

EXTERMINATE FOE, SLEAZERS' SLOGAN

German Troops Said to Have Expressed Desire on Field.

STORIES OF CRUELTY CONTINUE TO ARRIVE

Belgian Commission's Second Report Supplement by an American Witness.

London, Sept. 15.—Publication of an additional Belgian official report of German atrocities has caused a decided impression that the reports are more than mere propaganda...

In due course this man's story will be made public. It is among the first reports received from a partisan witness...

There are reports that British wounded have suffered brutalities, but so far the government makes no official statement. It is said the War Office is gathering facts which when collected will be published.

The second report of the Belgian commission reviews incidents heretofore generally reported, but it adds the documents and evidence on which its conclusions rest.

To spread the fire in Louvain, the report charges that Germans entered the houses and threw hand grenades.

The Hague, Sept. 15.—The States General was opened today. Queen Wilhelmina in the speech from the throne emphasized the necessity for strict neutrality in the war...

QUEEN OF HOLLAND URGES NEUTRALITY

Intimates in Speech from Throne National Existence Is at Stake.

"I return among you in very extraordinary circumstances," said the queen in her address. "We are all filled with thoughts of the terrible war raging in a great part of the civilized world..."

"Holland is bearing with a good heart the extraordinary burdens imposed upon her and she is receiving with open arms all unhappy people seeking refuge within her frontiers."

"Referring to the economic life of Holland, the queen said she thought the nation showed an improvement. Trade was finding fresh outlets in England as well as in Germany and Belgium."

"I appeal confidently," she said, "to all to avoid scrupulously, both in trade and traffic, anything that might endanger our neutrality. Our national existence demands a continuance of our external commerce, but we must see that all appearance of bias in favor of any one of the belligerent powers be avoided."

U. S. TROOPS TO LEAVE VERA CRUZ

Continued from page 1

tory controlled by American forces. He pointed out, too, that the question of the American troops might soon become a domestic issue which might cause internal dissension.

The President discussed the subject with his cabinet, some of whom it is understood did not favor the move. It was finally the consensus of opinion that the main purpose of the American expedition to Vera Cruz—to punish the affront to the flag—had been accomplished through the occupation itself and the forcing of Huerta's abdication as provisional President.

Another circumstance which influenced the President's judgment was the approaching general convention of military chiefs on October 1. On that date a provisional President will be designated. It may be Carranza or another. General Carranza wished to be able to turn over the power to a necessary ally with the country absolutely at peace with its northern neighbor.

On the question of recognition, it is known that the President and his advisers have reached no decision. The reference on October 1 will designate a provisional President, who will undoubtedly be recognized if all factions accept him. The United States will not recognize Carranza until he has secured the popular acceptance of the provisional President chosen at that conference as the fulfillment of the protocols signed at the Niagara Falls mediation conference. Preparations were begun today for

turning the custom house at Vera Cruz and the municipal government over to Mexicans again.

Secretary Garrison asked Secretary Bryan to designate competent persons to take over the custom house and the city government.

The troops at Vera Cruz under General Funston, including 7,300 soldiers and marines, are expected to be withdrawn in about two weeks.

Orders were sent today to transports now at Newport News and Galveston to proceed to Vera Cruz to take the forces on board. The transports include the Sumner and the Kliptrick and the steamer boats City of Denver and Christalab.

The marines on duty at Vera Cruz will be sent back to the warships and stations from which they were taken, and the troops will be sent to Texas City, where the second army division is stationed. Formal orders for the withdrawal of the ships in Mexican waters will not be issued for several days.

Mr. Silliman's Report. Mr. Silliman reported that General Carranza's government had taken possession of the railway lines on the ground that the Mexican government owned a majority of the stock.

Word was received yesterday at the New York headquarters of the National Railways of Mexico that the railroad had been practically all the common stock is held by the Mexican government.

The system has a total mileage of more than six thousand miles, most of all standard gauge, and carries all the principal companies, and the constituent companies the system absorbed in 1908. The total of stocks and bonds is nearly \$300,000,000.

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EUROPE LOOKS TO U. S. FOR MEDIATION

Returning Tourists Say Belligerents Think America One Hope for Peace.

KAISER WEPT AS HE MADE WAR MOVE

Refugee Hears Story That Emperor Was in Tears at Breaking of Peace.

Bringing reports that all of Europe was looking to the United States to mediate and that the Kaiser wept when he signed the declaration of war against Russia, more than one thousand American refugees returned yesterday on the steamer Potsdam of the Holland American Line.

Liston L. Lewis, a lawyer, at 5 Nassau st., who lives at the Union Club, professed greater inside knowledge of Kaiser's feelings than any other passenger. A friend of his who was intimate with one of the German Emperor's staff told him the story.

According to Lewis, the Kaiser could not believe war was imminent. He was confident the Czar would go to great lengths to prevent a conflict, as the German Ambassador at Petrograd had informed his government that the Russian chief of staff had told him the Russian army was not mobilizing.

"The Kaiser asked for an hour in which to contemplate the step then urged," Lewis declared his friend, whose name he would not disclose, told him the Kaiser had to sign the declaration of war.

Lewis was loud in his assertion that the Germans were blameless for the war into which practically all Europe was plunged, which views were shared by Professor Morris Jastrow, jr., of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Carol A. Harriman, a daughter of the late E. H. Harriman, returned home after a vacation spent on the Continent. She was stranded, she said, at Wiesbaden, but after difficulties made her way to Berlin, where Ambassador Gerard gave her financial assistance.

Twice held up by British cruisers, the steamer Frederick VIII, of the Scandinavian-American Line, arrived here yesterday, with her cabins well filled with American tourists. The first warship to halt the vessel met her off the Shetland Islands, while the other two were in sight yesterday morning off Fire Island. On both occasions the steamer was allowed to proceed after establishing her identity.

Passengers on the steamer Re d'Alain, of the Lloyd Sabando Line, returning last night from Europe, told of a ghastly scene of being overcharged by the steamship company for their passage. The average charge for the 107 persons in the first cabin of the ship was \$300, while the highest was \$1,200, said by Rev. Andrew K. Wilson, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Whitaker had something to say about what she asserted was the beautiful treatment accorded her by Ambassador Gerard, Mr. Ryan and others in Berlin, and the equally beautiful treatment from Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister at The Hague. She said:

"When we got here the American committee wanted us to go to a small hotel, but when we saw the hotel I decided it was not the place for my daughters. It would have been below our station in life to stay there."

There was a great deal more protesting when they were assured second class passages back to America. Mrs. Whitaker grew indignant when asked by a member of the committee what would have become of the fund if very few had insisted on Uncle Sam paying \$5 a day for their keep while here.

Ambassador George Mayre arrived here today and visited the embassy. He will remain in London a week or ten days before going to his post at Petrograd. Nelson O'Shaughnessy is here also, and is trying to find the best way to reach Vienna. F. O. Gunther, secretary of the American Legation at Christiania, has arrived here to discuss affairs with the embassy.

Owners Considering Agreement Which Would Mean Three Years' Colorado Truce.

Indianapolis, Sept. 15.—The proposition of President Wilson for the settlement of the coal mining strike in Colorado was accepted by the officials of the United Mine Workers of America in a letter sent to the President and made public today. The acceptance, however, is subject to the approval of the Colorado miners, who met today in Trinidad to take action on the proposal.

Trinidad, Col., Sept. 15.—Colorado coal miners at the state convention of the United Mine Workers of America today did not vote on adoption of the proposal, but they did elect a board and urged for adoption by President Wilson and the international officers of the miners' union. Speeches were made urging acceptance of the plan, but the meeting adjourned until tomorrow without taking a vote.

\$11,000 THEFT IN BANKER'S ROOMS

Apartment of Bolivian Financier, at Hotel Seville, Looted in Daytime.

Carlos Jordan-Rosas, a Bolivian banker, is the victim of an \$11,000 robbery, which occurred some time yesterday in his apartments at the Hotel Seville, at Madison ave. and 29th st., according to information which Val O'Farrell, the former city detective, gave the Police Department last night.

Mr. Jordan-Rosas, his wife and his brother-in-law started in April on a tour of the world. They were in Paris when the war broke out, and recently returned to this country. They went to the Seville. They spent Saturday and Sunday shopping, having their purchases sent to their apartments at the hotel.

An unexpected engagement prevented them from being in their apartments yesterday, according to O'Farrell, who said the thieves arrived there signed for and sent up. When Mr. Jordan-Rosas returned last night he found that the apartments had been looted. He put the case in the hands of O'Farrell.

O'Farrell said that he tried to get the names of the bellboys, elevator men or chambermaids who had delivered the purchases to the apartments, but they could not be traced. He then notified the police.

TO PREACH LATIN TRADE C. M. Pepper Joins Lehigh Valley's South American Circuit.

Charles M. Pepper, a well known author of foreign trade, will be one of the speakers on the South American special of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which next week will acquaint manufacturers along the line of the railroad with commercial opportunities.

Mr. Pepper organized the Foreign Trade Bureau of the State Department under Secretary Root, and he has a wide acquaintance with South America. He will represent the Pan-American Union on the trip, while the National City Bank also will send a representative. Efforts are being made to induce the State Department to send a representative.

DEALERS DECLARE MARKETS FAILURE

Resolution to Make City Plan Permanent Passes, Notwithstanding.

John Buckle and L. J. Lippmann, both dealers in foodstuffs, who are members of the Open Market Committee, told the committee yesterday that the new open market was a failure. Mr. Lippmann voted against the establishment of the markets in the first place. Mr. Buckle, when the project first came up, voted for the markets.

Yesterday the first resolution laid before the committee by Ralph Folks, borough secretary, was that improvements be made. It was finally carried, notwithstanding Buckle and Lippmann's opposition.

"So far as bringing the producer and the consumer together is concerned," said Mr. Buckle, "the markets are an absolute failure. I have been about the markets, and I know. What's more, at least one-third of the stuff on the shelves is spoiled or rotten. It's a disgrace to the city to have such things on sale in its markets."

"That's a very grave charge against the Health Department," said Borough President Marks, who presided. "I am sure that the markets were in excellent condition."

Mr. Marks said he had found great enthusiasm among the women who patronize the markets. He said that after a defeated suggestion by Mr. Lippmann to postpone action two weeks the resolution was adopted.

The attitude of Carl A. Koelsch, president of the Wash. A. S. committee, showed that the produce men on the committee did not all oppose the new markets. Mr. Koelsch had a word to say against them, and his opinion that the matter of a department of markets be referred to the executive committee immediately was adopted.

Eugene S. Dealin, formerly with Swift & Co., who examined the South American cattle markets in 1912 for independent meat men, who thought the packers were crowding them too hard, was a witness yesterday at an inquiry conducted by William A. De Magistris, District Attorney, before Magistrate McAdoo. Mr. Dealin said that the packers were a unit in crowding small dealers out of business, returning last night from Europe, told of a ghastly scene of being overcharged by the steamship company for their passage.

The average charge for the 107 persons in the first cabin of the ship was \$300, while the highest was \$1,200, said by Rev. Andrew K. Wilson, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

TO AID F. D. ROOSEVELT F. L. Stetson Heads Committee for His Support.

Francis Lynde Stetson heads a committee that has been organized to promote the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate.

Among other members of the committee are Stanton M. Wywell, of Fillmore, secretary to Secretary Bryan of the State Department; Robert Adson, of Ontario; Raymond V. Ingersoll, Commissioner of Parks in Brooklyn; Archibald R. Watson, former Corporation Counsel; Thomas E. North, of Rochester; Thomas Spratt, of Ogdensburg; and former Senator George B. Burd, of Buffalo.

"John A. Hennessy and Franklin D. Roosevelt have been endorsed by the National Men's League, which has just been formed," according to a statement issued at the anti-Murphy headquarters yesterday. "This brings to the support of the Hennessy-Roosevelt ticket several prominent managers and their publicity purveyors."

ALTMAN IN BITTER FIGHT

Opposing Lazarus for Leadership and May Win.

Max Altman is making a steady fight against David Lazarus for the Democratic leadership of the 6th Assembly District. Lazarus is the incumbent.

Altman has put I. Apfel in the race for the Assembly nomination and S. Ullman is running for the nomination on the Altmann ticket. Each man has got enough Progressive signatures to secure him a place on the primary ballot of that party. It required only about twenty-five names.

The regular Progressive organization has fused with the Republicans on the latter's candidate for the Assembly, N. Peolman.

DIES IN TRYING TO ESCAPE

Companion Swims Successfully, but Lands as Prisoner.

Two prisoners, bolstered in their desperation by opiate, escaped from Blackwell's Island yesterday, but only one will go back. He is in the Harlem Hospital, after four and a half hours in the water. His companion, cut down by a tug in the East River, was drowned.

The dead man was William Bennett, of 316 West 30th st. He was sent to the river yesterday for a violation of the drug law. The survivor is Adolph Thayer, of 1692 Washington av., the Bronx, sentenced to the penitentiary as a pickpocket. Both prisoners were to undergo minor operations in the workhouse.

TO PUT S. A. TRADE ON DOLLAR BASIS

Pounds Sterling To Be Abolished as Far as Possible in Exchange.

PLAN ADOPTED TO BOOM COMMERCE

Payments Made Through London Handicap to American Manufacturer.

Efforts are now being made to provide for exchange in dollars and cents with South America and thus remove one of the handicaps the American manufacturer endeavoring to extend his trade there has had to bear.

Under the present system payments are made in pounds and shillings through London, and it is estimated that the American manufacturer is penalized from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent each day in amount of the expenses incident thereto.

In discussing the possibility of providing direct exchange John E. Gardin, vice-president of the National City Bank, said yesterday:

"There are two factors which will enter into the establishment of a system of direct exchange in dollars between the United States and South America, namely, the establishment of branches of national banks in each country, and the Federal Reserve act, which increases trade with South America. These two factors will tend to bring about the removal of the handicap which the merchant of the United States has labored under in his endeavor to secure trade with South America. It has been estimated that this handicap amounts to 1 1/2 to 2 per cent each way on account of the expense incident to making payment through London."

London Works Handicap. "That handicap has worked out specifically in this way: There has been a little direct exchange on New York in the South American countries that there has been practically no organized market. That is to say, there has not been enough of a supply to establish anything like a fairly uniform price. The result has been that a merchant desiring to make settlement for goods bought from the United States would find on going to his banker, that the latter would be unable to accommodate him. As a result, considerable shopping around the merchant would perhaps find a banker with a sufficient balance in New York to meet his requirements."

"Direct exchange on New York and quotations in dollars will tend to remove those specific handicaps on our trade. Our merchants can then figure that quotations in dollars will be readily translated into the currency of the particular South American country with which they purpose doing business, and therefore a direct stimulus will be given to their business with South America."

"We must, of course, always bear in mind the service that has been performed by London in furnishing a means whereby payments due anywhere from anywhere might be made. The tax on commerce inherent in the commission paid to London for this service has been a perfectly proper charge. The United States should not go into this business of providing direct dollar exchange with any idea of rivaling London, but rather with the idea of supplementing the service performed by London by giving the merchants of the United States an opportunity to broaden their trade relations with their sister continent. The sterling exchange will undoubtedly continue for a great many years to hold its prestige in the world's trade. In our own trade we shall undoubtedly be obliged to continue to use sterling exchange, as triangular transactions will undoubtedly prove desirable and profitable at times."

TRADE SCOUTS TO TOUR SO. AMERICA

U. S. Agents Will Keep American Manufacturers Posted on Conditions.

The Department of Commerce is making special efforts to help the American manufacturer who is anxious to extend his trade in South America, and in the next few weeks special investigators of the department will go there for the purpose of digging up information that will be helpful.

B. Joachim, who has been conferring with merchants and manufacturers in this city for the last three weeks, will be the first of these special representatives to go to South America. He will depart tomorrow.

Mr. Joachim will look over the Central American field also. His first stopping place will be Guatemala, and from there he will work through Central America, down the west coast of South America and up the east coast. He will send weekly reports of the conditions, financial and otherwise. These reports will be sent out to the manufacturers.

Hart N. Douthitt, commercial agent of the Department of Commerce, will go to Brazil in a couple of weeks and endeavor to capture for the American manufacturer a large slice of the \$50,000,000 of machinery and engineering supplies which that country yearly imports from Europe. Mr. Douthitt will look after the machinery and engineering trade exclusively, and while in Brazil will make an exhaustive investigation of its credit system, the prices quoted by foreign manufacturers, and various other details that will help the American manufacturer.

SULZER ASSAILS BOSSES

Says Murphy and Barnes Are from Same School.

William Sulzer made a speaking tour of the upper West Side last night, addressing audiences at various points from 181st to 196th st. In the auto with the ex-Governor were Fred Wilson and Ed. F. Fennell.

At 181st st. and St. Nicholas av. about 4,000 people listened to a tirade against Charles F. Murphy and William Barnes, jr. Sulzer declared that both were of the same school, but that Barnes had a degree and Murphy didn't.

"If I had done what Murphy told me," said the speaker, "I could not have looked an honest man in the face. He ordered me to stop the investigations of the grafting, by which millions were being stolen from the state every year."

"When Murphy told me to block the wheels of justice, I refused, because he had promised the people of the state an honest administration. I told Murphy that if I could not perform the functions of my office as I saw the right, I did not want to hold the job. I wasn't tried; I was lynched. The trial was a farce, a libel on the law and a travesty on justice."

Under the Hague convention prisoners of war, soldiers or civilians, are accorded the right to correspond with relatives, subject, of course, to strict censorship by the captors, but hitherto

W. & J. SLOANE NEW DESIGNS IN RUGS Made in America In our high-grade Wilton, Axminster and Brussels Domestic Rugs we are showing a wide range of attractive Oriental, medallion, all-over, two-tone and chintz designs. The popularity of the "Chaumont" Seamless Rugs has resulted in the production of a number of very artistic new patterns—an interesting Arabic design, a beautiful rose-leaf design, and Rugs having two-tone borders with plain centres and two-tone centres with plain borders. All regular sizes; also made to order in any length up to 20 feet wide, in special designs and colors, and irregular shapes. Other noteworthy features of our Autumn displays are: "Kalliston" Reversible Rugs in beautiful plain colorings with band borders; heavy Reversible Cotton Bath Mats (washable); and the celebrated "Beam" Bath Rugs. Wool Art Rugs at 20% reduction—desirable effects and colorings. FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

"Walk-Over" The New Store It is fitting that the new Walk-Over Shoe Store should be on Broadway near 42nd Street—it is the most cosmopolitan spot in the world. People from all over this country and from 102 foreign lands where Walk-Over Shoes are sold know our trade-mark—they can see all styles of Walk-Over Shoes right where the peoples of the world come together. Here, as in all our other Greater New York Stores, are twenty-one styles of Walk-Over Shoes made with O'Sullivan's Heels attached ready to wear. Ask to see Walk-Over Shoes—O'Sullivanized For Men, \$4.50—\$5.50 For Women, \$4.50 New Store—1439 Broadway Walk-Over Shoe Stores NEW YORK: 119 Broadway, 115 Broadway, 1439 Broadway, 144 Bowery, 25 West 125th Street, 557 Melrose Ave., Bronx. BROOKLYN: 565 Fulton Street, 1355 Broadway. YONKERS: 9 N. Broadway. PATERSON, N. J.: 181 Market Street. NEWARK, N. J.: 843 Broad Street.

CIVILIAN PRISONERS MAY BE EXCHANGED 1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK MANHATTAN: Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street, Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street, Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts., Lexington Ave. cor. 424th Street, Grand Street cor. Clinton Street, East 72d St. bet. Lexington & 3d Ave., East Houston St. cor. Essex St. BRONX: Courtlandt Ave. cor. 148th Street. BROOKLYN: Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St., Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave. PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAYED WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE. U. S. Diplomats Trying to Effect an Anglo-German Agreement. (By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Sept. 15.—Negotiations are now actively under way looking to an exchange of particulars between England and Germany, relating to the exchange of the prisoners themselves. Through its embassies, legations and consulates here and on the Continent the United States government is facilitating every effort to expedite and facilitate complete arrangements which will permit Britons in Germany and Germans in England to communicate with their families and friends from the concentration camps where they are now confined. Pressure has been exerted by the American government at Berlin, however, and it is expected that shortly the Kaiser's officials will adopt a kinder course toward British captives, and that England will at once follow suit with regard to Germans held in the concentration camps here. It is probable, according to the understanding at the War Office here, that there will be any exchange of prisoners on the present basis, but that any exchange of prisoners probably will soon have the opportunity of returning home on the special basis arranged by the United States. LAWS KIND GUARDIANSHIP The Nut—I never could understand why a fellow couldn't have more than one wife. The Old Un—When you tell those who are incapable of protecting themselves.—London