

U. S. CASH REACHES LONDON--RELIEF SHIPS TO GO ON

CZAR SAYS GERMANY IS SLAYS 'ARCH FOE'

Russia Apparently Considers This War as Struggle for Their Cause.

MAKES REPLY TO AUSTRIA Manifesto to Poland Followed One Addressed by Vienna Government.

By B. W. NORREGAARD, Correspondent of "The Sun" and the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

ST. PETERSBURG, August 17.

The manifesto of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Polish people, guaranteeing the autonomy of their country, is regarded as an indication that Russia considers this war as a struggle for the Slavophile cause.

The czar, in a telegram to the Governor-General of Warsaw, expresses his pleasure at the patriotic enthusiasm of the people of the whole Warsaw district and the willingness of the people to enter the ranks of the Russian army to defend the Fatherland against their arch enemy and the arch enemy of the whole Slav world.

Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, in an appeal for money for an air fleet, speaks of Germany as the century old foe of the Slav world.

REPLIES TO AUSTRIA.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, August 17.

The Russian manifesto to the Poles is apparently a reply to one issued by the Austrian commander when he entered Russian Poland. German newspapers of August 12 contain the latter proclamation, which says, among other things:

"We are bringing the Poles emancipation from the Muscovite yoke. Greet our banners with confidence. They are bringing you justice."

The Times, in commenting on the czar's proclamation for an autonomous Poland, says today that complicity in the partition of Poland has been the chief bond among Russia, Prussia and Austria since the close of the eighteenth century. Russia has now burst this bond asunder, so that it can hardly be rekint, the Times says, and continues:

"The czar's appeal, if effective, will make the quarrel of Russia with Prussia and Austria inexplicable. It is the most signal proof that Russia could give that she means war to the knife."

UNREST IN POLAND?

By the Central News of London.

ROME, August 17.

The Messagero's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that there are symptoms of a general insurrection being imminent in Prussian Poland following the czar's promise of Polish autonomy.

ENVOY QUITS ENGLAND.

Austrian Ambassador With 200 Countrymen Leaves for Vienna.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

FALMOUTH, AUG. 17.—Count von Menedoff, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Great Britain, arrived at Falmouth by special train this morning and at once boarded the steamship Argo of the Wilson Line for Genoa.

There were between 200 and 300 persons in the Ambassador's party, including the members of his staff, who are returning to Vienna with him.

GERMAN CROPS HARVESTED.

Empire Has Enough Food Now to Last a Year.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Aug. 17.—The harvesting has been nearly completed throughout the whole of Germany.

Agricultural authorities state that the present supplies are sufficient for at least a year. The food market has not been adversely affected by the war.

FOOD CHEAP IN PARIS.

Sheep Put Out to Graze on Long-champs Racecourse.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A sign of the times is that flocks of sheep are grazing on the Long-champs race course.

Paris awoke today in the heat of a sun. The city is clean and spruce looking. Food is plentiful and cheap. The Americans who are stranded here have become reconciled to the situation and are quietly awaiting transportation home.

SEIZE BRITISH AFRICAN TOWN.

Germany Takes Possession of Taveta on the East Coast.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Despatches received here to-day from Nairobi announce that a force of 100 Germans seized Taveta, on the western frontier of British East Africa, yesterday.

ITALIANS MAY HELP FRANCE.

Garibaldi's Son Offers Force of More Than 20,000.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—More than 20,000 Italians are anxious to enlist in the French army. Rionotti Garibaldi, son of the hero of Italian unity, offers a force of from 20,000 to 40,000, fully equipped, to fight on the frontier.

MARCONI TO FIGHT FOR ITALY.

ROMA (via Paris), Aug. 17.—Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, has written to his friends here announcing that he is about to return to Italy to offer his services to his country, adding that he will give her his scientific knowledge and his arm, whichever she may consider the more useful.

Americans Giving Up Foreign Tours Can Find Ideal Conditions In The Mountains of Western North Carolina At GROVE PARK INN

The Finest Resort Hotel In The World. High altitude. Delightful in the fall. Cool, restful sleep. Finest golf links in the South adjoining hotel. No mosquitoes. Full information at offices of the Southern Railway or direct by wire from us.

GROVE PARK INN. Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.

RUSSIANS WIN VICTORIES NEAR PRUSSIAN LINE

Continued from First Page.

east Prussia. According to the despatches the Russian fire has brought down seven German aeroplanes.

Other despatches from St. Petersburg indicate that the Russian columns now engaged on the German and Austrian frontiers are merely reconnoitering parties in force, the main Russian columns still waiting at Kovno and Vilna. It is not believed that a general invasion of Germany will be undertaken until the Russian mobilization is complete, although it is said that Russia already has 300,000 troops on the German frontier.

Official statements of the Russian mobilization are as follows: "As a matter of fact the Russian mobilization has been remarkably rapid and the Russian army is now ready to take the field. Russian cavalry has crossed the frontier by the Bug and Stryk passes and Austrian cavalry and infantry have been repulsed."

"The Russian offensive movement against Germany is being taken simultaneously with that against Austria. Although the Germans have been working hard for a year strengthening their frontier forts, notably at Graudenz and Thorn, still their frontier situation is so unfavorable that they have been forced to call on many reserve formations to assist the five active corps on the frontier. It is doubtful whether even these forces can resist the Russian attack as long as Germany thought they could."

Three Russian columns are reported to be moving toward Galicia, with the plan of converging on Lemberg.

The War Ministry issued the following communique at 5:30 this afternoon: "An understanding has been established between the French and Russian general staffs concerning special privileges of leniency for Polish prisoners taken from the German troops in Alsace-Lorraine."

AUSTRIANS CHECKED?

ST. PETERSBURG, August 17.

Russian cavalry appears to be checking the offensive operations of the Austrians who have invaded Russian Poland and to be crossing the Galician border, according to an official statement of the recent operations on the frontier issued to-day by the Russian War Office. The statement says:

"The defensive operations and the movements of reconnoitering detachments of the Russian army on the frontier of Galicia between August 13 and 17 led to a series of attacks by cavalry supported by infantry and artillery."

"In the provinces of Piotrkoff and Kielce the Austrian cavalry occupied a front of more than fifty miles in length extending along a line from Tchenstocowa, through Andrejef to Sandomir. The cavalry was supported by infantry and by artillery."

"On August 14 Austrian advance guards penetrated a short distance into Russian territory. It is reported that this offensive movement was checked by the Russian troops."

"An Austrian attempt to advance from Andrejef toward Kielce failed on August 15, when the Russian troops by a series of brilliant cavalry attacks succeeded in dislodging the enemy from Kielce and also occupied a town in the Tomaszoff district. The Russian cavalry cut up the Austrian advance guards and invaded the frontiers of Austrian Galicia, penetrating a distance of eight miles. Near Tomaszoff Russian cavalry inflicted serious losses on the Eleventh Austrian Dragoon Regiment in a brilliant nature engagement."

"Russian cavalry is in close contact with the enemy everywhere."

MARGRABOWA OCCUPIED.

By the Central News of London.

PARIS, August 17.

Reports received here say that the Russians have occupied Margrabowa and are advancing into the northern part of East Prussia, driving the Germans before them.

AUSTRIANS IN INVASION.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, August 17.

Reuter's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that several Austrian army corps have begun an invasion of Russian territory. The same despatch says that the Russians who were advancing on Zalozna, Body and Sokol northeast of Lemberg, near the Russian frontier, have been checked by the Austrians.

MONTENEGRO INVADES BOSNIA.

Tehinitza Is Occupied After a Hard Battle.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Montenegrin troops have crossed the Bosnian frontier and have occupied Teh. Iniza after a hard battle, according to a Rome despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Montenegrins are reported to have captured eight blockhouses between Bilek and Trebinje, in Herzegovina; occupied seven villages in the vicinity of the latter town, and taken a number of Austrian prisoners, including officers.

A delayed telegram from Nish, dated Saturday, says: "Our troops at Buyak, near Lyma, successfully repelled the enemy. Near Kucnachitza, opposite Losnitza, the enemy has thrown a bridge across the Drina and has fortified its position on both banks. The night passed quietly at Belgrade."

FREDERIC COUDERT RESCUES 200 CHILDREN IN FRANCE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, AUG. 17.—Frederic Coudert, the New York lawyer who has returned here from his child rescue mission, tells a stirring story of what he has seen. Among the Red Cross nurses who accompanied him was Mme. Plagniol, Viatrix, who has been promised the first vacancy in the Army Aviation Corps for active service.

The mission expected to relieve eighty children, but it extended this service considerably. Two hundred children were sent from the Belford district who were practically in the firing line. The soldiers cheered as the children passed them. Ex-Minister Cruppi accompanied Mr. Coudert.

At one of the halts Mr. Coudert left the train and wandered away from the station. He was promptly arrested, as he had no papers which would explain his presence. The soldiers, however, granted Mr. Coudert's request that he be allowed to return to the station. On his arrival there M. Cruppi explained the nature of Mr. Coudert's mission. He praised the soldiers for their conduct and invited them to luncheon.

Children Find Homes. Countess Greffulhe has undertaken to provide for twelve of the children at her chateau and other distinguished persons have taken ten and fifteen children each. A subscription will be raised to take a farm near Paris as a home for the remainder of the children. This work will be known as "saving the future mothers of France."

The mission will go next to Luneville and will then start on a tour of all the frontier towns of France.

Mr. Coudert pushed twenty miles beyond Belford. He saw wonderful defence works of which he refuses to speak. He witnessed peasant women gathering the crops in fields where shells occasionally burst without disconcerting the harvesters.

Mr. Coudert says that soldiers were billeted everywhere at the houses of peasants. Their conduct was admirable and there were no complaints of any kind. The soldiers have christened the new French guns "The Little Blues." They are splendidly effective, while the German artillery is too heavy and it takes too long to get into position. It is not steady when it is in position.

Luncheon With Aviator. Mr. Coudert took luncheon with an aviator who has seen active service. The aviator said aeroplanes had proved to be of the highest efficiency in carrying messages and reports to headquarters and munitions to the lines. The aviator described the feeling of nausea which is caused by the bursting of shells underneath.

He said the risk of being wounded by a rifle had no effect on an aviator's nerves. He had looked through the wings of his machine on each side without a tremor, but on seeing a shell shooting up from below, even when assured that his own height was such that it was impossible for the shell to reach him, he was so physically upset that when the explosion came he was nauseated. The prevailing feeling was one of impotency, although the aviator knew he was perfectly safe.

"FREEDOM FOR POLAND" IS CRY THAT MAKES HISTORY

Reprinted from the Evening Sun of yesterday.

Not even the issue of that great battle on the plains of Belgium, where the artillery of five nations is awakening echoes as portentous as those of Waterloo, should wholly avail to distract the attention of the world from the momentous receipt of the czar of Russia's promise to a patriottically surpassing even that which has animated the French as they looked across an arbitrary frontier to the mournful prospect of their lost provinces.

From the Congress of Vienna to the treaty of Bucharest last year the wars of the nations have been provoked by the longings of men of the same race to achieve national unity. As the French Revolution carried the gospel of democracy and equality from Madrid to Moscow each succeeding European conflict has expressed the will of men of the same tongue, shared the same culture, and the same racial unity to be joined. Seriatim, Servia, Greece, Belgium, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Germany, Bulgaria, have established their places upon the map after wars which have made the history of the nineteenth century.

Alone of the races the Poles, divided between three great Powers, the subjects of Prussia, Russia and Austria, have failed to achieve even a partial risorgimento, although of all races they have most ardently and loyally preserved the memory of former solidarity and cherished the dream of future reintegration. To them now the czar, with all the solemnity and publicity of an irrefragable oath, has promised the restoration of their language, their culture, their own race, if in this great European crisis they give to him and his nation the loyalty which may assure him victory.

Millions of Poles Concerned. And this sacred promise does not apply merely to the 12,000,000 people who live in that restricted district, no larger than New York State, which is the name of Russian Poland and contains the ancient capital of Warsaw. Reading the receipt there is no mistaking the fact that it is equally insistent with hope for the 5,000,000 Poles now subjects of a Hapsburg and the 3,000,000 Poles who own reluctant submission to a Hohenzollern. In a word, the receipt of the czar points inevitably toward momentous changes in the map of Europe if victory shall come to the cause he has championed in this great conflict.

A glance at an ethnological map of Europe restores order to the mingling of this promise. Not only is Galicia, west of Lemberg, with Cracow, an ancient capital of Poland, included in that area which the czar assigns to the Poles, but Posen in Prussia, almost at the gate of Berlin, while northward to the Baltic at Danzig extends another peninsula of Poles, separating the Germans of East Prussia from the mainland of Germanic territory. That district which Frederick the Great took in the first partition in 1772 remains Pole by race, and Danzig, Koenigsberg, all Germany east of the Vistula, might logically be included in a new Poland, together with half of Silesia which the great Prussian King seized a century and a half ago.

And if Poland is to be reestablished why not Bohemia with its millions of Slav, not less than 8,000,000, including the Slovaks on the marches of Hungary, the Czechs of the Carpathians? Ever since the "Defenestration of Prague," ever since the battle of the White Hill that sent the Winter King into exile, Bohemia has been subject to the Germans, and millions of Czechs have maintained a desperate battle for racial independence. Today Europe is fighting because the czar chose to extend to the little Slav brother on the Danube the protection of his great empire. Today the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Croats of Dalmatia and Croatia, the Slovenes of Carniola, Carinthia and the Coast Lands, all the southern Slav, from the Alps to the Balkans, are in the great Pan-Slavic renaissance which has followed the victories of the Slavs of Bulgaria and Serbia in the Balkans.

Not as an appeal to a fraction of his own people, not as a pledge to bind the halting loyalty of some millions of subjects on a threatened frontier, is the czar's receipt to be accepted. It has a far wider meaning not mistaken either in Berlin or Vienna or indeed in London.

The Battle of Greenwald. It is not by accident that the czar in his appeal refers to the battle of Greenwald. On that field 500 years ago the Poles triumphed over the Teutonic Order, won the great victory of Posen, the Poles force which was sweeping Slavdom eastward and laid the foundations of that Poland which, under Sobieski, was to save Europe from the Turk and in its expiring days to give Napoleon the champion of the French Revolution so many soldiers and at least one Marshal of France. Greenwald was in no slight degree the glory of the Slav over the German; it put a limit to that extension of German power and culture which had driven the Slav from the Elbe to the Vistula, to what would the champion of the "Poles" cause refer with more appropriateness?

What Napoleon promised and could not quite bring himself to do Nicholas now undertakes. His promise will have its effect upon the Poles of Posen who wear the Prussian uniform. It will be heard by the Czechs, the Serbs, the Slovaks, the Slovenes, the Croats, who wear the Hapsburg uniform. Even the Rumanians, who claim Roman, not Slavie origin, will find in it a suggestion that, when all Slavs are confining to their own, they may hope to step over into Transylvania and Bukovina and "redeem" some millions of their countrymen who are unwilling subjects of Austrian or Hungarian tyranny. Obviously it is intended to disrupt Austrian armies and stimulate treason in Prussian forces.

Such in its wider aspect is the meaning of the receipt of the czar. In it is to be found much warrant for the German assertion that at bottom the present war is a struggle between Slav and Teuton.

Secretary Bryan Says Americans Will All Be Home Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary Bryan said to-day that the prospects for the early return to the United States of such Americans as desire to leave Europe were improving. The Administration had great hopes of relieving the transportation situation through Germany's offer of a Hamburg-American steamer, and believes that not only will German ships be sent to the use of more of her liners, but that all the belated maritime governments will treat as neutral all such vessels, regardless of nationality.

The Department that Americans in England can return within a month by the ordinary means of transportation. This is regarded as disposing of the situation in that country.

The greatest congestion seems to be in Switzerland and Italy. This is because thousands of Americans sought exit through those countries. There are 2500 Americans in Genoa awaiting ships to carry them home. Consul White at Naples notified the Department to-day that he had sent home 670 Americans on the steamship Giovanni, which he chartered.

Ambassador Herrick reported conditions

nearby normal in Paris, with food prices reasonable, transportation routes open and the shortage of gold relieved.

BADEEN-BADEN MESSAGE. The following cable message was received yesterday from Soren Liston, American Consul-General at Rotterdam, at the office of E. Clarence Jones, banker and president of the American Embassy Association, and was sent to the newspapers through William A. Brady's office in order that the information might be brought to the attention of friends and relatives of Americans who are marooned in the district mentioned.

E. Clarence Jones writes from Baden-Baden: "Inform the State Department and newspapers that there are 150 Americans in Baden-Baden without cable, post or railway communication. They have received no foreign news since August 1. In Germany all post and telegrams must be in the German language."

"There is enough food at hand and the German Government treats Americans very well, Americans enjoying special privileges. The German Government is looking after needy foreigners of all nationalities. All German banks are open, but they do not buy foreign checks or letters of credit, which are valueless. American Express Company checks only are accepted."

"There is plenty of paper money on hand, but no gold. Consequently the Americans are wanting in gold money, foreign post and cable communication, foreign news and steamers to bring Americans home."

"Have looked after all Americans here, provided 213 passports to Americans and Englishmen and done everything possible to help them in any way, which can be confirmed by Ambassador Gerard and American Consul Kehl. Cable news from America in English to American Consul, Rotterdam, for Mr. E. Clarence Jones."

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MISS FARRAR IN MUNICH. Haven't Left for Paris—Prof. Gottlieb to See M. Iavolsky.

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PARIS, AUG. 17.—Geraldine Farrar, the operatic star, is still at Munich. Prof. Richard Gottlieb, lecturer on Semitic languages at Columbia University, New York, will have an interview with M. Iavolsky, the Russian Ambassador here, before he sails for home on the steamer Espana.

Prof. Knight's party of sixteen has arrived at the Hotel de Calais from Switzerland.

NORMAN E. MACK ANGRY. Got Only Hard Boiled Eggs to Eat in France.

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LONDON, Aug. 17.—Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, N. Y., former chairman of the

GOLD FOR AMERICANS IN BANK OF ENGLAND

Ambassador Page to Get \$300,000 at Once for London Relief Work.

TENNESSEE TO ROTTERDAM

Cruiser North Carolina Will Take Cash to Cherbourg for Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, August 17.

The task of unloading and transferring the gold brought to Falmouth last night by the United States armored cruiser Tennessee for the relief of Americans in Europe was begun this morning. Packed in small kegs, \$415,000 was lightered from the Tennessee to a small sailing vessel which was towed to the wharf, while a crowd watched from the shore.

Sailors from the Tennessee landed with the gold and placed it on a wagon and guarded it to the railroad station, where it was packed in a steel bullion car. This car then was locked and one of the two keys was taken by the American Express Company and the other was retained by the railroad.

The train with the bullion car attached left Falmouth at 11:30 o'clock this morning and reached London at 6:45 o'clock to-night. The gold was taken to the Bank of England immediately upon its arrival here. There is still over \$4,000,000 in gold on the Tennessee, of which \$3,000,000 was shipped by American bankers. The remainder is the property of the American Government.

Henry S. Breckenridge, Assistant Secretary of War, and the staff that accompanied him from New York on the Tennessee arrived in London to-day. Mr. Breckenridge will go to Rotterdam to-morrow on the Tennessee and on his arrival there will despatch officers with gold to relieve distressed Americans in Germany and northern Europe.

The cruiser North Carolina will go to Cherbourg on Wednesday, where a similar procedure will be taken for distressed Americans in France, Switzerland and southern Europe. Joseph Willard, the American Ambassador at Madrid, will take \$25,000 to Spain owing to some red tape the \$2,000,000 sent here by bank will not reach London until to-morrow.

Fred I. Kent, an American banker, says arrangements have been completed whereby American credits throughout Europe will be arranged, and also shipments of gold to various countries.

Prof. Jeremiah Jenks of the University of New York, who has just arrived from Berlin, says Americans need not fear for their friends or relatives in that country. The government has posted notices that non-combatants must be respected. Prof. Jenks says the mob mania in Berlin against English speaking people died down after the first few days. Every effort is being made to get Americans out of the country. Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador, has things thoroughly organized.

Prof. Jenks says he found the general spirit in Germany, apart from the jingoes, of tremendous concern as to the outcome.

TOURIST SITUATION BETTER.

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50,000 AUSTRIANS IN BATTLE WITH SERVIANS

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ROME, Aug. 17.

The Nish correspondent of the Corriere d'Italia telegraphs that 50,000 Austrians attacked four Serbian army corps near Belgrade on Sunday and that the battle is still in progress.

The Nish correspondent says, however, that the Serbians have been driven on both sides, but the Serbians claim an advantage. Belgrade, he says, is still under bombardment by the Austrian artillery and a good part of the city is in ruins.

Italy's detachment of 500 troops which were stationed in Sentari have been withdrawn. Great Britain, France, Germany and Austria had already withdrawn the contingents of their troops in the Albanian city.

Italy's action in withdrawing from Sentari is taken as another indication of her desire to remain neutral in the European war.

CATCHES THEM WITH BREAD?

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 17.—One of the stories which is going the rounds of the Belgian camps is that a Belgian soldier who had taken several German prisoners remarked: "I don't take a rifle with me now. I go out with a slice of bread and butter and they follow me into camp."

FRENCH FLIER'S NERVE PREVENTS HIS CAPTURE

PARIS, Aug. 17.—An uncorroborated story is going the rounds here, telling how a French aviator by sheer nerve saved himself from capture by a German patrol. His petrol had given out and he was obliged to land in a village in Alsace. While he was filling the tank of his machine the German patrol appeared. The Frenchman could not escape, so he continued to fill the tank as if unconcerned.

His attitude put the Germans on their guard and they stood at a little distance fearing a trap. When his tank was filled the aviator started his engine and flew off, followed by a strong rifle fire from the exasperated Germans, and escaped to the French lines unharmed.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 17.—The War Office tells a story of two Belgian aviators who were forced to volunteer to earth between the lines of the Belgians and Germans because of engine trouble.

"Before repairs had been effected," the statement continues, "a party of Uhlans came up and the aviators took to their heels, regaining the Belgian lines. Two days later it was ascertained that their aeroplane was still at the same