

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK; JAPAN BLOCKADES KIAO-CHOW

SAYS GERMANS MADE LIGHT OF NEUTRALITY

Imperial Chancellor Called Pact "Just a Scrap of Paper."

MINISTER CALLED INVASION NECESSARY

Sir Edward Goschen Grateful for Aid of American Ambassador.

Central News of London.

LONDON, August 27. A White Paper published this evening contains the final despatch from Sir Edward Goschen, the former British Ambassador at Berlin. Sir Edward asked Herr von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, August 4 whether Germany would refrain from violating the neutrality of Belgium.

The German Foreign Minister replied that this neutrality had already been violated, as it was necessary for Germany to advance into France in the earliest and quickest manner in order to get well ahead and endeavor to strike a decisive blow early in the war.

Herr von Jagow added that it was matter of life or death for Germany and that it was impossible for her to draw back.

Sir Edward Goschen then presented the British ultimatum in regard to the violation of Belgium's neutrality. Herr von Jagow in reply said the safety of the German Empire rendered it absolutely necessary that German troops should advance through Belgium.

In the conversation which followed Herr von Jagow expressed deep regret at the crumbling of his policy and also that of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, to make friends of the British and through Great Britain to be drawn closer to France.

Chancellor Was Agitated. Sir Edward Goschen subsequently saw the Imperial Chancellor, who was very much agitated. He said that Great Britain, just for the word "neutrality," set for a scrap of paper, was going to make war on a kindred nation which desired nothing better than to be friends with Great Britain.

Praises Gerard Warmly. Sir Edward's despatch concludes by mentioning the great assistance he received from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, who, unobtrusively by the booting and hisses of the mob, went repeatedly to the British Embassy, to ask how he could help to arrange for the safety of stranded British subjects.

TELL OF PEACE WORK.

British Foreign Office Says German Report Is Misleading. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 27.—Telegrams exchanged by King George, Emperor William, Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Liechowsky, the German Ambassador in London, just before the severance of diplomatic relations are given in the Niddauer Allgemeine Zeitung of August 29, which has just reached here.

Paris Welcomes Throng of Homeless Belgians

Weeping, Ruined Peasants Tell of Hurried Flight Before German Columns—Most of Them Are Old Men, Women and Children.

FRENCH HOUSE, CLOTHE AND FEED THOUSANDS

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, August 27. Fifteen hundred Belgian refugees who were housed among the fauteuils and private boxes of the Cirque de Paris have been despatched to country villages to make room for fresh arrivals of starving, weeping, ruined peasants.

Most of the refugees are from the vicinity of Mons, capital of the province of Hainault. They are mostly old men, women and children, who got away without a stitch of clothing except what they had on when they saw the uhlan and lancer at rest in the far side of their fields and a long train of burning villages behind them.

The latest refugees travelled for two days and nights before they reached railway stations whence they came to Paris. One of the refugees, who was a farmer of 50, who had neither hat nor collar, after telling the correspondent of THE SUN the above circumstances in regard to the flight of the people spoke with great seriousness of the Germans.

"I do not think," he said to the French crowd which had gathered about him, "that you are going to have an easy victory. They are the finest army in the world and we Belgians are proud that we have even been able to check them."

The charity of the Parisians toward these refugees is touching. There is a constant stream of all classes to the circus, carrying bread and bundles of clothes, some of the finest sort, both for men and women, and bottles of milk and wine. Doctors, Red Cross nurses, priests and soldiers constantly move about among them, attending to their wants.

At the entrance a keg of beer is kept continually, with a soldier on guard giving out drinks to a crowd of waiting men. Few of the Belgians have any baggage and their distress is pitiable. They are getting meals regularly now and are very grateful to the French. Their evening meal consists of a big slice of bread, a piece of beef and coffee.

One old man who kept a wine shop in a little town across the river from Liege has with him a sixteen-year-old girl with her face bandaged. He says a German soldier tried to insult her and when she rebuked him he struck her and broke her jaw. Another daughter started out with him from Liege, but was lost on the way and he has not heard a word of her since.

Two sons of the old man are in the Belgian army and he does not know whether they are still alive. He and the daughter got to Paris on a train from Belgium. The charity of the Parisians toward these refugees is touching. There is a constant stream of all classes to the circus, carrying bread and bundles of clothes, some of the finest sort, both for men and women, and bottles of milk and wine.

JAPAN'S WARSHIPS BLOCK KIAO-CHOW

German Governor Warned of Blockade—Americans Told to Leave.

SHELL ISLAND IN HARBOR

Ambassador Chinda Tells Bryan Fleet Won't Go to the Adriatic.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKYO, August 27. Despatches from Peking say that Gov. Meyer Waldeck of Kiao-chow was notified by wireless by Vice-Admiral Sadakichi Kato this morning that the Japanese fleet has established a blockade of Kiao-chow. The Governor notified the American Consul, Willis R. Peck, of the blockade and also conveyed the notification that Mr. Peck might leave the port, if he wished to do so, within twenty-four hours.

Later in the day Japanese warships were sighted outside the harbor. They shelled a small island, which, however, had been abandoned. All native shipping in the bay has been suspended. The roads are heavy as a result of the summer rains and it is believed that a Japanese attack by land will not be made for some time. No Japanese troops have yet been seen in the Kiao-chow territory.

Vice-Admiral Kato is directing the blockade, making the battleship Sud his flagship. The Suo is one of the ships captured by the Japanese from Russia. She was the Pobeda, and with the Peresviet, now the Sagami, a sister ship, she was sunk by the Japanese in the harbor of Port Arthur, and after the fall of the port both ships were refloated and rearmed.

SEES TRIUMPH IN RUSSIAN ADVANCE

Gen. de Lacroix Says Germans Must Now Withdraw Big Force From Front.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Gen. de Lacroix gives a clear and concise resume of the situation in to-night's Temps. He says: "To judge the situation properly it is essential not to separate the events now in progress on the Franco-Belgian frontier from the struggle between Germany and Russia. To the east the Russians continue their advance into East Prussia and Galicia, but they are yet far from having their total forces in line, owing to the immense size of their country."

The danger is great for Germany, which has brought a majority of her forces against us and is attacking with extreme violence, because it is urgent that she recall part of her army corps to send them against Russia. "We must at all costs harass and hang on to the German army which is opposing us and prevent the commander in chief from realizing his plan to withdraw part of the German troops from Belgium. We must not rest satisfied by merely resisting it; we must after falling back resume the offensive. It is only by doing so that we can assure ourselves that Germany has been weakened on the western frontier. Her resistance will be less and we shall drive her backward."

The German losses are serious. Their forces diminish. Do not let us be discouraged by a temporary falling back. Remember that our frontier, however important, is only part of a vast theatre of hostilities. The greater part of the German army is against us; let us not let go. By harassing it we will open the way for the Russians to Berlin.

England has not yet put forth her full strength by a long way. New divisions will land, bringing us ever increasing reinforcements. The Temps in a summary of the military situation remarks laconically that Gen. de Lacroix's description is extremely clear. It adds: "Germany is far from having on her eastern frontier the forces which are necessary to stop the Russians and that is the reason for the violence with which she is attacking us in the north. She must inevitably remove some of her armies with which she has opposed us."

MUST TREAT U. S. JUSTLY.

London Newspaper Warns Country Against Clash Over Contraband.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Daily Chronicle in a long article to-day warns the English Government of the danger of England becoming embroiled with the United States over questions of contraband of war, and argues that any estrangement between the two countries would be the extreme of bad management.

The only really powerful neutral of the present time is the United States, the article points out. "If there is wise statesmanship we shall remain in perfect amity with that power, as well as with the Netherlands, which possesses the great gateway leading to the heart of Germany. The United States possesses the right to send cargoes to Rotterdam, and will exercise that right. Many questions are likely to arise regarding the exclusion of absolute or conditional contraband—that is, things that may be used by the German naval and military forces."

Zeppelins Rained Shells on British, Say Soldiers

Men Fighting in Trenches Were Wounded by Shrapnel—Survivors Declare German Troops Charged Over Bodies of Their Fallen Comrades.

WOMEN FORCED TO LEAD ATTACKING LINE

By DUNCAN McDIARMID.

Special Correspondent of THE SUN and the London Daily Mail.

ARRIS, Aug. 27.—I have just seen a trainload of the first British wounded. A Scottish private, wounded in the head and with his left arm and right leg and arm literally ripped up by shrapnel, gave yesterday afternoon an account of the fighting.

"It was somewhere around Mons," he said. "I don't rightly know where. By jove, it was a mighty hard tussle. I can tell you. In the end our little lot had to retreat on the French and Belgian troops, when the Germans advanced in great masses four or five deep. As fast as we shot them down another mass came on, simply going over the bodies. There was no stopping them. "The German artillery was remarkably precise in its shooting. Zeppelins and aeroplanes were over us all the time, giving the gunners the range, so that the shells were bursting within two or three feet of where we were in the trenches. Nearly all our wounded were struck by shrapnel."

"We were twenty-two hours in the trenches, most uncommonly hungry. I can tell you. Then they brought up provision wagons, but they had hardly come up to the line when two or three German shells broke them all up, some British soldiers standing in line told me."

One of the British wounded who came to Amiens last night told how the Germans advanced on the British, who were entrenched in front of the village, driving a group of shrieking women in front of them at the point of the bayonet.

Another man said that a good deal of confusion was created at night by the similarity of the German and British field uniforms. Also, he said, some German soldiers actually were wearing British khaki tunics which they must have stripped off the dead.

I gathered that the British had suffered particularly heavy losses. One of the wounded declared that every one in his company was either killed or wounded.

BRITISH SHOW HEROISM.

By HAMILTON PYLE.

Special Correspondent of THE SUN and the London Daily Mail.

ROUEN, Aug. 27.—The British wounded are perfectly splendid in their stoicism and uncomplaining acceptance of all they have gone through and mean to go through again as soon as the doctor will let them.

They all come from the fighting in the neighborhood of Mons and were men composing divisions which bore the brunt of the attack. They had to take the field immediately after they arrived at that point; in fact, they only arrived just in time to stem the German onrush. For days they had been traveling and marching and they needed repose. In spite of this they behaved like fresh troops and held their ground magnificently, winning warm praise from Gen. Joffre.

On the whole it seemed to me they suffered far less than the French. A good many of them are merely broken down with the hard marching and will be all right in a few days. Of bad wounds there are not many. Most of the men on the stretchers had bright eyes and could talk with picturesque ease.

ASKS FOR CLEAR FIELD.

Japan Wants Chinese Troops to Withdraw From Kiao-chow.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PEKING, Aug. 27.—The Japanese Government has requested the Chinese Government to withdraw all Chinese troops from the thirty mile zone about Kiao-chow to remove all possibilities of disagreement.

Sensational newspaper statements, some reprinted from Japanese newspapers, are current here to the effect that Japan has made demands upon China through the newly arrived Japanese Minister which would reduce China to a position of dependence upon Japan.

These statements are exciting intense anti-Japanese feeling among the Chinese, although they have been promptly denied by the Chinese Foreign Office as well as by the Japanese Legation. Reports received here state that the United States is suspicious of Japan's motives and has increased the feeling, which is decidedly pro-German.

NO FLEET TO ADRIATIC.

Japan and Austria Send Notice of War to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Formal notice of the declaration of war upon Japan by Austria-Hungary was served on the State Department to-day by Ambassador Chinda of Japan and Ambassador Dumba of Austria-Hungary. At the request of both Governments the American diplomatic representatives at Tokio and Vienna will take over the archives of the respective embassies.

GREAT GERMAN SHIP SUNK BY BRITISH GUNS

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Sent to Bottom Off African Coast.

"BRAVO" ADMIRALTY WORD TO COMMANDER

Another Cruiser Is Destroyed in the Gulf of Finland.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, August 27. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, recently converted into a cruiser, has been sunk by a British cruiser, Mr. Churchill said:

"The Admiralty has just received intelligence that the German armed merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of 14,000 tons, and armed with ten 4 inch guns, has been sunk by U. M. S. Hightyer off the west coast of Africa."

"This is the vessel which has been interfering with traffic between this country and the cape and is one of the very few German armed auxiliary cruisers that succeeded in getting to sea. The survivors were landed before the vessel sank. The Hightyer had one killed and five wounded."

The Admiralty sent this despatch to the commander of the cruiser Hightyer this afternoon. "Bravo," he has rendered a service not only to Great Britain but to the peaceful commerce of the world. The German officers and men appear to have carried out their duty with humanity and restraint and therefore are worthy of seamanlike consideration."

The destruction of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse caused an immediate drop of 25 per cent. in Lloyds premiums on vessels for South Africa and South America. A steamship which arrived to-day reports that British torpedo boats captured on August 16 a German steamship with munitions of war, steam pinnaces and other stores. It is believed that the supplies were intended for the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

The last previous information of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse's movements in the despatches was contained in a cablegram from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on August 18, when the captain of the British Royal Mail steamship Alianza, from Buenos Ayres for Southampton, reported that his vessel had been stopped by the German auxiliary cruiser off Cape Blanco, Morocco. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse's commander asked the British merchant ship if she had any women and children on board. On receiving an affirmative reply the German commander ordered that the Allied wireless equipment be thrown overboard. When this was done she was allowed to proceed.

At the time of her launching in 1897 the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was the largest ship in the world, and for a time also was the fastest, holding the north Atlantic records until the Hamburg-American's Deutschland and then the fleet Chauders took them from her. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was 418 feet long, with a displacement of 20,000 tons. She was built under the requirements of the imperial navy for use as a cruiser in time of war and had eighteen watertight compartments.

It was on the deck of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse that Mayor Gaynor was about to sail for Europe. The Hightyer's light cruiser of 5,600 tons displacement, lightly armed and carrying eleven 6 inch guns as her primary battery. She was completed in 1898.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK.

Official Report Says Magdeburg Went Ashore in Fog.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN (via Amsterdam), Aug. 27.—The German Admiralty issued the following report to-day: "The light cruiser Magdeburg went ashore in a fog on the island of Odenholm, at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. Her companion ships were unable to assist her and the efforts that were made to set the Magdeburg afloat failed. The captain of the Magdeburg decided to blow her up. Her superior Russian naval force was preparing to attack her. A majority of the crew was saved by a torpedo boat under heavy Russian fire."

FLEET IS AT CATTARO.

Four Austrian Cruisers and Eight Torpedo Boats in Port.

ROME, Aug. 27.—The Messenger publishes a despatch from its Cattaro correspondent which says that the Gulf of Cattaro is being held by an Austrian fleet composed of four cruisers and eight torpedo-boat destroyers. The despatch states that yesterday two of the torpedo boats began a bombardment of Badua, on the Dalmatian coast, a seaport captured by the Montenegrins but that on the approach of the allied fleets the firing stopped and the Austrian ships made a quick getaway.

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East Houston St. cor. Essex St.

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