

## NEW HAVEN SUIT TO BE SETTLED OUT OF COURT

### Railroad Yields on All Points Laid Down by U. S. Government.

### BOSTON AND MAINE IS TO BE SOLD IN A YEAR

### Agreement Does Not Affect Criminal Actions Against Directors.

### Statement Given Out After the New Haven Meeting.

A meeting of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was held this afternoon at the Grand Central Terminal. After the meeting President Hustis said that an agreement had been reached in pursuance of the hope expressed in his statement of July 22 that a way might still be found to accomplish the peaceful dissolution of the property. The agreement is substantially a renewal of the original agreement between the Attorney-General and the company in all respects except as to the Boston and Maine stock, and is in accordance with the vote of the stockholders at New Haven April 21, 1914, authorizing a settlement with the government.

President Hustis said in conclusion that this arrangement, having been accepted by the Attorney-General, had been ratified by the board of directors at the meeting and that the members of the board highly appreciated the courtesy of the Attorney-General and his cooperation in their endeavor to solve the problem without inflicting unnecessary loss upon the shareholders and to effect a rehabilitation of the property in the interest of the public.

President Hustis resigned as a director of the New Haven, as on Saturday he becomes president of the Boston and Maine. Chairman Elliott was thereupon elected president of the New Haven. The resignation of John L. Hillard was accepted. Statement given out after the meeting yesterday of the New Haven directors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—An agreement has been reached between the Government and the New Haven railroad for an immediate adjudication of the anti-trust suit against that big system filed in the United States District Court at New York the last week in July. The New Haven will accept all the provisions of the reorganization agreement perfected last January, the later rejection of which resulted in the government's suit.

The only important change in the January agreement concerns the sale of the Boston and Maine stock now owned by the New Haven. Instead of the two years and a half allowed in the original agreement for the sale of this stock by trustees for the New Haven has now agreed to the cutting of this period to one year.

It was the provision for the sale of the Boston and Maine which finally disrupted the negotiations and brought on the suit. The immediate cause of this litigation was the action of the State of Massachusetts in insisting that every share of the Boston and Maine stock should be stamped with an agreement by the purchasers to sell it to the State on demand.

Boston and Maine Sale in a Year. Under the agreement announced today the sale of the Boston and Maine is to be made within one year by the same trustees who were appointed under the old agreement. If at the end of that period the trustees have made no sale the matter is to be taken before the court, which will order its sale under conditions to be fixed by it.

The court then will face the problem of recognizing or ignoring the rights of the State of Massachusetts. In the event that the matter comes before the court, undoubtedly will give hearings to representatives of the State and the road.

Meanwhile the New Haven will have opportunity to go before the Massachusetts Legislature at its next term in 1915 and seek to have amended the charter of the Boston Holding Company, which governs the sale of the Boston and Maine, so as to remove the condition that the stock be stamped as described.

By again accepting the January agreement the New Haven gains two concessions from the demands made by the government. In the Sherman law suit it will be permitted to retain the New York and New England Railroad and the Rutland Railroad and the question of the sale of its stock ownership properties will be left to the Interstate Commerce Commission's interpretation of the Panama Canal act.

The January agreement provided for the sale of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, the cancellation of the Boston and Albany agreement with the New York Central, the sale of the New York and Vermont properties of the New Haven, and the sale of the Rhode Island and Connecticut railroads, each under a separate agreement.

Under the agreement the courts may be asked to issue a decree of divestiture of the property. This concession was granted by the New Haven directors as a condition of their first obtained agreement. It is the way for preventing a disastrous position in the sale of the property.

It is understood here that the government's demand in its suit that the New Haven be sold to the government.

## CRUISER FIRED TWICE IN SINKING SUBMARINE

### Witness Describes Destruction of German Craft by British Warship.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. EDINBURGH, Aug. 12.

The Scotsman prints an eyewitness' story of the sinking of the German submarine U-15 by a British cruiser.

"I saw the flotilla of submarines approaching," says the man who saw the encounter. "Only their periscopes were showing. The attitude of the British squadron was cool and deceptive and there seems no doubt that the British utterly misled the Germans. When the nearest of the submarines was within the danger zone the cruiser Birmingham, steaming at full speed, fired the first shot. It struck the periscope of one of the German ships, shattering it.

"The submarine, rushing blindly under water, was in imminent danger of destruction by the cruisers. Her conning tower appeared at the surface the guns of the Birmingham covered it and a second shot was fired.

"There was just time for observers to see the distinguishing number of the German ship before the shot struck the base of the conning tower just where it was awash. The shot ripped the whole upper structure clean out of the submarine and she sank instantaneously."

## SAYS HE SAW WARSHIPS FIGHT OFF SAN SALVADOR

### United Fruit Captain Reports British and Germans in Night Battle.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—When the United Fruit steamer Loveland arrived here late today from Bantex, Cuba, Capt. Terjeson told the ship news reporters and company officials of having witnessed a naval engagement last Thursday night in latitude 27 north and longitude 74 west, about 250 miles off San Salvador.

"We were steaming along under a bright moon," said Capt. Terjeson, "when suddenly there loomed up two warships. Although we could not make them out we were of the opinion that one was British and the other German."

"On our first glance we saw that the one we believed to be the British ship was firing her light broadside. But the other changed her course, the supposed English craft poured volley after volley from her heavy bow guns into the other craft, which raced off in an east by north direction, replying with her stern guns. Both craft fired steadily as they ploughed through the sea.

"Never in my long experience aboard ship have I witnessed so appalling a spectacle. The great ships with every inch of steam crowded on were tearing along firing at one another. So fast did they go that it was impossible for us to determine just how much damage one did to the other. We were within sight of the two for more than an hour, despite the fact that we were doing all in our power to make a quick getaway."

## SPY CATCHING NEW GAME.

### Thousands Arrested by Warring Nations and Many Are Shot.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 11.—All the belligerent nations are busily engaged in spy catching.

There are evidently a great many spies in every country and extreme vigilance is employed. The spies are getting short shift in Germany, Russia, France and Austria, while in Belgium hundreds of German spies have been shot. In Germany there are 2,000 men awaiting trial by court-martial on a charge of espionage.

There have been many mysterious attacks on sentries in England and all sentries at railroad bridges and crossings have been ordered to fire on all persons not replying to the challenge.

## NEW BOOTS HURT GERMANS.

### That and Lack of Food Caused Many Desertions.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. BRUSSELS, Aug. 11.—One of the reasons the Germans did not capture Liege right away was that the shoes provided for the soldiers were brand new and lamed many of them. All the prisoners who arrived here limped and complained of their feet.

This and the scarcity of provisions, evidencing the unpreparedness of the German commissary, are responsible for numerous desertions.

## GERMANS USE FOE AS MASK.

### Place Bandwagons of Belgians on Bridge to Prevent Attack.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LIEGE, Aug. 11.—The Germans have placed furniture vans filled with Belgians on the Pont Neuf, over the Meuse here, to prevent a bombardment by the Belgian guns.

## SUTHERLAND DUCHESS A NURSE.

### Noblewoman Goes to Belgium in Red Cross Service.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Duchess of Sutherland is among those who have gone to Belgium as Red Cross nurses.

# BATTLES ON LAND AND SEA BELIEVED IMMINENT; GERMANS SEIZE RAILROAD 30 MILES FROM BRUSSELS; FRENCH WIN A SKIRMISH ON LUXEMBURG FRONTIER

## GERMANS NOW NEAR BRUSSELS; EXPECT BATTLE

### 6,000 of Kaiser's Army Seize Landen, on Railroad Line to Capital.

### TEN MILES FROM THE MAIN BELGIAN ARMY

### 120,000 Germans Still Besiege Liege Forts—31,700 German Loss.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. BRUSSELS, Aug. 11.

The German forces are now within thirty miles of Brussels and only ten miles from Louvain, where the main Belgian army is stationed. A battle is almost certain to occur to-day.

Passengers arriving here to-night on the railroad which is the main line from Liege to the capital told of the nearness of the invaders. When their train reached the junction town of Landen they found the railroad station in possession of a German force estimated at about 6,000 men, with a heavy support of artillery. The German flag was flying, the telegraph line and operating signals were destroyed and the track was torn up a considerable distance in either direction.

All the passengers were made prisoners for a short time and were then released and allowed to walk up the tracks to Tirlemont, five miles nearer Brussels, where they got another train. Landen is about thirty-five miles directly north at Namur, where the French, Belgian and English armies are concentrating.

There are reports of many cavalry skirmishes, most of the engagements taking place along a line from Tirlemont to St. Trond, northeast of Landen. Fugitives from Landen and the district, some ten miles square, marked off by Landen, Tirlemont and St. Trond confirm since their arrival at Brussels the stories told by the passengers on a train which was stopped at Landen, and add that the Germans are raiding the whole district. They have burned several villages, the fugitives say, after giving the residents only half an hour's time to leave.

An official statement has just been handed out that the Belgians have re-occupied Landen and the Germans have withdrawn from points occupied Monday and Tuesday, indicating a general retreat.

## German Airship Shot Down.

The guns in the forts at Namur, it is reported have brought to earth a German aeroplane which was reconnoitering over the forts. The two officers in the machine were injured and were taken prisoners.

It is reported that the Germans have brought down an armoured Belgian aeroplane near Thorn. The pilot of the machine was wounded and was sent to Rheylt, a prisoner.

It was officially announced at midnight that the situation in Belgium is unchanged. Word comes from Tirlemont that there are 4,000 Germans near that city.

A German monoplane made frequent flights over Louvain, Brussels and Antwerp to-day. Machine guns were used against it, but the fire was ineffectual as the air craft was too high up. It is believed that the helmet was too great to permit the aviator to make useful observations.

## Fort's Still Stand.

In an official statement issued at 11:30 o'clock this morning the Belgian War office announced that German forces have been despatched toward the west from the mouth of the Meuse. It says these detachments did not appear to be of great strength and it was expected that they would be driven back by the armies of the allies.

The forts of Liege are still holding out, although the entire German army of the Meuse, of 120,000 men, is still engaged in the siege. The German garrison within the city of Liege is small. Sorties from the forts are made occasionally with loss to scattered parties of the enemy.

The Belgian War Office in an official statement this afternoon says that the German army is entrenched along the Meuse. Members of the Belgian army staff take this to mean that the Germans in Belgium have given up the advance through that country and will remain as they are at present on the defensive, the German General Staff seeking some other route by which to make the chief invasion of France.

## Report German Losses as 31,700.

The Germans have completed the restoration of a pontoon bridge over the Meuse at Herstal, which was destroyed by the Belgians on Sunday. The Germans at once began the work.



The Germans are advancing into France through the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Their movement is fan shaped, with a swing toward the westward. They encountered French at Longwy, Longuyon, Montmedy and Marsville, towns in France near the border. The German advance also spread to Arlon and Vitron in Belgium. The allied armies are occupying central Belgium, their line extending from Brussels through Namur and across the Meuse. The Germans are reported to be intrenching themselves along the River Ourthe, with two large cavalry divisions at Tongres to the north of Liege. The city of Liege remains in possession of the Germans, but the forts surrounding the town are still stubbornly defended by the Belgians. Latest despatches say the Germans have seized Landen, a station on the direct line from Liege to Brussels, about twenty-eight miles from the Belgian capital, and only about ten miles from Louvain, the Belgian headquarters.

## SAY EMPEROR IS IN BERLIN.

### Reports Declare He Told U. S. Ambassador Losses Have Been Slight.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 11.—A report from Berlin says that Emperor William (reported to have been at Aix-la-Chapelle) told James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, in a private interview to-night, that the losses of the German troops at Liege were but slight. It is said that the interview lasted for some time and that diplomatic matters were discussed.

The Emperor, according to the despatch, was in a serious mood, but confident. He said that his troops in Belgium did not outnumber the defenders, who were behind fortifications. Germans, he said, showed great courage in their charges and carried everything before them when they met the Belgians on equal terms in bayonet charges.

Newspapers in Berlin publishing the list of the dead in the fighting around Liege say that only sixty-four German soldiers were killed.

Berlin was in a joyous mood when reports which were nothing more than rumors were circulated that Namur, in Belgium, and Belfort, in France, had been captured. These rumors were taken to be true by the populace.

A wireless message was picked up last night that the Kaiser had been shot in the right thigh at Aix-la-Chapelle. The message said that the wound was not serious, but would require the Emperor to remain in bed for a week or ten days.

## SWITZERLAND AID NURSES' CAMP.

### Nation Offers Aid if Neutrality is Assured.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. MILAN, Aug. 11.—Newspapers here say that Switzerland offered, if her neutrality was guaranteed, to convert the whole republic into a Red Cross camp to receive and care for all wounded soldiers.

## AMBASSADOR AIDS BULL PUP.

Herick Sends Tourist the Dog She Left Behind Her.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Aug. 11.—An American woman fleeing from Paris to London was in such a hurry that she forgot her bull pup. She telegraphed to Ambassador Herick in London and the American envoy sent an embassy official to the hotel where the pup was left and sent the animal across the Channel.

Chas. E. Matthews, the Desk Man, now 31 E. 25th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Ad.

## WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

### FRANCE.—The French army and the German army of the Moselle are facing each other along a line extending from Stenay, Marville and Montmedy, on the west, to a point well east of Longwy, in the gap in the French line of fortifications north of Verdun. The two armies are in contact along almost the entire line and skirmishes are reported from several points, the French, according to the reports, more than holding their own in these preliminary encounters. A great battle is expected.

### BELGIUM.—A party of six thousand Germans with artillery and machine guns seized the railway station at Landen, a point on the Brussels-Liege railroad and about thirty miles from Brussels. Landen is only about ten miles from Louvain, the headquarters of the Belgian army.

### GERMANY.—The German troops having their bases at Strassburg and Neu Breisach have checked the French invasion of Alsace and the French have evacuated the unfortified town of Muelhausen and have fallen back to their line of defence to the south of the town.

### GREAT BRITAIN.—The British expeditionary force is reported to be intrenching itself at Namur, in Belgium, in readiness to join the Belgians, and French in holding back the German army of invasion should it pass Liege on its way to Brussels and France by the Meuse valley. No information is obtainable from the British Admiralty regarding the movements of the British fleet in the North Sea. The fact that the North Sea is closed to British fishing and merchant vessels is taken to indicate that a naval encounter between the British and German fleets is imminent. Great Britain now has between 500,000 and 600,000 men under arms outside of the national reserve.

### AUSTRIA.—Austrian troops are reported to have occupied Mieschov in Russian Poland after defeating a considerable body of Cossacks.

### SERBIA.—Serbian reports say that not an Austrian soldier remains on Serbian soil. The combined Serbian and Montenegrin attack on Bosnia continues. The Serbian army is reported to have reached Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, where the Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated.

### ITALY.—Italy is reported to have demanded an explanation from Austria of the bombardment by Austrian ships of a large Italian manufacturing plant at Antivari on the coast of the Adriatic, which was flying the Italian flag was flying.

### ROMANIA.—German sources hear that Rumania has joined with Germany and Austria and will war on Serbia.

### JAPAN.—45,000 Japanese troops are on transports awaiting orders. It is expected that they will be used in an attack on the German Chinese port of Tsing-tao.

### RUSSIA.—Russian troops are reported to have occupied the town of Zalesze in Galicia, and it is reported that the Russian invasion of Austria is now begun.

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### FOOD RIOTS IN GERMANY.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11.—Travelers arriving from Berlin said to-day that there are serious riots in Germany on account of the enormous increase in the cost of food. Many shopkeepers have been arrested and their stores closed. Paper money is refused almost everywhere.

### GERMAN ARTISTS "HANG" CZAR.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Aug. 11.—Pale news of the campaign continues to be spread through Germany. Caricatures representing President Poincaré and the Czar as hanged are posted in many towns. False stories are being spread through Sweden and Denmark also.

## GERMAN ATTACK AT MANGIENNES IS REPULSED

### Retiring French Forces Take Offensive When Reserves Arrive.

### NORTH SEA CLOSED FOR ALL SHIPPING

### London Believes Serious Engagement Is Now Being Fought.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 12.

The almost entire lack of news from the theatres of war indicate that preparations are going on for the big battle, which cannot be much longer delayed.

Nothing is known of the exact positions of the armies, but it is taken for granted that they are facing each other all along the Belgo-German and Franco-German frontiers from Holland to Switzerland, a distance of about two hundred miles.

It is believed that there is an enormous French force in Belgium. The Germans apparently hold Tongres, whence they have thrown out strong detachments of cavalry and artillery, some of which have penetrated as far west as Landen on the Liege-Brussels railway.

Various reports have come to London from seacoast towns along the northern part of the English Channel that firing has been heard distinctly. Some of these reports are classed as pure fiction, yet the silence maintained at the offices of the British Admiralty is taken by the public to mean that something is happening between the Scottish coast and the North Sea entrance of the Kiel Canal.

Whether it is of any significance or not, a despatch from Rotterdam to-day says that the Holland-America Steamship Line has placed its premises on the Hook of Holland at the disposal of the Dutch Red Cross society, with a special view to the hospital needs in case of a naval engagement in the North Sea.

### INSERT A—LEAD ALL WAYS.

The naval expert of the Times says it is very possible that there will be striking events in the Mediterranean soon. The problem is whether to try to destroy the Austrian fleet or bottle it up in the Adriatic, so that it cannot be a menace to trade. If the former plan is decided upon a French fleet, says the naval expert, should be able to carry it out even without England's help.

"This," he continues, "must not be taken as implying contempt for the Austrian fleet, its courage or energy. It is merely a question of the relative proportions of the French and Austrian fleets in the number of ships and guns."

The writer advises France to threaten the Austrian coast, saying this would demoralize part of the Austrian army and probably force the navy to fight.

### English Join Belgians.

It is not known here how many troops the British Government has sent as an expeditionary force to the aid of the French and Belgians concentrating at Namur. Some reports make the number 22,000, but confirmation of that estimate is lacking. Fragmentary reports from Brussels which the censor has made almost unintelligible make it appear that the British have joined the Belgians and a part of the French forces at Namur, while French artillery is being sent to that point by way of Brussels. The main body of the Belgian army, it is said, is concentrated at Louvain, a few miles east of Brussels, while the advance guard is already pushing eastward to meet the German army of the Meuse intrenched along the Ourthe River south of Liege.

The allied armies, detachments from Brussels say, are preparing to make a general advance and it is thought likely that an important engagement will shortly take place southwest of Liege. Meanwhile another division of the German army, known as the Army of the Moselle, is pushing southward through Luxembourg, and it is reported, has already crossed the frontier into France at a point near the fortified town of Longwy.

French reports say the German advance guard has been repulsed. Detachments, evidently the advanced guard of this invading army, have been seen as far south as Spincourt, while the right wing of the army seems to stretch west to Montmedy. The intention of the invaders would seem to be to break through the gap in the French fortifications north of Verdun, one of the strongest fortified towns on the eastern frontier of France.

### Absent Fight Unimportant.

Military experts here see little significance in the reported setback which the French army has received in Haute Alsace.

The principal engagements of the next few days, it is argued, will take place in the North Sea.