

BRITISH SHELL TSING-TAO, AUSTRIA AND JAPAN AT WAR

BRITISH GUNS SHELL GERMAN PORT IN ORIENT

Aid Landing of Japanese Troops to Attack Kiao-chow.

3,000 RUSSIANS OFF TO GIVE AID

Austria Declares War on Mikado and Orders Cruiser to Scene.

Austria Declares War On Japan to Aid Ally

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—Austria declared war against Japan to-day. Formal declaration was served on the Japanese Ambassador and he received his passports and will leave for Rome as soon as possible.

The declaration of war was decided on at a council of the Ministry at which the action of Japan in declaring war on Germany was discussed. Under the terms of the treaty of alliance with Germany it was agreed that there was nothing for Austria to do but formally to declare war, inasmuch as in this instance Japan was the aggressor and had raised the issue.

The Emperor has sent orders to the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, now in Chinese waters, to join the German fleet and aid them in their fight against the Japanese. The cruiser will start for Kiao-chow at once.

Peking, Aug. 25.—British ships began an attack on Tsing-tao yesterday. The attacks were carried out by gunboats and torpedo craft and was intended only to draw the fire of the German batteries and determine their location and strength.

The British ships continued at their task for a few hours and then, apparently satisfied with the knowledge they had obtained, withdrew toward their base at Wei-hai-wei to the north. Eleven men were killed in the British vessels during the engagement. The vessels were only slightly damaged.

The British and Japanese fleets are reported to have united and to be standing off Tsing-tao.

Preparations are being made on both sides for the forthcoming assault on the port. The Germans have destroyed the bridges on the Shantung Railway where it crosses the border of Kiao-chow and have razed the houses in several native villages to give a clean sweep to the fire from the forts.

The Japanese army which is to invest Kiao-chow is disembarking near the boundaries of the concession and will be reinforced by 3,000 Russian troops who have left Vladivostok.

The Governor of Kiao-chow, under direct orders from the Kaiser to resist to the utmost, has issued a second proclamation to the people couched in even more defiant language than was his first. Every German is called to the aid of the troops.

It is stated here that rapid fire guns have been mounted on temporary fortifications erected to withstand a land attack from the rear and that a complete chain of earthworks, protected by entanglements, has been constructed. In addition it is believed here every approach has been mined.

The foreign women and children in Kiao-chow have been sent to Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and other cities.

Replying to a suggestion from China that the fighting at Kiao-chow be confined within a radius of twenty miles from Kiao-chow Bay, Japan has explained to the Peking Foreign Office that she will respect Chinese neutrality as far as possible, but that she might be forced by the exigencies of war to go beyond the limit specified.

LIMIT ATTACK TO SEA.

Japan Depends, However, on England's Aid if Necessary.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Aug. 25.—Official despatches from Tokyo, which were delayed in transmission, say the German Ambassador and his secretaries, one of whom is a son of Baron von Schoen, recently German Ambassador to France, and all the German Consuls in Japan will leave on an American steamer for San Francisco on August 27.

It is said also that Japan intends to act on the sea only against Kiao-chow, but she knows that England is ready to give her collaboration if Japan desires it.

JAPAN GETS SUPPLIES.

Imports Are Unusually Large in Preparation for War.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Ernest W. Clement talks to the Daily News from Tokyo: "Japan's general trade is improving, the imports being unusually large. These are probably of an anticipatory character, as there is some fear that the war will interfere with commerce. However, it is believed that the trade routes in the Far East, except in the direction of Tsing-tao, are safe.

"The war is likely to give an opportunity to Japanese manufacturers of such articles as soap, hats, tires, bolsters and accessories, celluloid and the various

Kaiser Calls on Every German to Fight for Empire; Kaiserin Appeals to Women to Heal Their Wounds

Proclamation of Emperor Accuses Foes of Perfidious Attack.



Kaiser Wilhelm.

TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE!

SINCE the erection of the German Empire forty-three years ago I and my ancestors have used every effort to preserve the peace of the world and to further our vigorous development peaceably and by peaceful means. Our enemies, however, are jealous of the success of our work.

We have suffered all the open and secret enmity from the East and the West and from across the sea up to now, conscious of our heavy responsibility and our strength. But now the attempt is made to humiliate us. We are asked to look on with folded arms while our enemies prepare themselves for a perfidious attack, and we are not to be permitted to assist in firm loyalty our ally, who is fighting for his position as one of the great Powers, and whose humiliation would also mean the loss of our prestige and honor.

Therefore the sword will have to decide. The question is whether our empire, founded by our fathers, shall continue to exist or be destroyed; whether Germany as a strong nation, German ideals and the German character shall endure or be wiped off the earth.

We shall defend ourselves to the last breath of man and horse. And we shall be victorious in this fight, even against a world of enemies.

Forward with God, who will be with us, as He has been with our forefathers.

WILHELM.



Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.

TO THE WOMEN OF GERMANY!

RESPONDING to the call of his Kaiser, our people is arming itself for a combat such as has never taken place in history, a fight which it did not cause or begin, and which it is carrying on only to defend itself.

Everybody able to carry arms will joyfully hasten to join the colors in order to give his blood for the Fatherland.

This combat will be of immense magnitude, and the wounds, which we must try to heal, will be innumerable. For these reasons I ask you, German women and maidens, to whom the privilege to fight for our beloved country is denied, for your help. Every one of you must try to the utmost to make this fight easier for our husbands, sons and brothers. I know that everywhere in our Fatherland and among the whole German people without exception the ardor will exist to fulfill this sacred duty.

May the Lord God give us the strength for this sacred work of love that demands of us women too to devote all our efforts to the Fatherland in this decisive combat.

Regarding the collection and use of voluntary offers of help and gifts, the organizations to which this work is entrusted and whose assistance is most necessary, have already published instructions.

AUGUSTE VICTORIA.

1,000 AMERICAN REFUGEES REACH LONDON IN ONE DAY

Travel by Special Trains From Switzerland—Others Arriving From Italy Say Mobilization Is Proceeding There.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 25.—Americans here are still actively engaged in looking out for the interests of their fellow countrymen and women. Jarvis E. Bell, of the American committee, is trying to make arrangements for satisfactory sailings on each boat, whereby passengers who came over in the saloon and are returning in the steerage will have special facilities.

William H. Crane, the actor, will be chairman of a special committee for the care of passengers sailing on the Cedric on Thursday.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Phil Sheridan have arrived safely from Munich.

Special trains from Switzerland brought 1,000 American and English refugees this afternoon. Many Americans arrived also from Italy. They report that the mobilization of Italian troops is proceeding rapidly. They were warned to leave the country as Italy was about to declare war. The Swiss Government also urged them to flee.

All the American refugees are praising the American Express Company, which, they say, always paid the face value of their checks.

Some of the steamship companies are now trying to hold up Americans, particularly on return tickets. Some passengers were compelled to pay \$50 and \$100 extra, the agents contending that the abnormal conditions nullified their contracts.

Many negroes visited the rooms of the American committee to-day. Some of these men have been abroad since 1870. One was asked to state in writing why he was obliged to return to America immediately. He wrote:

"I am very much interested in my own home at present."

Society women lead in the various relief schemes. Lady Henry, formerly Miss Lewisohn of New York, is at the head of a practical scheme. One of her husband's relatives has a factory in London which is closed at present. Lady Henry has taken it over and is employing the wives of soldiers in making hospital garments and other supplies for the comfort of the wounded. She is paying above the union rate for such work and is trying to stop society people from doing the actual sewing and instead to employ the wives and women relatives of soldiers and other

AUSTRIA'S ACT BELITTLED.

Japan Expects No Clash Except With Cruiser at Tsing-Tao.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—At the Japanese Embassy here the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary was accepted as a direct and unavoidable consequence of the Austro-German alliance. It is pointed out as probable that such a declaration will not bring any clash except in so far as the Japanese fleet in attacking Tsing-tao may have to measure strength with the one Austrian cruiser now with the German squadron there.

The Japanese do not expect their war with Austria to extend beyond this one possible action. They feel that the Austrian interests in eastern Asia are too inconsiderable to be reckoned with.

CRUISERS DRIVEN BACK.

Two German Warships Fail to Run Kiao-chow Blockade.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A news agency despatch from Tokyo says it is rumored here that the German armoured cruisers Scherhorn and Gneisenau tried to run the Japanese blockade of Kiao-chow to-day, but were attacked by the Japanese fleet and British cruisers which have joined it and driven back into the harbor.

The report says the German cruisers were badly damaged in the running fight.

\$4,000,000 OF WAR LEVY PAID.

Report in London That Brussels Has Met Part of Demand.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Times has a despatch from Brussels which says that \$4,000,000 of the war indemnity of \$10,000,000 imposed upon the city of Brussels by the Germans has been paid.

Embassy Staff Safe in Holland.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 25.—The entire staff of the Japanese Embassy at Berlin reached here to-day.

BRITISH LOSE 2,000 MEN IN MONS RETREAT

Continued from First Page.

field which in numbers will not be less in quality and not be unworthy of the power and responsibility of the British Empire.

I cannot at this stage say what will be the limits of the force required or what measures may eventually become necessary to supply and maintain it.

"The scale of the field army which we are now calling into being is large and may rise in the course of the next six or seven months to a total of thirty divisions (about 600,000 men), to be continually maintained in the field."

"The terms on which I am serving are the same as those under which some of the finest portions of our manhood, now so willingly stepping forward to join the colors, are engaging. That is to say, my term of office is for the duration of the war, or for three years if the war should last longer than that."

"It has been asked why this period has been limited. It is because if this disastrous war be prolonged, and no one

can foretell for a certainty its duration, that after three years of war others will take our places and see this matter through.

"There will be serious conflicts which undoubtedly will strain the forces of our empire and undoubtedly considerable sacrifices to our people will be entailed. These will naturally be borne for our honor and for the preservation of our position in the world, and they will be shared by our dominions, who are now sending contingents and giving assistance of every kind to the mother country."

"Our expeditionary force has taken the field on the French northwest frontier and advanced to the neighborhood of Mons, in Belgium. Our troops already have been for thirty-six hours in contact with the superior forces of the German invader. During that time they maintained the best traditions of the British soldier and behaved with the utmost gallantry. The movements they have been called upon to execute have been those which demanded the greatest steadiness of a soldier and skill in the commanders."

The Minister of War said that he had sent the following telegram to Sir John French, commanding the British expeditionary force:

"Congratulate the troops on their splendid work. We are proud of them. The present fighting on the Continent, he said, would result in greater casualties than the campaigns in which Great Britain usually had engaged, but expressed confidence that the British public was fully prepared to meet whatever losses and sacrifices the nation might have to face.

CATTARO FORTRESSES DESTROYED BY ALLIES

Austrian Commander Said to Be Negotiating Surrender of City.

SERVIANS RETAKE SABAC

Drive Last of Austrian Army Out of the Country. Nish Reports.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, VIA LONDON, August 25.—The Austrian correspondent of the Corriere d'Italia telegraphs that the fortifications of Cattaro, the Dalmatian seaport, have been completely destroyed by the allies' fleet and that negotiations are now being conducted by the Austrian commander for the surrender of the port.

A newspaper despatch received from Cattaro says that the Austrians did not have time to mine the Gulf of Cattaro before the allied fleet entered and began the bombardment.

Cattaro is situated within a deep harbor, the Gulf of Cattaro, and approaching hostile ships have to pass through at least three narrow channels. There also are strong fortifications at the strategic points. Just to the east of the city, however, is the Montenegro line and above this towers Mount Lovcen, with its Montenegro batteries commanding Cattaro. These, it is believed, took part in the bombardment of the city and prevented the Austrians from taking the defensive steps necessary to prevent the entrance of the fleet of the allies.

DRIVEN OUT OF SABAC.

Austrians Forced Out of Sabac With Great Losses.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, August 25.—An official announcement was made by the Serbian General Staff at Nish to-day that Serbian troops reconquered Sabac (on the Save, 27 miles west of Belgrade) at a village yesterday (Monday) afternoon, throwing the Austrians back on the east bank of the Save and completely clearing Serbian territory of Austrian troops. The Austrians, the announcement says, devastated villages and killed the inhabitants as they retreated.

The occupation of Sabac by the Austrians after heavy fighting took place on August 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Nish sends the following despatch: "After the great victory by our army, our forces are vigorously pursuing the enemy along the whole of their front. The latter made no resistance, but fled with the greatest haste.

"The enemy's casualties were enormous. According to the information obtained up to the present, the Twenty-first, the Eleventh, the One Hundred and Second and the Twenty-eighth regiments were completely wiped out. The commander of the Twenty-eighth was captured. The commander of the Twenty-first Division of Infantry of the Landwehr was killed. The Austrians destroyed our quay at Tekin."

Serbia has sent a note to the French Government protesting against an order alleged to have been issued from the Austrian army headquarters for the burning of Serbian villages and the destruction of Serbian crops all along the Austrian line of march.

The Serbian note continues that in view of Austrian cruelties inflicted upon Serbian troops it will be difficult to restrain the Serbians from taking retaliatory action, and that the Serbian Government now finds itself constrained to take all measures of reprisal compatible with international law.

ITALY NOT MOBILIZING.

Premier Insists on Neutral Stand—Austrians on Border, Is Ramor.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Times prints a despatch from Rome saying that Premier Salandra has assured a committee of deputies that a mobilization of the Italian army is not imminent and, should it come later, it will not mean any abandonment of Italy's policy of neutrality.

Rome newspapers say that Austrian troops are massing on the frontier in spite of the denials repeatedly made by the Austrian Government. According to the newspapers these movements, quietly conducted at first, have become precipitate in the past forty-eight hours as a result of orders from Vienna for haste. The movement is particularly noticeable at Trent. There are 80,000 Austrian troops now concentrated at Innsbruck.

ITALY WARNS GREECE.

Says She Will Not Permit Violation of Albanian Neutrality.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A despatch from Avlona says Italy has warned Greece that she will not tolerate the occupation of that place by the Epirotes. The note says Italy will hold Greece responsible for such occupation and its inevitable consequences.

Italy has determined to guarantee the neutrality of Albania and relies on the support of the Powers in this matter. She has in the past been successful in dissuading Greece from supporting the Epirotes.

GERMAN CRUISERS IN GULF.

Ships of Allied Powers Afraid to Leave Mississippi Delta.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Two German cruisers are reported in the Gulf of Mexico just off the mouth of the Mississippi, and six American ships flying flags of the allied Powers are tied up here.

France to Reopen Canals.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Official announcement was made to-day that the interior waters of France are to be reopened to facilitate commerce. Military movements of course will be given preference over other traffic.

White Rock WATER



HELPS YOU KEEP YOUR MENTAL POISE

BRITISH PLANS DRASTIC.

May Prohibit Export of Ferro-Manganese to America.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Among the announcements made in the House of Commons to-day were the following: That the hurriedly produced one pound and ten shilling notes will be withdrawn and replaced by other notes produced under less pressure; that the exportation of ferro-manganese to the Continent, except to France and Russia, will be prohibited and that the prohibition of its export to America is under consideration; that bills will be introduced to restrict the sale of intoxicants in saloons and clubs; that the military authorities will be empowered to watch all areas where trade is carried on and to cancel if necessary all patents.

The Admiralty's prohibition of the importation of grain from the Pacific will be withdrawn and it will be proposed that bounties be granted to farmers who lay down a second crop of wheat.

U. S. CASH OF LITTLE USE.

Americans in Paris Get Money Through French Banks.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary little use can be found here for the \$250,000 brought from America on the cruiser North Carolina and delivered here by Major Hedekin. In addition to \$50,000 sent to Rome \$16,000 were sent to Madrid. The remainder is still here, as the Americans now find it easy to get money through the French banks.

The long rouleaux of 50,000 gold dollars which were sent to Rome weighed exactly 225 pounds, which is about as much as one man can lift.

STOP RELIEF WORK SHARPER.

U. S. Officers Halt Banking Deals Under Guise of Assistance.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The American cruiser Tennessee, which arrived at Rotterdam with gold for American refugees, will sail from that port tomorrow. The United States cruiser North Carolina, which was sent from America on a similar errand, reached Falmouth from Cherbourg yesterday.

The American disbursing officers have stopped the business of firms which utilized American relief work for banking facilities and thereby saved the exchange. The officers found that \$10,000 consigned to one man was a straight business transaction and had nothing to do with relief work.

CHARGED WITHOUT OFFICERS.

French Soldier Tells of Using Bayonets When Leaders Were Killed.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Daily Mail has a despatch from one of its correspondents telling of his visit to the French wounded in the Vosges, who has been brought to Vichy. The hotels at the resort have been turned into hospitals for the accommodation of the wounded. He writes: "I talked with many of these wounded. Three men who fought side by side said: 'It is probably our own fault that we are here. Our Major fell at the first volley, and then all the other officers at succeeding volleys. When we found ourselves without officers we, not bothering about what was going on at the front, rear or flank, fixed bayonets at 1200 yards and went at them, slinging all the way. We were just fifty yards from the enemy when we were downed.'"

"In an adjoining cot was a sturdy peasant, who told me this story: 'At Cirey a shell fell full on my knapsack, sending me sprawling face downward. I didn't stir, expecting every moment to be blown to atoms. After what seemed a half hour, seeing that the shell hadn't exploded, I hunched up my shoulder and the shell went rolled off. It is a pity it was so big, as otherwise I should have brought it back as a trinket for my sweetheart.'"

"A wounded artilleryman contributed the following experience: 'I witnessed one horrible scene. The Germans were shooting from the deep trenches among which our artillery was doing terrible work. But as fast as a German dropped a fresh man took his place, until bodies of the Germans were on a level with the surface of the earthworks. At this moment a German battery was ordered to advance. The heavy wheels sank in the trench, but the drivers furiously lashed their horses and finally dragged the guns across the human bridge.'"

FRANCE PUZZLED OVER FAIR.

Lack of Money and Transports for Exhibits Are Discussed.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The question as to whether or not France should participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition is being discussed here. The general opinion is that the French quarters will not be large enough, although a large sum has been appropriated and the French building at the exposition is said to be nearly completed.

Apart from the unwillingness of France to spend money for such a purpose, at the present time there is the difficulty that will be presented of transporting the exhibits.

It is believed here that if the exposition is opened the whole benefit will go to North and South America owing to the absence of England, Germany and France. French trade with America is gradually but slowly reviving. Forty-five invoices were presented at the American Consulate to-day. The paralysis of trade between the two countries is due quite as much to the disorganization of the system of exchanges as to the want of ships to carry the goods. For example, a merchant with large credit here buys goods of the value of \$50,000 from an American merchant, who accepts a bill of exchange. The American discounts the bill, which returns here in due course of time, but the drawee is unable to pay it owing to the moratorium. The bill is consequently protested.

SAYS PEACE PLEA TO U. S. ENVOY WAS VAIN

Brand Whitlock Reported to Have Refused to Transmit German Offer.

TELLS OF SAVING CAPITAL

Minister Reports He Influenced Brussels Burgomaster to Submit to Germans.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A despatch to the Temps from Lille says that Germany sent a note to the Belgian Cabinet on August 9, two days after the occupation of Liege. Baron Fallon, the Belgian Minister to Holland, sent a letter to his Government on the same date from The Hague saying that the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs had asked him to transmit the following information because the American Minister at Brussels, Brand Whitlock, had refused to do so:

"Liege was captured after a courageous defence. Germany regrets most profoundly that the Belgian attitude resulted in bloody conflicts. Germany came to Belgium not as enemy of that country, but because the French military preparations had forced her to enter Belgium and occupy Liege.

"After the heroic resistance of Belgium Germany begs the King and his Government to spare Belgium further horrors of war. Germany is ready to make any agreement with Belgium compatible with her difference with France. Germany still solemnly declares that she has no intention of her reply to the ultimatum is ready to evacuate it as soon as the war will allow."

Baron Fallon added: "The United States Ambassador at Berlin begged the Belgian Government to undertake this mediation. The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs accepted the mission without enthusiasm and I undertake it to please him."

The reply of the Belgian Government to the German proposal was the reproduction of the ultimatum of August 2. Belgium said she would remain faithful to her international obligations and could only repeat her reply to the ultimatum, especially as her neutrality had been violated since August 3 and a grievous war had been waged against her and the guarantors of her neutrality had loyally and immediately replied to her appeal.

WHITLOCK SAVED CITY.

He and Spanish Minister Got Brussels Burgomaster to Submit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—In a despatch to the State Department Brand Whitlock, the United States Minister at Brussels, takes credit with the Spanish Minister for having saved the Belgian capital from useless bloodshed and destruction. Brand Whitlock says that he and the Spanish Minister made representations to the Burgomaster which were partly instrumental in leading him to abandon his intention of accepting a futile defence against the German army.

The Department's despatch from Mr. Whitlock was dated August 24. In it he said that "Brussels is surrounded by armies engaged in active operations," and added:

"Acting under the discretionary powers granted I decided that my duty lay here in Brussels. The Spanish Minister reached the same conclusion, as did the Ministers of seventeen other neutral Powers. Already entrusted with German interests here I subsequently took over the British Embassy and the protection of a large number of British subjects."

"As I reported to the Department, the Spanish Minister and I made representations to the Burgomaster before the occupation of Brussels, which led him to abandon his intention of accepting a futile defence of the city, which might have brought on a bombardment, with all its terrible consequences.

"The position of the legation in this conflict is unique and happily so detached that being entirely without apprehension as to our personal safety we have been able to render certain humane service, scrupulously observing meanwhile all the requirements of our neutral position."

An undated telegram from the secretary at the legation at Brussels says that all foreigners in Brussels are safe and unmolested.

FRANCE PUZZLED OVER FAIR.

Lack of Money and Transports for Exhibits Are Discussed.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The question as to whether or not France should participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition is being discussed here. The general opinion is that the French quarters will not be large enough, although a large sum has been appropriated and the French building at the exposition is said to be nearly completed.

Apart from the unwillingness of France to spend money for such a purpose, at the present time there is the difficulty that will be presented of transporting the exhibits.

It is believed here that if the exposition is opened the whole benefit will go to North and South America owing to the absence of England, Germany and France. French trade with America is gradually but slowly reviving. Forty-five invoices were presented at the American Consulate to-day. The paralysis of trade between the two countries is due quite as much to the disorganization of the system of exchanges as to the want of ships to carry the goods. For example, a merchant with large credit here buys goods of the value of \$50,000 from an American merchant, who accepts a bill of exchange. The American discounts the bill, which returns here in due course of time, but the drawee is unable to pay it owing to the moratorium. The bill is consequently protested.

Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE 1% OF PERSONAL PROPERTY THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK