

so far as the Belgians were concerned the situation was excellent.

"The Germans," the announcement says, "were driven back by an heroic attack made by a Belgian mixed brigade, which already had earned for itself the highest honors. No German who passed the fort survived."

Prior to the attack on Liege, General von Emmich, commanding the German Army of the Meuse, issued a proclamation calling for an open road through Belgium for the advance of his forces, and suggesting that prudence would show it to be the duty of the Belgian people to accede to this in order to avoid the horrors of war.

A dispatch from Maestricht says: "Sharp fighting on the Belgian frontier continues. The sound of heavy guns is distinctly heard here. The smoke of the battle is visible from the church steeple."

"A number of aeroplanes and a dirigible balloon flew over Maestricht this morning."

"German horses, which evidently had stampeded, galloped into the town during the night and were captured."

French troops are reported to have entered the province of Hainaut, a frontier province of Belgium, and to have joined the Belgian army.

GERMAN APPEAL IGNORED: DEFENCE PROVES SURPRISE

General von Emmich's appeal for a passage for the German army through Belgium says: "To my great regret the German troops have been forced to cross the frontier, Belgian neutrality having already been violated by French officers, who, disguised, entered the country in automobiles. Our greatest desire is to avoid a conflict between nations who have always been friends and once allies. Remember Waterloo, where the German armies helped to found your country's independence."

The destruction of bridges, tunnels or railroads must be considered as hostile acts. I hope the German army of the Meuse will not be called upon to have to attack us on an open road to attack those who attack us. "I guarantee that the Belgian population will not have to suffer the horrors of war. We will pay for the damage done to the property of the people for whom we have the greatest esteem and the deepest sympathy."

"Your prudence and patriotism will show yourselves to be the best friends of a people for whom we have the greatest esteem and the deepest sympathy."

The Belgian Minister of War announced that the fortifications of Liege and the vicinity were fired vigorously at the German troops.

A fight was believed to be in progress between the Belgians and Germans for the possession of Fleron, six miles from Liege.

The prompt destruction of bridges by the Belgian troops checked the advance of the Germans.

Belgian reconnoitering parties discovered three German army corps, moved from the vicinity of the fort of Sieroy, at Verriers, and the 6th in another place not named.

The 10th German Army Corps was operating along the northern bank of the Meuse, and the 11th, which was moved northward, invading Dutch territory at Tilburg and crossing the Meuse at Eysden.

An army of 100,000 Germans marched from the Meuse to the general attack was expected to be delivered tomorrow.

A German officer taken prisoner by the Belgians said he was amazed at the resistance offered by the German troops. The Germans had been given to understand at Berlin that they would not be opposed in Belgium.

A German military aviator was killed to-day.

The German troops crossed the Belgian frontier at three points—St. Dalme, seven miles north of Liege, and at Fleronchamps and Stavelot, both about twenty-five miles to the south-east of Liege.

The Belgian "Official Gazette" announced to-day that the entire 7th and 10th German Army Corps had had reached the vicinity of Herve, Pepinster and Remouchamps. The German artillery bombarded some small forts in their advance.

The government stated that the German troops continued their march to-day to the neighborhood of Fleron, near Liege. They were out of range of the forts, and evidently wished to reach the French Department of the Meuse, following the course of the River Meuse.

Premier Charles de Broqueville announced in Parliament that Emile Vandervelde, the great Socialist leader, who was one of the chiefs in a recent political strike, and is regarded as one of the most able of the opponents of the Clerical ministry, had joined the Cabinet, being appointed Minister of State.

Antwerp, Aug. 5.—Serious anti-German rioting occurred here to-day. A mob sacked the German cafes and restaurants and tore the escutcheon from the door of the German Consulate.

The police being unable to check the disorders, the Belgian military government placed the city under martial law and ordered the expulsion of all German residents.

Paris, Aug. 5.—The French Ministry of War to-day issued a communication stating that German cavalry and infantry were crossing the French frontier everywhere in reconnoitering parties. He adds:

"A squadron of German dragoons bore down on Villers-la-Montagne, in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, but was repulsed by French riflemen."

"A regiment of German cavalry advanced as far as Morfontaine, in the same department, but fell back before a body of French infantry."

"The French mobilization is proceeding with the greatest order. Most of the reservists already have joined."

"An excellent spirit prevails in Alsace."

Saintes Dumont, the famous aviator, offered his services to-day to the French government.

The one-armed French general Paul Pau, who fought in the war of 1870, has been placed in command of one of the French armies.

An official announcement to-day says that seventeen Albatrosses, while endeavoring to cross into France, were captured by the Germans and summarily shot.

It is stated that Germans in Alsace are shooting all persons suspected of being spies.

WHERE BELGIUM IS HOLDING GERMANY IN CHECK.



RUSSIANS WRECK GERMAN EMBASSY

Angered by Berlin Affront to Empress Dowager They Burn Effects.

St. Petersburg, via London, Aug. 5.—The German Embassy was wrecked and a bonfire made of the furniture and pictures by an angry crowd to-day. The people were angered by the reports of what they deemed to be an indignity shown to the Empress Dowager Maria Feodorovna by being stopped to Berlin on her arrival from London on her way to St. Petersburg and compelled by the German authorities to go to Copenhagen.

An entrance was forced by the crowd through the windows. Most of the furniture was wrecked and the furniture pitched into the streets.

A number of students and workmen climbed to the roof of the embassy and tore the gold eagle from the top of the facade. They then ran up the Russian flag.

A massive statue depicting a group of horses led by men was hacked to pieces with axes and the debris hurled into the canal. A bonfire then was kindled and an attempt was made to put a torch to the building, but mounted police routed the crowd.

Another crowd later tried to repeat the performance at the Austrian Embassy, but that building was too strongly guarded.

The body of a Russian footman is alleged by the authorities to have been found in the German Embassy. The man had been shot in the head and stabbed and had been dead for some days.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 5.—The big blue eagle above the door of the German consulate was torn from its supports to-day by a crowd which threatened the consulate with destruction.

Having thrown down the insignia of Germany and trampled on it, the crowd broke a little glass and defaced the signs on the consulate doors, and then left.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—Russian troops having established contact with the enemy along the greater part of the Russo-German frontier in northwestern Prussia.

The Germans are reported to have fallen back to the village of Breda, an enormous stretch of the country which they have invaded.

GERMANS MOLEST AMERICAN CLERGY

The Rev. Walter Laidlaw and the Rev. R. D. Lord May Be War Prisoners.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 5.—The thrilling escape of the Rev. Walter Laidlaw and the Rev. Rivington D. Lord, pastor of a Baptist church in Brooklyn, was told to-day by the Rev. Frederick Lynch, trustee of the Church Peace Union, which has been meeting at the various stations. It was pointed out that the order would apply to all stations, foreign and American, within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Their whereabouts are unknown, according to Dr. Lynch, who told how the Kaiser had given a special order that the conference members should be conveyed out of Germany, but that this assistance, at one place soldiers lifted Dr. Lynch and others out of berths by the back of their necks until they found out who they were.

Many on the journey from Constantinople to Flushing, others went in search of relatives, and these are now marooned in Germany, including the Revs. Peter Anselm, of Baltimore; William F. Anderson, of Cincinnati; Eugene A. Bartlett, of Brooklyn; W. C. Bitting, of St. Louis; Nehemiah Boynton, of Brooklyn; Howard A. Bridgeman, of Boston; William Adams Brown, of New York; Samuel D. Dicke, of Michigan; James I. Good, Dayton; Thomas C. Hall, New York; John W. Hamilton, Boston; Bishop E. R. Hendrix and George W. Hort, Boston; Dr. Henry C. Minton, of Trenton; and Rabbi Emil Hirsch, of Chicago. The conference was adjourned Sunday at Constantinople, Germany, and to-day resumed in London.

Dr. Lord was sightseeing in a small town in Germany with Dr. Laidlaw. Having a camera, although enjoined not to carry it, upon seeing an airplane manoeuvring over the city they immediately took pictures. They were immediately both were grabbed by soldiers and thrown into jail on suspicion of being spies. They were two days incarcerated when Dr. Lynch learned their fate and applied to the American Ambassador, with the result the prisoners were liberated.

At the offices of the Atlantic Communication Company, which is the American title of the Telefunken company, it was explained yesterday afternoon that if there had been any violation of neutrality the cable company which delivered the messages to the Navy for relaying was equally culpable.

"If this company is to be prohibited from receiving messages for relay which come to us as part of our commercial business," said one official, "then the Marconi company must receive the same treatment."

JAPAN GETS NAVY READY FOR ACTION

Will Protect British Colonies, Premier Says, but Not Fight in Europe.

Tokio, Aug. 5.—There was considerable activity to-day among the vessels of the Japanese navy, following the declaration of war between Germany and Great Britain. The lights in all the lighthouses along the Siberian coast have been extinguished.

A number of German and Austrian reserve officers sailed to-day on the Korea for San Francisco. French officers were also aboard.

Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, in an interview to-day expressed regret that the United States had not been able to mediate. The European conflict, he said, might mean the destruction of Western civilization.

Japan, he continued, would have been happy to join the United States in mediation, but her possible participation in the war as an ally of Great Britain made her an interested party.

The Premier said that if Japan were compelled to intervene she would protect the British colonies, but not an army of Europe.

Shanghai, Aug. 5.—Guns were mounted to-day on the North German Lloyd steamship Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Tsing-tau.

The Far Eastern squadron of the German fleet, accompanied by a number of merchantmen, left Tsing-tau to-day, and it was reported that the warships were proceeding northward.

Large numbers of Chinese coolies have been forced to work under armed German guards on the defenses of Tsing-tau.

The squadron of United States warships in Chinese waters has discontinued its cruise and is now on the way from Chi-fu to this port.

WILSON ORDERS NEUTRAL WIRELESS

Continued from page 1

the Navy, which is authorized and directed to take such action in the premises as to him may appear necessary.

"This order to take effect from and after this date, August 5, 1914."

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said to-night the broadest possible interpretation in the enforcement of the executive order would be made by the department. A conference of naval officers was called, and it was tentatively agreed that officers should be held to duty as censors at the various stations. It was pointed out that the order would apply to all stations, foreign and American, within the jurisdiction of the United States.

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WILSON MEDIATION MAY BE ACCEPTED

France and Russia Believed To Be Favorable to U. S. Offer.

BERLIN SAID TO BE CRUCIAL POINT

Servia and Montenegro Not Included Because Not in Hague Convention.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 5.—President Wilson to-day made a tender of his friendly offices to the powers involved in the European war. In the opinion of diplomats here it will give the United States a commanding position in the great conflict abroad and serve to cement friendships already existing.

By some extraordinary inadvertence Secretary Bryan entirely overlooked conveying the President's offer of mediation to the British Charge d'Affaires, Colville Barclay, despite the fact that Mr. Barclay called twice on the Secretary of State to-day. When inquiries to-night it was explained that, aside from what had been seen in the newspapers, nothing was known of the President's offer to mediate, and that therefore it naturally could not be discussed.

Soon after President Wilson had extended his office as peacemaker among the warring nations, John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, following a conference with the President, announced that he had assurances that most of the Central and South American governments would join with the United States in the interests of peace.

The impression prevails here that France and Russia will accept the offer.

The President's message to Emperor William, Emperor Nicholas, and King George was as follows:

"I feel it to be my privilege and my duty to you in a special manner to continue to act in the interest of European peace, either now or at any other time that might be thought most suitable, as an occasion to serve you and all countries in a way that would afford me lasting cause for gratitude and happiness."

"WOODROW WILSON."

All eyes here are turned on Berlin, where, it is believed, the decision on mediation really lies. Ambassador Bissell has been conspicuously active since hostilities began in his efforts to suggest some way for a pacific settlement, and the general trend of opinion in White House circles was one of optimism.

None of the powers, it was pointed out, would suffer any disadvantage through the acceptance of mediation.

Under the Hague Convention, the part of the mediator consists in "reconciliation of the opposing claims and appeasement of the feeling of resentment which may have arisen between the states at variance," and mediation has "exclusive character of advice," and "never binding force."

The first step which the United States would take in the event of a general acceptance of its proposal would be to suggest a cessation of hostilities. This would not involve any interruption or delay in mobilization or measures of preparation for war.

It was said at the White House that no intimations had been received that the offer would be favorably received. President Wilson took the position that the European war was so stupendous and that its effect on the entire world was so lasting that it was imperative that the States, as one of the few large neutral powers, could not do otherwise than at least offer to be the means for bringing about peace.

The offer of good offices was not accepted by the governments of Servia and Montenegro, because those countries are not parties to the Hague convention.

The American Peace and Arbitration League sent a message of congratulation yesterday to President Wilson on the promptness and spirit of his tender of good offices to the entire world.

It is referred to "the European origin and composition of a large portion of our citizenship," and said that all nationalities in the United States would rejoice in the endeavor to bring about a speedy cessation of hostilities.

To Succeed Lord Morley.

Earl Beauchamp was appointed to succeed Viscount Morley as Lord President of the Council.

The action of John Burns in resigning the post of Secretary of State has commanded respect because of the fact that he is a comparatively poor man and has sacrificed a salary of \$25,000 to his convictions.

Business men have organized the Employers' Patriotic Association. They pledge themselves to continue to pay the wages of the men who enlist and to care for their families.

Sir George Pragnell, who presided over the meeting, said that the war and the horrible things then done should lead us to determine in the present crisis to prevent unscrupulous persons from again effecting corporations and fattening on ill-gotten gains.

It is always the poor who suffer in these times of national peril."

Branches of the association will be formed in all towns.

Women volunteers for nursing number thousands, and several wealthy residents of London have offered their houses for hospitals.

To Ward Off Unemployment.

The London Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution saying that it is important that the banking community be afforded fullest support by the government; that it is vital that the industrial population be kept in employment and that the government should support the bankers only on the clear understanding that the banks afford similar support to the industrial and trading interests.

A remarkable feature of the situation is that the Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain and his staff are pursuing their customary duties, relations not having been broken off. The secretary of the embassy remarked to-day: "We are on quite good terms with England."

The British government will pay in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000 for the two Turkish battleships being constructed in English yards, and which it has taken over. The one which has been renamed Agincourt is completed. The other, Osman I, and which will be known in the British navy as the Eric, is nearly completed. They are the first class battleships to be built at the Black Sea has been tightly closed by Turkey's shutting the Dardanelles and Bosphorus in order to maintain her neutrality, the Russian

GERMANS LOSE TWO REGIMENTS

Paris, Aug. 5.—Two regiments of German Uhlans have been destroyed by the Belgian army, according to an official announcement given out by the French War Office this evening.

Several dirigibles have been hovering over Brussels, and the residents of the Belgian capital, in a state of exasperation, are attacking the Germans in the city.

Official advices say that the German forces moved on Belgium from the territory between Aix-la-Chapelle and Rheydt.

Several Ships Captured.

Several German steamships in British waters, including the 500-foot, 5,000-ton Hamburg-American liner Helgoland, with seventy-three German reservists and a quantity of foodstuffs on board, were declared prizes of war. The Marie Leonhardt, in the Thames, and several other German steamships, which had been appointed to the post, but this was denied and quickly followed by the above announcement.

GERMAN ENVOY TO LEAVE LONDON

Continued from page 1

lice, while train after train loaded with troops was rushing to the coast. Once more English flights over the field of Waterloo, but this time with Germany as an enemy instead of an ally. Sir John French is expected to command the expeditionary force.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener has been appointed Secretary of State for War. The first report was that Viscount Haldane, Lord Chancellor, had been appointed to the post, but this was denied and quickly followed by the above announcement.

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A distinct surprise to the popular mind is the country's apparent preparation to change the machinery of ordinary life to a war footing on short notice. Not only is the army mobilization proceeding with great smoothness, but the government's railway service, under the direction of the committee of managers, is being operated without confusion. The cricket and football grounds in a number of cities have been occupied as camps, while schools and other public buildings are being transformed into hospitals.

The critics who always predicted that a sudden war would throw the country into confusion do not find their forebodings justified. The life of London during the war has been a steady stream of extraordinary events were afoot. Martial law is not being enforced except at the naval and military stations.

A British warship in the English Channel seized the German battleship Perle, which left New York July 18 for Hamburg.

The cutting of the German telegraph and telephone connections and the severance of the German transatlantic cable have virtually cut Germany off from communication with other countries. Reports from France, Belgium, Holland and Russia, however, showed that Germany's armies were steadily moving toward east and west, and that her advanced posts were in contact with the opposing Russian and French armies.

Public health yesterday announced that the British Government would ask for another credit of \$500,000,000 to-day.

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THERE IS PLENTY OF WHITE ROCK WATER ON HAND.

DAILY SHIPMENTS FROM THE SPRING RE ASSURED THROUGH PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES. DON'T WORRY ABOUT GETTING A SNAPPY HEALTHFUL DRINK AS LONG AS YOU CAN GET White Rock. WHITE ROCK MINERAL SPRINGS CO. 100 BROADWAY N.Y.

fact there has had no difficulty making captive many German and Austrian vessels.

Austria and Servia appear to have stopped their activities, or at least to have put a strict censorship on the news of any important events, as no dispatches of importance reached the British capital from those two countries.

Authentic confirmation of the report of the destruction of the German cruiser Panther and of the capture of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau reached here yesterday.

A bill introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by the Home Secretary, Reginald McKenna, to restrain the movements of undesirable aliens, with the object of facilitating the removal of spies, was passed through all stages.

The Home Secretary announced that twenty-one spies had been arrested in the British Isles in the last twenty-four hours, chiefly in the naval centres.

Detectives during a raid on houses occupied by Germans in London in one place discovered a large number of bombs and rifles. Several arrests were made.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Bank of England rate was to be reduced to 6 per cent either to-day or Friday.

The government, added Mr. Lloyd George, had not yet decided to suspend specie payments.

He contended that any one hoarding gold was assisting the enemy of his country. At the same time, with the view of economizing gold and maintaining the integrity of the gold standard, it was proposed to issue notes of £1 (\$5) and 10s. (\$2.50), convertible into gold at the Bank of England.

These would be available on Friday to an extent of \$15,000,000, and after that would be issued at the rate of \$25,000,000 daily. Postal orders are also to be made legal tender on the same terms as notes. He made an appeal to patriotic people not to withdraw gold from circulation.

"The Fall Mail Gazette" made public reports current in the city to the effect that the heavy selling orders from Germany during the last week or two were really a deliberate attempt to smash the London market and cause a scare in the financial and commercial world so as to keep Great Britain out of the war. The newspaper says it hears that the sum of \$100,000,000 has been expended, or had been arranged to be expended, for this object with the cognizance of the German government.

The postoffice is flooded with mail all the services to the Continent have been held up.

The American Line steamship Philadelphia, which sailed from Southampton for New York yesterday noon, took all the American and Canadian mail which had been posted up to this morning.

A downpour of rain prevented the gathering of any great crowds during the afternoon, but last evening the streets were really a deluge. They were filled with people eagerly picking every scrap of news and cheering at the rumored British, French and Belgian victories.

The Manchester Guardian, the only paper heretofore opposing the war, in printing the announcement of the declaration of war by Great Britain, says, "All controversies are buried. Our front is united."

HEARS GUNS ROAR OFF SANDY HOOK

Captain Wooley Says Sound of Ships' Cannonading Continued for Two Hours.

On the authority of Captain Joel B. Wooley, of No. 1 Lifesaving Station, between Sandy Hook and Atlantic Highlands, there was a naval battle off the Hook last night. Anyhow, there were shots.

He said the cannonading first started his attention about 9 o'clock. There was a series of five shots and then a long period of heavy firing as if broadsides were being delivered. This continued steadily for almost an hour.

After 10 o'clock, Captain Wooley said, the sounds came at more frequent intervals, but could still be heard until about 11:15, when the last report sounded.

At Station 2, about four miles to the south, no noise of battle was heard, and residents of the Highlands, the Rockaways and Long Beach were not disturbed. The position of cruisers which wireless men heard talking yesterday would bear out the location designated last night by Wooley as that of the sea fighting.

Canadian Militia Mobilizing.

Seattle, Aug. 5.—Large numbers of militiamen are being moved from Western Canada to the coast by troop trains over the Canadian Pacific. The militia at Vancouver has been sent to Victoria. The British government has taken over the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia at Vancouver. She will be delivered to the Admiralty at Hong Kong.



LORD KITCHENER.

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