort, where they have been mowed down by the fire of the defenders. The besiegers were provided with bundles of wood and mattresses with which to fill up the ditches about the fort, but they were unable to make use of them. Fort Liers, which is just west of Pontisse, has lent efficacious assistance to the latter fortification. The object of the Germans obviously is to seize the forts on the left bank of the Meuse, which in the hands of the Belgians would be terrible weapons against them. On the other hand, these forts in the hands of the Germans would serve as a base for action directed against the Belgian centre or for defence against the Belgian attack. The attack is developing great fierceness, the Germans being mowed down at every attempt to carry the fortifications. Terrible German carnage resulted from the last attack.

SOCIALIST LEADER SHOT.

Refused to Perform Military Service for Germany.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Citizen, organ of the Labor party, says it was learned from a reliable authority that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader, has been shot for refusing to do military service. The Daily Citizen says that the story was brought to London by a German refugee, who reported that Berlin, owing to the shortage of food, was in a virtual state of revolution. Dr. Liebknecht was an officer of the reserves, and was called upon for service. He refused to respond on conscientious grounds, whereupon, according to the story, a detachment of soldiers was sent to his residence. He was taken to the military barracks and court-martialed. After a short trial he was convicted and shot by a platoon of infantrymen. It is also reported that Rosa Luxemburg, the noted Socialist writer, who declared that soldiers were maltreated in the army, has been shot.



ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ, Commander of the German naval forces.

BATTLE CONTINUED ALL DAY

Infantry Action in Morning and Artillery Duel in Afternoon

A despatch from London says: The Times correspondent at Namur, Belgium, who witnessed the fighting at Dinant, Saturday, says: "The battle occupied a whole day, but was made up of two actions. The first occupied from morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The second occupied the remainder of the afternoon. From early morning, when the Germans took possession of a part of Dinant, on the left bank of the Meuse, and a regiment of French infantry advanced at the same time from the south to the north and occupied the other side of the town, skirmishes between the two forces proceeded throughout the forenoon. In the afternoon the fighting took the form of an artillery engagement. The French in-

fantry withdrew from the town into the woods at the side of the Meuse, four miles from the river. The artillery then took charge of the battle. At the same moment a French infantry regiment, advancing along the Meuse on the right bank from Houx, at the south of Namur, flung itself on the Germans in the town, and, aided by artillery, drove them off. Then from 3 o'clock until 6 the two armies were engaged in an artillery duel across the town. It was always the Germans who were retiring along the hills to the south of the town and always the French who moved their batteries little by little. Gradually the French drove the Germans southward probably along the road to Han-Sur-Lesse, pursuing all the time with infantry and chasseurs."

NOTHING CAN STOP IT!

Neither Wars nor Rumors of War Affect the Canadian Exhibition.

It was thought at one time that war and its troubles might in some way affect the Canadian National Exhibition; but as time wore on, and the rush of entries became heavier than ever before and the demand for space nearly doubled the supply, while every other department showed a big increase, it became evident that the Big Fair at Toronto keeps right on going and growing no matter what happens. In so far as the attractions are concerned, the splendid bill announced earlier still stands, the only change being that the Grenadier Guards Band will necessarily be absent. However, its dates have been filled by the engagement of a number of the best American bands, and there will still be a dozen band concerts daily with the famous Creators featuring the bill. The International Peace Tattoo, featuring the "100 years of peace between Canada and the United States," is the big patriotic number of a year that promises to run high in patriotism, while the spectacle "Babylon," with its 1,000 performers and wonderful fireworks effects, should prove a favorite. Another feature of the big bill is the Water Carnival, with everything from Indian canoe races to flying ships.



Count Von Moltke.

Count Von Moltke, the chief of the grand general staff of the German army, now engaged in warring against France, Russia, Holland and Belgium.

Von Moltke is the nephew of the great Field Marshal Von Moltke and rejoices in the Christian name of Julius. In the same way that the Field Marshal was celebrated for his taciturnity, so is his nephew and successor as Chief of the General Staff, renowned for never smiling. He always has an appearance, not merely of profound gloom, but even of downright misery, impressed on his fat countenance. "I said that the Kaiser addresses him as 'the Gloomy Julius.' Gloomy he is, for his imperial master has proved a hard man to satisfy. The Kaiser himself has assumed supreme command of the forces, with his gloomy general as his Chief of Staff.

REFUSE TO FLIGHT.

The Austrian Forces are Said to be Rebellious.

A despatch from Rome says: Persons arriving at the Italian capital from Bosnia describe the Austrian forces there, especially the Slav, Czech, Italian and Roumanian elements, as unruly and rebellious. The travellers assert that, although a number of mutineers have been shot, the regiments appear to be disintegrating, and that this accounts for the inactivity of the Austrian army on the Serbian frontier during the last eleven days.

4 GERMAN OFFICERS SLAIN.

Were Making Observations of Russians in Airships.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Unprecedented secrecy surrounds the army movements; regiment after regiment has left, nobody knows whither, and even the commanding officers are ignorant. Before their departure each receives sealed orders to be opened at specified hours. The Russians, after a sharp encounter, drove back the 1st and 21st German army corps, who were endeavoring to occupy Eydtkulnan. A message has been received from Vilna stating that a German aeroplane, which was making observations of Russian military movements in the Polish Government of Suwalk, was fired upon and brought down with a crash. Its occupants, four German officers, were killed, according to the despatch.

GERMAN CAVALRY OFFENSIVE

And Are Once More Driven Back By the Belgians.

A despatch from London says: The War Office announces: The Belgian army has won victories in the district around Hasselt against German cavalry, which was trying to take the offensive again after its defeat at Diest. German infantry is moving toward Vise and Tongres.

ON THE NORTH SEA.

Merchant Vessels Resume Carriage of Food.

A despatch from London says: Steamers with passengers and provisions continue to arrive from Scandinavian North Sea ports; coastwise traffic is being steadily resumed and trawlers are going about their legitimate business. Two cargoes of wheat from the Plate River and provision steamers from Rotterdam and Copenhagen arrived on Thursday. Among the passengers from Copenhagen was Jules Cambon, the former French Ambassador at Berlin.



Grand Duke Nicolas Nikolovitch, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies.

NAVAL FIGHT IN ADRIATIC

Two Austrian Ships Sunk, Third Afire, and Fourth Put to Flight by French

A despatch from London says: A despatch from Reuter's Telegram Co., Nish, under date of Sunday, says:

"A naval battle between French and Austrian warships began off Budua, Austria, in the Adriatic, at 9 o'clock this morning. The French

squadron, coming from the southwest, attacked the Austrian warships.

"Two Austrian ironclads were sunk, a third was set on fire, and a fourth fled northwards toward Cattaro. The fight lasted over an hour."