

GERMANY ADVANCES ITS POSITIONS ALL ALONG THE FRONTIER

GERMAN CRUISERS SEEKING TO GET OUT OF KIAOCHOW DRIVEN BACK, LONDON HEARS

Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, "Flying Dutchmen" of Asiatic Waters, Said to Be Badly Battered.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A news agency despatch from Tokio says it is rumored there that the German armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau tried to run the Japanese blockade of Kiaochow to-day, but were attacked by the Japanese and allied fleets and driven back into the harbor. The report says that the German cruisers were badly damaged in the running fight.

The Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau have proven the "Flying Dutchmen" of the Far Eastern waters ever since the war broke out. Twice they have appeared in Hong Kong despatches. The first time they were reported to have almost demolished two French or two British cruisers, the cable was not certain which, and had driven them into Hong Kong Harbor. The next time these same German cruisers were reported in Hong Kong Harbor, their upper works shot to pieces and their "suppers running red with blood." At various other times they have been reported at a dozen ports in the Orient.

GERMAN WIRELESS TO SAN DOMINGO, OPERATOR THINKS

William Murphy of the Tenedores Picked Up Calls and Read Them.

A ghost wireless station which speaks with a voice so powerful as to crowd to a whisper all other thin voices of the wireless spark exists somewhere down in the Caribbean Sea, according to the tale brought to port to-day by the United Fruit Company's steamer Tenedores, up from Port Limon and Colon. William Murphy, the Tenedores' wireless man, believes that in it is discovered the secret relay station that is working in conjunction with the Sayville German plant. "boasting messages across the ocean to Germany. The ghost station is in reality a very high power sending plant located on the coast of Santo Domingo, Murphy thinks.

It was on Aug. 12, one day out of Kingston, on the down trip on the Tenedores, that Murphy first heard the ghost speak. The voice was a roar, measured by electrical standards. It came bang-bang-bang through the air in such volume that Murphy had to tune down his receiver to keep his own instrument from being put out of business by the high frequency waves. The voice spoke in a code, swiftly, insistently. In answer to the heavy sending came, occasionally, faint replies in a tone which Murphy believed to be that of a German—perhaps the operator aboard the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

"Some of the code the vigilant 'sparks' aboard the Tenedores took down and by a process of comparison between letter and letter he managed to translate enough of one message to determine that it was being sent to the German cruiser Karlsruhe, known to be somewhere in southern waters. At first he had believed the powerful sending, which was equally strong with that of the Arlington station near Washington, or the Sayville station, might come from the United Fruit Company's plant on Swan Island, in the Caribbean. But his partial solution of the code and the denial by the Swan Island operator to his query did away with that supposition.

For two days on the trip to Colon the high frequency drumming through the air continued. Then on the trip back from Kingston to New York the ghost voice of the Caribbean spoke to Murphy again. It grew stronger as the Tenedores approached the eastern end of Cuba, nearest Hayti. Then came to Murphy recollection of an abandoned wireless plant on the eastern coast of Santo Domingo—a weak little thing that had been partially dismantled several years ago. That the Germans had that plant and had reinforced it with the highest power dynamo the Tenedores operator was certain.

"That explains how the Germans have suddenly begun to get messages from Germany to Sayville," Murphy said to-day. "That single relay, powerful as it is, should serve to put the stuff from Nauen right to Long Island."

Capt. L. H. Porter of the Tenedores reported that last night, off Barnaul, he sighted a large cruiser which he took to be British. A report from the Highlands early to-day was that a

KAISER DECORATES SONS FOR FIRST VICTORIES IN WAR ON THE ALLIES.

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (via Copenhagen and London) (Associated Press).—Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Iron Cross of the Second and First Class on Crown Prince Frederick William and Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg. He has conferred also the Iron Cross decoration of the Second Class on his son, Prince Oskar. His Majesty has sent the following telegram to the Crown Princess:

"I thank thee with all my heart, dear child; I rejoice with thee over the first victory of Wilhelm. God has been on his side and has most brilliantly supported him. To Him be thanks and honor. I remit to Wilhelm the Iron Cross of the Second and First Class. "Oskar also fought brilliantly with his grenadiers. He has received the Iron Cross of the Second Class. Repeat that to Ina and Marie. God protect and succor my boys. Also in the future God be with thee and all wives. (Signed) "PAPA WILHELM."

British cruiser, whose identity could not be learned, passed that point headed north and advanced as far as the Ambrose Channel lightship, where it turned about and headed out to sea in an easterly direction. Notwithstanding reports from other vessels of catching code wireless waves from and to German war vessels along the Atlantic coast of the United States, Capt. F. B. Knight, commanding the Ward line steamship Havana, who arrived in this port to-day from Havana, said he had not heard a single sound of wireless during the trip up, and furthermore "that the ocean had been almost depleted of vessels of all kinds, his ship having sighted very few during the trip. Not a warship came into sight and the only vessels he saw were "wind jammers" and tugs.

NOT USING LINERS TO RELAY WIRELESS MESSAGES, OFFICIALS SAY.

A statement in the Times to-day that the Kronprinz Wilhelm and another German merchant ship—probably the Wilhelm der Grosse—were acting as relay stations for the Telefunken wireless system was treated lightly in the offices of the Atlantic Communication Company, operating the Telefunken station at Sayville, L. I. Inquiries were made that neither Mr. Berner, the superintendent, nor anybody else connected with the station had referred to any relaying of messages, and it was not believed by the assistants that any such means of keeping up communication had been used.

Mr. Berner, the director of the Sayville plant, was seen later. He said of the relay rumor that it was untrue and "an impertinent dream." Theodore B. Lemke, director of the Goldschmidt high frequency station at Tuckerton, which was closed by the United States Government yesterday, said at the time and convinced them that the site was not desirable. The plan was definitely dropped, and so far as the Telefunken people know, no one else has taken it up.

SHARP SAILS TO-MORROW.

New Ambassador to France Will Relieve Herrick. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—William G. Sharp, newly appointed Ambassador to France, saw Secretary Bryan to-day and announced his intention to sail for Paris to-morrow on the French line steamer France. Myron T. Herrick has been holding over as Ambassador at Paris at President Wilson's request during the European crisis, with his accompanying discomforts to Americans.

BOMB PROOF SHELTERS FOR THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF



Owing to the advance of the science of aviation, the possibility of bombs being dropped from aeroplanes and dirigibles, great precautions are being taken for the safety of the headquarters staff of the German army.

The photo shows one of the bomb-proof shelters constructed for their protection in the field.

SPECULATORS REAP FORTUNES IN GRAIN; POOR PAY THE BILL

Jugglers in New York and Chicago Exchanges Force Up Food Prices—Loaves Are Smaller.

While the half million residents of the east side of New York have been watching the bakers lessen the size of their loaves day by day, giving the high price of wheat and flour as an excuse, other residents of New York and Chicago have paid little attention to the size of loaves and the cost of bread, though they were intimately concerned in the variation in wheat and flour prices.

In the Produce Exchange of New York and the wheat pit of the Western city were speculators eagerly waiting their chance, and while two thousands are hung, as a result of price manipulation hundreds of grain dealers and gamblers are counting the dollars they have won since the war began.

Two men are said to have made more than \$500,000 on the floor of the Manhattan Exchange during the past month. Members of the Exchange not only admit this, but point out eight or ten who have made from \$25,000 to \$100,000 through the rise in flour and grain. Several made "corners" on available supplies at the opening of the European trouble. The price was boosted. Two partners on July 25 obtained an option on 100,000 barrels of flour at \$4.65 a barrel. They paid \$10,000 for the option, which was to expire on Sept. 1. Yesterday the flour was sold to British and Belgian concerns for \$6.75 a barrel, the partners winning \$200,000 on a speculation involving but \$10,000 of their own money.

Similar speculations took place in sugar and coffee markets, and though as yet no conspiracy has been discovered by Government agents, it was intimated to-day that Department of Agriculture investigators are tracing a number of deals whereby speculators made thousands. The Government is in earnest about prosecutions.

SAYS ENGLISH BUYING OF SUGAR CAUSED RISE.

Judson Lounsbury, sales manager of the American Sugar Refining Company, was questioned before Justice Benedict, sitting as a magistrate, in Brooklyn to-day by District-Attorney Cropsy regarding sugar prices. Mr. Lounsbury said he attributed the rise from \$4.50 a hundredweight to \$7 to the demand made on this market for sugar for immediate delivery by the British Government. The American Sugar Refining Company filled no part of this order directly, but felt immediately the local demand for sugar which resulted from the withdrawal of the stock in this country.

"We have a supply of raw sugar on hand 6 per cent. larger than that usually on hand," Mr. Lounsbury said. "But we are three weeks behind in our orders. We are still delivering sugar ordered from us at \$4.50. We have delivered little or none at higher prices and have taken few orders. The rise in quoted prices has given us a chance to catch up."

"We raised our price from \$4.50 to \$6 Aug. 7 because our competitors the Arbuckle and others, were asking \$5.25, and we were being raided by people who wanted to take advantage of our lower price. We went to \$7.50 to discourage speculative buying by persons whose imaginations had been

Belgium Will Fight On Despite German Threats

LONDON, Aug. 25 (Associated Press).—The following announcement was given out to-day by the official information bureau:

"The Belgian Minister in London has made the following announcement:

"In spite of solemn assurances of good will and treaty obligations of longstanding, Germany has made a savage and utterly unwarranted attack on Belgium. However sore pressed we may be, Belgium will never fight unfairly; she never will stoop to infringe the laws and customs of legitimate warfare. She is putting up a brave fight against overwhelming odds. She may be beaten, she may be crushed, but to quote the words of our noble King, 'she never will be enslaved.'"

"When German troops invaded our country the Belgian Government issued a public statement which was placarded in every town, village and hamlet, warning all civilians to abstain scrupulously from hostile acts against the troops of the enemy, and the Belgian press has daily published similar notices broadcast through the land."

"Nevertheless the German authorities have issued statements lately containing grave imputations against the attitude of the Belgian population and threatening us at the same time with dire reprisals. "These imputations are contrary to the real facts and as to threats of future vengeance, no menace of odious reprisals on the part of German troops will deter the Belgian Government from protesting before the civilized world against the fearful and atrocious crimes committed wilfully and deliberately by the invading hosts against helpless non-combatants, old men, women and children."

CONGRESS ABSENTEES WILL LOSE SALARY.

Bill Docking House Members Who Neglect Work Passes by Big Majority.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—By a vote of 213 to 27 the House this afternoon adopted the Underwood resolution to summon back to Washington all absent members of the House and to dock the salaries of those who absent themselves hereafter, except in the case of absence caused by sickness of the member or his family.

George W. Perkins, chairman of the Mayor's Food Committee, declared to-day that the United States must in the near future arrive at some gigantic plan of food conservation; enough of the supply now on hand must be laid aside for a "rainy day," and that the remainder must be saved across the ocean to feed starving nations and incidentally to bring back gold to American coffers.

"Last year we shipped \$0,000,000 bushels of wheat to the other side," said Mr. Perkins, "and still had a great balance on hand to feed our millions."

"This year we could ship 250,000,000 bushels of wheat and still have a balance larger than that of last year. But the question before us is how much ought we to ship and how much should we conserve?"

Wool prices have jumped from 5 to 20 cents a pound since the war began, according to announcement made to-day by wholesale merchants. The American Woolen Company has announced an increase of from 10 to 20 cents a yard as a result.

Cotton goods are lower in price and apparently will decrease even further this fall, as no European mills are ordering exports from this country.

Drugs continued to jump, with opium and aspirin leading. Aspirin is the principal ingredient of 60 per cent. of all prescriptions, but because it is the secret preparation of a German company the supply in America must await until the war ends.

NEUTRALITY DECLARED BY WILSON IN WAR OF JAPAN AND GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—President Wilson to-day issued a proclamation declaring the United States neutral in the war between Germany and Japan.

16,000 BELGIANS KILLED, 50,000 WOUNDED, SO FAR

First Detailed Report of the War Office Gives a List of 2,000 of the Heroic Dead.

THE HAQUE (via London), Aug. 25 (Associated Press).—A camp for interned Belgians, of whom there are about 2,000 in Holland, is now being constructed at Oudenirduim in Friesland.

It is understood here that the Belgian wounded in the fighting against Germany number about 50,000. The first casualty list published contains the names of 2,000 Belgian dead. Conservative estimates made here place the total number of dead at about 16,000.

WAR WILL BE LONG AND VERY COSTLY, SAYS KITCHENER

Declares England Will Bear Her Losses Bravely and Fight to End.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—(Associated Press).—Lord Kitchener made his first speech as Minister of War in the House of Lords to-day.

He told his hearers that this war undoubtedly would strain the forces of the empire and entail big sacrifices. He lay emphasis on the fact that his position in the Cabinet involved adherence to neither party. He said:

"The terms on which I am serving are the same as those under which some of the finest portions of our manhood, now so willingly stepping forward to join the colors, are engaging. That is to say, my term of office is for the duration of the war, or for three years, if the war should last longer than that."

"It has been asked why this period has been limited. It is because, if this disastrous war be prolonged, and no one can foretell for a certainty its duration, after three years of war others will take our places and see this matter through."

"There will be serious conflicts, which undoubtedly will strain the forces of our Empire, and undoubtedly considerable sacrifice to our people will be entailed. These will willingly be borne for our honor and for the

preservation of our position in the world, and they will be shared by our dominions, who are now sending contingents and giving assistance of every kind to the mother country. "Our expeditionary force has taken the field on the French northwest frontier and advanced to the neighborhood of Mons, in Belgium. "Our troops already have been for the most gallantly. The movements they have been called upon to execute have been those which demand the greatest steadiness of a soldier and skill in the commanders."

AUSTRIAN SHIP HELD UP BY CRUISER IS IN PORT

Turns Out to Be Prize of War Which Was Exchanged for British Steamer.

Amazement prevailed in maritime circles to-day when the freighter Ida of the Austrian Lloyd came up Ambrose Channel and into harbor, dropping anchor off Quarantine. It was announced ten days ago that the Ida had been captured and held by the British in the port of Montreal. How the Ida got down to New York was a puzzle until explanations came from the office of the Austrian Consul. It appears that in consideration of the fact that the Ida sailed from Trieste before war was declared (Great Britain has traded her for an English ship captured in an Austrian port. The Ida will lie up here and the English ship that figures in the transaction will also proceed to a neutral port and go out of commission.

On the way into port to-day the Ida was held up off Fire Island by the British cruiser Essex. An officer from the war vessel boarded the Ida and allowed her to proceed when the captain explained the circumstances under which an Austrian boat flying the Austrian flag was boldly approaching New York harbor.

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