Killing of Draga, Queen of Serbia, Avenged at Last

Three High Officers Recently Shot for Crime of Years Ago

More Awaiting Death

Young Regent Restores to Authority Men Who Were Retired by Murder Clique

[Correspondence of The Associated Press]

CORFU, Island of Corfu, July 10.—Fate has at last fallen on that band of military regicides who, some fifteen years ago, broke into the Royal Palace at Belgrade at night and assassinated King Alexnder and the Serbian Queen, Draga. Three high officers have recently been shot after military court martial. Three more are awaiting death sentence, seven officers, including a general, have received life sentences, and some thirty officers have received lesser sentences, of from one to five years.

But while the outside world was shocked, the band of assassins enjoyed at home a certain immunity, and even glory, for having rid the country of a dissolute ruler and his plebeian gipsy Queen, for the name of Draga had been well known in the concert halls of Emolu before she had the luck to win a king and crown. The plain people of Serbia, who are simple and honest, revolted at the crime. But the army clique, which carried out the murders, carried the upper classes with them, and by terrorizing and intrigue became one of the dominant forces of Serbia.

King Peter felt the incubus of this murder clique through the early years of his reign. He abhorred the crime, and had nothing to do with it. And yet the return of his family's dynasty to power and his kingship after years of waiting in exile were dependent to some extent on the work of this army clique. While condemning their action, the King tolerated them, the policy being to draw a veil over the crime and let it be forgotten. As a result, little has been heard of the crime in recent years. England sent back her minister, and the Balkan wars gave Peter a firm hold on his people.

All this time, however, the murder clique had been working. It was so powerful in the army councils that all officers who disapproved the crime were retired from active service and placed in the reserve. This went on for years, with the murder clique occupying the chief commands and all others excluded from service or advancement.

But all this changed about a year ago, when the vigorous young Prince Alexander became Regent, owing to the age of King Peter and his infirmity from his terrible exposure in the exodus before the German-Bulgarian invasion of Serbia. One of Alexander's first acts was to restore to active service the great number of officers retired and disqualified by the murder clique. He declared that all army appointments and advancements would be impartial, without regard to the old line drawn between cliques.

The regicide element deeply resented this action. They appealed to Alexander, even suggesting that his royal power resulted from their act. When Alexander was firm, the clique revived their watchword of the former murder: "Union of Death!" This time their designs were aimed at the Prince Regent, and a plot to assassinate him was to have been carried out on August 23 last. Fortunately, the plot was discovered, and wholesale arrests followed of all those officers who had so long enjoyed immunity and power by reason of the murder of Alexander and Draga.

More than forty high officers were gathered in the net. Their trial by military court martial has been proceeding for months. Those condemned to death include Colonels Dimitrivitch, Milanovitch, Toutzovitch, Lazitch, Lieutenant Colonel Vesnitch and Commander Vulovitch. General Popovitch heads the list of those condemned to life imprisonment. The others are colonels and captains who have been high in power until now. In the list are most of the band who carried out the murder of Alexander and Queen Draga fifteen years ago.

And thus, after years of waiting, the European war has brought changes resulting in retribution for the murder clique responsible for the historic extinction of the Obrenovitch dynasty.

Waits for Kaiser To Pay for Eggs

U-Boat Crew Got Fisherman's Supplies, but Forgot to Settle

BASE AMERICAN FLOTILLAS IN BRITISH WATERS, July 25.—There is at least one person in this port who is praying for the end of the war. He is a poor fisherman who has a bill to present to the German Emperor for a basketful of fish and eggs, for which, he says, a German submarine crew forgot to pay.

One peaceful afternoon in the early days of the war, while alone in his boat, within rifle shot of the harbor, a submarine emerged alongside. Before the man had time to fall overboard from fright an officer stuck his head out of the conning tower and in perfect English asked if he could have some fish.

"Sure," said the excited fisherman as he turned over a basketful.

"Can you get us some eggs?" asked the German.

"Sure," said the man, who promptly pulled for the shore, disappeared into his hut and reappeared with several dozen eggs, which he brought out to the hungry submarine crew.

Then, instead of proffering payment, the crew said "Thanks!" in their native tongue and made off.

"I thought they were English until then," said the fisherman.

U. S. Tars Abroad Get Much Cigarette Tobacco

BASE AMERICAN FLOTILLAS IN BRITISH WATERS, July 25.—Twelve hundred one-ounce packages of a popular American brand of cigarette tobacco are sent every two weeks to the crew of one of the American destroyers here by a prominent New York business man who is a relative of the commanding officer of the ship. Although unknown to his benefactors, the donor is by now in their minds one of the most popular men in the whole United States.

Unlike the British tars, the American sailors make their own cigarettes. This is almost due to a rule, not very old, prohibiting the sale of made cigarettes in United States naval canteens. It does not, however, forbid the sale of cigarette tobacco and papers, of which a plentiful supply is always carried in the canteen. But there is no objection to the men buying made cigarettes ashore.

Closing of Net on Alien Foes Has Freed Britain of Spies

London Began to Prepare at Agadir Crisis, and When War Started Was Able to Strike Swiftly at Enemies Within Her Gates—How System Works

By F. A. WRAY

LONDON, July 22.—Great Britain, faced at the beginning of the war with the presence of 75,000 alien enemies, excluding British-born wives resident in the country, has practically eliminated all possibilities of danger from them. Moreover, she has carried out this without their being able to perform a single known act of sabotage. The manner in which this task has been performed comes to The Tribune from an authoritative source.

It appears that some time before 1911 Great Britain became aware that an extensive system of German espionage was being built up throughout the country. Even at that time, with the Agadir crisis proving that Europe was like a barrel of gunpowder needing only a match, it was obvious that Germany's warlike intentions might shortly take effect. Hence, in 1911, Great Britain passed the official secrets act. This gave the government extensive powers in dealing with espionage, and several important arrests followed in consequence very shortly after the passing of the act.

The counter espionage movement came under the joint supervision of the Intelligence Department of the War Office and Admiralty, the Home Office and the London and provincial police. Working together they tracked down the various German agents until, when the war broke out, they had a pretty complete knowledge of the working of the German spy organization throughout the country.

A very few hours after the declaration of war every known German spy or agent was placed under arrest. By this action it is no exaggeration to say that the backbone of German espionage was broken, once for all. At the same time all cables and wireless installation were placed under government control. No better testimony to British forethought in these matters is needed than the fact that, on August 21, 1914, the German Central Staff was still in ignorance that the expeditionary force had left England, although the news must have been known to many thousands of people throughout this country.

Defence of Realm Act

On the same day, August 4, the aliens restriction act was passed by both houses of Parliament. Its chief active provision at that time was to compel all alien enemies to register immediately, under penalty of heavy fines or imprisonment, at the nearest police headquarters. Four days later another important piece of legislation, the defence of the realm act, was passed. This act, purposely very widely drawn, gave powers to the administration to deal with almost any and every kind of danger that might arise through the presence in the country of disaffected persons.

Both were "skeleton" acts. Both gave powers to the King to issue orders in council, without recourse to Parliament, to deal with any emergency that might arise in order to insure the safety of the country and the successful conduct of the war. From time to time such orders have been promulgated until the defence of the realm regulations alone, at the present time, occupy a volume of considerable size.

One of the most potent clauses in the defence of the realm act is regulation 14b. This gives power to the competent authorities to take measures, such as internment, against any person either of "enemy origin or association." The effect is that not only may enemy aliens be interned, but even British subjects, should they fall under suspicion of giving aid or assistance to the enemy, or otherwise endangering the safety of the realm. Within the past few days there have been two applications to the courts in the case of an English woman, Miss Hilda Margaret Howsin, who had been interned for twenty-two months on the ground that she went to Berne to communicate with an Indian known to be in close touch with German agents. Five judges, including Lord Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, have now upheld the action of the authorities, although the English bench is famed for its protection of the liberty of the subject in regard to all lawful matters. In point of fact, a considerable number of British subjects, mainly of enemy origin, have been interned under this section, and its value has proved undoubted.

Alien Enemies Interned

The next step was to intern all alien enemies suspected of being dangerous in any degree. It was impossible, although some newspapers clamored for it, to intern all alien enemies immediately. To provide accommodation in the internment camps for many thousands of people is a matter of some difficulty, and the authorities had to go about the work gradually, interning the most dangerous first. But, at the present time, the process has been long completed, and it is safe to say that there is not a single alien enemy at large in Great Britain unless by reason of age, British origin or past history and association, the authorities are quite satisfied as to his or her harmlessness.

And no risks are taken in the matter. If the police have the very slightest doubt on the point then the alien enemy is interned immediately. The extent of the work can be judged by the fact that in the Isle of Man there is one camp which alone accommodates some 25,000 male alien enemies.

These arrangements dispose of alien enemies resident in Great Britain at the outbreak of war. The next question arising is that of the prevention of communication with Germany or other enemy countries either directly or by the agency of neutrals. This is a work that has grown gradually since the war began, but is now attaining some degree of perfection.

Put shortly, there are only nine ports at which alien passengers can land or embark for Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Portugal or South America. Before any person can attempt to leave he or she must apply at one of the "permit" offices existent at London, Liverpool, Hull and Newcastle for what is termed a "permit." A very detailed application form has first of all to be filled in and references to persons of known position have to be furnished. The form is then handed to the police to investigate in every detail. The result of their investigation is communicated to the permit office concerned and referred to various authorities. If all interested are completely satisfied, then the permit is issued. If some suspicion arises, but there is no tangible evidence against the intending traveller, then the permit is marked "no return," and such person will not again succeed in entering Great Britain.

Any one desirous of coming to this country must first of all have his or her passport viséd by a British diplomatic or consular official. This visé, again, is subject in neutral countries to the investigations of a miltary adviser, to whom all doubtful cases are referred. Until his sanction has been obtained no visé can be granted. Without such visé, if any person should succeed in reaching Great Britain, he or she would be detained for special inquiries.

On arrival at a port of entry all persons are subjected to the closest inquiry and scrutiny. Roughly speaking, nobody, unless a British subject, can enter this country without showing a satisfactory reason. The inquiry is long and detailed. For example, the examination of a boat arriving with 100 neutral passengers occupies seven or eight hours at least. Only after the most careful investigation is any one allowed to land. The officers charged in the work are all men of long training and experience, and the possibility of a fraudulent case slipping by them is remote.

Strict Rules Enforced

There remain the questions of the alien enemies allowed to remain at large and the supervision of friendly aliens. In both cases a considerable zone has been marked out around the entire coast of Britain, which is termed a "prohibited area." Within this zone no enemy alien is allowed to enter without the special permission of the police. Apart from this, he or she cannot travel more than five miles from the usual place of residence without the authorization of the police. All friendly aliens must now register with the police, and they cannot enter a prohibited area unless in possession of an identity book, issued by the police after investigation in each case.

By these means, coupled with a stringent mail, cable and parcel censorship, the British authorities have been able to defeat any danger from alien enemies. What used to be considered one of the gravest perils awaiting this country in time of war has, under the measures and precautions adopted, proved practically innocuous.

Guides for British Soldiers

London Carefully Provides for Men on Leave

LONDON, July 30.—Soldiers on leave from the front in the early days of the war had the greatest difficulty in finding their way about London and across it to main line centres leading to their provincial homes, but this has all been altered, and what was once chaos at Victoria station now works like any part of the military machine.

This has been made possible by the help of the Volunteers of the National Guard and by members of the Women's Reserve Ambulance Company, who take charge of the men on arrival, change their French money into English, grant them loans and personally conduct them to the various stations they may require to travel from. The same thing is done when leave is up. The soldier, used to discipline, likes being handed on from one to another rather than being left in a strange place to his own devices.

Neutrals in Food Pact

Many Agree Not to Export Supplies to Germany

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—An agreement will soon be reported between the neutral powers and the Export Council regarding food shipments under guarantee of their non-export to Germany. Replies have been received from many neutrals, to which the State Department sent requests for information regarding requirements and with the assurances that they were prepared to guarantee that the food would not reach Germany.

Neutral countries were asked to give figures showing the stocks of grains, sugar, potatoes and dried legumes on hand, in transit or contracted for, and the production, consumption, importation and exportation since 1911. Similar statistics were asked concerning vegetable oils, perishable vegetables, live cattle, meats, fish, vegetable or animal fats and soap. Exports of metals, minerals, ores and their products, chemicals, textiles, clothing, timber and non-edible plant and animal products of all kinds were called for.

Japan Is Censured For Menacing Russia Without Guarantees

Nipponese Journal Fears Policy May Alienate Petrograd

[From The Tribune Bureau]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Japan should obtain "sufficient guarantees from Britain, France, Italy and America" before acting the "dangerous part in their interests" of menacing Russia to hold that power faithful to the Entente alliance, says the "Osaka Mainichi," a Japanese journal, a summary of whose comment reached Washington to-day.

The paper fears such a policy might alienate Russia from Japan, although making it impossible for Russia to join hands with Germany. It continues:

"Such a device may be found advantageous and profitable to the other allies, but it is unbearable for Japan to be made to act such an unenviable part, destined to bring down upon her the everlasting enmity of Russia. This is too serious a question for the Japanese government and people to be handled lightly. Despite some reassuring news reaching Japan on the Russian situation, it is undeniable that the anti-war tendency is steadily growing in that country, and seeing that Russia is not likely to take any positive offensive against the enemy, so as to lighten the burdens of the other allies, it may become absolutely necessary for the Allies to give Russia a serious warning.

"In these circumstances, it may be assumed that the danger of Japan being sacrificed, for the purpose is rapidly approaching. The necessity of Japan starting activity in case Russia turns her back on the Allies must be recognized, but such a contingency is most regrettable and deplorable from Japan's standpoint and a sincere desire must be expressed that there will occur no necessity for Japan to draw the sword against Russia."

While regretting to note that since the Russian revolution the diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia have become very indifferent, the "Mainichi" deplores the tendency now developing among the Allies to abuse Japan's influence to terrorize Russia, with the inevitable result of Russo-Japanese friendship being considerably cooler. Though it is true that Russia is responsible for driving the Allies to take action against her, it says, Japan must, nevertheless, be prepared for hostile action, inviting the unquenchable enmity of that country. Worse still, says the paper, this may ultimately reduce her to an isolated position, with no friends and many enemies.

In these circumstances, concludes the paper, it is most important that Japan should put forth her best efforts to avoid such a contingency, or, if there is no way of avoiding it, to obtain sufficient guarantees from Britain, France, Italy and America for acting this dangerous part in their interests.

Becker Case Witness Arrested as Forger

Pardoned for Similar Crime After He Had Testified Against Lieutenant

Jacob Lubin, one of the principal witnesses against Lieutenant Charles Becker in the Rosenthal case, and who was pardoned a year ago by Governor Whitman after serving one year of a twenty-year sentence for forgery in Sing Sing, was arrested yesterday on a similar charge by Detective Fitzgerald, of the First Branch Bureau.

The complainant against Lubin is J. Hanlon, of Knoxville, Tenn., who was robbed of $100 in cash and $200 in travellers' checks in the basement of the Municipal Building on Monday. One of these checks was returned by the express company yesterday, with the statement that the signature was a forgery.

Detectives traced it to a candy store where it had been cashed, and several of the employes went to Hedquarters, where, after looking through pictures in the Rogues' Gallery, they picked out Lubin's photograph. When arrested, Lubin denied any knowledge of the check and said that he was working as an investigator for a detective agency.

24 Die in Mine Blast

Men Are Still Entombed After Clay, Ky., Explosion

CLAY, Ky., Aug. 4.—Twenty-four men dead and twenty-five injured was the known toll to-night of an explosion here early to-day in the south entry of No. 7 mine of the West Kentucky Coal Company, according to Charles S. Richardson, vice-president and general manager.

Of approximately 140 men in the mine at the time of the explosion, 115 had been brought to the surface early to-night, Mr. Richardson said, of whom sixty-six were uninjured. Those still entombed in the inner workings cannot be reached before to-morrow, he believes. Hope that many of them will be found alive is slight.

Officials of the mining company decline to express an opinion as to the cause of the explosion.

Retired Officer, 78, Kills Wife and Self

Of German Parentage, Major Hoffman Had Brooded Over the War

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Major William Hoffman, U. S. A., retired, shot and killed his wife with a revolver to-day and then turned the weapon on himself, dying instantly. The shooting took place in the Hoffman home, in the Matapan section of the city. Police officials were unable to determine the reason for the act.

Major Hoffman, who was born in Maine seventy-eight years ago, was a veteran of the Civil War. He served first as sergeant with the 5th New York Infantry and was mustered out of the volunteer army as captain of the 13th New York Artillery. In 1866 he joined the rank of major in 1904.

Mrs. Hoffman was a second wife, having been a housekeeper for Hoffman prior to their marriage a year ago. Friends said the husband had been in the regular forces and was retired with ill health, a condition aggravated by brooding over the war. Being of German parentage, he became greatly depressed when the United States was forced to take up arms against Germany.

Two notes written by Major Hoffman were found in the house. One was addressed to a brother in the Signal Corps at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and read: "Wife and I go together. She has no one else and could not live."

The other requested a brother in Maine to take charge of the house.

Italian Airplanes for U. S.

Army Officers Would Also Train Aviators in Italy

[From The Tribune Bureau]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The American military mission which has been in Italy for some time inspecting the Italian airplane factories has suggested that the United States build a large number of its aircraft in Italy, and also train a number of American aviators there, according to official advices received from Rome to-day. The American mission has completed its inspection of the Italian plants in Northern Italy, and has been conducted over the Italian front.

It is believed its recommendation will be received by the War Department in a few days.

England to Compel Farmers And Tenants to Plough

LONDON, July 31.—The President of the Board of Agriculture has issued a memorandum to the War Executive Committee which gives it power to proceed to compulsion in the case of farmers and tenants who refuse to plough land for the production of food.

Freedom Is War Cry, Page Tells Britons

Ambassador Tells Plymouth Audience War Has Cemented U. S. and England

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 4.—It was love of freedom that compelled the New World to come to the defence of the embattled freedom of the Old World, declared Ambassador Walter H. Page in an address in the Guildhall here this evening. Greeting his audience as kinsmen and companion, the ambassador said they met on the most tragical anniversary in history, but it was fit that they should pledge themselves that the brave men who had died had not died in vain, and to assert their purpose of finishing the task even if it taxed to exhaustion the resources and lives of all the European Allies and the United States.

America and Great Britain, Ambassador Page declared, were cleansing the earth of the deadly malady of militarism, which ever had been one of the greatest evils of human society. He rejoiced at the coming together of the two great English-speaking peoples, and pointed out that their differences in the past had been mostly superficial and not half so serious as they were given credit for being. When they were settled, they were settled. That had always been the way and it would always be.

More warships and more troopships will come from America, he promised his hearers, until the line of the invader is forever driven back and until the submarines are withdrawn or forever submerged.

Army Starts Great War Picture Factory

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Signal Corps of the United States Army has perfected plans for the establishment in France of a huge plant for developing and printing motion and still pictures. The plant will produce the photographs which are to form a historical record of America's participation in the war.

Within a week it will begin giving out photographs for American newspapers. They will be censored in France.

N. Y. Regiment's Flag Honored by Canadians

TORONTO, Aug. 4.—The flag carried into action behind Colonel Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" at the battle of San Juan Hill, in the Spanish-American War, by the 71st New York Regiment was honored here last night when the 48th Highlanders, a British regiment, saluted the banner at a celebration to welcome home a detachment that had been on a recruiting trip in the United States. As the colors were borne to a place in front of the battalion by an escort of non-commissioned officers the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

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FEATURING DISTINCTIVE EMBROIDERY MOTIFS
3.95 5.95 to 15.00
Formerly 5.95 to 25.00
Hand-smocked and embroidered models of cotton, crepe de chine, tussah and Georgette crepe.

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Formerly 5.75 to 11.90
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An unusual assemblage of coats in a diversity of distinctive styles. Coats of stockinette, plaid, checks, embroidered guernsey, serge, tricotine, alpaca and full length, lined jersey coats.

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Glove Silk Vests
Embroidered, regulation shoulder or bodice models, satin ribbon straps. In pink or white. 1.75
Glove Silk Bloomers
In pink, white and black. 2.00

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Wool Jersey Swimming Suits
3.95 4.95
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