WANT TARIFF PACTS TO AID TRADE OF U.S.

Business Men Favor Reciprocal Agreement as Exists With Brazil.

WOULD BOOST EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Preferential Tariff With One Country Has Tripled Imports There.

Business men of the United States who are planning to enter the campaign for the rich business of South America have begun to agitate for an extension to the other countries of the tariff agreement now existing between this country and Brazil.

Brazil has had a preferential tariff for United States goods since 1906, which has increased our business from $14,530,000 in 1906 to $42,638,000 in 1913.

Out of this has arisen the question, why cannot the other countries be induced to follow a similar course? Men are asking it as individuals now, but there is promise that before long they will be asking it as committees, as associations, not only of the diplomatists of all South American countries, but of the countries themselves.

Under the new tariff law all South American exports, with a few exceptions, come into the United States free of duty. They send them all very cheerfully to the United States in ships, which then go to Europe and fill up with cargoes for the South American country.

South America last year exported merchandise to the value of $1,565,926,812, of which the United States bought $994,378,212. She bought merchandise of the value of $1,304,261,763, of which the United States sold her $317,323,294, leaving a trade balance against the United States of $187,054,918, which was settled through the foreign exchange markets.

As nearly every South American country has an export tariff, the countries were able to compete with the rest of the world in selling to this country by no tariff at this end.

Argentina sent $18,562,000 worth of goods to this country free of duty, and paid duty on $8,300,000. A little more than $5,000,000 of this was on wool, which since has been lifted.

Brazil Pays on Little.

Brazil sent $120,155,000 free of duty, and paid on $128,000. Chile sent $27,458,000 free, and paid on $198,000. Colombia shipped $15,104,000 without duty, and paid on $87,500. Ecuador sent $2,918,000 free, and paid on $118,000, much of it wool. Uruguay sent in $1,705,000 without paying duty, and paid on $745,000, mostly meat and wool. Venezuela exported to the United States free of duty $10,223,000, and paid duty on $628,000 more.

Splendid opportunities exist at present for the American manufacturer to promote his trade in Australia and New Zealand, in the opinion of Dr. Albert A. Snowden, foreign trade commissioner of the National Association of Manufacturers, who has returned lately from an extended visit to Australia and the Orient.

"The trade routes of Australia must be thoroughly recharted in the near future," said Dr. Snowden yesterday, "not only because of the opening of the Panama Canal, but by reason of the European war. While the war has hampered shipping to a certain extent, there is still a well established American line whose ships ply between San Francisco and Australasia.

"The Panama Canal, under normal conditions, would open to Australasia the enormous consuming markets of the eastern United States for the sale of their primary products, such as meat, wool, butter, cheese, &c. It is on the production of these goods that the wonderful prosperity of Australasia depends. Reciprocal trade opportunities will be afforded through this new alignment of business, and the war itself appears to increase this opportunity—through the shutting out of enormous quantities of supplies from the continental countries involved.

U. S. Second in Australia.

"The United States was second only to Great Britain in 1912 in exports to Australia, and our sales in that country amounted to $53,821,000. Germany disposed of goods to the value of $35,750,000 the same year. France's sales were $11,500,000 in value, Austria-Hungary, $1,900,000; Italy, $3,432,000; the Netherlands, $2,194,500; Switzerland, $6,711,000, and Belgium, $5,960,000.

"As it is reasonable to believe that the British factories will hardly exceed their former capacity under present conditions, it would appear that the bulk of the trade now unprovided for in Australia must fall to the lot of the United States if we are active in our plan to capture it. To be sure, under the Australian custom act, Great Britain has a tariff preference, which generally amounts to 5 per cent., but we have been able to sell, nevertheless, large quantities of goods in Australasia during past years.

"The following detailed statement gives the value of goods of various kinds sold by Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and Switzerland to Australia during a recent year.

"Germany—Ale and beer, $444,225; apparel and textiles, $8,001,401; arms, ammunition and explosives, $487,870; brushware, $198,245; cement, $363,765; chinaware, &c., $375,735; earthenware, $191,115; calcium carbide, $54,320; dyes, $103,775; fertilizer, $201,045; other drugs, &c., $701,085; fancy goods, $820,925; furniture, $72,600; minor articles for furniture, $31,055; glass and glassware, $541,765; hops, $54,695; india rubber manufactures, $935,010; hoop and ingot, $898,280; plate and sheet, $406,605; pipes and tubes, $162,860; railway iron, $1,053,785; tools of trade, $175,910; wire, $1,802,195; wire netting, $734,385; machines and machinery, $1,300,050; electrical and gas appliances, $282,240; other manufactures of metals, $2,403,220; jewelry, cameos, $486,960; leather and leather manufactures (excluding boots and shoes), $350,545; musical instruments, $2,227,265; paper, $1,016,600; stationery, $538,550.

Exports of France.

"France—Apparel and textiles, $4,304,435; cream of tartar, $868,345; other drugs and chemicals, $298,505; fancy goods, $308,825; pipes, smoking, &c., $311,715; motor vehicles and parts, $974,755; perfumery, $105,590; rubber manufactures, $230,405; spirits, $1,419,025; wine, $798,910.

"Belgium—Apparel, $434,690; textiles, $730,410; cement, $66,635; drugs, chemicals and fertilizers, $41,950; glass and glassware, $820,010; iron and steel (partly manufactured), $611,030; pipes and tubes, $176,670; plate and sheet iron, $143,565; railway iron, $215,070; wire, $106,660; jewelry, $333,480; matches and vestas, $134,270; metal manufactures, $592,050; motors and parts, $256,710; paper, $192,900.

"Austria-Hungary—Apparel and textiles, $671,250; furniture, $158,085; fancy goods, $83,035; jewelry and precious stones, $43,555; paper and stationery, $84,710.

"Switzerland—Apparel and textiles, $3,932,925; cigars, $74,130; cocoa and chocolate (manufactured), $431,870; confectionery, $146,940; watches, $479,970.

"Australasia and New Zealand head the list of the world's nations in the value per capita of their exports and imports combined. New Zealand imports $100 worth of goods annually per capita of the population and exports nearly the same amount. The United Kingdom (Great Britain and Ireland) had nearly 60 per cent. of the trade in New Zealand in that year. England has a preferential tariff in her favor on many lines of goods.

"The United States came second in 1912 with sales to the total amount of $10,248,090. Germany came third with returns for the year of $3,266,150, Belgium's sales were $768,830, France $750,000, Australia, $750,000, Italy, $250,000, and Switzerland $380,000.

Fine opportunities exist for the increase of the American business in New Zealand in the following lines: Motor cars and carriages, drugs and chemicals, glass and glassware, hollow ware, hardware, timber, iron and steel, lamps, lanterns, &c.; apparel and textiles, fancy goods, musical instruments, spirits, tobacco, paper and stationery, fertilizers, leather, boots and shoes, haberdashery, clocks, preserved fruits and canned goods and fresh and dried fruits."

BELGIAN ENVOY SAYS KAISER TOLD "LIE" TO WEAKEN FORCE OF TALE OF OUTRAGES

Copyright, 1914, by Underwood & Underwood.

Left to Right—M. de Sadeleer, M. Vandervelde, M. Henri Carton de Wiart (Minister of Justice) and M. Hymans.

Count de Lechtervelde Denies Order for Civilians to Shoot Invaders.

Thinks German Emperor Seeks to Offset Complaint to President.

The commissioners sent by King Albert of Belgium to submit proof to President Wilson of German atrocities expect to present their documents and an autograph letter from their King to the President on Monday. The Belgian Minister to the United States, Emmanuel Havenith, greeted his fellow countrymen yesterday morning when they landed from the White Star liner Celtic and assured them that they would be able to see the President on Monday.

At the Waldorf-Astoria, where the members of the commission are staying and where they are receiving complimentary visits from Belgian, French and English residents of New York, there was a conference yesterday afternoon between the commissioners, Minister Havenith and Pierre Mali, their Consul-General in this city.

The members of the commission are Henri Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice and Envoy Extraordinary; Emil Vandervelde, Minister of State and leader of the Socialist party in Belgium; Louis de Sadeleer, member of the Chamber of Deputies; Paul Hymans, professor of parliamentary history at Brussels and for fifteen years a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and Count Louis de Lechtervelde, secretary to Baron de Roqueville, the Belgian Prime Minister. Count de Lechtervelde is secretary to the commission.

Nothing could be more courteous than the refusal of the commissioners to discuss the details of the proof they are reserving for the consideration of President Wilson and nothing could be firmer. They take the position that it would be unethical to make public their story before it has been submitted to the President. Count de Lechtervelde is spokesman for the commission.

"From the commission nothing can come in addition to the statement which was printed this morning," said Count Lechtervelde. "It is permitted to say, however, that our proofs of German atrocities are indisputable. They were obtained judicially. That is to say, court hearings were used. Witnesses were called and examined. Nothing but sworn testimony was considered. The result is worthy of the same credence that should be given the verdict rendered by any civilized court of justice. We have no photographs to offer in proof of evidence that the Germans have benaved like barbarians, but there is ample documentary evidence from individuals who cannot be doubted.

"I am not at liberty to say what our Government hopes to accomplish by the interview with the President of the United States.

"I understand that the Kaiser has sent a cable message to your President protesting against an alleged order of the Belgium Government that all civilians shoot invaders. I wonder how it is possible for any man to lie on so grand a scale? As a matter of fact, our Government posted orders in every village and published them in every newspaper forbidding all civilians to shoot at the enemy. Of course, there were isolated cases where the order was disobeyed. It is but natural that some forgot such orders when their homes were looted.

"It is clear that the Kaiser sent the message to offset the visit of our commission. It is a great lie to say that wounded German soldiers have been cruelly used by our people. I have just come from Belgium, and I know that wounded Germans were humanely treated. They receive the same treatment that our own wounded get.

"Our real mission is to lay the facts before your President. We will submit our case to the fair mind of the American people. We are content to let you be the judges of the truth."

In spite of the reticence of the commissioners, specimen details of their report came to the knowledge of their fellow passengers on the Celtic. In addition to instances of bomb dropping over unfortified positions and instances where hospitals, Red Cross stations and non-combatants were attacked or destroyed, the commission offers cases supported by affidavits of the shocking mistreatment of wounded prisoners and of women.

One of the charges is that on August 10, after the Germans took the village of Linsmeau, German cavalry burned six houses and gathered the male population of the village in three groups, ostensibly to search for weapons. No weapons were found, but every man of one of these groups was executed. It is charged that their heads were crushed with rifle butts.

It is charged that the Germans in a battle near Boncelles carried a Belgian flag, and that at Velon, on August 10, they looted the home of M. de Glimme-Gever, the leading citizen, burned the house and carried Madame de Glimme-Gever away in her night dress, subjecting her to many indignities. Her husband was mortally wounded.

It is charged that on August 12, after the battle of Haelen, Major van Damme of the Belgian army lay on the field wounded and helpless and that a German soldier bent over him and killed him with a bullet through the mouth.

There are further charges of Belgian women and children being driven ahead of German troops as a shield against the bullets of Belgian soldiers.

HAYFORK PART OF DINNER SET.

German Officer Lays Sabre on Table, Waiter Does Rest.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 11.—The scene is a village on the outskirts of Muelhausen. A Lieutenant of German scouts dashes up to the door of the only inn in the village, posts men at the doorway and, entering, seats himself at a deal table.

He draws his sabre and places it on the table at his side and orders food in menacing tones.

The village waiter is equal to the occasion. He goes to an outhouse and fetches a hayfork and places it at the other side of the visitor.

"Stop, what does this mean?" roars the Lieutenant furiously.

"Why," says the waiter innocently, pointing to the sabre, "I thought that was your knife, so I brought you a fork to match."

SAYS BRITISH SAVED FRENCH.

Germans Would Have Succeeded in Plans, Expert Says.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Times's* expert concludes his analysis of Field Marshal Sir John French's despatch as follows:

"We can little doubt that nothing but prompt retreat, cool leading and hard fighting qualities saved the British army from destruction, but at great loss to itself. The little army fulfilled its mission, for had the German troops swarming southward on August 23 not come up against the successive barriers presented by Sir John French they would in all probability have crossed the Sambre by August 24 and would have crushed the French armies retreating from Charleroi."

More Gold for Bank of England.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Bank of England bought to-day £124,000 ($620,000) in eagles and £11,000 ($55,000) in bar gold.

BRITAIN TO MOVE 15,000 SOLDIERS FROM HALIFAX

Battle Fleet Gathering in These Waters to Convoy Many Transports.

A British fleet is gathering on this side of the north Atlantic and is preparing to convoy several transports with British troops and reservists from Halifax to England.

The British battleship Glory was sighted off Sandy Hook yesterday and there are two or three British cruisers hovering about the mouth of the harbor. The British battleship Donegal was seen off Cape Hatteras recently.

Two Cunard liners, the Ivernia and the Saxonia, sailed for Halifax Thursday night to act as transports and the Red Star liner Lapland took out clearance papers yesterday for Quebec. The Lapland will probably sail to-day. The Red Star liner Manitou sailed in ballast for Quebec from Philadelphia yesterday.

The sailings of these four steamers in ballast and the gathering of the British fleet to convoy them to Halifax and then across the Atlantic, was taken here to indicate that the movement of troops from Vancouver to the east coast of Canada is complete and that the Indian, Australian and Canadian troops are mobilized, ready to embark. It is said that the fleet will sail from Halifax next Tuesday.

At the Red Star and Cunard offices yesterday no information could be obtained about the liners or why they had sailed for Canadain ports in ballast. The Lapland can carry 5,000 troops and travel nineteen knots. The Saxonia and the Ivernia have a capacity of about 2,000 troops each and can make ten knots.

Officials of the British Consulate here yesterday arranged to send several hundred ex-army service volunteers to England by way of Halifax. They will leave this afternoon by rail for Halifax, where they will be put aboard transports.

In addition to the Saxonia and Ivernia eight British army transports have received orders to be in readiness at Halifax by Tuesday morning to embark the Canadian, Australian and East Indian troops. At least 15,000 troops and reservists will sail from the Nova Scotia port next week.

PRINCE JOACHIM IN HOSPITAL.

Kaiser's Son Was Wounded in Thigh by Shrapnel.

By Wireless to THE SUN, *via Sayville, L. I.*

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The Wolff Bureau issued a bulletin yesterday saying:

"Prince Joachim of Prussia was wounded yesterday by a shrapnel bullet passing through the fleshy part of the right thigh. He was an ordnance officer on the battlefield (place not given). He is now in a hospital."

POINCARE CABLES WILSON.

Sends Message Denying Charges Made by Kaiser.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Wilson received to-day a cable message from President Poincare referring to the message of Kaiser William charging the French forces with using dumdum bullets. The French President asserts that the armies of his country have observed all the rules of civilized warfare, and he makes the counter charge that the German forces have used dumdum bullets and been guilty of other atrocious acts.

No information was obtainable at the White House regarding the reply which President Wilson intends to make to the Kaiser's message.

SEES NO PEACE BUT BY PLEDGE TO KAISER

German Minister to Mexico Says Guarantee Is Needed to End War.

Admission that Germany has been victorious in France and the guarantee that war will never again imperil the economic prosperity of Germany are two of the essential preambles to any talk of peace in Europe, according to H. von Eckhardt, recently German Minister to Montenegro, who is in New York on his way to take up his duties as Minister to Mexico.

Two days before the Minister sailed for America he had an audience with Emperor William, and the Emperor displayed the keenest desire that the world should understand that war was forced on him by Russia and France.

"'I have done all in my power to maintain European peace,' the Emepror told me," said the Minister. "He was very serious, yet he was not in the least alarmed. He was confident of victory. He holds Russia and France responsible for the war."

In regard to the possibility of peace the Minister said:

"It is the wish of the whole world, as well as of Germany, that there shall come peace. But it must come, I assure you, with honorable conditions for the empire.

"The conditions of peace? First and foremost, the most important condition is that it shall be acknowledged we are victorious in France, that we have won in France. Until it is admitted that France is beaten Germany will continue to fight."

ENGLISHMEN WELL TREATED.

Even Those Imprisoned in Germany Are a Merry Band.

By THE SUN's *and the London "Daily Mail's" War Service.*

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—An English resident of Hanover writes to the *Daily Mail* as follows:

"On the whole we are being well treated. We have been allowed to visit Harty, where twenty-four Englishmen are in prison. The American Consul obtained the privilege for us. They are a merry band of prisoners. The major in charge of the prison told me they are the despair of their military warders. As one put it, 'Shout at the French and Russians and they obey you. Shout at these English boys and they laugh at you.'

"Those English who are still free, and there are still a good many here, cannot complain of their treatment. All are hoping that the Germans in England will be treated in a thoroughly sportsmanlike manner. The military authorities throughout Germany have been courteous, according to all reports, but the police, well, we use the German word 'schweine'."

LAST DRINK KILLS HIM.

Sole Remaining Bottle of Absinthe Kills Parisian.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—One Parisian, seeing his supply of absinthe was reduced, with no chance for obtaining more, drank his last bottle almost at one drink and died.

MISS MORGAN LOSES HER FRENCH VILLA

Beautiful Home at Versailles Razed by Order of the Military Chief.

IS ON HER WAY HERE

With Misses Marbury and De Wolfe Expects to Return by the France.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BORDEAUX, September 11.

Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Miss Elsie De Wolfe and Miss Marbury's twelve-year-old nephew, Ross Marbury, who have been at Bordeaux for two days, leave to-morrow for Paris. They expect to take the French Line steamship France from Havre for New York on September 26.

"We would gladly stay in France," said Miss Morgan to THE SUN correspondent this morning, "if we thought our presence was necessary. Our love for this country is intense and profound. We will not leave until we are sure that the hospital for wounded which we have established at Versailles is in proper working order.

"We want to make it clear that this is not a Red Cross hospital, but is entirely distinct and has been approved and accepted by the French Government.

"We are willing to give up anything for France, which always has given its best to us and toward which we feel a tremendous affection and a debt of gratitude.

"What hurt us most keenly, next to the brutal attack of the Germans on this country, was the notification we received while in Savoy that our house at Versailles, where we have passed so many happy hours, must be demolished to make way for possible artillery operations. But we all declared we were very glad to sacrifice it if that could help France. Of all the material things we possessed, this was the one perhaps to which we were most attached. We would prefer a thousand times that it should be razed by the French than that German bombs should demolish it.

"My favorite horse, Imperial, which has won many prizes, was requisitioned."

Miss Morgan and Miss Marbury were at Brides-les-Bains and Miss De Wolfe at Baden-Baden when the war cloud burst. After many vicissitudes the party was reunited at Biarritz, whence they motored to Bordeaux. Counting the servants, the party comprised eleven women without a male escort except their chauffeurs. Everywhere in France, thanks to the protection of the Minister of War, they met with the greatest courtesy and generous aid.

Miss Morgan, daughter of the world's most famous banker, found herself at the beginning of the war much embarrassed for funds. Nevertheless she scattered small gifts of money among the distressed fugitives whom she met all the way from Savoy to Biarritz and Bordeaux.

BERLIN THRONGED.

Americans Arriving There From Interior and Austria.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Trains crowded with returning Americans are leaving Berlin every day, but so many come into the capital every day from various parts of Germany and Austria that the American Embassy and Consulate and the American committee are constantly engaged in arranging for the departure of the newcomers. The work of getting the refugees to Holland, whence they can get transportation home, is progressing smoothly. The only trouble now is caused by persons who demand special privileges and facilities and complain when they are told they cannot have them.

3 SHIPS LEAVE FOR U. S.

Eight More Depart From English Ports To-day.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Three ships sailed for America to-day from English ports, and eight more will sail to-morrow. The removal of the eleven shiploads is expected greatly to relieve the congestion of Americans here.

Five hundred Americans are leaving to-night for Liverpool on two special trains chartered by the American committee.

BOY PRINCE DIES OF WOUNDS.

Ernest of Saxe-Meiningen Buried at Maubeuge With Honors.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Prince Ernest of Saxe-Meiningen has died from the effects of wounds received in the fighting at Maubeuge, and has been buried at Maubeuge with military honors, according to a Reuter's correspondent telegraphing from Meiningen by way of Amsterdam. The correspondent says that Emperor William has telegraphed the news of the Prince's death to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

Prince Ernest was 19 years old. He was a son of Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen, who was killed at Namur on August 23.

FEW BOMBS; THANKS U. S.

Frenchmen Think Paris's Escape Due to American Protest.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 11.—M. Rousseau, the eminent naval critic of the *Temps*, said to me to-day:

"In common with many other Frenchmen I attribute the comparative immunity of Paris from bomb attacks by aeroplane to the protest of the United States against this form of outrage upon uninvested cities.

"America is to be congratulated upon the stand she has taken for civilization and humanity."

DESCRIBES ENGLAND'S FEAR OF ZEPPELINS

J. L. Callan Says Aeroplane Guns Are Mounted on Marble Arch in London.

EVERY ONE SHOWS WORRY

Aviator Returns After Fixing Gasolene Stations for Oversea Flight.

John Lansing Callan, brother of Assemblyman Callan of Albany, the aviator, who has been at the Azores waiting for the Rodman Wanamaker transatlantic flier America to arrive there at the end of the first leg of the flight from Newfoundland to England, returned yesterday on Raymond & Whitcomb Company's chartered ship Creole from Liverpool. He had established several gasolene stations in the Azores to supply the America.

Callan went from the Azores to Lisbon and then to England, where he arrived a month ago. While waiting to get passage to this country Callan spent most of his time at the new British naval aviation training camp at Hendon. This school is in charge of Lieut. John Cyril Porte, who was to have piloted the Wanamaker flier.

"England is pretty nervous about the German Zeppelins," Mr. Callan said yesterday at the Aero Club of America. "The officers of the aviation squadron, who know the damage these monsters can do, are specially worried. They cast furtive glances toward the sky, and many of them would not be greatly surprised to see a Zeppelin crossing the English coast line almost any time. The North Sea coast is being patrolled continually with hydroaeroplanes on the lookout for the Zeppelins."

Mr. Callan said that England has not enough flying boats and hydroaeroplanes for her present needs, although every private air water machine in the islands has been taken over by the Government. At Hendon, he said, the young navy aviators are being trained on land machines because there are not enough water machines to go around.

This information brought over by Mr. Callan bears out the information printed in THE SUN yesterday that the Rodman Wanamaker flying boat America and several other transatlantic flying machines are to be sold by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of Hammondsport to an individual in this country, who will ship them to England through Canada.

Mr. Callan said that there were guns specially constructed for bringing down aeroplanes and dirigibles mounted on the Marble Arch in London and on the Thames Embankment.

The greater part of the army and the navy aviation corps started two weeks ago for Ostend to join the British troops, Mr. Callan said. They took with them several aeroplanes and flying boats and one dirigible.

Lyman J. Seely, manager of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of Hammondsport, received a telegram yesterday at the Aero Club of America stating that the latest tractor biplane turned out by Glenn H. Curtiss successfully passed the United States army tests at San Diego Thursday. It was flown by Raymond V. Morris and showed a speed of from 41 to 86 miles an hour and climbed 3,800 feet in ten minutes.

ITALY NEEDS U. S. GOODS.

Things Formerly Supplied by Germans Must Come From Here.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 11.—Attention is being called to the opportunities for American and British trade in Italy resulting from the war.

The Germans, through their assiduity and their ability to manufacture what the Italians need, have been paramount in this trade. Now they are unable to supply the demand owing to the crippling of their industries.

MORE AUSTRIANS NEAR ITALY.

Forces Constantly Being Increased—Trieste Harbor Idle.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 11.—It is stated that the Austrian forces on the Italian frontier are constantly being increased. The harbor at Trieste is idle and there are 10,000 unemployed in that city.

PULPIT TALKS AND MUSIC IN CHURCHES HERE TO-MORROW

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH—Madison avenue and Seventy-first street. Services have been resumed. Holy communion at 8 A. M. to-morrow and morning service, with sermon by Bishop Courtney at 11 A. M. The full choir under G. Darlington Richards will sing. The Sunday school will resume its sessions at 9:45 A. M. The afternoon service will begin September 20.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Seventy-ninth street and Broadway. The pulpit will be occupied to-morrow at the morning and evening services by the Rev. W. Leon Tucker of Los Angeles. He will also occupy the pulpit on the following Sunday. On the last Sunday of this month the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Frank S. Weston, M. A., of Toronto, Canada.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Seventh avenue and 128th street. The pastor, the Rev. George W. Arms, Jr., has returned and will preach at both services to-morrow, in the morning on "Redeeming the Time" and in the evening on "God's Call for Volunteers." Charles Delmont will take charge of the music.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN)—Park and Lexington avenues. Sunday services will be resumed by the pastor, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, at 11 o'clock to-morrow. His sermon will be on "How We Should Bear Ourselves in These Times."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. The services to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. A. C. Hill, who succeeded Dr. Campbell Morgan in the church at Tollington Park, London.

THE BIG TENT—180th street and Audubon avenue. Prof. C. T. Everson will give a lecture to-morrow night at 8 o'clock on "Jesus Christ's Prediction Concerning Armageddon."

CALVARY METHODIST CHURCH—129th street and Seventh avenue. Dr. W. H. Morgan will preach at the morning service to-morrow on "The light of the world." In the evening his topic will be "Should a Man Pray?"

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH—West End avenue and Eighty-sixth street. Dr. Charles L. Goodell will preach morning and evening to-morrow. His evening address will be on "The Nations at Armageddon."

EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK CITY—The last conference of the workers will be held next Monday at 10 o'clock at 541 Lexington avenue.

BEDFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Nostrand avenue and Dean street, Brooklyn. Subjects to-morrow morning and evening, "Why the War?" and "Ideals of English Speaking Peoples Involved in Europe's Struggle," by Dr. S. Edward Young. The new choir, under the direction of Organist Herbert J. Braham will render appropriate music. Wednesday evening's subject will be "Most Valuable Summer Experiences."

MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH—Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. "The Causes of War" will be the subject of the sermon to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Myers. In the evening at 8 o'clock his theme will be "Jesus Before Caiaphas."

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION—Broadway and 155th street. Dr. Gates will preach at both services. The music will include: 11 A. M., prelude, moderato, Gounod; offertory, "These Are They," Gaul; solo by Miss Ada A. Pratt; postlude, cujus animam, "Stabat Mater," Rossini. 8 P. M., prelude, Meditation, Kinder; offertory anthem, "O Saviour of the World!" Goss; postlude, March, Dubois. Frank T. Harrat, organist and choirmaster; Miss A. Bennett, assistant.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET Y. M. C. A.—Near Seventh avenue. The men's meeting to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock will be addressed by John G. Thorne, the employment secretary of the branch; subject, "Delivering the Goods."

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Madison avenue and 126th street. The Rev. Dr. Archey Decatur Ball, pastor, will speak to-morrow morning on "The Will of God" and in the evening on "The Story of a Battle."

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Ninety-sixth street and Central Park West. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Robert Watson of the Covenant Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, will preach at both services. Sabbath school at 2:45 P. M. and Young People's Society at 10:15 A. M. Devotional service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the chapel, 3 West Ninety-fifth street.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Amsterdam avenue and 105th street. The Rev. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin, pastor, will preach at both services to-morrow.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION—East Twenty-ninth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues. Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity: Processional, "Glorious things of Thee are spoken," Haydn; Eucharistic office in G, Calkin; introit, "The God of Abraham Praise," Stainer; office hymn, "With one consent let all the earth," Franc; sermon, the Rev. Dr. Houghton; offertorium, "Holy offerings, rich and rare," Redhead; recessional, "My soul, be on thy guard." Choral evensong: Processional, "The roseate hues of early dawn," Hervey; magnificat and nunc dimittis in G, Roberts; evening hymn, "Saviour again to Thy dear name we raise," Hopkins; evening litany, Hervey; recessional, "The day is past and over," Brown.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION—Twentieth street and Sixth avenue. Preachers to-morrow: 11 A. M., the Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., rector; 3 P. M., French service, the Rev. Pastor Griglio; 8 P. M., the Rev. Oscar Stuart Michael.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH—Oscawana-on-Hudson. Dr. Julia Seton will be with the Cincinnati centre to-morrow. During the succeeding week she will speak in Columbus, Ohio, at the New Idea Society, and in Detroit at the Higher Thought Assembly. She will then return to Cincinnati for a series of lectures and classes.

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT—327 West Thirty-third street. Dr. Oscar Haywood, pastor. Sermon at 10:45 A. M., to-morrow, "Service"; 7:45 P. M., "Excuses."

SERVICES IN POPE'S MEMORY.

Will Take Place in St. Patrick's Cathedral To-morrow Night.

A special service in memory of Pope Pius will take place to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, for the Vesper service at St. Patrick's Cathedral, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. The Rev. John D. McCarthy will preach the sermon. The chaplain of the Police Department, the Rev. Francis J. Sullivan, will be the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. James J. Talbot of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel as deacon and the Rev. Thomas B. Cummings of St. Joseph's Church as sub-deacon.

The color guard of the Knights will be present as a guard of honor. Grand Knight P. R. Kinney of San Salvador Council, chairman of the committee, is in charge of the services.

MINISTERS FOR PEACE PRAYER.

The Go-to-Church Sunday Committee of the five boroughs of New York city will cooperate with President Woodrow Wilson in his appeal for the observance of Sunday, October 4, as a day of prayer for the cessation of the European war. The Go-to-Church Sunday Committee has practically decided upon Sunday, October 18, as Go-to-Church Sunday for all the city, but in response to suggestions from ministers they have under consideration the laying of emphasis upon October 4 as well. The committee will meet next Wednesday.

A committee of leading laymen of the five boroughs will be chosen to cooperate in the Go-to-Church Sunday movement.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE BRICK CHURCH
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers { William Pierson Merrill. Frank Latimer Janeway.
REV. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., President of Andover Theological Seminary, will preach at the eleven o'clock service.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY (except Saturday) 12:30-12:50.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH
Union Services.
125 West 57th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Pastor.
Sermon at 11 A. M. Sunday by
REV. GEORGE C. FETTER.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

Services are held in the following
Christian Science Churches
Sundays, 11 A.M. and 8 P.M. Wednesdays, 8 P.M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. at 178th.
Fifth Church, Madison Ave. & 38th St.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St.
REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. A. C. HILL,
12 Gloucester Road, Finsbury Park, London, N., will conduct both services.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION
Madison Ave. and 35th St.
Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11, Morning Prayer. Sermon by Rev. E. C. M. Tower. 4, Evening Prayer.

REV. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN,
the pastor, preaches WEST END
11 A.M. & 8 P.M., at
Amsterdam Ave. at 105th.

ARMS The Rev. GEORGE W., JR.
NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN
128th St. and 7th Ave. 11 and 8.

CENTRAL Presbyterian Church,
West 57 St., bet. B'way & 7 Ave.
Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. STANLEY A. HUNTER
will preach at 11 A. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE. PRESBYTERIAN
At 141st Street.
Thomas G. Smith, D. D. 11 and 8 o'clock.

Trinity Parish, Chapel of the Intercession, B'way and 155th St. Rev. N. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8; 9:30; 10:30; 11; 8 P. M. Evening service.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. Strother Jones, D. D.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Mr. Tyson); 4 (Mr. Washburn).