TURKEY'S PURCHASE OF SHIPS RESENTED

Allies Demand Repatriation of German Officers and Crews.

PAID $20,000,000 FOR TWO CRUISERS

Italy Prepares Warning to Preserve Equilibrium of Lower Mediterranean.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rome (via London), Aug. 14.—Turkey's purchase of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau has caused a most unfavorable impression here. Italy will probably demand an explanation as to the future use of the two ships and warn Turkey that it will not allow the equilibrium of the lower Mediterranean to be threatened, as Italy is determined to prevent complications.

[By The Associated Press.]

Rome (via Paris), Aug. 14.—The news that Turkey had purchased the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau reached here only last night. It is discussed with intense interest in political circles, where it is held that it is fraught with the possibility of grave results.

It is stated in semi-official quarters that the vessel will become a strong weapon in the hands of Turkey if Constantinople abandons its attitude of neutrality. The belief is expressed that the purchase precludes a new position on the part of Turkey in favor of Germany and Austria-Hungary, which is especially important as bearing on the interests of the Balkan States.

Advices received here from Constantinople are that the officers and crews of the cruisers disembarked, apparently with the object of returning home, but that in reality only the unessential men were replaced by Turks. All the skilled German officers, engineers, mechanics and sailors, it is said, remain aboard the two cruisers for the purpose of training the Turks in the use of them.

The "Tribuna" says that the preparations made at Messina for "a noble death" by the officers of the German cruisers, who made their wills before sailing from that port, left the public "unprepared for this farce. Seeing the impossibility of escape from the Anglo-French fleet if they followed their original idea of molesting the transports moving French African troops, the German cruisers sought refuge in the Ægean Sea, where, with the complicity of Turkey, which continues to make love to Germany, the two vessels contemplated how they might paralyze British commerce in the Mediterranean and interrupt traffic with India.

"But, closely pursued, they had no alternative to taking refuge in the Dardanelles and disarming. Instead, Turkey purchased them. This is not considered permissible, according to the law of nations. Never has a nation at war sold her own ships, which already had been used against an enemy. During the Russo-Japanese conflict many Russian ships entered Chinese and American neutral ports, but they were disarmed and there awaited the end of the war."

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Constantinople (via London), Aug. 14.—The Goeben and the Breslau were sold to Turkey for 80,000,000 marks (approximately $20,000,000), and are now in the Dardanelles.

[By The Associated Press.]

London (11 a. m.), Aug. 14.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says that advices received there from the Dardanelles declare that, contrary to the statement of the Turkish government, the German flag has not been lowered on the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, nor have their crews been landed since their arrival in Turkish waters.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says that the conference of all former Premiers and party leaders which King Constantine has called is to determine the attitude of Greece in the face of Turkey's purchase of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau from Germany.

Great Britain, France and Russia have sent a sharp demand to Turkey for the immediate repatriation of the officers and crews of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

It is reported that the two cruisers were met by Turkish vessels outside and escorted into the Dardanelles.

Athens, Greece (via London), Aug. 14.—Considerable anxiety is felt here in connection with the purchase by Turkey of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, as it is feared the acquisition of the vessels may make Turkey uncompromising on the subject of the disposition of the Ægean Islands. A rumor that Turkey had named one of the warships Mitylene is taken as a justification for this belief.

German Ships Sunk, He Says.

London, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle" from West Hartlepool says that the captain of the Danish steamer Huldamaersk, declares that he passed seven sunken German ships fifteen miles off Spurn Head, at the northeast entrance of the Humber. Only the masts of the vessels were visible above the water, but the captain believes they were German men-of-war.

BELGIAN WOMEN DRY TEARS AND TAKE ARMS

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 14.—The women of Belgium are giving their brave countrymen armed as well as moral encouragement in the heroic resistance wherewith they are opposing the invading Germans. Below are extracts from a letter from Mlle. Juliette Habay, of Brussels, which throw new light upon the state of Belgian feeling and Belgian bitterness toward German aggression. Mlle. Habay, who is herself a member of a woman's rifle corps, writes:

"Those Germans are killing our fathers, husbands, sweethearts and brothers, but don't think we can wait quietly at home without sleep and with teardrops always in our eyes. No; we are learning to shoot with rifles. Here in Brussels great numbers of young girls have joined rifle corps, and a professor of arms is teaching us to shoot. At ranges our target is always the Kaiser, that monster. The Germans are getting nearer Brussels, and we women are all who are left to fight them. Children of fifteen and old men of sixty have gone to the front. But if these Germans do get into Brussels they will not take us alive. It is better to die Belgian than to live German. This morning at 5 o'clock a police officer rang our bell. 'It is forbidden to drink water,' he said; 'the Germans have poisoned it.'

"And for twenty-five years Germans have enjoyed our hospitality! We do not sleep much now at night, and in the churches they are praying, 'Lord, save us from the German damnation.' But I can write no more."

AUSTRIAN CAPITAL IS HALF DESERTED

Food Prices High, Public Services Paralyzed and Women Doing Work.

Rome (via Paris), Aug. 14.—News received here from Vienna says that letters addressed to foreigners in the Austrian capital are opened by the police, who either retain them or deliver them with a yellow band on which is printed "Opened by the state police."

Newspapers throughout Austria-Hungary print scarcely anything except official news.

Vienna itself is half deserted. The worst feature of the war to those in the capital is the lack of money and the fact that prices for food have risen enormously. The public services are paralyzed, and women are taking over the work.

Italian coming from the countries at war continue to pour into Italy by thousands. Most of them are in a condition of distress, and government and local institutions are doing their utmost to provide them with food, shelter and employment.

Vienna (via London), Aug. 14.—The Austro-Hungarian moratorium affecting private debts was extended to-day till September 30.

London, August 14.—"The Exchange Telegraph's" Rome correspondent sends the outline of an official communication from the Vienna government to Rome notifying the Italian government of Great Britain's declaration of war on Austria. The Austrian note says:

"Austria's war against Servia, an independent state, and for a cause which did not affect international politics, cannot be considered as the cause for the present European war."

Great Britain's note to Austria, the statement continues, fails to point out the fact that Austria was obliged to declare war against Russia because the latter's mobilization threatened Austria. It is denied that Austria sent troops to the frontier, a fact, the statement says, which France already knew from the Austrian Ambassador.

"It is evident," the Austrian note says in conclusion, "that Great Britain's alleged reasons for declaring war not only are arbitrary alterations of facts, but deliberate lies. England has thus lightly broken her traditional friendship with Austria in order to support France, but, nevertheless, she will not find Austria unprepared."

SUNK BY MINE; 150 PERISH

Austrian Steamer Blown Up on Dalmatian Coast.

London, Aug. 14.—A telegram from Triest to Reuter's agency says that the Austrian Lloyd steamship Baron Gautsch was blown up by a mine off the Island of Lussin, on the coast of Dalmatia.

About 150 of the passengers and crew were killed or drowned. She carried about 320 passengers and crew.

ANOTHER NERO, SAYS CLEMENCEAU OF KAISER

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 14.—"The Daily News" correspondent says that while Paris has been waiting for further news of the rounding up of the German outposts her citizens have been reading a remarkable article on the Kaiser, written by M. Clemenceau, the strongest and wisest man in the country and one who usually says what France is thinking.

Moreover, if by chance Germany defeated the allies on the Belgian frontier and forced her way up the valleys of Sambre and middle Meuse, Clemenceau is the figure to whom all France would instinctively turn.

After pointing out that France has no Bismarck or Moltke or such men of action, as Napoleon never failed to have around him, M. Clemenceau says:

"For twenty-five years William II has made Europe live under the weight of a horrible nightmare. He has found sheer delight in keeping it in a state of perpetual anxiety over his boastful utterance of dry powder and sharpened sword. Five threats of war have been launched against us since 1875. At the sixth he finds himself caught in the toils he had laid for us.

"He threatened the very springs of England's power, though she was more than pacific in her attitude toward him. For forty years, thanks to him, the Continent has had to join in a giddy race of armaments, drying up their sources of economic development and exposing our finances to risks which we shrink from discussing.

"We must have done with this crowned comedian, poet, musician, sailor, warrior, pastor, this commentator absorbed in reconciling the Hammurobe with the Bible and giving his opinion on every problem of philosophy, speaking of everything and saying nothing."

M. Clemenceau sums up the Kaiser as "another Nero, but Rome in flames is not sufficient for him. He demands the destruction of the universe."

STRANDED AMERICANS IN LONDON WELCOME RELIEF.

Line at Liverpool street station, where Henry Thornton, the American, now manager of the Great Eastern Railway, offered to cash travellers' checks up to $50.

MAROONED ARE HAPPY; BIG LINERS TO SAIL

British Government no Longer Needs to Hold Transatlantic Ships as Army Transports or Naval Aids.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 14.—The problem of transporting the stranded Americans is a long way toward solution. Announcement was made to-day that the five boats, the Olympic, the Lusitania, the Mauretania, the Franconia and the Saxonia, have been released by the British government. These boats, it was said by Joseph P. Day, head of the committee of transportation, would carry nearly 13,000 passengers, while 6,000 or more will get away to-morrow on the Minnewaska, the St. Louis, the Cameronia, the Athenia, the Campania, the Megantic and the Noordam, the latter sailing from Rotterdam.

The British Admiralty to-day gave the assurance that the ocean routes are well patrolled and a guarantee of the quick resumption of the Atlantic passenger service.

Several steamships which previously had been provisionally requisitioned for governmental purposes have now had their sailing dates fixed. The Olympic is to depart August 19, the Mauretania August 29 and the Lusitania September 3.

In addition fifty smaller steamers will sail within the same period for ports in the United States and Canada. It is stated that these boats will provide an opportunity for all Americans now in Great Britain to return home.

Mr. Day had a conference with Ambassador Page as to chartering available boats in English, Danish or Holland ports. All boats chartered as transports will have to be passed by the Board of Trade, Lloyds and the White Star and Cunard lines as well. The menus must be submitted for approval to a recognized steward on a transatlantic line.

Henry Van Dyke, United States Minister at The Hague, replied:

"I am taking care of all Americans in Holland. We have secured credit, comfort and safety. The legation is working night and day. I will send registration list as soon as possible."

Since Scotland Yard detectives were called in to apprehend pickpockets who had stolen jewelry and money from wealthy Americans in the committee rooms the crooks have disappeared. Some of the steamship offices now exhibit conspicuous signs, "Beware of pickpockets."

The consulate received to-day a cable advice from James T. Macey, of Denver. He sent $300 to the credit of his wife by the cruiser Tennessee and also a $400 draft to Antwerp for her. The inquest as to her death after she had been turned out of the hospital by Germans was again adjourned yesterday, as the coroner's jury was unsatisfied that Mrs. Macey's identity had been sufficiently established.

Secretary Noyes Duane, of the citizens' committee, stated to-day: "We are dealing with about thirty to forty cases of distress daily now. The number of Americans in London is about stationary, as arrivals from the Continent approximate the departures for the United States.

Maxwell Blake, American Chargé d'Affaires at Tangiers, Morocco, arrived to-day after motoring, through the courtesy of Emperor William, from Hamburg to the Dutch frontier.

Mr. Blake said that, so far as his experience went, Americans and English in Germany were being courteously treated. German benevolent societies in Hamburg are undertaking to aid those in need.

Lazard Kahn, a manufacturer of Hamilton, Ohio, arrived to-day from the Continent. At Frankfort he was arrested as a spy and detained for several hours until he satisfied his captors of his American citizenship. He remained for three days at Aix-la-Chapelle, assisting Consul Robert B. Thompson. From there he went by carriage to Brussels. He frequently encountered German advance guards, who warned him not to cross the German lines, but did not molest him.

Many Americans, especially women, who lost their baggage on the Continent, are greatly worried because they believe they will have to pay 40 per cent duty on their entire wardrobes, which had to be bought in London. They have heard nothing about the ruling of the customs officials regarding this matter, and all sorts of wild rumors prevail here that exceptions will not be made. Some suggest a direct appeal to President Wilson, asserting that they have lost enough already and it would be the last straw if, on reaching America, their clothes were seized because they were unable to pay the duty.

Italian steamship lines have doubled their fares to America.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Copenhagen, Aug. 14.—To-day the American liner Oscar II left here crowded with American refugees. Among the passengers are several millionaires, who are travelling in the steerage.

Paris, Aug. 14.—American Ambassador Herrick, on behalf of the United States government, contracted to-day with the French Compagnie Générale Transatlantique for the steamship Espagne to sail on August 19 from Havre for the United States with 950 Americans. Four hundred of these passengers were placed by the American relief committee. Mr. Herrick also arranged for the liner Rochambeau to leave Havre on August 28 with 1,200 Americans, all placed by the committee.

Preference will be given to school teachers and others whose work requires them to be home in a short time, but Mr. Herrick, acting under the authority of the State Department, is negotiating for other steamers, with the object of sending home all persons who desire to return.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Aug. 14.—"Le Petit Journal" prints a cable message from Milan stating that Mr. Vanderbilt is staying penniless with his wife at a hotel in that town. Previously, in Austria, he travelled to Milan on the way to Genoa, where he hoped to take ship, but the vessel had already been captured as a war prize.

The "Figaro" prints a letter from a young French officer who has returned to Paris from America with seven hundred other reservists. After saying they never saw nor heard of the Vaterland, which was supposed to leave two hours later in their pursuit, the letter concludes:

"We had more trouble on the trip from Havre to Paris than from New York to Havre. The three hours' journey took fourteen hours. It is a pity our three hundred reservists intending to take Rochambeau were unable to do so, though all were anxious to go. There are several thousand Austrians and Germans in a similar position."

There was a further exodus of Americans to-day. The French liner Chicago sailed from Havre for New York at 2 o'clock this morning, and the France, of the same line, sailed at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Berlin, Aug. 13 (via Rome and London; delayed).—A special train conveying three hundred Americans and five automobiles started for Holland this evening.

Ambassador James W. Gerard is in communication with the authorities of the German ports and with foreign governments on the subject of freights and free navigation for steamers flying the American flag with American passengers on board.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Reassuring advices from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin regarding Americans in Germany and plans for their relief undertaken by the Kaiser's government were received by the Department of State to-day. Secretary Bryan was much pleased with the report, saying that it would doubtless set at rest unfounded rumors about Germany's treatment of Americans.

Diplomatic officers in Europe to-day advised the State Department of the safety of the following Americans, for whom inquiry had been made:

Of New York—Mrs. Goldman, Leopold Wormser, Carlsbad; Elizabeth Arden, en route to Berlin; Professor Fehr, Dresden; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Steinler, Nuremberg; Emanuel Stein, Zurich; Marks Starlight and family; Mrs. Flora Goldstein, Lucerne; Sittah B. Rose, Marian Einstein, Nuremberg; Barney Dreyfuss, Shanghai; Mrs. Thomas Fair, Mrs. Edward Clarke, Mrs. William Sanger, Miss Margaret Lloyd, Dorothy C. Lee, Dresden; the Lauer family, the Henry Rittenberg family, The Hague; Cecille Greenstone, Plymouth; Mr. and Mrs. Krohnberg, left Bremen for U. S.; John O'Keefe, Geneva; Philip La Follette, Nellie Dunn, David Thompson, Laura Thompson, Mrs. Louis Stern and daughters, London; William Mahl, Harry Brunner, Julius Halburg, Otto Horwitz, Zurich; Mrs. Arthur Adler, Bremen; the Engel party, Berlin; Mme. Herman Brossel, Genoa.

Philadelphia—Mrs. Brolemann, Paris; Mary Klander, Munich; Miss Orem, London; —— Douglas, Venice; Miss Emma Kunz, Geneva; Samuel Kind, Dresden; —— Reiner, Berlin; Francis F. Kane, Zurich.

Washington—Katherine Meeker, Munich.

Boston—George Grogness, Munich; John Price, the Jackson family, Dresden; Mrs. Chase and daughter, Geneva; Paula Heun, Saalfield.

Baltimore—The Martien-Hulley party, en route to Berlin.

Chicago—The McMunn-Welch party, en route to Berlin; Eleanor Godfrey, Betsy Howland, Berlin; William Merriman, left Carlsbad; Mme. Schumann-Heink, Bayreuth; Mrs. George E. Eager, Paris.

Minneapolis—Anna Stanley, en route to Berlin; John Washburn, Carlsbad.

Milwaukee—Alice Chapman, Interlaken; Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Gehrz, Geneva.

Cleveland—I. H. Wade and family, Berlin.

Harrisburg—The Miss Robinson party, en route to Berlin.

Pittsburgh—Harry English, Zurich.

York, Penn.—Busser, Trieste.

Albany—Judge Randall, Lebus.

San Francisco—Mrs. Harrington and daughters, en route to Berlin; Mrs. Brainerd, Brussels.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—Miss Brunner, Geneva.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Ida E. Henze, Berlin.

Lincoln, Neb.—Helena Drebert, Paris.

Los Angeles—Gibson, Brussels.

Philippine Islands—Miss Harrison, en route to London.

Akron, Ohio—Mrs. Goodwin, Thun.

Danville, Ill.—Rossetta Samuel, Geneva.

Evansville, Ill.—Ottelie Hassenall, Geneva.

Marion, Ky.—Mrs. Ollie James, Esbjerg.

Fort Worth—Mrs. Burney, Bremen.

Dallas—Nellie Fargo, Madrid.

St. Louis—Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Hamburg.

Colorado Springs—Charles A. Holder, American Consul at Cologne, en route to the United States.

Columbia, S. C.—Mrs. Lewis W. Haskell, Paris.

Chevy Chase, Md.—The Misses McCameron, Munich.

Of those whose home addreses are not reported, the following are in the cities named below:

Paris—Miss Maude Lincoln, Mrs. Thayer and family, Ludvighs, left for London; Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Nance, left for England; Frank Arthur.

Vienna—Lowenthal, Lucius and Douglas Cole, Julius Stefndler.

Munich—Dr. Tung Hat, Samuel Sheridans, E. D. Nims, Helen Smith, Ebaugh Party; Dr. Howard Butcher, Hamilton Meeks, Daniel Guggenheim, left for Aix; Miss Richards and Miss Weldon, left for Holland; Armin Brand and family, H. A. Garfield and wife, Rudolph and Stanley Brown, Miss Pohl, Albert Baldwins, Carolina Nilson, Atchley, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and family, Mrs. C. L. Cotton and daughter.

Stuttgart—Wolfer, Grunwald, Riely; Gertrude Kochmann and child.

Bellagio—Miss M. R. Merrill, Mrs. M. P. Clark.

Milan—Grace and Florence Cole.

Turin—Marjorie Smith.

Amsterdam—Marie Jacobs.

Serguigny—Avon Knight.

Venice—Adele B. Hammond, Francella Sargent, Robert Morris.

Brussels—Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. Graham and sister, left for England; Countess de la Hays.

London—Philip La Follette, Nellie Dun, David and Laura Thompson, Mrs. Louis Stern and daughters, Helen Barns, Mrs. B. E. Willingham, Mrs. Edgar Adams, —— Oyster.

Lucerne—Harvie.

Copenhagen—Mrs. Earl Taylor, left for Holland.

Berne—Emma Younge.

Bremen—Miss Richardson and Miss Mellenberger, left for Holland.

St. Petersburg—Flora Hill and William Day, left for Stockholm.

Florence—Mrs. Bert Leopold.

It is reported from Berlin that Miss Helen Hamilton has not been located. The consul at Antwerp made the same report about John Sullivan.

CZAR ISSUES UKASE AGAINST HIS ENEMIES

London, Aug. 15, 1:20 a. m.—A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg gives an imperial ukase which has just been issued, and which orders the following:

First—The suspension of all rights and privileges which subjects of hostile states now enjoy by virtue of past treaties.

Second—The arrest as prisoners of war of all subjects of hostile states who are in the active military services or in the reserve.

Third—The granting to the authorities of the right to expel such aliens or to transport them to other parts of Russia.

Fourth—The confiscation of vessels belonging to hostile nations which might serve for military purposes.

Fifth—The authorization to subjects of neutral states to continue business in Russia.

Sixth—The observance, on the condition of reciprocity, of the following agreements regarding war: The naval declaration of Paris, dated 1856; the declaration of St. Petersburg, which prohibits the use of explosive bullets; the declarations which were signed at the first Hague conference concerning asphyxiating gases and explosive bullets; the convention of Geneva, which concerns conditions for territorial warfare, and the treaties signed at the second Hague conference.

Germans Strongly Intrenched Establish Base Hospital

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rotterdam, Aug. 13.—At noon to-day Germans were still pouring across the Meuse by the bridge they built near Vise. They are intrenching themselves strongly to the west of Vise, where a large base hospital has been established. Field kitchens are fully working in the camp.

German doctors are insufficient in numbers to cope with the work, and as a result of a conference at Aix-la-Chapelle yesterday between Dutch Red Cross and German military authorities, Berlin has been asked to sanction a Dutch Red Cross assistance at the base hospital on captured Belgian territory.

The bombardment of the Liège forts is now intermittent and chiefly from the direction of the Brussels-Liège road.

BELGIAN GENERAL TELLS OF ATTACK AT HESBAYE

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Brussels, Aug. 14.—This afternoon I went to Hesbaye, a stone's throw from Tirlemont and other villages that were the scenes of yesterday's fighting. At Hesbaye I was granted an interview with General Baix, commanding the outpost division of the Belgian army, which put the German cavalry to flight.

General Baix informed me that the Germans attacked yesterday with a force consisting probably of 10,000 men, with cavalry, field artillery and machine gun sections. The Belgians drove them off by aid of their magnificent rifle and artillery fire and repeated cavalry sorties. The Germans then disappeared, but reappeared early this morning and resumed their attack. They again were driven off, the Belgian artillery inflicting fearful loss on the German cavalry, four squadrons, totalling probably 1,000 men, being destroyed. The Germans again retreated, taking their dead with them.

Baix admitted that the German work was excellent and that the enemy displayed great courage. The general welcomed me warmly and asked:

"Where are the English troops? We are all waiting anxiously for them."

At Roosebeck we saw the first signs of real war in approaching carts bearing wounded Uhlans, lying prostrate, with their gray tunics undone, stoically watching their captors. They were swathed in bandages, and the utmost care seemed to have been taken of them, but some cases had blood still flowing underneath their uniforms. Belgian troops returning from the fight were carrying Uhlan helmets and leading Uhlan horses, magnificent animals and splendidly saddled.

BARTON & GUESTIER WINES

Gordon Dry Gin

The Public is respectfully informed that the New York market is supplied, and shipments of *Material* quantities are now on the ocean.

STATEMENTS TO THE CONTRARY ARE—MISLEADING?

CAPTIVE GERMANS HAVE GOOD TIME

England Feeds War Prisoners Better than Her Own Fighting Men.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 14.—Inquiry at the Austrian Embassy this afternoon revealed that Count Mensdorff, Austrian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, will probably leave on Sunday night in a vessel provided by the Admiralty. He will proceed to Vienna by way of Genoa, where the British ship will land him.

Travellers returning from the south of Germany report that the Russian Consul General at Frankfort was conducted by force before the Germania statue and ordered to uncover, after being struck and kicked by the crowd.

The number of Germans held in England as prisoners of war is increasing daily. Those interned at Christ's Hospital, at West Horsham, seem to be thoroughly enjoying their captivity. They play football all day long on the finely kept lawns of the great school. German names are being cut deeply in everything soft enough to be worked on with a knife. The men also are living on the fat of the land. They have much better food than do their guards, men of the West Kent regiment.

The official news bureau of the Army and Admiralty has issued a warning to the public against placing the slightest reliance on the many rumors current daily regarding alleged victories or defeats, or concerning the arrival of wounded or disabled ships of Great Britain. "These are, without exception, baseless," the warning says.

The probable attitude of both Japan and Italy is still the subject of much speculation. Conversations are going on continuously between Japan and Great Britain concerning Japan's duty under her alliance with Great Britain and the part she will be permitted to take in the peace conferences following the war. There are persistent rumors that Italy will join the Triple Entente. The Italian Ambassador is a frequent caller at the Foreign Office.

A committee of American women residing in England have obtained the sanction of the War Office to their plan for equipping a hospital, and, if sufficient money is raised, a hospital ship. An appeal for funds will be made to America.

The American Embassy here to-day established the ruling, in accordance with the British Home Office regulation, that all German Americans residing in the British Isles who apply for American passports must prove their naturalization as American citizens or register with the police as German subjects.

to-day passed the $5,000,000 mark. Bruce Ismay, former head of the International Mercantile Marine, has given $20,000.

The tension in the money market was further relaxed to-day as a result of the government guarantee. Discount houses transacted bills more freely from 5 to 5¼ per cent and the Bank of England was again doing a large business at about the same level. Short loans were inquired for at about 4 per cent.

The British Board of Trade to-day issued a warning to holders of shares in the Canadian Pacific Railway and American railroad companies that if their certificates are registered in the name of a German, Austrian, or German or Austrian company, immediately to take steps to secure the registration of their own names.

The British government has called for bids for an issue of $75,000,000 Treasury bills.

With the arrival in English ports of many ships there has been a sharp decline in the prices of provisions.

KARLSRUHE AT CURACAO

German Cruiser, Last at San Juan, in Port Again.

Willemstad, Curacao, Aug. 12 (delayed).—The German cruiser Karlsruhe entered port here to-day and later was followed by a German merchantman which had lain at anchor outside and at first was believed to be a transport. The Dutch warships Jacob Van Heemsker and Kortenaer are in the harbor.

A dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico, on August 10, said that on the previous day the cruiser Karlsruhe took on 900 tons of coal at that port and sailed in the evening for an unknown destination. As she left the harbor she put on full speed and all her lights were extinguished. Curacao is one of the Dutch islands in the West Indies.

REFUGEES SEND WORDS OF CHEER

Party of New York School Teachers Now Safe in Switzerland.

Word has been received from James G. Cannon, of the American relief committee in London, that the following tourists from New York City are in the care of the American Consul at Berne, Switzerland: Miss Margaret Knox, principal of Public School 15; Miss Ellen Philips, principal of Public School 181; Miss Carrie Kearns, principal of the New York School for the Deaf, and Miss Elsa Hassinger, Miss Lillie Haslet, Miss Mary L. Knox and Miss Williams.

Hugh D. McGrane has sent a cable message from Genoa to New York friends that he and his party were leaving for home and would be in New York within two weeks. It is thought they are on the Principe di Udini, which was chartered by Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith. Cable messages from conductors of McGrane's tours in London and Paris said sailings had been provided for their parties.

The Remington Typewriter Company received a cable message yesterday from Cæsar Verona, its agent in Turin, Italy, saying that Americans in Italy were expecting the "intervention" of the United States.

A cable message yesterday from Andreas Dippel, the grand opera singer, said he was safe in Kaltenleutgeben, near Vienna, and would sail for the United States this month. Mme. Emma Eames and her husband, Emilio de Gogorza, are believed to be on their way home. Her brother cabled that they were in Italy when the war broke out.

Calling attention to the fact that in the Spanish-American War generous contributions for the care of sick and wounded soldiers came to the society from Europe, the American Red Cross announces its intention to charter a ship and send physicians, nurses and supplies to each of the European countries involved in the war. The following statement is issued by the society:

"During our war with Spain thousands of dollars were sent by the European Red Cross societies to the American Red Cross to aid in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers. Now, in the hour of their supreme need, the American Red Cross, both for the sake of humanity and to express our gratitude for their aid to us in the time of trouble and distress, has decided to charter a ship and send to each country involved doctors, nurses and hospital supplies.

"This ship, sailing under the Red Cross flag, will be under the protection of the treaties of Geneva and The Hague, and can enter any harbor for the discharge of its beneficent duty. In no other way can this trained personnel, so greatly needed, reach the different countries. Protection is provided also for the personnel of the Red Cross societies of neutral states that render aid by the Treaty of Geneva.

"The American Red Cross appeals most earnestly to all of our people; to the Governors of states, as presidents of the Red Cross state boards; to the Red Cross chapters, to Mayors of cities, to chambers of commerce, to boards of trade, and to all associations and individuals for contributions to carry on this work.

"Contributions may be designated by the donors, if they so desire, for the aid of any special country, and will be used for the country designated; but assistance will be given to all, in the true spirit of the Red Cross, represented by its motto, 'Neutrality—Humanity.'"

Contributions amounting to $1,206 were received yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the New York State Board of the American Red Cross, for the European fund.

Victor Morawetz	$500
Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper	50
F. M. B.	10
Dr. H. H. Hart	5
Francis Lynde Stetson	250
Miss M. H. Garrard	50
A friend to a noble work	10
Mrs. A. E. Carter	10
Two friends	200
F. G. Rosengarten	100
Charles Heutinger	1

Contributions may be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, Red Cross office, 130 East 22d st., or at 52 William st.

Boy's Prank May Prove Fatal.

Alvin Frank, eleven years old, whose parents live at 507 Evergreen av., Williamsburg, was climbing from one window to another of Public School 106, Hamburg and Putnam avs., yesterday, when he lost his balance and fell. The boy's skull was fractured. He was taken in a dying condition to the German Hospital.

All Berlin Papers Suspended; War News Sealed by Gag

All Berlin newspapers have been suppressed and no war news from Germany is to be had, according to a message received yesterday at the wireless station of the Goldschmidt system at Tuckerton, N. J. Theodore Lemke, who has charge of the Tuckerton station, said he believed the suppression of news was a military precaution to prevent the movements of troops and war vessels from becoming generally known.

Several messages of a private nature, in which no reference was made to the war, were received yesterday at Tuckerton. During a lull the operator asked for news of the war and received the reply that none was to be had, and that the Berlin newspapers had been suppressed.

"Strict censorship exists in England, France and all the warring nations," said Mr. Lemke last night, "and this is merely an extreme instance of it. Of course, it is much more drastic than the most severe censorship, but it is, after all, a species of censorship intended to prevent secrets from leaking out."

It was on Thursday that direct communication with the wireless station in Hanover, about four hours by train from Berlin, was established by the Tuckerton plant. Mr. Lemke had been working on the apparatus for nearly three weeks to that end.

When the first message came telling of the capture of more than 2,000 French soldiers and officers there was rejoicing among the Germans here, who prophesied that henceforth both sides of the conflict would be told.

Mr. Lemke said last night that the wireless was working well. He attributed his success not only to the renovation of the plant, but to better atmospheric conditions which have prevailed for the last two days.

There was no reason to believe, he said, that wireless communication would again be interrupted for several days.

Sayville, N. Y., August 14.—Two men in civilian clothes apeared at the entrance to the German wireless station here this evening, saying they were from the United States navy and wanted to visit the station.

They were unable to show credentials and were turned away by the guard, fearing they might be British spies.

FRENCH TROOPS TO HAVE WAR EXTRAS

Government to Distribute a Special Daily Along Entire Front.

PARIS SAYS GERMANS GET DOCTORED NEWS

Luxemburg Subjects, Their Neutrality Violated by Kaiser, to Fight for France.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The French government has decided to issue a daily news bulletin for distribution among the French troops. This will be composed of reports of field operations and of important events in France, the object being to create a strong link between the French soldiers in the field and their relatives.

The decision to issue this bulletin was reached as a result of correspondence between Adolphe Messimy, French Minister of War, and Premier René Viviani.

M. Messimy writes: "Our armies cover a front of more than 250 miles from the North Sea to Switzerland. Among the several millions of men each officer and each soldier is lost. He is given over to the impressions of the moment and of the place where he is and is without news of the others and without news of the war.

"I believe it to be necessary to send to all those fighting under these conditions the comfort of a daily newspaper. I would have the soldiers constantly measure the importance of their individual effort in the national task, and by this thought create among them a generous emulation.

"I wish the soldiers to learn with what care the nation surrounds the parents, the wives and the children they have left behind them while they consecrate themselves to their great task—a task glorious because their sacrifices are the price of the independence of our country and of the grandeur of France in the triumph of right and liberty."

Premier Viviani responded, approving of the suggestion with much feeling.

An official communication issued today says that since the beginning of the war the German people have been systematically deceived by false news circulated by a large German agency with the object of making Germans believe their troops had gained great advantages. It adds that there has been an absolute suppression of all news disadvantageous to the Germans.

The Havas Agency announces that the French Foreign Minister has received a petition from 335 subjects of the Duchy of Luxemburg to be permitted to enroll in the French army, as a proof of their sympathy for France and as a protest against the German violation of the independence of their country.

Forty-four German prisoners have arrived in Nantes, which fact gives color to the reports that France intends to keep them on the numerous islands off the South Brittany coast.

"Le Petit Journal" states that Belgium, owing to the smallness of its territory, is asking France to take charge of two thousand prisoners. "The morale of the German prisoners is mediocre," says this newspaper. "They are all hungry. Being interrogated, one said they did not want to fight, and that this was an officers', not a people's war."

"Le Journal" to-day states that the family of a soldier at the front has received a letter giving an account of the destruction of a Zeppelin by a French aviator on Saturday, August 8. The aviator, Perrin, when flying over German territory near the village of Shateau, hit the dirigible with two bombs, completely destroying it.

The Duke of Orléans, it is reported, has returned to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, which was conferred upon the French Pretender in 1896 when he married the Archduchess Marie of Austria.

The twenty-year-old son of the Russian Ambassador in Paris, finding it impossible to rejoin the Russian army, has decided to serve with the French army.

Interesting documents and maps were found on the bodies of some of the dead Germans. Letters and notes in diaries told of suffering caused by the terrible heat and the scarcity of food. A letter taken from a prisoner captured by peasants at Pont-à-Mousson, in the Department of Meur-the-et-Moselle, said:

"At last the question is settled. We have the war which has been so greatly desired."

DAMAGED WARSHIPS BACK

Fierce Fight with German Cruisers in East Indicated.

Shanghai, Aug. 14.—Two warships, each having four funnels, badly damaged and carrying many wounded, entered the harbor at Hong Kong yesterday.

The vessels are believed to be either the British armored cruisers Minotaur and Hampshire or the French armored cruisers Dupleix and Montcalm.

The two vessels are reported to have had an engagement with the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, of the same type.

A dispatch from Hong Kong received by the Exchange Telegraph Company in London last night said it was reported in Hong Kong that the British fleet in the Far East had cornered the German Far Eastern squadron. The correspondent added that weight was given to the report by the fact that shipping along the coast was being resumed on a normal basis.

The British cruiser Minotaur has a displacement of 14,600 tons and was completed in 1908. She carries four 9.2-inch guns and smaller armament. The Hampshire is a less formidable craft. Her tonnage is 10,850 and her four largest guns are 4.75 each.

The Dupleix and the Montcalm are of 7,578 and 9,367 tons, respectively. Each carries eight 6.4-inch guns and smaller ones. The German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau are sister ships, displacing 11,420 tons. They were launched in 1906, and each carries eight 8.2-inch guns and the cruiser equipment of smaller guns.

One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong

$1 TO-MORROW—Also Every Sunday and Holiday

Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m.

Atlantic City

$2.50 TO-MORROW—Also Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT