

# ALLIES CONSIDER USE OF JAPANESE ARMY IN EUROPE

## BRITISH CUT GERMAN FLEET FROM ITS BASE

### Eighteen Destroyers and Light Cruisers Punished Off Helgoland.

### VICTORS LOST 59 MEN; GERMANS OVER 800

### Charges Made That Kaiser's Officers Fired on Own Men in Water.

Special correspondent of The Sun and the London Daily Mail.

Official details of the naval fight off Helgoland show that the object of the operations was for a sweeping movement of a strong force of destroyers to cut German light craft off from their base and then engage them at leisure in the open sea.

On Thursday night the British torpedo flotillas put to sea, working in conjunction with the light and battle cruiser squadrons. There was a swell on the tide and a slight mist prevailed.

Toward dawn the destroyers were ordered to steam toward Helgoland. A little before 4 o'clock the signal "prepare for action" was given. One or two destroyers got within the German lines between Helgoland and the coast. They were sighted by a German water-plane which notified the German land forces. These fired, but with indifferent success. A British armored cruiser was hit by a shell which did some damage in the engine room.

One of the German cruisers started a heavy bombardment of the destroyers, when a large British warship appeared and one shell from one of her heavy guns sank the German cruiser. Her upper works were enveloped in flames and she sank by the stern.

The remainder of the German ships made for the harbor. They were pursued by the British ships as far as they dared to go. As a German cruiser was sinking a British destroyer came up to rescue the survivors. The German officer in charge drew a revolver and shot several of his men who were preparing to surrender. He then killed himself.

The German prisoners are amazed at the kindness of their treatment by the British. "We had been told," they say, "that you would kill us with horrible barbarism."

The armored protection, speed and fighting qualities of the battle cruisers were vindicated in this action. This is satisfactory in view of the fact that a large number of this class of vessels will join the fleet in the next few months.

Only five of the enemy's destroyers were observed to sink, but most of the eighteen to twenty boats were rounded up, attacked and well punished. They saved themselves by scattered flight.

The superior gun power and strength of the British destroyers was demonstrated conclusively. The destroyers did not hesitate to engage the enemy's cruisers. They also exposed themselves to considerable risk from torpedoes in endeavoring to save drowning German sailors.

British officers say that German officers were seen firing on their own men in the water with pistols. Several shots of this kind were fired before the eyes of British officers. Some of the prisoners are said to have pistol wounds.

The complement of the five German vessels known to have been sunk was 1,200 officers and men. All of these except 330 perished. The losses must have been severe on the other German boats which did not sink.

The total British casualties were fifty-nine killed and wounded. All the British ships which were engaged will be fit for service again in a week.

Among the stories told by the jacksies is one regarding the encounter of two British destroyers and two German cruisers at one phase of the engagement. The destroyers got between the two cruisers and the latter were in a dilemma, fearing to hit each other and fired with great hesitation. The destroyers, firing away from each other, pounded the two German ships fiercely, damaging them considerably.

A sailor who helped to remove the wounded Germans from one of the vessels which were sunk said that the scene on deck was appalling.

The jacksies agree that the small British ships had a pretty hot time of it. The German fire, they say, was not good and they add that the discipline on the German ships was inferior. The jacksies ascribe this to the use of revolvers by the German officers to intimidate the men.

### NO HOSTILITY SHOWN.

### German Prisoners Taken Through Streets of St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that six officers and fifty-six men of the German light cruiser Madgeburg, which was destroyed by Russian ships, have arrived at St. Petersburg.

The officers were taken through the city in automobiles guarded by Russian soldiers and their bayonets, but the men

were marched through the streets. There was no demonstration of hostility on the part of the residents.

### GUARDSHIP BLOWN UP.

### Copenhagen Hears of Destruction of German Vessel.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 31.—A despatch from Copenhagen to the Daily Express says the German guardship Gerda (?) was blown up by a mine in the Gulf of Langeland. The crew were saved by a Danish schooner.

### MINE SINKS TRAWLER.

### Crew of German Vessel Picked Up. Injured by Explosion.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30.—A German trawler, supposed to have been acting as a guard ship, has been sunk by a mine in the open sea southeast of Langeland. A Danish schooner rescued ten men from the trawler, all of them injured by the explosion.

### BRITISH LAID NO MINES

### Foreign Office Tells U. S. German Trawlers Are Responsible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The British Embassy has received the following from the Foreign Office in London and has communicated a copy of it to the State Department:

"His Majesty's Government has learned that on or about August 26 an Iceland trawler is reported to have struck a mine twenty-five miles off the Tyne and sunk and at least one foreign newspaper has stated that the mine was English. Although the German action in laying mines has forced the Admiralty to reserve to itself the right to do likewise, the statement already made by His Majesty's Government that no British mines have been laid remains absolutely true at this moment.

"The mines off the Tyne were laid thirty miles to seaward, not as part of any definite military operation, nor by German ships of war, but by German trawlers, of which a considerable number appear to have been engaged on this work; one having actually been seen doing this work on August 24. It would be well if the conduct of those who ordered her to perform this act were carefully considered by neutral Powers."

### GERMANS FEAR ANNIHILATION

### Believe England Wants to Destroy All Their Commerce.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30.—The Koeltische Zeitung in an issue which has just reached here says:

"Great Britain evidently intends to wage a war of commercial annihilation against Germany and desires to enjoy the greatest naval predominance at the end of the war."

### GERMAN VOLUNTEERS NOW OVER 2,000,000

### English Clergyman and Dane Reported Shot as Spies at Berlin.

By The Sun's and the London Daily Mail's War Service.

COPENHAGEN, August 30.

A telegram from Berlin says the German volunteers now exceed 2,000,000. It is reported that an English clergyman and a Dane, who were associated in their work, were shot as spies. It is further reported that the German aviator Hertz was shot in Berlin as a spy. He was apparently under suspicion because of his friendship for Roland Garros, the French aviator, to whom he has written during the war.

The German official papers on Thursday printed a review of the situation by Gen. von Blume in which the opinion was expressed that Great Britain probably already regrets having sent an army to France. Gen. von Blume adds that this regret will be greater the longer the war lasts. The review goes on:

"If Great Britain is able to maintain her naval supremacy that is a strong reason for the energetic action we have adopted. The campaign of the Austrian army has already drawn part of the Russian forces, but her army is still too far away to lend us immediate aid in the East."

The Berlin newspapers print an energetic protest from Vienna against the barbarity of the Russians, who are charged with devastating their own and foreign territory in a ruthless manner, burning villages and farms, and violating international agreements.

It is announced from Berlin that the Crown Prince's army is advancing toward the Meuse. Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria's troops were attacked from Nancy and the south, but the enemy was repulsed. Gen. von Heeringen continues to advance southward through the Vosges.

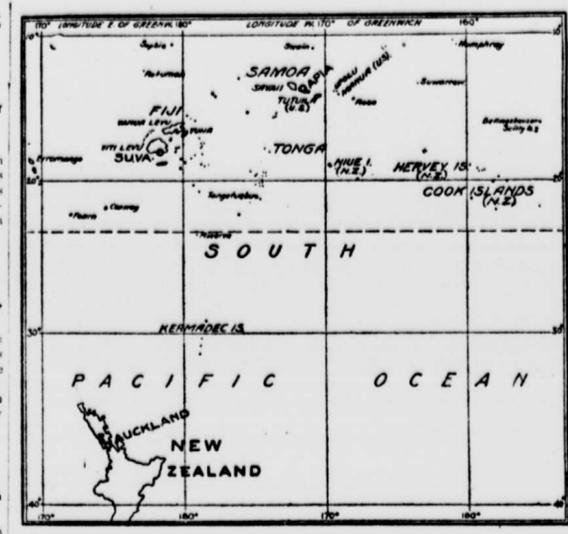
### PARIS EDITORS OBEY ORDERS.

### Morning Newspapers Cut Off Evening Editions, Despite Bombs.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—In conformity with the new regulations, no Paris morning paper issued an evening edition today, although the dropping of bombs from an aeroplane must have been a great temptation to the editors.

M. Millerand, the Minister of War, called a meeting of newspaper owners yesterday and said it was his right and duty to keep the streets orderly and protect the nerves of the people.

Even L'Information, a financial paper, which has published a morning and evening edition for the last fifteen years, suppressed its evening issue, but it is understood that certain morning papers will resume the issuance of evening editions under fresh names.



Samoa, where Germans have lost, and New Zealand, whence invasion was launched.

### BRITISH TAKE APIA IN GERMAN SAMOA

### Continued from First Page.

In March, 1899, that the hurricane wrecked the German fleet of the Adler, Eber and Olga and the American Trenton and Vandallia. It is used by the inter-island vessels which ply between Auckland, New Zealand, Sydney, New South Wales, and Tonga, Samoa, Fiji and New Caledonia. Formerly it was a port of call for the Oceanic Steamship Company on the voyages between San Francisco and the colonies. It is five days voyage to Apia from Auckland, three days from Suva, the British cruiser station in Fiji.

The town of Apia, the seat of government, has a white population of about 500, including the German officials. The first Governor of the colony was Dr. Solf, at present Minister for the Colonies in Berlin. The present Governor is Dr. Erich Schulz, who had already served ten years as Chief Justice of the colony. Two years ago he visited New York to confer with a former administrator of the Kingdom of Samoa. The Governor's residence is Vaillana, on the site and partially rebuilt from Stevenson's house on the hills three miles behind Apia, which was subjected to a bombardment by the U. S. Philadelphia in the last war in 1899.

The commerce of the colony is wholly in the hands of the Deutsche Handels- und Plantagen Gesellschaft, a company with a stock company in which the Emperor and other Hohenzollern Princes are large investors. This concern is the successor of the former Firma Godfrey. It is a matter of history that the seed of Germany's colonial policy was first planted in Samoa by Theodor Weber, the Godfrey's factor in Apia and Consul of the North German Confederation and later of the empire.

### New Zealand Colonies.

New Zealand already has colonies in the South Seas. Nine were annexed to this dominion directly and not to the British Empire in accordance with the Balfour Declaration. In like manner the Cook Islands and the Hervey group are an appanage of New Zealand and administered by a commissioner resident at Rarotonga. The Samoa and other islands are of the same race as the aboriginal Maori people of New Zealand and will offer no new problems to administrators sent from the islands to administer them.

This action executed by New Zealand forces was forecast by The Sun on August 28 when an author fully cognizant of American diplomacy in the Pacific disclosed the plan long agreed upon. This was to the effect that the best possible assurance which Great Britain could offer to the United States that the ultimatum of its Japanese ally would cause no inconvenience lay in the fact that Great Britain could undertake that the possessions in the Pacific once German should be under the British flag before Japan could take a position against the German islands. The first British stroke was delivered against the German communication by cable and aerograph at Apia. This second attack secured to Great Britain the possession or destruction of an aerograph installation at Apia which was opened on August 2 and on which the message from Berlin was now the result of the declaration of war.

### IRONY IN HOLDING DR. SOLVAY.

### Man the Kaiser Honored Now Held as Hostage for \$40,000,000.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—There is cruel irony in the Germans choosing Ernest Solvay, the great Belgian chemist, as a hostage for the payment of the \$40,000,000 war levy imposed on Brussels.

A few months ago Brussels celebrated in magnificent style the Jubilee of Dr. Solvay's invention of the process for making soda out of ammonia. There were many representatives of European countries present on this occasion and Germany showered particular honors on the inventor. The Kaiser conferred on Dr. Solvay one of the highest decorations it was possible for him to give and the Berlin Academy of Sciences presented a gold medal.

### ALL PARTIES ARE RECRUITING.

### Irish Nationalists and Laborites Aiding in Campaign.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Irish Nationalist and Labor parties are uniting enthusiastically with the Liberals and Unionists in the recruiting campaign.

### KAISER'S NEPHEW HANDCUFFED.

### Count Wouldn't Promise Not to Try to Escape.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—A trainload of prisoners passed through Achères today, going westward. They included Count Vogelstein (Von Schwerin), a nephew of the Kaiser, who occupied a second class compartment. He was very slightly wounded.

### JAPAN TO GET FUNDS FOR BIG OPERATIONS

### Report in Tokio Said to Mean More Action Than Taking of Kiaochow.

TOKYO, Aug. 30.—The Imperial Diet will meet within the next two or three days to vote funds to maintain an army in the Shantung peninsula for the rest of the year, according to a statement made in authoritative circles here.

Since it is not anticipated that any such amount of time will be required to capture Kiaochow, the German possession, the statement is taken to indicate that Japan intends to enter upon other undertakings than the mere capture and turning over of the port to China.

### China to Refuse Japan's Help

PEKING, Aug. 30.—The Chinese Government, according to reports, will decline the offer of the Japanese Government to assist in the suppression of any disorders in China during the European war, the Chinese Government considering that it is in a position to cope with any internal disturbance.

### JAPAN'S ACTION LIMITED.

### Embassy Silent on Suggestion of Sending Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—At the Japanese Embassy no comment could be obtained today on suggestions emanating from France that Japan ought to send troops to cooperate with the allies against the German army. Ambassador China has said that Japan does not intend to operate outside her sphere in the Far East. When it was reported that Japan was to send a fleet to the Adriatic against Austria the Japanese Ambassador issued a statement in which he said:

"The terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, under which Japan is acting, contain nothing which will obligate Japan to go that far; nor is there any interest or inducement whatever for Japan to embroil herself in the war in Europe. If she succeeds in fulfilling her obligations and in accomplishing the object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance treaty there she will stop."

### AMERICANS GIVE FRENCH AID.

### Ambassador Herriek and Others Contribute to National Committee.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The French American committee has received for the national committee the following contributions: Ambassador Herriek, \$1,000; Morgan Harjes & Co., \$5,000; Edward Tuck, \$1,000; Robert Bacon, \$1,000, and Charlotte Greenough, \$2,800.

### LONDON HAS A FRENCH DAILY.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Frenchmen in London now have a newspaper of their own. It is the first French daily newspaper in England. Its title is L'Echo de France.

### SEES KAISER'S RUIN IN AWFUL TOLL OF LIVES

### Pichon Recalls Metternich's Prediction of Downfall of Napoleon.

### CALLS FOR AID OF JAPANESE ARMY

### "Petit Journal" Says Allies Are Undecided About Mikado's Troops.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Stephen Pichon in an editorial in the Petit Journal to-day quotes Napoleon as saying to Metternich:

"A man like me cares little for a million lives."

To which Metternich replied: "You are lost. I thought so when I came here. Now I am certain."

M. Pichon says it will be the same with the Kaiser after many battles. "But how many trials must we undergo?" M. Pichon continues. "How many battles must we fight? We should assure every assistance possible, which leads me to ask why the allies have not yet reached an understanding as regards the conditions of the intervention of the great Eastern Power which has not hesitated to mobilize its fleet against the German possessions in China. Why should not Japan's land forces intervene in Europe as its fleet is intervening in China?"

M. Clemenceau already has developed this idea in L'Homme Libre. I can add that it is not new and that it had some connection with the negotiation of the 1907 agreements. I am sure London, St. Petersburg and Paris could reach an agreement whereby several hundred thousand Japanese could be sent to our coasts. That undoubtedly demands time, but as events proceed it is more and more difficult to believe in the rapidity of the war. The English are appealing to the Dominion troops and the Indian contingent. What fine support Japan could give with her trained, disciplined, courageous and powerful army. It would be wrong to discard such an eventuality as a chimera. It deserves consideration and I need not add that we must waste no time."

Edouard Clued discusses in the Figaro the question whether aerostats should be allowed to drop bombs on the enemy and between what limits this means of combat should be employed. He concludes that the use of aerostats as a means of combat is permissible, the aerostat being an instrument of war which may employ the same engines in the same way, but not otherwise, as land and sea artillery.

As regards the second point he says: "A belligerent using an aeroplane to drop bombs on a fort ought to observe the rules of bombardments. Moral duty does not change because the deadly engine changes the element wherein it moves."

"Antwerp must be regarded as a fortified town, hence under the 1907 Hague convention signed by Germany and Belgium the commander of attacking troops sought to warn the authorities of his intention to begin bombarding. The tradition formerly was that bombardment should be directed against fortifications and military buildings as the French and English did before Sebastopol. The Prussian headquarters staff inaugurated another theory in 1870, 'bombardment by intimidation,' consisting in shelling a besieged town and throwing the population into panic to drive it into making the military authority surrender. The new system was applied against Strassburg, Paris, Peronne, Marsal and other cities."

"Twice since then Germany has shown a willingness to change this practice, declaring at Brussels in 1874 and agreeing at The Hague in 1907 that all measures should be taken during sieges and bombardments to spare religious and artistic buildings, historical monuments, hospitals, etc."

"Hence," M. Clued concludes, "the triple belt of forts and the ramparts and barracks at Antwerp should have been the target of the German dirigible, other destruction belongs to 'bombardment by intimidation,' which civilized nations have condemned."

M. Clemenceau says in his L'Homme Libre that he declined to enter the Viviani Cabinet for the reason that he wanted to retain his right to criticize the Government. He makes a fresh attack on the Ministry to-day, alleging that it has failed to send troops to the front where they were needed.

"No one," he says, "will ever be able to understand why we are inferior in number and under all circumstances a terrible ordeal for those concerned. To mitigate this trial which the people have to stand the principle of civilized warfare rests on the assumption that only soldiers of one nation should fight against soldiers of another nation."

The Ambassador said he had not received any official despatches from the embassy at Washington yesterday relating to the position or movement of German troops.

"You know I do not have news every day," he said.

The advent of Indian, African and Japanese troops in the field against Germany, Count von Bernstorff said that the German nation greatly resented being called on to fight these black and yellow races.

"While I do not resent personally any criticism we have been receiving, as we have nothing to excuse or to conceal," he said, "I do resent any attack on the name of the German army when the flower of the German nation has taken up arms to defend their country against tremendous odds, and in doing so has to fight with Africans, East Indians and other men of the Asiatic races."

Count von Bernstorff was laying special stress, he said, on the French African colonialists who have been asked into the war, and also on the report that England would call her Indian troops into the field against Germany and Austria. Germany resents this more than the entrance of Japan into the conflict, he said.

The matter was brought up when the Ambassador was asked if there was a way of getting the German viewpoint on the questions direct from the Imperial Chancellor of Germany.

"I am representing the German nation in this country," he said, "and have been authorized to present the German viewpoint. It would be very difficult if not impossible to receive any direct statement from the Imperial Chancellor."

### COUNT BERNSTORFF DEFENDS BOMB ATTACK AT ANTWERP

### German Ambassador Justifies Air Assault on Ground That City Is Fortified—Condemns British Action in Using Asiatics.

Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday afternoon justified the Zeppelin bomb attack on Antwerp on the ground that the city is fortified.

"You ask me if the dropping of bombs on Antwerp is justifiable," he said in reply to a query by a New reporter. "My opinion is that it is justifiable because Antwerp is a fortress which we are besieging and which we intend to take if we can."

"Have any of the belligerents attacked unfortified cities from the air?" the Ambassador was asked.

"Well, the French did it over Nuremberg," he said. "As to the report that the Germans have done likewise, certainly not. But if a report that the Germans have been dropping bombs on Paris, which just reached me this afternoon, is true I believe it to be justifiable—the same motive applying as in the case of Antwerp. Fortresses have always been built for the purpose of resisting attacks. Non-belligerents should leave a besieged city or else take the consequences."

"Do you believe the burning of Louvain was in accordance with the rules of war?" he was another query.

"I certainly do," the Count replied with feeling, "especially after having read the official statement of the German authorities concerning the mistreatment of German soldiers by the French. War is always a terrible ordeal for those concerned. To mitigate this trial which the people have to stand the principle of civilized warfare rests on the assumption that only soldiers of one nation should fight against soldiers of another nation."

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### LUNA PARK, PARIS, CONDEMNED.

### Amusement Place Founded by Americans to Be Demolished.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Luna Park, an amusement place just outside the western fortifications of the city, has been condemned and will be demolished.

The park was established about five years ago by an American.



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### Canadian National Exhibition Toronto

### New York Central West Shore \$12.75 Rail and Steamer \$11.50

### 13.80 All Rail 12.55

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and complete particulars regarding Labor Day Excursions can be obtained of any New York Central ticket agent, or address General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1216 Broadway, New York.

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