THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

DANIEL G. REID IS HOPEFUL FOR U. S.

New York Banker Takes Gloomy View for Europe, However.

SEES TREMENDOUS DEMAND FOR GRAIN

William A. Clark Also Expresses Similar Opinions — Many Americans in France.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Aug. 1.—Among the Americans who left Paris for Deauville yesterday was Daniel G. Reid, of New York, who takes a very gloomy view of the situation in Europe, but says the United States will certainly be the first country to recover from the present financial, commercial and industrial crisis. A tremendous European demand for American grain supplies is sure to come, he thinks.

William A. Clark, who is also in Paris, says the outlook for Europe is simply appalling, but did not worry himself at all about commercial and trade outlooks in the United States. Walker D. Hines, a railroad man, now here, expresses similar opinions.

Other Americans in Paris are Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; the Rev. Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, secretary of the National Federation of Protestant Churches in America, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, both on their way to the International Church Peace Conference; Mrs. Marshall Field and her daughter, Spencer Eddy; Mrs. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond McCune, Mr. and Mrs. W. Benedict Cobb and Curtis Benedict, of New York; Lawrence Godkin, G. Griswold, Mrs. Edith Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. David Price, Mr. and Mrs. Mountford Mills, Mrs. W. Curtis, Miss C. K. Dunmorret; William H. Crane, of New York; Judge Norman S. Dike, of New York, and Robert Fox.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish and Mr. and Mrs. Deming Jarves have left for Dinard, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer for St. Moritz.

DAILY FESTIVITIES ENLIVEN CARLSBAD

Rain Interferes with Concours Hippique—Qaulity of Horses Good.

Carlsbad, July 22.—The Concours Hippique, which came to an end on Sunday, was unfortuntely attended by bad weather except on this day. The attendance in consequence was poor, which is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as the performance of many of the competitors was most meritorious, though the quality of horse flesh, with the exception of one or two English bred horses, was not of the highest. The majority of the competitors were, of course, Austrian officers, and their riding called forth the admiration of the large and fashionable assembly on the Meierhöfen race course on Sunday. Only one slight accident marred the afternoon's proceedings, and considering the rather formidable jumps it may be said that this was very fortunate. Some very handsome and valuable prizes were offered by the town.

The festivities are now very numerous and varied, and almost daily there is something new. On Tuesday a childrens' fete was held at the "Helenenhof," when most of the youngsters appeared in different disguises. The American Consul's little daughter was a success in the part of a "suffragette," and was the object of considerable attention on the part of confetti bomb throwers. The "Bauernschreck," the fabulous and mythical beast which is supposed to have devoured most of the cattle in the Tyrol district recently, appeared in the guise of a bear with a donkey's tail, emblematic of the "Schreck" and the "Bauern," also appeared. Young Indians were to be seen tomahawking Pierrettes and lovely little Columbines with cold-blooded heartlessness, and altogether the affair went with a great swing.

The tennis tournament this year has brought together a number of very good players, including the elder Kleinschroth, Kurt Bergmann, Kinzel, Kurt von Wessely, Kerting, the Hungarian champion; the Barons Mornurgo and Kellermann. Among the lady competitors are Miss Amende, Maschke, Bamberger, Basac, Samek and Farth. Up till now the tournament has been attended with very fine weather.

Charles Hoover, the American Consul, has been transferred to Prague. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have made themselves very popular here, and their departure next month is looked forward to with regret by their numerous friends. Mrs. Charles Wright, of Philadelphia, a regular and well known visitor to Karlsbad, gave a tea party on Monday at the Jägerhaus to the "Brunnenmädchen" of Karlsbad.

The girls at the various springs make themselves very popular by their good temper and happy ways, and Mrs. Charles Wright is to be congratulated on having had the happy idea of making them some return for their good nature. Mrs. Wright's guests numbered some 100, so that their entertainment was no small matter.

The latest arrivals at the Savoy Westend Hotel, in Carlsbad, include Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Rice, Mr. Black, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Brownell, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Coffin, New York; Frau Dr. Pernhorst, Berlin; Mrs. Fini Rupprecht, London; Mr. and Mrs. G. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Grant Peirce, Mrs. S. F. Reynolds, J. W. C. Reynolds, Frank A. Munsey, Mrs. J. B. Harriman and Charles B. Beach, New York.

Dresden, July 22.—The following Americans are at the Hotel Bellevue, Dresden:

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Raymond, Boston; Miss Edith Powell and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pecklington, Landstown; Mrs. Elizabeth Knowlton and Miss Adele Rawson, Boston; Miss Laura Baldwin, Mrs. Mary Porter, Miss Jessie Wright and Mrs. Edith Clarke, San Francisco; Roger Lee, Boston; Morris Cassard and family, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Otto Reimer, New York; Mrs. E. Wilson, Mr. McCalmont and Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson, Franklin, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Green, St. Louis; Mrs. Joseph Heathcote, Franklin; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cohen, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Horrie, Chicago; A. Grunsfeld and family, Albuquerque; Charles Kaiser and family, Mr. and Mrs. Heynemann, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jacobi, New York; Mr. and Mrs. D. Schenell, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. F. Seibold, Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Richmond, Boston.

MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK.

The American prima donna has been singing at the annual Wagnerian Festival at Bayreuth.

Annual Wagnerian Festival Attracts Many to Bayreuth

Mme. Wagner Plans to Give Up Management of Undertaking Soon.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

Bayreuth, Germany, July 23.—The yearly "Festspiele" of the Wagnerian Theatre began this week in Bayreuth, and the famous little city of Francony is once more crowded with Wagner's admirers. There has been some difficulty, it is said, in filling the opera house for several of the performances, owing to the fact that many of Wagner's worshippers had refused to attend the performances in protest of Mme. Cosima Wagner's attitude toward her daughter. Frau Isolde Beidler, who was compelled to sue her recently to compel her mother to recognize her as Richard Wagner's daughter. Frau Beidler lost her case, but people believe that Frau Wagner ought never to have let the suit come before the public, as she is morally bound to keep the great name of Wagner out of public and family discussion.

There is plenty of royalty in Bayreuth this year. The Kaiser's fourth son, Prince August Wilhelm, and his wife, the "artistic princess" of the Hohenzollern family, are here, and so are the Duke of Orleans, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the hereditary prince of Hohenlohe and many others. The King and Queen of Bavaria have promised to attend one of the performances, and it will be the first time that a Bavarian ruler has attended the Bayreuth performances since the death of Ludwig II (1888), the mad King, who was Wagner's great friend and protector.

The programme arranged for this year includes performances of the "Ring," of "Der Fliegende Holländer" and "Parsifal." The first performance was the revival of "Der Fliegende Holländer" under the conductorship of Herr Siegfried Wagner. The performance was interesting, especially as the leading character—the Dutchman—was taken by an American singer, Bennet Challis, of the Hamburg Opera. Mr. Challis is a native of Atchison, Kan., and has studied in Chicago, where he expected to become a professor of psychology. He studied singing under Karleton Hackett in Chicago and under Frederico Piasco in Milan. He was invited by Siegfried Wagner to come to Bayreuth to study, and he spent one year here, in the course of which he studied the whole Wagnerian repertory in German under the best masters. His success as "Holländer" was great, in spite of his strong American accent. His voice was generally admired, and also his comprehension of the part. The small part of Mary was taken by Mme. Schumann-Heink. Among the other singers well known to Americans who sing in Bayreuth this year one must quote Herr Soomer, Herr Kirchoff, Mme. Gulbransson, Mme. Forti and Mme. von Mildenburg.

MME. COSIMA WAGNER.

Mme. Cosima Wagner, who is nearly eighty years old, expects to give up the management of the Bayreuth undertaking and leave it entirely in the hands of her son, Siegfried. She has appointed her friend, the former Wagnerian singer Frau Reuss-Belce, general stage manager. It is the first time that this important position has been filled by a woman in Germany, and the stage effects of "Der Fliegende Holländer" seem to prove that Frau Wagner has shown good judgment in the choice of Frau Reuss-Beice.

TOURISTS OBSERVE BERLIN'S WAR FEVER

Witness Great Demonstrations and Are Anxious to Get Away.

EMPIRE ANXIOUS TO ENTER INTO BATTLE

Americans in Austria in Difficulties—Chicago Railway Commission Halted.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Berlin, August 1.—Believing war to be impending many Americans left Berlin this week for England, but not before they witnessed scenes never before seen by them. The spirit of war was present everywhere, as well as the unbridled display of patriotism and clamor for war. They watched, amazed, crowds cheering for a declaration of war, and also great patriotic demonstrations. One prominent American who witnessed an outburst of cheering in front of the Austrian Embassy declared that it seemed that all Germany was pawing the earth in her eagerness to get into the fracas.

Berlin is still full of Americans despite the outward rush. Many are tarrying here who expected to go to Vienna, Prague and to the Bohemian watering places, but scores of Americans who have been dilatory about leaving Carlsbad and other Austro-Hungarian health resorts are now confronted with unexpected difficulties, as all Austrian railroads are reserved for government use. Those Americans having automobiles are considered lucky, although automobile parties run the risk of being delayed.

The American Embassy and the consulate general are receiving appeals for passports, and are also getting constant inquiries from scared Americans as to the advisability of remaining in Europe.

A. R. Thompson, former American Vice-Consul General at Berlin, who has just been transferred to Salonica, is now obliged to postpone departure for Greece owing to transportation difficulties connected with the European war cloud. Mr. Thompson hopes to leave on Sunday for the South.

The Chicago Railway Commission has been forced to abandon its trip to Vienna, and expects to arrive in Berlin in a few days, but it is not known how far investigations can be made, because the disturbed conditions in Germany may preclude the proposed study of the terminals at Leipsic, Frankfort, Dresden, Hamburg and Kiel.

Major Cluett, of the Signal Corps of the National Guard of New York, is awaiting developments here to see whether it will be necessary to abandon his intended trip to Austria-Hungary and the Balkans.

HUNGARY LIKES NEW HEIR

Archduke Francis Joseph Is Popular There.

Budapest, July 21.—While the new heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, is not so well known in Hungary as in Austria, his popularity has been spreading with the telling of numerous anecdotes illustrative of his democratic simplicity.

The story of his honeymoon, which came with his marriage to the Princess Zita of Parma in 1911, has it that from Warholtz Castle the young couple journeyed regularly to the village to see the moving picture shows. When the films lost their novelty they ordered new reels for the proprietor.

Again, while in Pozsony, the ancient coronation city of Hungary, the royal couple entered a barber shop to buy a comb. They were recognized by three officers being shaved, who jumped from their chairs and saluted with lathered faces, to the astonishment of the barbers.

The Archduke's sympathy for Hungary is well known, and both he and his princess speak the Hungarian language well. It is said the new heir and his consort have chosen the magnificent royal palace at Buda as their abode.

SCIENTISTS LOSE FAITH IN ULIVI

Sceptical About Italian's "Ultra-Red-Ray" Bomb Explosions.

MANY CALL HIM ARRANT HUMBUG

Engineer's Elopement with Admiral Fonari's Daughter Starts Discussion.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

Milan, July 21.—With Ulivi, the engineer, inventor of the "ultra-red-ray method" of firing explosives at a long distance, a fugitive from justice because of his flight with Admiral Fornari's daughter, Maria Luisa, a discussion is going on as to whether Ulivi is a great inventor or a consummate humbug. The famous "M" ultra red rays were named for Maria. A warrant has been issued for Ulivi's arrest on the charge of abduction, as the young woman is under age.

In scientific circles the inventor's attainments in mathematics and electricity are unquestioned. Some persons excuse his flight as due to temperament. Nevertheless, skepticism about him is almost universal.

Among the skeptics is the well-known seismologist, Padre Guido Alfani, who thus explains his feelings:

"My faith in Ulivi was first shaken when I was admitted to his secret workshop shortly after his bomb exploding experiments in the River Arno. I saw at a glance that the short antennæ of the poles used by Ulivi were utterly incapable of transmitting energy over anything like the ten miles distance separating him and the Arno. Under cross-examination he began to show the most extraordinary evasiveness, not to say untruthfulness. I had a straight talk with him.

Balked at Scientist's Test.

"Pointing out that my reputation as a scientist was involved, I said: 'To end this wretched uncertainty I will myself prepare a small bomb with nothing in it but ordinary gunpowder. All I ask is that you shall explode this bomb in my presence at three yards' distance. If you do it I will guarantee you to the whole world.'

"Ulivi agreed, but at the fixed moment failed to keep his appointment."

The scientist, writing to Ulivi, told him that because of other facts he must publicly withdraw his patronage from him, and that he had also decided to advise Admiral Fornaro not to give his daughter in marriage to a man who, having deceived his friends and his fatherland, still persisted in his deplorable bamboozling.

Ulivi is accused of having introduced chemical substances into his bombs to make them explode simultaneously. He used only those bombs he made himself. It is asserted that he never succeeded in exploding a bomb unless it was immersed in water. When the police forced their way into his workshop, it is declared, they found a large quantity of sodium, which even a schoolboy knows ignites on contact with water.

In his long-distance experiments, it is asserted, Ulivi would never assist in placing the bombs in the water before proceeding in a motor car to the spot where his apparatus was fixed. His accusers say he had not time to do it. He bored a tiny hole in the outer jacket of the bombs, and on the inner side there was a small quantity of cotton wool.

A well known engineer declares in the "Giornale d'Italia" that, despite the fervent protestations of patriotism by Ulivi, the latter entered into a contract with a syndicate in Paris on November 20, 1912, ceding to it the exclusive rights for the exploitation of his invention, both military and industrial—for instance, the blowing up of frontier fortresses, the discovery of mineral deposits and the locating of ships at a distance by means of the "ultra red rays."

Correspondents of the "Secolo" attest that Ulivi on his return from England explained that though he was anxious to have newspaper publicity, he excused himself from carrying out the tests in the presence of the journalists on the pretext that he was afraid of the inquisitiveness of the British authorities.

SIGNORINA MARIA LOUISA FORNARI.

The daughter of Admiral Fornari, eloped with Signor Ulivi.

TRANSPORTS TO GET MAROONED TOURISTS

Continued from page 1

rooned here for weeks, while they fear their money will not hold out.

As already reported London hotels are raising prices in many instances. Some who had planned motor trips on the Continent have placed their cars in storage here because the price of gasoline is increasing. Many owners are going into the country to await developments and secure cheaper rates. Banks where tourists had letters of credit are crowded, also the express companies, these places paying some gold but more banknotes. According to a story told by several Americans, attempts to make purchases in a number of stores with banknotes resulted in a demand of four shillings premium. One American said:

"They can see Americans a long way off, but, believe me, I won't pay $6 for $5." At the American Embassy all the secretaries were swamped, the general reception room being crowded until late in the afternoon with persons anxious to secure passports, many hoping to go to the Continent to rescue marooned families, from whom they have heard nothing for more than a week, with small chances of doing so in the near future. In most instances of this nature, the men had gone to England, leaving their families at Continental resorts before the war talk started, while others had recently arrived and expected to join their families already there.

Inquiries revealed the fact that the German Embassy has advised against all journeys to Germany, while no member of the American Embassy staff would assume the responsibility of advising Americans to go to the Continent.

A. C. Wheat, assistant superintendent of Los Angeles schools, bearing a letter from Governor Hiram Johnson of California, was one person at the embassy desiring information. He had planned to study on the Continent, but is discouraged about going now. Dr. Walter R. Hewitt, of St. Louis, left Vienna several weeks ago, and was anxious to go to Berlin after attending the clinical congress here.

Going in Spite of the Devil.

Dr. Leroy Broun, of New York, told friends to-day that he was going to Switzerland for his vacation in spite of the devil. Members of the permanent American colony are giving cheer to their countrymen, some of whom believe that in a few weeks' time they will be absolutely unable to return home via any line. There are reports to-day that several tourists went back in the steerage aboard the Mauretania. Though the Liverpool office of the Cunard Line said it was unaware of the report, threats were made by some of the gloomiest tourists that they would resort to such means to get home.

W. H. Crane, the actor, was among hundreds who hurriedly left Paris Friday night. He said there was a regular panic among Americans in the French capital.

"On the advice of the Consul General, who told me that if I did not go away immediately I probably would be marooned in Paris for seven or more weeks, I hurriedly packed and rushed to the station," said Mr. Crane. "There I found the place crowded with Americans acting on the same impulse. Not only did they want to get home, but they had found their American money checks unnegotiable. The trains were jammed. Those who had gladly paid full first class fares, but also arrived late and found only standing room in third class cars, did not complain because they were so anxious to get away.

Hardship in Crossing.

"Nobody got any sleep until we arrived in London in the early hours of the morning. We were several hours late, owing to the trains being held up on the French lines to enable the passage of trains loaded with troops."

A few of those who arrived early were able to get berths on the steamers sailing for New York, Boston and Canadian ports, but the majority joined the big crowd of Americans who are already filling the London hotels. Later a boat from the Continent brought another big contingent of Americans, who felt satisfied until they discovered that their American checks were almost as useless in London as in the Continental cities.

Regular customers at hotels and restaurants to-night, who did not have gold or silver, were politely invited to sign bills for payment at some future day, as no currency could be given in change for notes or checks. Strangers were compelled to pay their bills in currency. From them neither checks nor notes were accepted.

In one famous resort of the Americans here there was a continual stream of men offering £5 ($25) notes in payment for 10-cent drinks and asking for change, only to be told that there was no gold in the house. Some of them got the drink for nothing, but most of them were able to produce silver when pressed.

Such scenes were never before witnessed in the West End of London, where ordinarily the notes of any country of the world are changed without question.

A meeting of prominent American residents was held here to-day and organized a mission to assist their compatriots who may be stranded on the Continent through the paralysis of the ordinary banking facilities. They will send men to the Continent provided with money to help Americans to reach home if the Continental governments will permit the agents to enter. It is believed that passports and letters from the ambassador, explaining the purposes of the mission, will enable the agents to carry out the work.

The American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, and the First Secretary of the embassy, Irwin B. Laughlin, have gone to the country for the week end and cannot be reached by telephone to-night, although several important communications are awaiting them here.

The refusal to-night of many hotels and restaurants to accept any money except British gold increased the feeling of panic among the host of Americans here. Even big department stores took Bank of England £5 notes in payment of purchases only after a great display of reluctance this afternoon, and in some cases refused to touch paper money at all.

The Tribune correspondent talked personally with the head manager of one establishment before he was permitted to pay for a purchase with a note. No checks on English banks are cashed at the Savoy, Carlton, Ritz, Claridge's, Cecil and other leading hotels, and American Express Company checks were accepted only in payment of hotel bills.

It is understood that almost $100,000 was passed out over the counter to Americans by the American Express Company, of which none was paid in gold unless a strenuous demand was made for it by the customer. One American woman drew eight hundred gold sovereigns, filling a suitcase, which two attendants carried to a taxicab.

Police and detectives are keeping a close watch on all institutions of a banking character for fear crooks may seize the opportunity for making a big haul.

It is reported that the American Embassy is not plentifully supplied with gold and is eagerly clamoring for funds from America.

William Klein, a theatrical lawyer, tried to change Austrian gold notes at the Hotel Savoy, but the management laughed, remarking, "That's so much junk now." He then offered a $100 gold certificate of the United States, which also was not accepted, the explanation being: "The American government didn't make good its notes in the panic of 1907, did it?"

Most Americans have quit spending a cent outside of their hotels, so as to have everything on their bill, which still is payable in paper money, and are hoarding gold like misers.

The theatres are half empty, because of their reluctance to take paper money for seats. One American started to leave a big restaurant in Piccadilly tonight owing to the refusal of the waiter to accept a £5 note in payment for his check, but the waiter finally took the paper, but gave the £4 change all in silver.

Many householders are not paying their bills, due to fear that a moratorium will be declared and they will be unable to get funds.

NEW MONEY 40 YEARS OLD

Crisis Forces Bank of France to Open Vaults.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Aug. 1.—The Bank of France is to-day devoting eight branch offices to the sole purpose of changing larger notes for newly issued small ones of the value of 20 francs and 5 francs.

Fear has begun to grow in Paris banking circles that the amount of silver in existence in France may not be sufficient to meet the demand put on the bank's 5-franc pieces, which were sparingly doled out yesterday. They look as though they were fresh from the mint. They bear, however, the date of 1873. They have lain in the vaults of the Bank of France for forty years until this national crisis called them into activity.

WILSON ACTS TO AID AMERICANS

Takes Steps to Protect U. S. Interests and Prevent Stringency.

MAY SEND GOLD TO HELP THE STRANDED

Postoffice to Issue Only Small Money Orders to Stop Speculation.

Washington, Aug. 1.—War developments in Europe overshadowed all else to-day and to-night in the attention of official Washington.

Steps to prevent a financial stringency in this country as a result of Europe's sudden need of gold were followed by a series of precautionary measures designed to protect Americans and their interests abroad, as well as at home.

The President and Mr. Bryan discussed several plans, but will not make final decision until to-morrow, when they will confer again and get the opinion of the bankers who usually serve the State Department abroad in normal times.

If necessary the Washington government is prepared to send American vessels abroad with gold for the relief of Americans. Immediately after the conference with the President Mr. Bryan cabled all consulates, legations and embassies to spare no pains in caring for Americans who remained in the war zones and giving every facility to those who wished to leave.

State Department officials admitted that the most serious problem confronting them was the plight of Americans abroad. They estimated that at least 100,000, and perhaps as many as 300,000, are scattered throughout Europe. The disorganization of European exchange has made it practically impossible to cash checks or letters of credit.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan studied a mass of dispatches from American embassies, legations and consulates in Europe. While no formal tender of good offices has been made to any power, American diplomats abroad are keeping the State Department closely advised, so that if an opportunity presents itself the influence of the United States for a settlement of the war problems by pacific means will be actively exerted.

Ambassadors Page, at London; Penfield, at Vienna; Herrick, at Paris, and Gerard, at Berlin, were particularly active during the day conferring with officials of the various foreign offices. They are at work in the interest of peace and thus far have been acting on their own initiative. In their dispatches to the State Department they made various suggestions, but until the situation develops further no decisive step in diplomacy will be taken by the Washington government.

The State Department, however, instructed all its diplomatic representatives abroad to do everything in their power with propriety to avert the conflict. The instructions were to counsel for peace and calmness wherever it was possible in an informal way.

Germany, France, Great Britain, and practically all the other governments of Europe which may become involved in the struggle, have asked the United States to care for their diplomatic interests in those countries with which they may be compelled to sever relations. The United States has accepted every request of this kind.

In this way the United States government, by acting as the sole channel of communication between the powers, may find an opportunity to assist in the settlement of the conflict by means of diplomacy.

President Wilson has not lost hope that a general conflict can be averted. Some of the official dispatches suggested that the military measures being taken by some of the powers were precautionary and not definitely indicative of an intention actually to engage in hostilities.

The gravity of the situation was admitted in all the telegrams. News that Germany had declared war on Russia came unofficially while President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were in conference in the executive offices. Soon afterward, Mr. Bryan hurried back to the State Department and sent several long cablegrams abroad, the nature of which was not disclosed.

To prevent a paralysis in commerce, President Wilson and Congressional leaders to-day agreed on legislation which would permit foreign ships to come under American register in case of a general war.

No proclamation of neutrality will be issued by the United States until the situation develops more clearly. It was pointed out that there was no urgent need for the proclamation, as it was generally understood that the United States would remain neutral. The President will wait until a general proclamation can be issued covering all countries involved.

Officials of the government generally were busy preparing for emergencies. Secretary Bryan postponed his trip to Asheville, N. C., where he had planned to spend a week's vacation with Mrs. Bryan.

Postmaster General Burleson announced that thus far there had been no interruption or delay to mail service from the United States. Although German steamer sailings have been cancelled, American mail for Europe has been sent by other lines. Postmasters have been notified not to sell international postal money orders for unusually large sums because of the fear that the money order system might be used for speculative purposes in foreign exchanges.

DOMESTIC SERVICE LEADS

Indoor Servants Outnumber All Others in England.

London, July 25.—There are more persons engaged in domestic service in England and Wales than in any other industry or service in the two countries. Domestic indoor servants, according to the census returns, number 1,322,438, of whom 41,765 are men.

Exclusive of domestic service, agriculture affords employment to more persons than any other single industry or service, their being 1,229,555 farm workers, of whom 94,841 are women.

In coal mining 971,236 persons are engaged, including 37,185 women, who nowadays are employed in the lighter work on the surface, such as sorting.

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SUICIDE GROWING IN RUSSIAN ARMY

Dr. Prozoroff Notes Increase of 150 Per Cent in Seven Years.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

St. Petersburg, July 21.—Dr. Prozoroff presented to a Moscow society a report which shows that suicide claims a huge percentage of both the Russian and German armies. The difference is, however, that suicide shows a rapid increase in the Russian army, while in Germany the figures are declining.

There were 144 cases of suicide in the Russian army in 1905, and in 1912 the figures had mounted to 405, so that in seven years the number of suicides increased about 150 per cent. The figures for 1913 are not yet available, but according to Dr. Prozoroff there were 377 cases of suicide in the first eight months of 1913 and 189 unsuccessful attempts.

What is considered the worst feature is that in 1913 seventy-two of the suicides were officers. According to a recent calculation the total number of suicides in the German army since 1870 has been 10,439, or about 240 a year. Besides this, there has been a yearly average of between 130 and 150 attempts at suicide in the same army.

In Russia the great majority of army suicides is officially laid to insanity and alcoholism, while after these causes are "unpleasantness in the service" and nostalgia. Among the officers, money troubles and disappointment in love are the chief causes.

Another point is that most of the suicides occur in the spring.

There has been no practical investigation so far as to the causes of insanity and drinking, but it is pointed out that a large percentage of the Russian troops are stationed in desolate places in Central Asia or Siberia, while there is also a rule, practically always followed out, that recruits shall perform their service in localities remote from their homes, so that a soldier from little Russia often finds that he must spend three years in Poland, where the language even is unknown to him, while a soldier from Poland would have to pass his time in the service in the Caucasus or the wild solitude of the Pern Forests.

AUTHOR PUNISHED FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE BOOK

Anti-German Sentiments in Volume Lead to Charge of Libelling Public Officials, and Conviction Follows in Imperial Supreme Court.

Berlin, July 23.—Johann Jakob Waltz, an artist and caricaturist, has just been sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Imperial Supreme Court for inciting class hatred and libelling public officials, particularly the gendarmes and school teachers of Alsace-Lorraine. The offences were contained in a book entitled "My Village," which was published some months ago in France, but has been sold extensively in the Reichsland and other portions of Germany.

The case throws some light upon the existence among a part of the population of Alsace-Lorraine of hatred for Germany and reveals their ardent hope some day to be reunited to France. It also aids one to comprehend some of the administrative difficulties with which the government of the province has to contend, for Waltz, who writes under the pen name of Hansi, has been a mouthpiece of the Nationalists of the Reichsland, and there are many others of his stamp. Waltz had already published one book whose sale in Alsace-Lorraine was made a penal offence because of its anti-German tendency, and he is the author of hundreds of caricatures of Germans, German officials and institutions. Withal he is, as the name indicates, a born German, and he declared upon trial that he was not inimical to Germany. It was, he declared, merely the manner in which the Reichsland is administered that he was opposing.

Striking passages from the book "My Village," which is written in French, were read before the court. Some of them follow:

"Even though we are humbled by the brutal law of the conquerors, it seems as if the acts of injustice against us are too heavy, that our sorrows are too great, to make it possible that they should endure forever. In our ears ring ever the sacred charges of our fathers to demand our rights as Alsatians and Lorrainers and to remain members of the French nation. The gendarme makes an excursion with his family. The babe in the baby wagon wears a spiked Prussian helmet. Wherever the gendarme shows himself the children and the birds stop singing. The most beautiful festal day for the Alsatians is the national day of the French. Then they all make a trip to Nancy, and at night, when the gendarme sleeps, they return home. Their wagons bear French flags. The Alsatian village lies peaceful in the night. Far off one hears the cannons of a German fortress. It is the cannons of Bitsch. Our oppressors know that only steel can hold what they have won with steel. But the Alsatian, full of faith in France, hears also the echo of a French cannon and says to himself: 'Over the border, too, they are keeping watch.'

"The German tourists go arrogantly through the village like parvenus, their noses high in the air, in order to make us forget whence they came. They complain unceasingly and are satisfied with nothing. They destroy the harmony of the landscape with their lack of taste."

Other passages praise the French tourists and declare that the Alsatian children instinctively love them. The children pledge each other not to join in cheers for the German Emperor, but only to open their mouths, so as to make the authorities think they are cheering. When loyal Germans, coming from some celebration in honor of the Emperor, go through the village cheering the real Alsatians have difficulty in preserving their equanimity. "Until late in the night these cheers for the Emperor are heard, sounding like the howls of wild beasts."

The court at Colmar, before which the prosecution of Waltz was begun, declared that "My Village" afforded sufficient basis for a prosecution for high treason. Therefore, the case was sent to the Supreme Court, which alone has jurisdiction in such proceedings. The State's Attorney at Leipsic allowed the charge of high treason to fall, and the prosecution was had only for libel and incitement to class hatred.

The court granted Waltz three days in which to take farewell of his relatives. He promptly took farewell of Germany, and it is probable that he will not return. Doubtless this is exactly what the prosecution was hoping for, as it means the forfeiture of Waltz's bail of $6,250 and that Germany will henceforth be rid of him.

RANK TO REWARD GERMAN FATHERS

Berlin Paper Suggests Novel Scheme to Increase Birth Rate.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

Berlin, July 22.—A Berlin paper, obviously joking, has suggested a means of increasing the birth rate, based on the German's extreme love of titles. It is that every child living to be a year old shall raise its parents one step in rank, that the fourth class of the Order of the Crown shall be given to every father with two children, and that three children shall bring the Order of the Red Eagle, and so on. Of course, this is only a joke, but it seems that the most serious people are regretting that it is only a joke. There is no doubt that, if the scheme were possible, it would work out brilliantly.

Remarkable statistics are given this week regarding the increase in divorces, especially in Berlin, which can claim the name of the "German Reno." Here are the figures for Prussia: In 1911 9,732 divorces, in 1912 6,797, and in 1913 11,162.

Since 1901 the number of divorces has constantly increased. In the last ten years the increase has been 139 per cent, and the exact figure is now 147 divorces for 100,000 marriages. In Berlin the percentage is one divorce for ten marriages.

It is calculated that if the present state of affairs continues in 1957 there will be no married persons who have not at some time been divorced, except those who have just wedded for the first time.

There are 200,000 children, mostly under three years old, orphaned by their parents' divorce, and at the present rate of increase the number will reach 500,000 in a few years.

The growth of luxury, increasing immorality and perpetual night life are said to be the principal contributing factors, especially in Berlin. Many of the Berlin night cafés only open their doors at 2 a. m., and several open after the cabarets and dance halls are closed and continue till daylight. To see men in evening dress returning home at 10 o'clock in the morning is not unusual, and the Unter den Linden is about as crowded in the small hours as at midday.