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New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News - Editorials - Advertisements

WEATHER
SHOWERS TO-DAY; TO-MORROW, PARTLY CLOUDY.
Yesterday's Temperatures: High, 87; Low, 69.
Full report on page 9.

Vol. LXXV....No. 25,111. [Copyright, 1915, By The Tribune Association.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1915. * * * PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

MOB TAKES LEO FRANK FROM GEORGIA PRISON; BELIEVED LYNCHED

Say Body Will Be Found on Mary Phagan's Grave.

LEADERS CUT JAIL WIRES

Prisoner Thrown Into Automobile and Carried from Town.

POSSES IN PURSUIT

Hurried Efforts Made to Prevent Lynching of Prisoner by Armed Attackers.

Milledgeville, Ga., Aug. 16.—Leo M. Frank, whose sentence of death for the murder of Mary Phagan was commuted to life imprisonment, was removed from the Georgia prison farm here to-night by twenty-five armed men, who overpowered Warden Smith and are believed to have lynched Frank.

First reports that they might be friends of Frank were dispelled when a prisoner said he heard a member of the mob say that Frank's body would be placed to-morrow on the grave of Mary Phagan at Marietta.

Previous to the attack wires leading to the prison had been cut.

Frank was placed in an automobile and rushed in the direction of Eatonton.

The attack was shortly before midnight. The warden and most of the guards were sleeping on a rear porch of the main building in which the prisoners are confined. Both he and the guards were handcuffed, after which the party entered the prison and removed Frank.

Eatonton, Ga., Aug. 17.—The party which took Leo M. Frank from the state prison farm to-night had not passed through here at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 16.—Sheriff posses have been ordered out in all counties surrounding Baldwin County, in which Milledgeville is located, in an effort to find Frank and the party which took him.

No man has ever been more fiercely hated by the people among whom he lived than has Leo M. Frank. No man, guilty or innocent, has ever struggled harder for a freedom which the almost unanimous enmity of an entire state was determined should be denied him.

Mary Phagan was killed on April 26. Her body was found on April 27. Frank and a negro sweeper, Jim Conley, were arrested on April 29. In jail Conley "squealed" to save his own life. He told of Frank's attack on the girl and of her subsequent murder. He was the guard, he asserted, who watched when his employer lured women into his office.

For some reason the story which Conley told did not prejudice Georgians against him. For perhaps the first time in the history of the South, a negro's testimony against a white man was rated above that white man's denial.

Conley was the star witness for the state in the first trial of the superintendent, which began on July 28, 1913. His story, repeated on the stand, filled Atlanta with a mob, which declared that Frank must die.

While a sullen, dangerous crowd surrounded the courthouse on August 25 the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Judge Rowan sentenced him the next day to death. Frank's counsel petitioned for a new trial. This was denied.

For nearly two years after this Frank fought strongly and unwaveringly for his freedom. His case was carried through the State Supreme Court, which indorsed the lower body's decision, to the United States District Court, and finally to the Supreme Court of the United States. All of these, judging the case entirely on its legal merits, refused to grant a retrial.

As a last resort this same calm, keen minded Hebrew, whose splendid nerve still held, petitioned to Governor John M. Slaton to commute his sentence of death on June 22, 1914, to life imprisonment.

Governor Slaton would never dare respond to this plea, Georgians said confidently. But Governor Slaton did. He went bravely against the almost unanimous opinion of his people, faced political ruin and placed his very life in danger when, on the night of June 20, a commutation from him spirited Frank away from his cell in the Atlanta jail, which he had occupied for two years, and hurried him across country to the State Farm at Milledgeville, 120 miles away.

Georgia buzzed wrathfully like an overturned beehive when this was learned. Mobs burned the Governor in effigy all over the state. His own townsfolk in Atlanta went out to attack him at his country home, and were dispersed by the militia.

On July 17, at night, a murderer named Creen, serving a life term at the State Farm, crept up on Frank in the dormitory and cut the sleeping man's throat. The convict said that he believed he was doing God's service.

SAVED BY BELT BUCKLE

Current Transferred from Electrician's Body to Pole.

John Irato, of 150 St. Ann's Avenue, The Bronx, while painting a bridge on the Harlem River branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad near Beechwood Avenue, New Rochelle, yesterday, came in contact with an electric wire charged with 11,000 volts. Flame was seen to spurt apparently from his stomach to the steel upright near by. He fell to the ground, got up and walked away. He was taken to the New Rochelle Hospital against his will, where it was found that he was cut about the face and slightly burned on the shoulder. The electric current had passed out of his body through the point of his belt buckle.

GULF HURRICANE HITS GALVESTON

City in Darkness, State in Suspense, as 5,000 Flee Inland.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 16.—Full effects of the terrific West Indian hurricane which passed through the Yucatan Channel Sunday were felt at Gulf coast points late to-day, when the wind reached a velocity of seventy miles an hour. Alarm was felt for the safety of various ports, notably Galveston, concerning which disturbing reports were circulated.

Telegraph wires to the port went down at 6:30 to-night. The last message said:

"The tropical storm which struck Galveston to-day, while very severe, had caused no serious damage or loss of life up to 6 o'clock this evening.

"The Galveston sea wall, built as a precaution against such hurricanes, withstood the fury of the storm and showed no signs of weakening. The storm struck the city late in the forenoon at a velocity of thirty-four miles an hour.

At 8 o'clock to-night the highest velocity averaged 65 to 73 miles an hour, with an occasional spurt to 90 miles. A heavy rain fell throughout the day and to-night the streets are filled with water to the curbing.

It was estimated that five thousand persons left Galveston during the last thirty-six hours. Practically all homes on the beach had been evacuated and the lifesaving crew was held in readiness. The city was in darkness to-night.

Rising tides which flooded the railroad between Sabine and Port Arthur were reported at Beaumont to have trapped two women and three men at Sabine. The women refused to leave after all other inhabitants had deserted the town. Other coast resorts, including Port Bolivar, Caplen and Rollover, were reported under water.

Galveston's isolation caused the greatest anxiety in the rest of the state. However, the fact that the wind at 5 o'clock was blowing from the north and that the water, which had backed into the streets, was from the bay side of the island to-night led those who are familiar with the geographical position of the city and the history of its storms to entertain new hopes that the gale would not result in a disaster.

FIREMEN'S MASCOT RESCUES CAPTAIN

Gyp's Barks in Burning Garage Lead Men Through Smoke to Unconscious Comrade.

Gyp, the Dalmatian that brings good luck to Hook and Ladder 35, got into a fire last night. He sneaked up the inclined planes in the Mason & Seaman Transportation Company's garage and shop, at 622 West Fifty-seventh Street. Nobody saw him in the dense smoke which had already temporarily knocked out a score of firemen, but suddenly his excited yelps were heard in the thickest of the fumes.

Fireman John Kelly made deprecatory remarks concerning Dalmatians and dove into the smoke to pull the dog to safety. He found Gyp standing over Captain George F. Rickett, of the five company, who lay unconscious and forgotten in the murk. Kelly's shouts brought Thomas O'Toole, Harry Gardner and John Harrington, and the four firemen carried their captain out, while the delighted Gyp followed.

Dr. Archer, of the Fire Department, took Captain Rickett to Roosevelt Hospital. Gyp, coughing at every bound, set out in pursuit of the automobile and camped in the hospital for the night.

GERMANS HOLD OFFENSIVE

Refuse to Export Any More Limburger Cheese.

Limburger cheese made in Germany is fast becoming a rare tid-bit in the United States. The war is to blame. Importers say limburger is needed in Germany, but they do not explain whether for offensive or defensive purposes.

But there is hope for the American consumers of the much maligned limburger in the announcement that a substitute is being manufactured in this country which is just as strong as the German kind.

CANADA EXHAUSTS BIG GOLD DEPOSIT

Shipment to New York Leaves Little of Bank of England's $120,000,000 Fund.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 16.—A large shipment of gold by the Finance Minister to New York to-day from the special deposit of the Bank of England here practically exhausts the total deposits of about $120,000,000.

HELD AS RIPPER; WOMAN'S CLEW REVEALS KNIFE

Fraud Charge Keeps Half-Breed in Baltimore for New York Police.

CONFESSED MURDERS, COMPANION INSISTS

Told of Killing Cohn and Murray Children—Blade Found Is Keen and Stained.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Baltimore, Aug. 16.—Acting Captain Patrick Gilden, of the New York police, arrived here late to-night, and to-morrow will examine Edgar Jones, held by the local police under suspicion of being the "ripper" who killed Leonore Cohn and Charlie Murphy in New York City.

Jones, whom the police here say, is really Atillo Fasco, a Canadian half-breed, is a former employe of Bellevue Hospital. Grace Elliott, also at one time a Bellevue employe, who has been living with him as his wife, denounced him as the ripper, after he had been arrested on another charge.

The woman was intoxicated when she first told the police, but she repeated the story when sober. The man is held on the charge of defrauding Mrs. Rose Byson of a board bill. When a detective confronted him in jail this afternoon with the woman's story he laughed and said it was not true. The detective tried to induce him to account for all his movements since the child murders. He told a rambling story.

The woman told Police Captain Santry that the knife with which the crime was committed would be found at the Western Police Station in this city, it having been taken from the man when he and the woman were arrested on a charge of drunkenness.

Police Find Knife.

The knife was still at the Western. It is a giant pocket knife, with a blade three inches long and extremely sharp. It is covered with stains which the police believe may be blood.

The Elliott woman says she and the man left New York early in April. That was before the killing of the Murray boy in May. She says they went to Washington and came to this city from that city in April. The records show that Jones and the woman were arrested on a charge of drunkenness on July 30, and that the charge against them was dismissed on the following day.

"If you are a real copper, don't let Jones escape," said the woman to Captain Santry, when she was arrested.

"Do you know," she said, "that you have in your toils the man who has been sought all over the country as the New York Ripper?

"I mean that if you are real coppers you will not let Jones escape," she continued. That was as far as she would go for a few minutes. She sat on the wooden bench in the cell, and wringing her hands and swaying to and fro, was apparently on the verge of a nervous breakdown. She calmed herself, and five minutes later continued:

"Captain, this has been worrying me for months. In telling you this I am giving away the man I love. Jones is the man who last March killed two children in New York. He killed the little Cohn girl and the little Murray boy. He is Jack, the Ripper. If you don't believe me, investigate my story. Tell the New York police that you have him, and see how quick they will come here after him."

Man Told of Murder.

The woman repeated her story to Mrs. Randolph, saying she had been employed as a cook in Bellevue Hospital, in New York, and that Jones, or Fasco, was an orderly. On March 10, she said, Jones came home and she noticed that his clothing was covered with blood.

"'What is the matter with your clothing?' I asked him," she said. "He told me he had killed a little girl. He asked me to say nothing. The next morning the papers were full of the murder. I did not tell on him. I loved him more than anything else."

She told how, shortly afterward, Jones or Fasco had come to her and confessed that he had killed a boy. Then she read of the murder of the Murray boy. After this they went to Washington. A few weeks later they came here.

Captain Santry, although believing the story to be the mutterings of an intoxicated woman, investigated. Before her commitment yesterday morning to the jail for a week, Captain Santry brought the woman, then recovered from the effects of liquor, to his office. He asked her to repeat her story. She did, and according to Captain Santry, deviated very little. After hearing the second statement he took her to headquarters.

Repeats Her Story.

There, in the office of Marshal Carter, Captain Santry related the story told by the woman. She sat in a chair near by, and after Captain Santry concluded, she admitted the statement, but, according to Marshal Carter, made a few corrections, that had no particular bearing on the case.

Detective Lieutenant Herman Pohler questioned Jones in the jail. On his return to headquarters Pohler said Jones denied the accusations of the woman. Pohler also said he asked Jones to relate his whereabouts since February 28, and several times tripped him on conflicting statements.

"You're lying to me," Pohler told the man. "What is the reason?"

"None of your business," Jones is alleged to have replied.

According to Pohler, Jones told him he was a halfbreed, his father being a Frenchman and his mother an Indian squaw.

Mrs. Rose Dyson, who conducts the boarding house at 117 West Barre Street, told a reporter she had heard Grace Elliott refer to the man Jones as "Ripper."

"The couple were here for almost two weeks," said Mrs. Dyson, "and were quiet and orderly, except on last Friday night, when they had a quarrel in their room. I heard the woman say, 'Well, there will not be any Mrs. Jones from now on.' Later I heard her refer to him as 'Ripper.' While they were

Continued on page 4, column 4

FEDERAL AGENTS FIND BIG LEAKS AIDING GERMANS

State and Treasury Department Information Flowing to Embassy.

AT LEAST SIX MEN BELIEVED INVOLVED

"Providence Journal" Tells in Detail of Wide Extent of Spy System Here.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Providence, R. I., Aug. 17.—"The Providence Journal" publishes to-day the statement that government officials have been investigating for weeks leaks in the State and Treasury departments through which information has been given constantly to the German Embassy. "The Journal" asserts that at least two persons in State Department and four in the Treasury Department are under suspicion, and says:

"The government has in its possession positive proof that these leaks have been constant and that important and valuable information, particularly in connection with investigations, has constantly found its way into the possesion of Count von Bernstorff and Captain Boy-Ed.

"There have been numerous conferences among Cabinet officers with regard to these leaks for several weeks. Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Lansing have conferred constantly with Secret Service officials, and every possible effort has been made to put a stop to this shameless traffic in state secrets.

"'The Journal' is able to say authoritatively that these investigations are in progress and that conclusive proof of the conditions in the departments named has already been secured.

Bridge Explosion Ordered.

"The government has in its possession an affidavit signed by Captain Horn, who attempted to blow up the international bridge at Vanceboro. This affidavit not only tells the entire story of Horn's attempt, but declares that he was ordered to do what he did by his superior officer in this country in the employ of the German government. The Secret Service authorities who have this document in their possession have proof that the individual referred to is Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy.

"Captain Horn's statement declares that he was brought here from South America to do either this work or work similar to it; that he came under orders from and in the pay of his superior officers in this country. His confession goes into detail with regard to the method he employed in attempting to blow up the bridge. It declares that before starting from the village of Vanceboro on his perilous expedition with a satchel containing eighty pounds of dynamite, he pinned a German flag to each of his arms, so that if captured he could declare he was in German uniform.

Involved in Passport Frauds.

"This confession was not secured from Captain Horn until he had been notified by the Secret Service officials that they had positive knowledge of his connection with the German army. The facts that brought about this knowledge reveal in a startling way the direct connection of the German Embassy with all passport frauds that have been perpetrated in this country.

"Secret Service officials, posing as the men conducting these frauds, met an attaché who had been sent directly from the German Embassy at Washington with a letter to the ringleader of the gang of forgers. Believing that he was dealing with the passport men, he handed a letter to one of them, stating that it was most important. When opened by the Secret Service officers the envelope was found to contain a list of over thirty prominent German army officers in this country for whom fraudulent passports were desired by the German Embassy.

Lusitania's Position Known.

"The government is convinced that before the sinking of the Lusitania representatives of the German Embassy in Washington sent to the Admiralty in Berlin secret messages with regard to the position of that ship and her course. The government has already taken steps to see if it can hold these men on either murder or piracy charges.

"It is understood that this information came to the German Embassy through a spy, or spies, in the office of the Cunard company in New York City. 'The Journal' cannot state to what extent the government has verified these suspicions, but it is a fact that within two weeks the government has called upon two of the best known legal authorities on international law in New York City to give their opinion as to whether such acts, if proved, would constitute either piracy or murder, and that, if either of such charges could be brought, whether they would hold against members of the German Embassy staff.

"Both these lawyers, however, have returned briefs to the government which take exactly the same ground. They argue that under our laws, and

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Von Bernstorff Rallies Aids; Prepares Answer

Two of the kriegspiel of perturbed Germans, who gathered yesterday in the suite of Ambassador von Bernstorff, at the Ritz-Carlton, to discuss the exposure of their methods of propaganda in this country. Above, Captain Franz von Papen, military attaché of the German Embassy; below, M. B. Claussen, director of the German Information Bureau; both hurrying to the conference.

Hasty Council Called to Meet "Unneutral Propaganda" Charges—Boy-Ed Sent on Mysterious Mission—German Officials "Shadowed" by British Agents.

"The German Embassy will take official cognizance of the charges involving its officials which have been made in the public press when the proper time comes. It would be undignified to answer them piecemal at this time."

This was the statement made by Count Johann von Bernstorff last night, when he cautiously emerged from the elevator at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel after having isolated himself in his apartment all day. He refused to make any other comment, entered a taxicab and was whizzed away. That there is a good deal of uneasiness among German officials following the alleged exposures of some of their methods of "unneutral propaganda" was evidenced yesterday by the unusual activities of German interests at the Ritz-Carlton, which serves as the summer residence and office of the German Ambassador.

Count von Bernstorff arrived at the hotel shortly after 8 o'clock from a week-end motor trip into the Adirondacks. He was accompanied by Captain Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attaché, who had been hastily summoned by the ambassador late Sunday night. Late last night, after a consultation with his chief, he left the city on a mysterious mission.

Apparently the whole staff of the German Embassy was congregated at the Ritz-Carlton to await the ambassador's arrival. Haniel von Haimhausen, first secretary and in the ambassador's absence chargé d'affaires of the Germany Embassy, was the first one to confer with his chief. He carried a budget of papers and was closeted for more than an hour with the ambassador. When he left his face was stern and set and he impatiently waved questioners aside with the stereotyre remark, "Not a word."

Prince von Hatzfeld-Trachenberg, first counsellor of the German Embassy, and Baron von Schoen, one of the attachés, were the next visitors of the ambassador. They only stayed a short time.

Captain Franz von Papen, the German military attaché, charged by "The New York World" with having been one of the instigators of the alleged conspiracy to create internal discord in this country in favor of Germany, was the next visitor of the ambassador. He also carried a package of papers, and left after the conference, preoccupied and apparently depressed.

"I have had bad experiences with the newspapers before, and I simply will not make any statement whatever," he said, adding: "Let them write what they want, any way. We have nothing to fear."

Count von Bernstorff's statement that the German Embassy would "take official cognizance of the charges in-

Continued on page 3, column 3

PETROGRAD FAVORS JAPANESE ALLIANCE

Milan, Aug. 16.—A long dispatch from Petrograd, giving the impression of being inspired by Sergius Sazanoff, Russian Foreign Minister, is published by the "Corriere della Sera." It says:

"The proposal for a Russo-Japanese alliance finds no opposition, on condition that it be not aggressive against China and even less so against America, whose friendship is necessary to Russia."

Frank H. Simonds

on to-day's editorial page has a complete summary of the operations at the Dardanelles. If you have looked for a clear, explicit statement of what has been accomplished and what remains to be done—with the geography of this place where Europe and Asia meet—turn to the editorial page now.

The Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

U-BOAT BOMBARDS 3 BRITISH TOWNS

Slight Damage Done at Whitehaven, Which John Paul Jones Raided in 1778.

London, Aug. 16.—Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven, in Cumberland, England, on the Irish Sea, were bombarded to-day by a German submarine, a British official statement announced as follows:

"A German submarine fired several shells at Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven between 4:30 a. m. and 5:20 a. m. to-day, but no material damage was caused.

"A few shells hit the railway embankment north of Parton, but train service was only slightly delayed.

"Fires were caused at Whitehaven and at Harrington, which were soon extinguished.

"No casualties were reported."

In connection with the attack on Whitehaven, the newspapers publish reviews of a similar raid on that place by the American squadron under John Paul Jones, in 1778. Making a landing at Whitehaven, after having eluded the British ship-of-war Drake, Jones spiked the cannon of one of the forts and set fire to several ships. Returning to his ship, the Ranger, Jones again met the Drake, which surrendered after a fight of an hour and four minutes.

PRO-GERMAN CABINET RESIGNS IN GREECE; KING SEEKS PEACE

ITALIAN INVENTION DESTROYS TORPEDOES

Paris, Aug. 16.—A device invented by the Italian engineer Quarini, which makes it possible to drive torpedoes out of their course and explode them, has satisfied tests, says a special dispatch from Rome, and arrangements are being made to supply the device to the allied fleets.

BRITAIN DECIDES TO MAKE COTTON CONTRABAND

Washington, Knowing All Details, Expected to Make No Protest.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 16.—The government, now thoroughly convinced that all lawful means must be taken to prevent cotton from reaching the enemies of the Allies, will, within a few days, declare cotton contraband, The Tribune is able to announce exclusively and authoritatively. The question has reached the stage where no further doubt exists, and action may be expected at any time.

It is probable that a declaration will be made of a method whereby American growers will be protected against the undue loss of German-Austrian markets. At least, some reassuring statement is expected that the Allies purpose some such arrangement calculated to stabilize the price of cotton. An American protest against the contraband plan is considered unlikely. In fact, it appears certain that the governments have exchanged views and that Washington is in possession of all the details.

For a long time England has been subjected to the strongest pressure to declare cotton contraband. Recently the French have been especially insistent.

Now that England, acting in behalf of the Allies, is about to take action, it will not make much difference to American planters and dealers, as under the present blockade methods little if any cotton ever reaches Germany.

The Tribune learned to-day that investigation of the official export figures revealed that Scandinavia and Holland in the last three months had got slightly less than their normal supply of cotton, which proves that the blockade is effective and confounds those government critics who complain that the navy has been permitting vast quantities to reach Germany, where they are used in making explosives for the purpose of killing British and other soldiers.

It is realized, however, that declaring cotton contraband is valuable in meeting American contentions that the present method of preventing deliveries is illegal. On account of its use in the manufacture of explosives and further because the German government has taken over all cotton, which establishes that it is being utilized for military purposes, the Allies can justify their step beyond all possible protest.

Reference to Germany's action recalls that Berlin has recently promulgated two regulations bearing on the industry. Work has been limited in cotton, and weaving mills and all dealers have been ordered to dispose of their cotton refuse to manufacturers working only on army and navy orders.

Cotton Ban Removes Cause of Friction

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Aug. 16.—The British government's decision to place cotton on the contraband list will help greatly to clarify the diplomatic situation and relieve the United States government from considerable embarrassment, according to officials who discussed the move here to-night. Their only wonder is that Great Britain has not taken the step long before this.

There can be no question of the legality of the British government's action, in the opinion of international jurists, who point to the fact that material used in the manufacture of ammunition has always been held to be by its very nature contraband. Precedents for this opinion are found in proclamations issued by President Johnson in the closing days of the Civil War.

The State Department has been aware for some time of the intention of the British government to declare cotton contraband. Officials say Great Britain has been restrained from taking the step for two reasons—first, that it marks a departure from previous practice which, however justifiable, the British government is loath to make unless forced to it, and, secondly, the precedent thus established might prove disadvantageous to Great Britain in later wars. There has always been a certain sentiment attached to free trading in cotton which is regarded as certain to turn sympathy from a nation restricting it.

Far from protesting against Great Britain's expected action, the United States government will welcome it, officials say, as removing the cause of the controversy that has been the source of so much ill feeling. The general opinion is that the cotton market will not be materially restricted on account of the increasing quantities employed by the Allies and in this country in the manufacture of ammunition.

12,000 Horses for Italy.

East St. Louis, Ill., Aug. 16.—Representatives of the Italian government will begin on Wednesday the purchase of 12,000 more horses for war purposes, to be selected within ninety days.

More than 160,000 horses have been sold to the belligerent nations through dealers here. A dealer said the Allies had spent $27,000,000 for horses in East St. Louis.

Adherent of Venizelos Elected President of Parliament.

SAY TURKS DEFY BULGARIA NOW

London Diplomats Comment on Withdrawal of Balkan Delegates.

CONSTANTINE IS FIRM

King Insists That New Cabinet Maintain the Strictest Neutrality.

London, Aug. 16.—The first open move in the great Balkan game of diplomacy, in which victory for the Allies would bring to their aid nearly two million veteran troops and insure the opening of the Dardanelles and the crushing of Turkey, came to-day, when the pro-German Greek Cabinet, headed by Gounaris, was forced to resign shortly after the meeting of the Greek Parliament.

No word has been received from Nish, where the Serbian Parliament also was to meet, and where the Serbian government will leave to its decision the question of yielding to Bulgaria the territory she demands as a condition of launching her army against the Turks.

News that the Bulgarian delegates had been withdrawn from Constantinople caused much speculation here, the consensus of opinion being that Turkey is so confident of her present position that she does not feel under any compulsion to make concessions to Bulgaria's desires.

Venizelos Man Elected.

Dispatches from Athens say that Premier Gounaris has announced in Parliament the intention of his government to hand in their resignations to the King. This declaration followed what was practically a vote of no confidence, resulting in the election of the Venizelos candidate, Zairtzanos, as president of the House by a vote of 182 to 93.

Capitals of the Entente Allies hope for an agreement among the Balkan powers by which their concerted aid may be given the Allied cause, but predictions of quick action to this end are lacking. Observers of the trend of diplomatic interchanges recognize many difficulties, in view of the reluctance of Serbia and Greece to grant the territorial claims of Bulgaria.

London Is Pessimistic.

In the best informed quarters here the outlook is regarded with a degree of pessimism. Serbia, it is expected, will seek a compromise and Greece will reject the Bulgarian contentions. Reports from Athens indicate that King Constantine is insisting that the new Cabinet maintain strictest neutrality, the effect of which would be to withhold Greece from participating in a plan of united Balkan co-operation with the Allies.

Meanwhile there are many evidences of Austro-German preparations to deal with the Balkan situation. According to information from Bucharest, German army corps have been concentrated near the junction of Hungary, Rumania and Serbia. This, with the bombardment of Belgrade and the activity of Austrian artillery at many points along the Danube, lends support to reports of a great Austro-German offensive in the Balkans.

The outcome of the crisis is awaited anxiously as determining whether the Allies will receive new support from the Balkans and whether Germany's supplies of ammunition for Turkey will continue to be shut off by the Balkan barrier.

Bulgarian officials do not expect that an agreement will be reached, but the Serbian Minister at London, M. Boshkovitch, told The Associated Press that he believed a middle ground would be found on which it would be possible to unite the Balkan states.

400,000 Men on Serbian Border Play Allies' Game

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Milan, Aug. 16.—Dispatches from Bucharest state that Austria has just completed the training and equipment of 400,000 new recruits and reservists and has sent 250,000 to the Serbian and Rumanian frontiers and 150,000 to reinforce the army fighting against Italy. With the German and Austrian troops already on the Serbian frontier, there is now a total of more than 500,000 men ready to attack King Peter's domain.

At the same time the central powers, by this concentration, are to a certain extent playing the game of the Allies, as under the pressure of this danger Serbia is considered more likely to make the territorial concessions in Macedonia demanded by Bulgaria. Serbia knows that if simultaneously attacked by Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, isolated as she practically is from the outside world, her fate would be sealed before the Allies could make any diversion to draw off the invading army.

Once Serbit had been crossed and with Bulgaria as an ally, the German and Austrian army could pour arms into Turkey to aid in the defence against the Gallipoli expedition. If, on the other hand, Serbia makes the sacrifices the Allies ask of her, the whole situation will be changed. The central powers will face in the Balkan states a solid block, which would cost months of hard fighting and 2,000,000 men at least to force.

The fate of the Balkans and of the