

GHEENT ESCAPED RUIN BY FEEDING GERMANS

Bicycles, Motorcycles, Oats and 100,000 Cigars Also Among Supplies Demanded.

WAR NOTES IN PAYMENT

Civil Guard of Belgian City Ordered to Deliver Up Its Arms.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. American, Sept. 9.—A despatch from Termonzee says that a Belgian student who was a prisoner of the Germans went to Ghent on Monday with a letter from the German commander of East Flanders to the burgomaster of Ghent threatening to bombard the city if resistance were offered. The Belgian student had been obliged to pledge his word of honor that he would return with or without an answer.

Burgomaster Braun went to see the commander at Mordweghem and they discussed the occupation of Ghent. The burgomaster returned to Ghent at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. The Germans agreed not to advance on Ghent, but to resume the march toward France on condition that the people of the city supply food for the troops as well as 10,000 litres of benzine, 1,000 litres of mineral waters, 150,000 kilos of oats, 100 bicycles, 10 motorcycles and 100,000 cigars, all to be furnished by 6 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The civil guard was to deliver up its arms at the same time and the articles furnished to the German troops were to be paid for in war notes. A proclamation to this effect was issued by the burgomaster. Two German officers went to Ghent yesterday. A mitrailleuse attached to an automobile near the Hotel de Ville was fired and one of the officers was killed and the other wounded. Burgomaster Braun left immediately for the German headquarters to explain that the affair was the result of misunderstanding.

WILL NOT ENTER GHEENT.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. London, Sept. 9.—Reuters' Ostend correspondent sends a later version of the shooting of German officers in Ghent. According to the correspondent, one of the officers admitted at the hospital that he had lost his way. He and another German officer have been placed under the protection of the American Consul and will not be held as prisoners of war.

GHEENT APPEALS TO WILSON.

Burgomaster Puts City Under Protection of United States. The Burgomaster of Ghent has sent to Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, representing the Independent at the war scenes, the following letter: "Office of the Burgomaster, City of Ghent, September 3, 1914. 'Monsieur: I have read with emotion and at the same time with great satisfaction the generous and powerful appeal that you have addressed to the President of the United States of America. I am deeply grateful to you and, in the name of my fellow citizens, I thank you with all my heart. I am also glad to learn that you have interested yourself in our ghentish ambulances and our asylums for refugees. I add my voice to your appeal and I beg you to urge the President of the United States to exert all of his efforts in order that we may soon see an end of the war and that the inhumanity of the conflict here may be lessened. 'The city of Ghent, in which was concluded the treaty of peace of 1814, puts itself confidently under the high protection of the American nation. 'Pray accept, monsieur, assurances of my distinguished consideration. 'J. BRAUN, 'Burgomaster of Ghent. 'Monsieur Louis Livingston Seaman."

GERMAN REPORT ON LOUVAIN.

Says Belgian Soldiers in Civilian Garb Fired on Troops. London, Sept. 9.—The Central News correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs that Gen. Manueff, German military commander at Louvain, has made his official report of the events following the occupation of the city by the Germans. The report, according to the correspondent, says that Belgian soldiers donned civilian clothes over their uniforms and that it was these who fired on the Germans from the roofs.

BELGIANS TO GO TO ENGLAND.

Britons Offer Hospitality to Destination of Stricken Towns. London, Sept. 9.—The Government has offered the hospitality of the British nation to those who lost their homes and have been made destitute by the destruction of Louvain and other Belgian towns and has arranged for the reception of the refugees in London. Despatches received from Belgium indicate that the offer will be accepted by large numbers of the Belgian sufferers.

BOURGES TO OPEN FACTORIES.

City Wants to Borrow of Bank of France. Paris, Sept. 9.—The Havas correspondent at Bourges says that the Bourges Chamber of Commerce has asked Alexandre Ribot, the Minister of Finance, to arrange with the Bank of France for loans upon security in order that the manufacturers of Bourges may open their plants. Ribot replied that the Government would make no order to this effect upon the Bank of France, but that the bank would extend as large credit as possible to the industries of Bourges.

Plan to Raise Income Tax Is Stopped by President

Wilson Tells House Leaders Underwood and Simmons That War Needs Must Not Be Raised From the Salaried Classes.

LEVY WILL PROBABLY BE MADE ON MANY ARTICLES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—President Wilson hit on the head to-day the plans of the Democratic leaders to increase the rate of the income tax law. He communicated his opposition to Representative Underwood and Senator Simmons, who called at the White House this morning following the publication of the news that the men engaged in preparing the emergency revenue bill had decided to raise part of the \$100,000,000 needed by increasing the normal rate of the income tax and reducing the exemptions authorized under the statute. The changes proposed would have affected all persons, married and single, receiving salaries in excess of \$2,000 a year. The President regards these suggested changes in the act as too onerous for the salaried classes to bear and voiced his protest. The committee had decided to recommend that the normal rate of the income tax act be increased from 1 per cent to 1 1/2 per cent; that the exemption for unmarried persons be reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,000; that the exemption for married persons should be reduced from \$4,000 to \$3,000; and that there should be a slight advance in the surtax which begins to operate under the law when incomes reach \$20,000 a year and more.

To Seek Other Means. As the result of the President's opposition the Ways and Means Committee of the House has now decided it will not recommend any changes in the income tax act if it can find any other satisfactory way of raising the money needed for the uses of the Government. If it cannot, the normal rate may be slightly increased, but there will be no surprising changes in the exemptions as proposed in the committee's first plan.

The Democratic members of the committee will reassemble to-morrow. Conforming to the wishes of the President, they will try to devise ways and means of levying revenues without resorting to the income tax act. They are well aware that the President, although he couched his suggestion to Messrs. Underwood and Simmons to-day in diplomatic language, is decidedly opposed to legislation of this kind. When the committee decided on Saturday to increase the normal rate of the income tax and to reduce the exemptions they were not aware that any opposition would come from the President. Chairman Underwood and Representative Hull of Tennessee, joint authors of the income tax law, were opposed to the changes. A report was current to-day they were interred by a combination of members bitterly opposed to any increase in the internal revenue rate on straight whiskey. At to-morrow's session an effort will be made to hit upon some article or articles that may be made the subject of levies that will yield approximately \$25,000,000, the amount that it was estimated would flow from approved changes in the income tax law.

Railroads Hit Again.

It is now suggested that a tax of 2 per cent be levied on freight carried by the railroads of the United States. Representative Underwood said to-day that if increased rates under the income tax law and the tax on railway freight are eliminated the committee would be compelled to frame a bill that would assess taxes on two or three hundred articles instead of a selected few. In view of the suggestions made by the President, it is probable that the committee is its decision to increase the tax on beer and to assess taxes on refined spirits, wines, cigars, playing cards, sleeping car tickets and a few other articles. Even the plans to tax these articles may be revised now. A message to Congress the President suggested that in framing a bill to raise additional revenues "such sources of revenue be chosen as will begin to yield at once and yield with a certain and constant flow." In the President's opinion changes in the income tax law would not meet this specification, in view of the fact that taxes under the income tax law will not be collectible until the close of the present calendar year. Present indications are that the committee will give serious consideration to the proposed tax on automobiles, basing

BRITISH CRUISERS IN SWEEP FOR GERMANS

Quit Patrol to Destroy Karlsruhe and Others, Mariners Hear. At the British Consulate news is expected hourly that British cruisers have captured or destroyed German warships that have been threatening commerce in southern waters. The fact that the German commerce vessel Magdeburg was able to slip into New York harbor on Tuesday and that the Hamburg-American steamship Graecia got by Sandy Hook, outward bound, signifies to mariners that the British cruisers on patrol off this coast have been sent on a definite mission. Their absence from points where they have been commonly reported means one of two things, in the opinion of steamship men: either that they have made an important capture and are engaged in escorting prizes to a British port, or that they have been concentrating for an attack upon German commerce destroyers. The British cruisers Essex and Suffolk, reinforced by the Gloria and God Hope, have been sent to West Indian waters to capture or destroy the German cruiser Karlsruhe and the former liner Kronprinz Wilhelm. The latter is believed to be in the vicinity of the Azores and Suffolk is believed to be in the vicinity of the Cape Verde islands. There can be no question that the ability of German vessels to enter or depart from this port and the depredations of German cruisers in the south Atlantic have stirred the British Admiralty. The latest liners to arrive from England reported that there was a string of British warships stretching all the way across the Atlantic and down the American coast, probably twenty-five warships, most of them British. It is now assumed that a few which must remain along the liner lanes, have been ordered to move in a great fan shaped formation toward the West Indies, in which region the fast German cruiser Karlsruhe and the Strassburg and Dresden have been reported. The last heard from the Karlsruhe was from the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico. The Strassburg and the Dresden are somewhere in the south Atlantic, according to reports, being coaled by German merchantmen.

FRENCH LAUD SPEECH OF NEW SPANISH ENVOY

Say Words of Sympathy by De Valtierra Touch Every Heart. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, September 9. The Temps devotes its leading editorial to the new Spanish Ambassador, saying: "The words which the Marquis de Valtierra addressed to President Poincaré have profoundly touched the heart of every Frenchman. Their meaning far surpasses the cut and dried expressions of sympathy usual in such occasions. "Although the greater portion of Spanish opinion remains neutral it is to the interest of the Mediterranean Powers to oppose with all their might the establishment of a German hegemony in the most ancient sea of the world. The defeat of Germany can alone prevent the world from this slavery."

DECLARE SPAIN IS NEUTRAL.

Report from Berlin Says Envoy Denies Hostility to Germans. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A radiogram from Berlin to the German Embassy here explains the situation with regard to the relations of Spain toward the warring nations. It said: "The Spanish Ambassador at Berlin strongly denies the rumors of Spain's unfriendly attitude toward Germany and Austria. All the Spanish party leaders are for a strictly neutral position on the part of their Government."

ALL LIGHTS OUT IN NANCY.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Sept. 9.—A military order has been issued at Nancy that no windows show a light after nightfall and all luminous signs must be extinguished.

COSSACKS RUSHING TO ARMY IN FRANCE

Lapland's Passengers Tell of Transport of Russian Hordes From England.

SCIENTISTS MAROONED

Party With 30 Days Provisions Probably Starved, as Ship Did Not Return.

Confirmation of the statements that Russian troops have been landed in England, and the further information that several transports loaded with Cossacks have left Southampton for France was brought in yesterday by passengers on the Red Star liner Lapland, which arrived from Southampton. "Capt. John Bradshaw of the Lapland said there were forty transports in the harbor in Southampton when his ship left and that they were waiting to carry reinforcements to the allies. "High brick walls have been built in the cross streets between the railroad station and the piers to shut off the view of the public from the transports, and no civilian is allowed near the ships. It is hard to get any idea of the movement of troops."

Miss Ida M. Dowling of Toledo, Ohio, declared that Russians were sailing from England for France to join the allies. "The night before the Lapland sailed from Southampton several transport ships sailed for France packed with Russian troops," said Miss Dowling. "The English authorities seemed to be trying to keep the presence of Russian troops in England a secret, and the transports did not sail until after dark. That was the night of August 31, and we sailed the next day, as soon as we reached England we began to hear reports of Russian troops on English soil and at Waterloo station we saw trainloads of them, mostly Cossacks."

A Musgrave Hyde of New York, who has been studying at the Beaux Arts in Paris, said: "Just before I left London I saw Russian troops marching along the embankment on their way to entrain for some one of the English Channel ports. Many crossed from ports to the north."

The Lapland brought 394 in her first cabin, 239 second cabin and five passengers in her steerage. Capt. Bradshaw said that she had been used as a transport. The Rev. Walter Laidlaw, secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, was in London and confirmed the story of his arrest in Germany, which was printed in THE SUN several weeks ago. August Van Nieuwenhuysse, a Belgian subject who lives in Gibson City, Ill., said he had served in the Belgian army and had been wounded in the leg and discharged. He exhibited the bullet that he said went through his leg in the battle near Ypres on August 18, 1914. Harry L. Schwartz of Dover, N. J., said he was on the Hamburg-American liner Victoria Luise in the middle of July when four scientists were left at Smønstenberg Bay, 1,000 miles north of Iceland with thirty days provisions to establish a meteorological station. The Victoria Luise was to pick them up on her return trip, but she never returned. He said he had served on the Victoria Luise at King's Bay, 100 miles further north. Mr. Schwartz said, and have probably starved by this time.

Mortimer L. Schiff and family, who were at six sea baths when the war began, came back on the Lapland. His automobile was commandeered by the French. Lawrence Hayden, an American sailor whose home is in Oakland, Cal., said he was on the German bark Barnbek when it was picked up by a French cruiser off the English coast and towed to Brest. He had served on the ship for a time, but proved his American citizenship and was released. A. W. Robson, Baltimore agent of the International Mercantile Marine, arrived on the Lapland from London with the rest by his physician from Baltimore, who took him to the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, where it was said that he had operated on leg and arm. The photographers, also returned on the Lapland with his wife. They had been taking the cure at Bad Nauheim when war forced them to leave.

PORTE TO TEACH AIR FIGHTERS.

British Admiralty Makes Him Head of Hendon Training Field. Lieut. John Cyril Porte, who was engaged by Rodman Wanamaker to pilot the transatlantic flying boat America from Newfoundland to England by way of the Azores, is now at the head of the aerial training field that has been established by the British Admiralty at Hendon, according to a letter received here yesterday by Lyman J. Seeley, manager of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, at Hammondsport. The transatlantic flight will not be attempted until after the war. With the first call for volunteers in England Lieut. Porte returned. Claude Grahame-White is serving under Lieut. Porte.

CABLE RESTRICTION REMOVED.

Turkey Lifts Ban on English Language—England Bars German. The Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday that Turkey now admits cables in the English language to that country via England. Before only cables in the French language were admitted from this side. Over the Eastern route German and other languages have been admitted, but England has barred German from her side. Code of all kinds can be sent without the necessity of filing an explanation. The Japanese still admits all languages without restrictions. There is little delay over the normal in sending cablegrams, George Clapperton, general manager of the Commercial Cable Company, said.

MAY SEND CRUISER FOR AMERICANS AT OSTEND

Relief Committee in London Has Spent \$80,000 for Transportation of Refugees. LONDON, Sept. 9.—The American relief committee received only 200 additional refugees to-day. These were chiefly from German cities. Reports have been received at the American Embassy that the discontinuance of the Channel service to Ostend has caused a large number of Americans to be stranded at that port. The embassy is investigating and may suggest that the United States cruise Tennessee, now plying between Havre and English ports for the transportation of American refugees, be sent to Ostend for the same purpose. Of the \$200,000 set aside for the relief of Americans in England, the relief committee has now expended about \$80,000, largely in the past week when Americans without funds began coming in from the Continent in large numbers. The committee is paying their railway and steamship fares as well as their living expenses while waiting for transportation home. About \$200,000 of the \$500,000 deposited in Washington to be drawn on by Americans in England has been paid out.

TELLS OF RUSSIANS IN ENGLAND.

Mauretania Passenger Says No Secret Is Made of Fact There. That the passage of the Russians through England is no secret to the British is the news which Russell Morris told THE SUN last night. He was a passenger on the Mauretania and almost missed his boat because the movement of Russian troops tied up transportation in England, he says. His train was held four hours outside of Liverpool. When he reached the Lime street station there it was filled with Russians, not Cossacks, but infantrymen. They had come down from Aberdeen and detained at Liverpool for other trains for Folkestone, where they took the boat for Ostend.

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Candidly, the Equitable Building furnishes abundant reason why you and we should get together.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

U. S. NAVY CENSORS RULE AT TUCKERTON

Only Messages Strictly Neutral in Character to Be Received or Sent.

MUST HAVE KEYS TO CODES

New Jersey Wireless Station, Under Lieut. Gyax, Begins Transatlantic Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Regulations governing the use of the Tuckerton, N. J. Government controlled wireless station were promulgated by the Navy department to-day. Tuckerton becomes a Navy station through the executive order of President Wilson. Lieut. Felix X. Gyax, U. S. N., will be the senior officer in charge of the station. The Navy department regulations as expressed in a letter to Lieut. Gyax were as follows: "1.—The station shall be used only for transmitting to or receiving from shore stations in Europe and the United Kingdom. "2.—Censors at this station must assure themselves that the messages handled are strictly neutral in character. No neutral message will be permitted to be handled. "3.—No messages in cipher or code shall be transmitted or received for delivery unless the United States official censors are furnished with a key to such messages. "4.—No messages in foreign languages or in intelligible terms shall be transmitted or received for delivery unless the United States official censors are supplied with translations of such messages in the English language and the official censors are satisfied of the bona fide of the translations. "5.—No messages shall be transmitted or delivered until they have been first paraphrased by the censors, whether they are received or in code, cipher or foreign language. "6.—No messages shall be sent or delivered until counterchecked by the censors. "7.—The station charges of the Tuckerton station will be 7 cents a word cable count, with a ten word minimum. "8.—Accounting returns will be made monthly on the regular forms to the office of the superintendent of radio service, Radio, Va. "9.—Cipher and code books furnished, as well as the contents of all messages handled, will be considered as confidential. "10.—The call letters of the Tuckerton station will be W6X1. "11.—You are authorized to make such arrangements for schedules with radio stations in Europe or the United Kingdom as will serve best to clear the radio traffic involved. "12.—Lieut. Gyax has informed the Navy Department that the Tuckerton station will be ready to begin transatlantic work under his charge to-night.

Forty Cents a Word to Germany.

The Tuckerton wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., opened under Government supervision and control yesterday. Theodore R. Lemke, the local manager, said that the rate for sending messages to Germany would probably be 40 cents a word. He said that owing to the high frequency alternating system of transmission no interference with ships at sea can be made.

JAPANESE TREATY UNCHANGED.

Terms Not Altered by Agreement of the Allies. TOKYO, Sept. 9.—The British Government has notified France and Russia, according to an official announcement made by the Japanese Foreign Office to-day, that the London convention binding Great Britain, France and Russia not to make peace without the consent of the others will not alter the terms of the present Anglo-Japanese treaty. In conformity with the existing treaty, Great Britain and Japan will act in common in the conduct of the war and in the making of peace.

CHINA WILL SIGN TREATY.

Willing to Enter Arbitration Agreement with United States. PEKING, Sept. 9.—The United States Government cabled to the legation here yesterday to ascertain if China was willing to sign an arbitration treaty similar to that between Great Britain and the United States. The Chinese authorities replied to-day that they were most willing to do so. The treaty stipulates that there shall be no resort to war until the questions at issue have been discussed by a committee of five, made up of two from each country and one neutral, and also to take no warlike action while the committee is sitting. The contracting parties agree not to increase their naval and military forces without acquainting each other of the fact.

Japanese Diet Votes War Fund.

TOKYO, Sept. 9.—The war programme of the Government was adopted unanimously to-day by the Japanese Diet. The programme calls for a war appropriation of \$2,000,000,000 yen (\$28,000,000).

Advertisement for Geo. C. Flint Co. and R. J. Horner Co. featuring furniture and home goods. Includes text: "Our Fall Exhibit of two new stocks of FINE FURNITURE makes these facts plain: 1st. That before the combination of New York's two foremost furniture houses was consummated new styles and patterns for both houses were in process of manufacture for the fall. Many of these goods have arrived and will continue to arrive in double quantity. 2nd. That to accomplish the prompt distribution of this double production of new goods we will make PRICE CONCESSIONS MOST UNUSUAL. With the combined resources, energies and facilities, we now offer values unprecedented in other years and which cannot be found elsewhere to-day. Flint & Horner Co. Inc. 20-26 West 36th St. New York