ASKS U. S. TO CALL A HALT ON GERMANY

London Paper Urges Enforcement of The Hague Convention.

DECLARES GERMANS VIOLATE PLEDGES

Demand of $40,000,000 Cash from Brussels Cited as Example.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 22.—"The Daily Chronicle" editorially suggests that the United States should take some action to insure observance by the Germans of the laws of war as prescribed by the Hague conventions. The demand for $40,000,000 from Brussels is declared a serious violation of international law and a contravention of the regulations of the Hague Conference of 1899, to which Germany gave her signature. After citing these regulations "The Chronicle" says:

"There is no way of explaining the demand upon Brussels except as a bold return, in defiance of the humanitarian code which Germany pledged herself fifteen years ago to observe, to the odious piratical practices of nations in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Once again it is the morality of Frederick the Great to which modern Germany reverts, and once again a scrap of paper with her signature upon it seems of no force to deter her."

The paper charges that there are other serious violations of the laws of war of which Germany has been guilty. It puts aside most of the atrocity tales published in the French papers, but says there are well attested illegalities, and continues:

"What nothing justified were the promiscuous looting and drunken murders—acts not only contravening specific Hague regulations, but leading straight back, if condoned, to the worst barbarities which the laws of war are devised to eliminate.

Calls on Neutral Nations.

"There are still at present in the world of importance a number of neutral states. There are the United States and Italy among the great powers, and there are nearly all the smaller nations, some of whom, such as Sweden and Holland, have taken a prominent part in developing international law. These states really ought to come together and concert some common action to uphold the observance of the Hague and Geneva conventions. Otherwise international law, which is the national interest of each of them, as well as the common interest of civilization, seems only too likely to perish in the struggle."

"The Spectator," after saying that American public opinion is against Germany, remarks:

"We have one suggestion to make of a step by which the Emperor might recapture a little American esteem. German troops, on their own admission, have been shooting Belgians who took part in the defence of their country, although not wearing uniforms. It is not sufficiently known that the Hague agreements do not allow summary execution of men merely because they fight without uniforms.

"Why should not President Wilson, an ardent supporter of The Hague treaties, appeal to the German Emperor to respect them? Surely this would be a noble stroke for civilized usage, and President Wilson is the very man to do it. He presides over a nation which owes its independence to just such a gallant uprising by non-professional soldiers as is now being seen in Belgium."

Bank Policy Criticised.

There is much criticism in financial circles of the policy of the joint stock banks, which have discontinued all business except the acceptance of deposits and payments on checks.

"The Statist" says the Bank of England is discounting and lending at the rate of $25,000,000 daily. In ten days the bank has added to the available resources of the London money market a sum more than half the estimated amount of bills discounted in London in a similar period under ordinary circumstances.

The paper continues that the joint stock banks are putting off customers and lending and discounting on only a minute scale, while the great dealers in bills, other than the banks, are practically on a strike.

The answer of the banks is that they hold a great amount of Austrian and German acceptances which cannot be cashed. The Bank of England's staff is working nearly all night, meals being eaten in the bank. Many wealthy men with securities worth many thousands in their safes are pressed for cash.

Germans Using British Money.

"The Statist" states that German banks have been trying to finance German trade with British money. In a clever way they get German bills accepted in Amsterdam and other neutral markets in large amounts. These bills are sent to London, with the hope that they may be dealt with there. The banks have unanimously refused them, however, and the bills have been returned to the senders.

A great newspaper discussion is being waged on the subject of economy during the war. It was started by proposals that the rich should give the country an example of plain living and cut off all luxuries. This excited a storm of protests, on the ground that eschewing luxuries would bring ruin to a large class of the population whose business it is to provide them.

GERMANS FLATTER U. S.

Issue Complimentary Pamphlet in Trade Campaign.

London, Aug. 22.—The Copenhagen correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" says that German merchants, fearing the war may ruin the nation's export trade with America and that Americans may boycott German trade, have formed a committee to try to prevent this. The committee includes Prince Von Buelow, former Imperial Chancellor; Field Marshal Von Der Goltz, Albert Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American Line, and leading manufacturers.

A pamphlet has been issued in English called "The Truth About Germany: Facts About the War." The main purpose of this booklet is to advertise German commerce, and it greatly flatters Americans. It has been distributed among the American tourists still in Germany.

SAW MUELHAUSEN FIGHT

Americans and Wives Were in City During Bombardment.

Two Americans and their wives had a remarkable escape from death at Muelhausen, where they were during the fighting.

They are Edward Walker, a Macon, Ga., dentist; his wife, and a Mr. and Mrs. Cade. They were caught at Muelhausen at the beginning of the fighting and had to remain several days amid a hail of projectiles. They are now safe at Glatterbad, in the Black Forest, whither they walked from Muelhausen.

A letter to friends in Berlin says the uninterrupted fighting and the fire of artillery never will be forgotten.

"Projectiles struck the house we were in, while others exploded in the garden," says the writer. "We awaited death momentarily, but were saved by a miracle."

PASS CANADA'S WAR BILLS

Senators Approve Three War Measures—Infantry to Camp.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Prompt dispatch was given to-night by the Senate to three of the government's war measures. In one hour the upper house passed without amendment bills authorizing the government to make banknotes legal tender, empowering it to deal stringently with aliens and voting fifty millions for war.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—Toronto's three infantry regiments to-morrow will send nearly two thousand men to the camp at Valcartier. Military headquarters received the order for entrainment to-day. The 48th Highlanders will be 850 strong, the Grenadier detachment 350 strong, and the Queen's Own, which has been putting in their drill work at the armories, will entrain 750 strong.

GERMANS MAKE GREAT SACRIFICE

Continued from page 1

know, is not yet in their hands to serve as a new base. The advance of the French over the Meuse south of Namur, if continued, threatens to close the line between Huy and Namur by which the Germans crossed the Meuse and keep their connection open with the north. Namur is an almost impregnable pivot, upon which the French lines north and south can swing. The further the Germans rush north to Ghent or Ostend, the more danger there is that their lines can be cut.

This is only a short summary of recent events, which takes into account the troops and plans of which official mention has been made. There may be more meaning in the movements of the allies than appears for the moment, yet it is enough to say that actual events agree with indications sent during the week, and are superficially explicable on the lines suggested.

RYNDAM COMING WITH BIG PASSENGER LIST

Stranded Americans Reach The Hague from Berlin with Praises for Ambassador Gerard—Many Compelled to Spend Night in Streets of Rotterdam.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

The Hague, Aug. 21.—The Holland-America liner Ryndam, leaving Rotterdam to-morrow morning, will carry an immense passenger list. Reservations were taken mostly weeks ahead.

The last batch of Americans stranded in Germany arrived this morning from Berlin and Munich in special trains. Many disembarked at Amsterdam and The Hague, others continuing to Rotterdam, where accommodations were so scarce that many had to spend the night in the streets.

The travellers state that it took thirty-two hours from Berlin. They generally praise the attentions of the German officials. They say that Berlin is being revolutionized ever since the Emperor left the city for the front. It is quiet, awaiting with suspense but patriotic patience news from the front.

American tourists, chiefly owing to the efforts of Ambassador Gerard, have been treated there with the utmost cordiality. Gustav Sutro, of the New York Stock Exchange, said:

"Neutral foreigners are treated with the utmost consideration in Germany. Ambassador Gerard is doing everything in his power to help destitute Americans. I can only regret that our government doesn't take quicker measures to help our stranded compatriots. Women are waiting penniless in Berlin."

Other travellers coming from Frankfort to Rotterdam on slow freight boats along the Rhine tell similar stories.

"It was only necessary to tell officials or officers we were Americans," said one of them, "and everything possible was done to help us.

"The American Legation at The Hague apparently is without a sufficient staff. It is trying its best to cope with a difficult situation and accommodate all Americans calling there, but it doesn't seem organized.

"There is no reason for uneasiness on the part of Americans stranded in Europe. American diplomats and consuls have helped German, Dutch and citizens of other nations, and the authorities now are bent on helping Americans secure passage home. The only thing wanting is more active assistance from the State Department at Washington."

Queen Wilhelmina inspected several barracks in The Hague to-day, accompanied by Princess Juliana, amid cheering of soldiers and enthusiasm generally. The Queen also conferred with the War Minister about Holland's attitude toward the European crisis.

It is still hoped here that Dutch neutrality is safeguarded, although the possibility of German attack on Antwerp makes the chance of safeguarding neutrality frail. The Dutch army, about 250,000 strong, has been entirely mobilized for the sake of the country's security. It is ready for any emergency.

The only thing that worries the Dutch is the possibility of Japanese interference with Dutch colonies, which Holland would be unable to defend vigorously.

Holland is watching the situation in Indian waters more carefully than the situation in Europe, for her hope is that Great Britain and Germany will understand that both their interest and their duty lie in preserving Holland's neutrality.

at Dutton's
Historical Atlas of Europe.
Bartholomew's Maps.
Everyman's Edition, 35c.
681 Fifth Avenue

FRENCH SKIRMISHERS MAKING A FLANK MOVEMENT.

PHOTO © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

ONLY OLD MEN SEEN IN VIENNA

Scenes in Austrian Capital Told by Eyewitness—Policemen Drawn from Ranks of Shopkeepers—Food Prices High.

By THEO. BESENZ.

(Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune.)

Vienna, Aug. 14 (via Rome).—The newspapers are being published in a larger number than usual, sometimes printing three or four issues a day. Yet all news is not sufficient. People want to know more about the war, always suspecting that there was some secret kept back. Mobilization has called all men up to fifty years of age to arms; only old men over fifty years are still living in Vienna. Some offices are closed because clerks have gone to the front.

Policemen are quite different people at present, as they are taken from those citizens who are liable to serve in the Landsturm. They form a rather humorous picture. Many an old friend whom we saw some weeks ago standing placefully in his grocer's shop is now to be seen in a curious uniform which does not fit him, the sleeves hanging over his hands, standing at some street corner and doing the service of a policeman. There are certain hours for instructions at the police station given to the grocer and coffee house proprietor, and they look queer as they are clad in a policeman's uniform with helmet and sabre.

Suddenly there is a loud dispute to be heard at a street corner. An old lady—her three sons have gone to fight for the Fatherland—is in a struggle with the proprietress of a green grocery. It has been published that prices for victuals are regulated by the municipal authorities, but it is difficult to get anything at regulated prices. In a harsh and rude tone, which is not to be controlled and regulated by the authorities, people are sent from one shop to another and they can only meet with a smiling face or with politeness the proprietress of a shop in case she refuses to make any change for a coin representing three or four times the value of an egg, or some other eatable.

The distribution of meat and milk was taken over by the Lord Mayor, and the janitor of each house, who is something of a private official of the municipality, has to furnish the names of all tenants of the house. These are being provided with numbers, and they can apply for meat and milk every day, showing their numbers and then paying the official rate at one of the municipal depots.

The rest of the people principally consist of old men and nicely dressed young women, who are sitting around in fashionable coffee houses talking over political news brought out and discussed by the newspapers. The Social Democratic newspaper "Arbeiterzeitung" is being confiscated nearly every day. The rest of the newspapers appear in a few sheets made up by apprentices and old men. They have received strict information as to the report of war news from the government. They have to keep people quiet.

There is a strong feeling of patriotism against Servia and Russia. These countries are considered the eternal enemies of Austria. People say that it must come to an end at last, and that all the struggles must soon be over to give way to the perfect development of this flourishing country.

The churches are overcrowded, and we can see young girls and mothers praying to God to preserve the lives of their lovers, bridegrooms and husbands. The priest is preaching that the good cause of the country in self-defence will soon lead to the perfect destruction of the enemy.

As for Russia, the Austrians wanted to make Poland an independent state. The Emperor Francis Joseph drives through the capital several times during the day, and though he looks very serious he is much beloved among the Austrians, and they shout acclamations and cheer him wherever they see him.

The new young Crown Prince is at the head of some troops fighting against the Servians, and he is reported to be a very able and courageous young officer. Young men required for official service are still kept in Vienna.

The view of this beautiful town has not altered very much as a whole, but here and there we observe shops which are closed bearing a bill: "Closed on Account of War." Some other shops bear the notice that the whole stock of goods is for sale with 75 per cent reduction. There are always people who interest themselves to take advantage of such sales.

There are some veterans and the porter of the house discussing the situation, and sometimes one or the other would refer to a scar he got in the battle of 1866 against Germany. Another points to a scarred wound on his breast from a bullet in the year 1870. At last they agree in the opinion that battles are only lost on account of generals. They had sometimes to wait for an order to shoot at the enemy whom they faced, yet were not allowed to move until the enemy had mowed down the whole regiment. If there were no generals there would hardly be any battles lost by the Austrians, they say.

An old pensioned general has been sitting for years every afternoon in a coffee house on the Ring reading his newspapers. He is about seventy years of age, the only Jewish general in the Austrian army. He and his brother, a colonel-lieutenant, were not allowed to advance to the next higher rank because they did not become Christians, which change of religion they refused. Both these brothers appeared before the Emperor Francis Joseph and asked the favor of being charged with the commands of troops, as they felt themselves young and active, and the Emperor out of special favor consented.

As a whole one looks in vain for friends—they do not exist any more among the inhabitants of the city. They are far away. The troops are being sent according to a special scheme to different parts in accordance with their nationalities.

No letters are delivered, and nobody knows whether a son or a brother who suddenly became a soldier is still alive or if he died the death of honor on the battlefield.

One morning I was roused from sleep at midnight by a knock at my door. "Pray," I heard the voice of a lady say, "open immediately. I am unhappy and want to speak to you." I opened and beheld before me my next door neighbor. "Listen! listen!" she stammered. "I had a horrible dream. My husband was on the line crossing the Servian frontier. I saw distinctly. No doubt he has been captured by the enemy and"

She fell insensible into my arms. After awhile she sobbingly said: "He was mutilated. You know how furious this enemy is. My poor, good John. Please give me advice what I shall do to ascertain the fate of my husband. You know I love him so much that I would die with him."

I advised her to become a nurse of the Red Cross. She was happy to do so, and before leaving she embraced me, thanking me with all her heart for my advice.

The Red Cross is collecting clothes and shoes for the poor soldiers. There are many who have given large sums for them.

Banks are closed, money is scarce and people are selling everything for eatables. Cinematographs are producing pictures from the battlefield, but well censored. All is aiming at the encouragement of the people and to keep the flame of patriotism burning.

Old teachers are working as municipal clerks. Newspapers say that Italy will keep herself neutral as long as Austria and Germany do not want her help. Yet the frontiers against Italy are strongly fortified and not one soldier has been recalled from the Italian border.

Children are playing war in the streets. We see a group of children armed with rifles and swords made of wood, and it is only with the help of policemen that they are separated and prevented from wounding one another.

No autobus nor taxicab is to be seen in the streets any more. The traffic of tramcars is reduced to a minimum. Instead of five minute intervals, cars are running now only every half hour. No payments are being obtained for debts.

From time to time a supply of bread is brought on a large wagon and a loaf is given to every poor man, supplied by some rich person.

There are many meetings of women who are trying to do their utmost to relieve the soldiers from distress and want.

Promenading along, I observe some other women holding up a typical Servian dummy and hanging it up on a lamppost. They have agreed to form an Amazon corps. They wanted to buy rifles and to go and meet their husbands on the battlefield, saying they would be still more courageous with their wives at their sides.

A policeman explained that there was still time for them, and they would help their husbands more in mending stockings and preparing cotton for the wounded.

There comes another extra issue of newspaper, and I hurry to get this letter finished, to follow it up by further news.

AUSTRIANS STILL BOMBARD BELGRADE

Millions of Dollars Damage Done to Servian Capital, Which Has Been Hammered at for Nearly a Month.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 21.—A delayed telegram to "The Morning Post" from Nish states that heavy fighting was taking place two days ago before the forts and town of Visegrad. Part of the forts had already been captured by the Servians, who cut the railroad between Visegrad and Gorajde.

Some Servian detachments succeeded in crossing the Drina while the fighting was still proceeding, and the enemy retreated.

The Austrians continue to subject Belgrade to heavy bombardment. More buildings in the city have been injured and many persons seriously wounded. In one day 550 shells fell, setting several houses on fire. Piles of firewood and skins, waiting outside warehouses to be taken in, were burned. The damage done runs into millions of dollars. The electric works have been wrecked and the supply of electricity cut off.

No one is allowed to leave home after 9 p. m. The exodus of inhabitants still goes on, and of the 100,000 population not one-fifth now remains. The police force guarding the town has been quadrupled to prevent theft from the deserted houses.

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam gives an official communication from Vienna saying that a new mobilization order calls up all reservists of the first class, now at work harvesting, reservists of the second class and men of the Landsturm for August 24. This will bring to the colors all the able-bodied men in the country between the ages of twenty and forty-two years.

The first and second class of the Hungarian Landwehr have been ordered to mobilize on the same date, as have also the recruits of 1914 and all the men in the Austrian and Hungarian Landsturm up to the age of forty-two years.

U. S. OPENS WIRELESS TO CODE MESSAGES

Wilson and Bryan Decide on Plan Permitting Any Government to Use Stations Here and Leaving All Cable Dispatches Uncensored.

Washington, Aug. 21.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have practically reached a decision as to the extent to which the United States government should try to enforce neutrality at cable offices and wireless stations in this country.

No censorship on cables or modification of the present strict supervision of wireless is contemplated in a plan that has been drafted and which will be submitted to-morrow by Secretary Bryan to Haniel von Haimhausen, the German Charge d'Affaires. Should the German government, which has protested against the strict censorship of the wireless, approve the new suggestion, it will be promptly put into effect.

The plan would permit the sending of code messages at the Sayville, Long Island, wireless station by the German government or any other government, but an American naval officer would be retained in charge to prevent unneutral messages being sent.

Under the tentative instructions given by Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, following President Wilson's executive order, no code messages of any kind have been permitted to leave the coast wireless stations. Consequently, as the German government had lost its cable to the United States, it found itself practically isolated from the world, and it protested against the strict embargo, holding that under the Hague Convention a neutral nation was not obliged to censor messages.

The American government took the position that military or naval information should not be transmitted from the shores of the United States directly to ships at sea, as this was tantamount to using American territory as a base for hostile operations.

At first it was contended and virtually decided that the American government should apply equal censorship on cables and wireless, but the conclusion was reached that the cable did not stand in the same relation to the wireless. To censor the cables, it was realized, would mean a stupendous undertaking and could not interfere with England's cable communication through Canada. England protested also against a possible censorship of the cable, claiming that Germany was always at liberty to cut the cables at sea.

It was finally determined that, while under international law a neutral government was not required to censor cable messages, it should protect itself against the unneutral use of wireless stations, as there was no physical means for belligerents to interfere with wireless messages when once sent from a neutral station.

The plan that has now been brought forward would give the German Embassy and consulates in this country an opportunity to communicate in code directly with their home government.

Italians Oppose War to Aid Austria-Hungary and Gernany

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rome, Aug. 21.—Signor Salandra, the Prime Minister, issued a secret circular to all the sixty-nine prefects throughout Italy requesting them to report the opinion in their respective districts on the attitude to be followed by Italy in the present crisis. The answer has now been received, and in every case the prefect replied that the people were opposed to war on behalf of Austria-Hungary and Germany.

London, Aug. 21.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Italy has asked for a friendly explanation from Austria regarding the landing of a large shipment of Austrian arms at Medua, an Albanian seaport, on August 15. The Servian Minister, who protested to Italy, alleged that the Austrians were arming the Albanians against Servia."

PLAN OF GERMANY FOILED, SAYS PARIS

Twentieth Day of Mobilization and France Not Yet Invaded.

18,000 FOREIGNERS VOLUNTEER FOR WAR

Great Battle Said To Be Along 250-Mile Front, with 2,500,000 Men Taking Part.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The official news bulletin issued by the French War Office to-day says:

"Up to the twentieth day of the French mobilization, despite the assurances of German writers, even those of the German General Staff, the Germans have not obtained any of the decisive advantages they counted upon. Moreover, the enemy has not been able to carry the war on to our territory. This advantage has at least a moral value which is worth noticing."

Lieutenant Colonel Rousset, a retired military critic of a high reputation, says the great battle has begun along a front of nearly 250 miles, 2,500,000 men taking part.

The people of Paris are awaiting with calm confidence but intense eagerness news of the great battle now believed to be impending on a line between Antwerp and Givet, passing through the battlefield of Waterloo. Military critics, notably Colonel Rousset, predict it will be a second Waterloo, but on a much more gigantic scale to all. Colonel Rousset says of this impending second battle of Waterloo that a German repulse will mean a German tragedy.

General Bonnal, a former professor of strategy in the Ecole Militaire (military school), who some years ago followed the German military manœuvres in Prussia, discussing in "Le Gaulois" the situation in Belgium, says:

"It is a wonderful piece of good luck for us that Emperor William has taken personal command of the German armies. It was evidently the Emperor himself who ordered the attacks in close columns on Liege that resulted so disastrously for General von Emmich's forces, and now the disposition of twenty-one German army corps concentrated and jammed together for supreme attack in the northeastern portion of the theatre of war seems hopelessly confused."

Up to a late hour this evening the only definite piece of information that could be obtained at the Ministry of War was that the German forces continue to cross the Meuse near Huy.

It would not be surprising to learn soon of a French advance into Luxemburg and Northern Lorraine.

News of a bombardment by Germans on Sunday last of the open village of Mars la Tour has just come to hand. The people were in church at the afternoon service, celebrating the anniversary of a famous battle, when the firing began. Hearing the noise of cannon, they rushed out and took refuge in their cellars. Two civilians were killed and some material damage was done by the bombardment, which lasted an hour.

Eighty-three German prisoners, accused of robbing the dead on the field of battle, arrived to-day at Clermont Ferrand, capital of the Department of Puy-de-Dome, where the police had great difficulty in restraining the population from attacking them. When arrested in the vicinity of Muelhausen many jewels, a number of wedding rings and large sums of money were found on the Germans. It is alleged that these valuables were stolen from the bodies of officers and soldiers.

Court Martial for Germans.

These prisoners will appear before a court martial to be held by the 13th Army Corps. They were transported to Clermont Ferrand, handcuffed in fours, on several trucks bearing the imperial eagle. It is charged that they wore Red Cross insignia to facilitate the robberies on the battle field.

A dispatch to the Havas agency from Dunkirk, France, says a train bearing a thousand German prisoners, guarded by Belgian soldiers, arrived there to-day. The Belgians with their captives embarked on a French steamer, which sailed for an unnamed French port. Two other trains carrying prisoners were following, it was said.

The great square fronting the Invalides in Paris to-day presented a striking spectacle when 18,000 foreign volunteers assembled in orderly formation under the flags of their various nations to be mustered in. There were 4,500 Jews from all countries who desired to serve as a separate command; 3,000 Belgians, 4,500 Italians, 2,600 Russians, 2,000 Swiss, 1,000 Spaniards, 600 Rumanians, 235 Luxemburgians and 125 Americans.

All these volunteers were obliged to wait until the complete mobilization of the French regular forces had been concluded, which was accomplished yesterday. In the mean time 30,000 foreigners resident in France have inscribed their names provisionally on the rolls of a committee calling itself "The Friends of France."

Only those volunteers who live in Paris presented themselves to-day. It will take several days to comply with all the formalities and examinations and make the men into anything like an organized body of troops.

Count's Son Dies in War.

Count Guerry de Beauregard, a veteran of the War of 1870, thus announced the death of a son at the front:

"One son already has met the death of the brave beyond the frontier at the head of a squadron of the 7th Hussars. Others will avenge him. Another of my sons, an artilleryman, is with the General Staff. My oldest son is with the 21st Chausseurs. Long live France!"

The Minister of War, M. Messimy, to-day asked George Desparbes, a novelist now in his sixtieth year, if he would write a story for the army bulletin.

"I will give you a story," M. Desparbes replied, "if you will give me back my corporal's stripes and send me to the front."

The Minister of War said it was impossible. The author argued for some time to be taken into the ranks, but all his pleading could not make the Minister relent.

M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, has issued a statement instructing prefects to take note of atrocities committed from day to day, in view of the ultimate day of reckoning. The list is to include all irregular acts committed by armies or people of "the country that has struck its name off the list of civilized peoples."

The prefects are instructed to collect evidence from all persons who have been in Germany or close to the frontier and have suffered deliberate violence or seen bloodshed by German authorities. They are to get all possible details and confirm them by definite proof.

The steamer Espagne will leave Havre to-morrow, taking nearly 1,000 Americans back home. The steamship Rochambeau will leave for the United States on August 29 and the Flandre, which has been substituted for La Champagne, on August 31. Major Morton J. Henry, of the United States army, who has been acting as a military observer, has gone to Havre to inspect the Espagne before she sails.

The French Foreign Office to-day gave Ambassador Herrick assurances that when more ships were needed they would be requisitioned.

Paris, Aug. 22.—"Le Petit Parisien" says it understands that, in view of the appearance of Germans on her southern frontier, Holland has renewed her declaration of neutrality to Paris and London. The newspaper adds that important conversations are proceeding at The Hague between the Netherlands Foreign Minister, the French Minister and a special envoy from the French Foreign Office.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News has received a dispatch from Paris saying that French forces defeated a detachment of German cavalry coming from Leopoldshoehe and Hueningen, in an engagement near Basle.

The Germans retired in the direction of St. Louis, leaving 500 dead and wounded on the field. They lost most of their horses.

The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following summary of alleged German losses, as printed in "Le Matin," of Paris:

Twenty-four cannon taken by the Belgians from August 3 to 5 at Liege.

"Three cannon taken by the French at Largennes on August 11.

"Six cannon taken by the French at Othain, Department of Meurthe, near Spincourt, on August 12.

"Twelve cannon taken by the French near Schirmeck, Alsace, on August 16.

"Twenty-four cannon taken by the Russians at Stallupuehnen, East Prussia, on August 15.

"Twelve cannon taken by the Russians at Gumbinnen, East Prussia, on August 17.

"This makes a total of eighty-one pieces of field artillery, besides which were captured a number of pieces of heavy artillery, rapid fire guns, aeroplanes and nineteen motor wagons.

"In addition, the Germans lost two flags to the Belgians at Liege, a cavalry standard was taken at Diest, and a flag was captured by the French at St. Blaise on August 15."

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SAYS BRITISH WANT U. S. TO BUY LINERS

O. S. Straus Finds No Opposition in England—No Fear of Japan.

London, Aug. 21.—Oscar S. Straus, member of the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and chairman of the diplomatic committee of the American Citizens' Relief Committee, said to-day:

"It has been my privilege to meet many prominent British officials, and so far as I know there is no opposition in England to the plan of the United States to have Americans buy the German liners now in American ports. In fact, I think the idea has been well received, as the British feel that the restoration of such liners to the service would make it possible to bring larger quantities of wheat and other foodstuffs to England."

Mr. Straus recently was a guest at a luncheon attended by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and his long diplomatic service has given him an acquaintance with high officials, which makes it possible for him to learn the government's view. Discussing the situation in the Far East, Mr. Straus said:

"Some Americans seem to be unduly excited about Japan's action concerning Kiao-chau. I do not think the United States has anything to be apprehensive about. Japan has no designs on the Philippines.

"As a member of Colonel Roosevelt's Cabinet, I conducted the negotiations for the Japanese immigration treaty and became convinced that Japan had no designs on the islands and would not have them. They are not suited to her use. The climate is too hot for the Japanese.

"The United States must not become embroiled in any way in this war. One great nation must remain neutral and be ready to extend a helping hand when the fury of war has been exhausted and mediation is necessary in the interest of humanity."

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Lake Hopatcong
$1 TO-MORROW—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.30; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.12 a. m.
Mauch Chunk
TO-MORROW
$1.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.30; Liberty St. 8.30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.42 a. m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT