JAPAN EXPECTS TO REDUCE TSING-TAO IN THREE MONTHS

CALLS JAPAN'S MOVE 'DANGER TO ENGLAND'

London Newspaper Suspects Mikado of Seeking More Chinese Territory.

TREATY IS NOT SERVED

After Germany and China Only Britain Is Entitled to Kiao-chow.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Daily News and Leader* in its issue to-day has an article anticipating aggressive action by Japan against Germany and characterizing it as a "danger to England and China."

After saying that the then possible, and now actual, Japanese movement against Kiao-chow is looked upon in some quarters as a valuable assistance by Japan to her ally, Great Britain, the newspaper says that it is desirable to look further and ask, first, what right, or what obligation compels Japan to attack Kiao-chow and, second, what are likely to be the consequences for both Great Britain and China if Japan establishes herself in Germany's place. Few Powers, it is pointed out, have more reason to desire China's integrity and independence than Great Britain.

"If Japan takes action she will plead the Anglo-Japanese treaty," the article continues, and quotes these paragraphs from the preamble of the treaty, stating its objects:

Objects of the Treaty.

"(1.) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

"(2.) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

"(3.) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions."

The first two articles of the treaty, bearing on the present situation, are quoted as follows:

"It is agreed that, whenever in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights and interests.

"If, by reason of any unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either contracting party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this agreement the other contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it."

No Attack on Britain.

The writer points out that up to that time no attack had been made on British territory or shipping in the Far East, and added that if the Germans were wise they would do nothing that would give Japan an excuse to intervene against them "with her overwhelming power, especially since they could in no case do serious injury to British interests in the Far East."

He adds that since it is England who is at war with Germany, it is England who ought to oust Germany from Kiao-chow if any foreign Power is to do it, and says that "Japan's assistance will be dearly bought, if, under the pretext of aid, which is not necessary, she seizes the important position to which, if Germany loses it and China does not recover it (as she ought), only England is entitled."

The writer rehearses the history of the seizing of the port by the Germans in 1897 and its formal lease by Germany for ninety-nine years the following year, and cites an explanation of the German reason for the selection of Kiao-chow as the German Chinese base published in Germany seven years ago. A historical work published at that time said that a certain German missionary bishop had suggested the occupation of Kiao-chow. Emperor William made a marginal correction in the book to this effect:

"Wrong. I selected Kiao-chow after I had had Samoa Bay and Wei-hai-wei reconnoitered. Both were reported to me as wholly unsuitable. I thereupon took Baron von Richthofen's book and a map of China, and after reading his chapter on Shantung I decided for the port of Kiao-chow, as Baron von Richthofen's opinion of the hinterland was so remarkably favorable. Bishop Anzer had nothing to do with the decision."

The writer concludes:

"From the time of her Chinese war in 1893-4 onward Japan has aimed at increasing her territorial interests in China. As a result of that war she secured Formosa, by defeating the Russians she secured Korea, the Port Arthur peninsula and southern Manchuria, the threatening Pekin from the north. If now she obtains possession of Kiao-chow she will be in a much stronger position to act against Pekin both by land and sea.

"The interest of England is to keep China united, peaceful, undisturbed by foreign encroachments and open to the commerce of all nations on equal terms. We cannot say with any confidence that these are the objects of the policy of the Japanese Government, and it is quite certain that they would not be served by the Japanese occupation of Kiao-chow."

FRANCE COINING MUCH SILVER.

$2,500,000 Will Be Issued to Meet Existing Deficiency.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Reuter's Paris correspondent says that the French mint is turning out silver coins at a rapid rate to meet the deficiency in that form of currency.

According to the correspondent $500,000 in silver coins has been issued within the last ten days, and it is expected that in all about $2,500,000 in silver coins will be issued.

Mikado's Declaration of War Against the German Empire

TOKIO, August 23.

The Japanese declaration of war against Germany, issued at 6 o'clock this evening, is as follows:

"We, by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects:

"We hereby declare war against Germany and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against that empire with all their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort in pursuance of their respective duties to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations.

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, calamitous effects of which we view with grave concern, we, on our part, have entertained hopes of preserving peace of the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality, but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is at Kiao-chow, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels, cruising seas of eastern Asia, are threatening our commerce and that of our ally. Peace of the Far East is thus in jeopardy.

"Accordingly, our Government and that of his Britannic Majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the Agreement of Alliance, and we on our part being desirous to obtain that object by peaceful means commanded our Government to offer with sincerity an advice to the Imperial German Government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, our Government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice. It is with profound regret that we, in spite of our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of our reign and while we are still in mourning for our lamented mother.

It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be restored and the glory of the empire be enhanced."

JAPAN WARS ON GERMANY; MOVES TO ATTACK KIAO-CHOW

Continued from First Page.

of the ultimatum expired last night, and that the attack had already been begun.

It is reported here that Count Okuma will make public the correspondence which passed between Japan and Great Britain regarding Japan's position in the European war, and that this will show that Great Britain asked Japan's aid in the Far East and approved of her action against Germany.

Action Is Popular.

While there is not the same enthusiasm in Japan over the war with Germany that there was over the Russo-Japanese war, the action of the Japanese Government meets with the approval of the nation and crowds gathered to-day in front of the Foreign, War and Naval offices and cheered the officials. Lantern processions in the streets to-night followed the issuing of the declaration of war.

The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth is reported to have left Tsing-tao and it is said that she will take refuge in a neutral port and disarm, in order that Austria may not become involved in the war in the Far East. The statement is made at the Foreign Office that Japan will remain friendly to Austria unless the latter adopts an offensive attitude.

Reports have been received that Germany is trying to transfer the Shantung railroad, which has its eastern terminus at Tsing-tao, to American interests. It is believed here, however, that pursuing its policy of neutrality, the United States will not take over this or other German interests here.

Saburo Shimada, a member of the opposition, in a speech in Parliament to-day said that he believes that Japan does not desire to keep Kiao-chow and that it is her policy to prevent any disturbance in China.

Japan Remembers 1895.

"The retaining of Kiao-chow by Japan," he said, "would involve the danger of a revolution in China and of incurring the ill will of the United States. Japan is appreciative of Germany's contribution to Japanese civilization, but she is resentful because it was the German Emperor who first raised the cry of 'yellow peril' and Germany which directed the combination to prevent Japan's keeping Port Arthur in 1895."

Japanese newspapers express the conviction that a better understanding will arise between the United States and Japan and manifest surprise that Americans are suspicious of Japan's motives in the action against Germany.

No announcement has been made of the commander in chief of the naval forces which will invest Kiao-chow. It is believed that either Vice-Admiral Kamimura or Vice-Admiral Shimamura will be selected.

The Cabinet will gazette to-morrow the war regulations which have been drawn up at conferences of the Cabinet with the Privy Council and officers of the army and navy.

The Japanese Diet has been convoked to meet in special session September 3.

U. S. REMAINS NEUTRAL.

Washington Will Issue Another Proclamation To-day.

WASHINGTON, August 23.

Announcement of the declaraton of war by the Japanese against Germany was made at the Japanese Embassy here to-day, following the receipt of an official despatch from Tokio.

President Wilson received official confirmation of the declaration late in the afternoon. His informant was Robert Lansing, the acting Secretary of State, who used the telephone to communicate the news. Mr. Lansing had been informed by Baron Chinda, Japanese Ambassador. Early in the day confirmation of its receipt was received at the State Department from Haniel von Haimhausen, Charge d'Affaires of the German Embassy.

According to the information received from Tokio the Government waited six hours after the expiration of the week given Germany in which to reply to the Japanese ultimatum. The declaration was dated Sunday (P. M. Tokio time, but asserted that a state of war had existed since noon of Sunday, when the period set by Japan for Germany to make reply expired.

The declaration of war was expected here, and was, in fact, awaited by many until a late hour last night. Many officials believed that Germany would refuse to take notice of the Japanese ultimatum and would let the time set by Japan expire without reply. Japan had already let it be known that in case no reply was received by the hour set war would be declared promptly and diplomatic relations between the two Governments severed. Arrangements were made yesterday for the withdrawal of the Japanese Charge d'Affaires and his staff from Berlin, and the taking over by Ambassador Gerard of the Japanese Embassy and archives.

It is understood that the German Ambassador at Tokio was handed a copy of the Japanese declaration of war and his passports this evening.

No request was made by Ambassador Chinda that the United States transmit to Berlin the Japanese declaration of war, and the State Department will take no steps in the matter. Another proclamation of neutrality will be issued to-morrow notifying Americans of the requirements of the neutrality statutes of the United States with regard to the war.

It is expected that Ambassador Guthrie will report by to-morrow that the German Embassy in Tokio has been given over to his charge by the German Ambassador, as arrangements had been made by which the United States was to perform the same service for Germany in Japan as is being rendered in the other countries with which Germany is at war.

When the Japanese war proclamation was shown to Haniel von Haimhausen, Charge d'Affaires of the German Embassy, he had no comment to make.

The Japanese Government declared war on Germany upon the latter's failure to answer within the specified time Japan's ultimatum to withdraw from Kiao-chow and the Far East.

The Japanese military and naval forces have been ordered to move immediately against Kiao-chow. The German position at the seaport of Tsing-tao is said to be strongly fortified and the garrison fully provisioned for an eight months siege. In Japanese official circles it is estimated that it will take three months to reduce the port.

Tsing-tao is about 650 miles from the Japanese port of Nagasaki and about 300 miles from the treaty port of Shanghai.

The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, which has been with the German squadron in the harbor of Tsing-tao, is reported to have left German waters and will seek a neutral port and disarm. In this way it is hoped to keep Austria from becoming involved in the war in the Far East.

TWO N. Y. PREACHERS PUT IN GERMAN JAIL

Drs. Lord and Laidlaw Held in Cells Four Days as Spies.

GOLF CLUB PHOTO TAKEN

800 Americans Reach London on Way Home From the Kaiser's Empire.

By Central News of London.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Eight hundred tourists arrived in London this afternoon. They are refugees from Germany and other places. Two of the refugees are the Rev. Drs. R. D. Lord and Walter Laidlaw of New York, who were selected as delegates to attend the Carnegie peace conference at Berne. They arrived at Lake Constance the Sunday before Great Britain declared war on Germany.

The two clergymen made an effort to reach Hamburg to board a German steamer for America. Dr. Lord was photographing at the Rastatt golf course. He and Dr. Laidlaw were surrounded by an excited crowd, when the police rescued them and took them to the local jail on suspicion that they were spies. They were lodged in rat infested cells and closely confined for four days, after which they were sent back to Switzerland.

The Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw is the secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, which has its offices at 106 Fifth avenue.

The Rev. Dr. Livingston D. Lord is the pastor of the First Free Baptist Church of Brooklyn. He is the recording secretary of the Federation of Churches of Christ in America.

CHINA IS SATISFIED.

Pekin Regards Mikado's Pledges as Satisfactory.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, August 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Pekin telegraphs that the German Minister there had completed negotiations with the Chinese Foreign Office regarding the disposition of Tsing-tao and the articles were about to be signed when Japan's ultimatum was announced and the Chinese Foreign Office decided not to proceed further.

It is reported in Chinese despatches that President Yuan Shih-kai is satisfied with the position and pledges of Japan.

TO OCCUPY MANCHURIA?

Japan Will Try to Seize Shantung Railway Soon.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PEKIN, August 23.

Japanese troops in large numbers are arriving at Tsinan-fu for the purpose of seizing the Shantung Railway, owned by German interests, as soon as hostilities begin.

Japanese officials have ordered the German Consul at Mukden to leave under threat of arrest, and have issued similar orders to all Germans in Manchuria. Germans are being expelled from Mukden, Dalny and Chang-chun and it is expected that they will be driven out of Tientsin.

There is a belief in Chinese circles that Japan intends to occupy southern Manchuria.

FRENCH COMMERCE TO MOVE.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Military Governor of Paris announces that commercial liberty of transport may now begin in accordance with the regular tariffs.

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DEFENDS AUSTRIA'S DEMANDS ON SERVIA

Herman Ridder Says Even Children Were Taught to Hate Dual Kingdom.

By HERMAN RIDDER.

The murder of the Archduke of Austria was one of the immediate causes of the war. It led to the sending of the Austrian ultimatum. The reports, which reached this country at the time, caused the impression to become general that the Austrian Government served an impertinent and rigorous ultimatum, which, despite its severity, was accepted by Servia with but one reservation. The Servians did not propose to permit Austrian officials to take part in the investigation to uncover the plot which led to the murder, basing its refusal on the necessity of maintaining the dignity of its Government.

It has been assumed that the Servians in yielding on all other questions involved showed a willingness to settle the points at issue. Austrian sympathizers at first, unaware of the facts of the case, maintained that outraged Austria had no more transgressed its international rights than the United States had done in sending the ultimatum to Mexico previous to the taking of Vera Cruz.

The Servian answer has now become a matter of history. What a surprise to us to find in the detailed account of the Servian reply not a single unqualified acceptance of the ultimatum, but rather a general and almost complete refusal. It will hardly be of interest to the American people to go into all the details. It will suffice to illustrate the temper and character of the answer to referring to that part of it which deals with the school question.

Wanted Teachers Dismissed.

Austria demanded in its ultimatum the elimination of such Servian school teachers as were clearly identified with the anti-Austrian agitation by being members of the active anti-Austrian societies. It also asked the suppression of such Servian school textbooks as contained violent anti-Austrian sentiments. Surely most American will agree with me in saying that a propaganda that begins in the schoolroom and inflames the minds of children against a neighboring State cannot help but cause a continual state of unrest along the border. It throws a strong light on the human element of the position taken by Austria.

Servia, in its so-called acceptance of the ultimatum, deliberately omitted to include the "Learnthal" means of teaching among the things from which she was to eliminate the anti-Austrian influences.

This instance typifies the tone of the Servian "acceptance" which was nothing but a series of ambiguities. An ultimatum is a "last word" and a quibbling answer to it is wholly without dignity. The bitterness of Servia toward Austria is so intense that it is implanted in the minds of the school children, kept alive by secret societies and now God only knows where it will end.

All this is in line with everything that we have learned to expect from Servia, a State which has been so largely in the hands of that arch-conspirator of the Russian diplomatic service Von Hartwig. He is the man who prided himself with having been responsible for the last few wars in the Balkan country. He is the man who, more than any one else, fomented national and racial hatred in the Balkans.

Defends Austria's Stand.

Reading American history as I do from 1898, I am convinced that no American will take me to account when I say that no nation of major importance whose chief interest lies in the furtherance of civilization can tolerate on or near its borders a condition of political unrest and political intrigue. It is a most trying task to play the policeman to a petty Balkan State.

I am convinced that we would not dream of permitting a condition to obtain in Mexico, such as Austria has been obliged to suffer on her eastern border. We demand a strict accounting from our southern neighbor. Our experiences during the last twelve months are readily understood in Vienna. Why can we not be as sympathetic toward Austria?

The Benton case has some strikingly similar features to the Austro-Servian matter. The United States at the instigation of England demanded of the Constitutional leaders an explanation of the murder of an Englishman on Mexican soil. When that explanation was unsatisfactory to England we demanded that a commission be allowed to enter Mexico and investigate the circumstances of Benton's death. This commission was to be composed of American and British members.

Upon the findings of this commission was to be based the action of Washington in the premises. Had this commission not been frustrated by the Constitutionalists it would have constituted a court in no way dissimilar essentially to that asked for by the Austrian Government for the trial of the Servian plotters. While the actual murderer was caught on Austrian territory the equally guilty conspirators were in safety in Servia.

Restrictions Must Be Imposed.

It is, of course, a matter of common knowledge that the mixed courts of China and of the Turkish dominions, while not exactly analogous, are based upon the same principle. Whenever civilized governments deal with semi-civilized peoples it is necessary to impose certain restrictions upon the courts of the latter. It stands to reason that a government like Servia, that tolerates an anti-Austrian sentiment in its schools, would not hesitate to allow a similar feeling to dominate its courts.

The fact that the plot to murder the Austrian Archduke involved members of the Servian Government and, it was rumored, a member of the royal house makes the demands of Austria by no means excessive.

A simple way to judge this matter is for us to imagine ourselves in a similar position. To begin with, had our present Administration been in control of the Austrian Government it would never have recognized the Servian King as being the ruler of Servia. Huerta and the present King of Servia founded their Governments on assassination. Our Administration would not have tolerated any interference on the part of Russia and—you can draw your own conclusions.

BATTLE OF SIX DAYS IS WON BY RUSSIANS

Continued from First Page.

Vladimir Volynske is now in headlong retreat toward Sokal. We are occupying some forts across the River Seret.

"Our offensive movement in eastern Galicia is progressing successfully."

NO REVOLT IN POLAND.

Czar's Offer of Autonomy Baffles Austrians' Efforts.

BY L. BASHFORD.

Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The Austrian efforts to cause a revolt in Poland have been baffled by the Czar's proclamation of autonomy. Bosnia and Bohemia are practically in open revolt and the discontent in the Austrian army is increasing. The shooting of mutineers is becoming more frequent.

There is great anxiety at Trentino, where there are 100,000 Austrian soldiers.

RUSSIANS SEVEN TO ONE.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The Russian Embassy confirms the report of a Russian victory at Gumbinnen, in East Prussia. It says the German army corps which took part in the fight is in flight.

It is declared that further resistance is impossible, as Russia is penetrating Germany with a force seven times greater than that of Germany. Russia plans to reach Berlin by forced marches.

SIBERIA LINE OPEN.

TOKIO, Aug. 23.—Railway passenger service is open between Siberia and European Russia, according to a despatch received here to-day from Harbin.

GERMANS SEIZE MINES.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—The Germans are fortifying the outskirts of Kalisz after having bombarded the town. They have also seized Dumbrova and from the mines there are sending coal to Germany.

INSTERBURG INVESTED.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Havas Agency has a despatch from Vilna, Russia, saying that it is announced authoritatively that after defeating the Germans at Gumbinnen the Russians pursued them and invested Insterburg, on the road to Koenigsberg. Insterburg is thirty miles from the Russian frontier.

INJURED SHIP MAY BE CANADIAN

Collision Victim Off Cork Reported as Leyland Liner.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A four funneled eastbound liner has been sighted off the coast of Cork, Ireland, with her bows damaged, apparently as the result of a collision. The vessel looks like a Cunard liner, but the officials of that company have no news that one of their ships has been in an accident.

There is a rumor here that the damaged steamship is the Leyland liner Canadian, which sailed from Boston August 12, but the description does not fit her.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Leyland liner Canadian sailed from Boston Saturday, August 15 at 3:30 p. m. Originally there were fifteen persons booked to sail on her, but their passages were cancelled and they were transferred to the Arabic. Captain Bullock took as a cargo 140,000 bushels of wheat, 200 tons of flour, 100 tons of provisions and 1,500 tons of raw sugar and miscellaneous freight.

Capt. Roberts, superintendent of the Cunard Line here, said last night that the officers of the line on this side had received no word of any collision of a four-funnelled Cunarder. If the report is true, he said, he believes it could have been none other than the Aquitania, which has been requisitioned by the British Government for scout duty.

KAISER GIVES HIS REASONS FOR WAR

German White Book Blames Russian Policy in the Balkans.

HEIR'S FATE NOT CAUSE

The Assassination of Austrian Crown Prince Only Last of Aggressions.

Germany's White Book, her justification for war with Russia, France and Great Britain, which is published in the New York *Times* this morning, is likely to rank with the most interesting documents of history, inasmuch as it purports to reveal a long policy of aggression on the part of Russia in the Balkans and gives in detail all of the steps which led up to the present European war.

The White Book, which has been made public with the sanction of the Kaiser, does not consist alone of the diplomatic correspondence that passed between Germany and Russia, but includes as well the notes exchanged between Austria and Servia and is a survey of the racial hatreds and national jealousies which, according to the Kaiser's statement, made war inevitable.

It says the Slavs of the Balkan states, especially those of Servia, entered on a long campaign of malice against Austria which had as its final aim the separation of those parts of Austria inhabited by Slavs.

Russia is definitely accused of planning to acquire an outlet on the Adriatic for her commerce. This, according to the White Book, was to have been brought about by the cession of territory by the Balkan States. Servia had been encouraged by Russia, the Kaiser contends, to resist Austrian control. It became plain to both Austria and Germany under these circumstances that a stand would have to be taken before long against the Russian policy of expansion through the Balkans.

The White Book says that Austria's ultimatum to Servia was not primarily instigated by the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. That act was simply the last of a long line of aggressions toward Austria. Following, Austria became convinced that the time to act definitely had come. She notified Germany of this and the Kaiser's government assured Austria that it would stand by her.

The series of notes between Austria and Servia began, and with them reports came to Germany that Russia was beginning to mobilize.

At this point the White Book takes up in sequence the correspondence which passed between Germany and Russia. The German Government contends that it did everything in its power to maintain peace, but that when mobilization was decided upon was received that the Russian forces were still gathering it became necessary in self-protection to mobilize the army.

This, however, was not done until Germany had opened diplomatic negotiations with both France and England in an attempt to persuade those Governments intervene and stop Russian mobilization. The White Book contains the full text of the correspondence which passed between the Kaiser and the French and British Governments.

SHOTS STOP DUTCH SHIP

The Dutch steamship Van der Dijk, which left Kingston on August 15, arrived last night after having met two British cruisers, the Berwick and the Essex, on her short voyage. The Berwick was passed off San Salvador on Thursday, but did not hail Capt. Mellema of the Van der Dijk. Off the Delaware Breakwater, however, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning two shots sang across his bow. Capt. Mellema immediately stopped and waited for a small boat from the British cruiser Essex to come alongside.

An officer from the Essex boarded the Dutch steamer and looked over the ship's papers. Apparently everything was all right, for the steamer soon was allowed to proceed to this port.

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