JAPANESE MAY SEIZE SHANTUNG RAILWAY

Force of 300 Starts West Intending, Evidently, to Take Stations.

WEI-HSIEN UNDER GUARD

PEKIN, September 29 (Tuesday).

Official despatches received by the Chinese Government announce that a force of 300 Japanese troops has started west along the Shantung railway. It is the belief in Chinese official circles that the Japanese intend to take possession of all the stations on the line, of which Tsing-tao is the eastern terminus, including Tsi-nan, the capital of the Shantung province, which is the western terminus of the road.

At the Japanese Legation here it was said no information had been received from the Tokio Government of the reasons for taking possession of the railway.

The following despatch has been received from a correspondent at Wei-hsien under yesterday's date:

"The Japanese have gone to the west along the railway, leaving thirty guards in Wei-hsien station. The city is crowded with Chinese soldiers, who are quartered in homes, causing terror to the families. The gentry have sent numerous presents to the Japanese, fearing forced levies. The discipline in both armies here is good."

Announcement was made at the Japanese Legation that after fighting on Saturday and Sunday Japanese troops have occupied a position within seven and a half miles of Tsing-tao. In recounting the same engagement a German despatch says that the Germans retired only from their outpost positions and have fallen back on the first line of the city's defences.

This despatch, which was telegraphed from Tsi-nan, capital of Shantung province, and probably was received there from Tsing-tao by wireless, agrees generally with the Japanese report. The report says that after several encounters the German outposts retired to the first line of defence beyond the villages of Tsang-kow and Li-t'sun.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK.

Tokio Announces Advance of Japanese in China.

Cable Despatch to East and West News Bureau.

TOKIO, Sept. 28.—According to the official announcement given out to-day the Japanese besieging army began on the afternoon of September 25 an attack on the first advanced position of the Germans who occupied hill ranges between the Peshaho River and the Litsun. After skirmishes the Germans were driven away and Japanese troops advanced their line two days later to the right bank of the Litsun and Chang-tsun, about eight miles from Tsing-tao.

Russia has accepted the offer of the Japanese Red Cross to assist in the hospital work. A corps of surgeons and nurses, provided with medicines and other equipment, will leave Japan in the middle of October. A movement to send Red Cross aids to England and France also is on foot. Japan has always felt thankful to the United States for sending Dr. Magee of the American Red Cross during the Russo-Japanese war.

German prisoners will receive the same civilized treatment as was accorded to Russian prisoners. For that purpose a bureau for taking care of prisoners has been established in Tokio.

GERMANS HEMMED IN.

Japanese Aeroplanes Do Service Near Tsing-tao.

TOKIO, Sept. 28.—The Japanese now have the Germans hemmed in within five miles of Tsing-tao.

Three German warships bombarded the Japanese right until their attention was diverted by Japanese aeroplanes.

AUSTRIANS TREAT PRISONERS WELL

Russians Contrast Treatment With That Given by Germans.

By FRANCIS McCULLAGH.

Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily News."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, September 28.

The Russian regards the Austrian as a gentlemanly opponent with whom it is a pleasure to fight. Not that the Austrian does not fight well; we have heard little of the prolonged and terrible struggle in which he has been engaged in Poland and Galicia. Nevertheless that campaign has been as bloody as the campaign on the Meuse and the Austrians, although beaten, have struggled gallantly against overwhelming numbers, better generals and better troops.

It is to the fact that the Austrians have been beaten that the tone of indulgent contempt adopted by some Russian soldiers in speaking of their Austrian opponents may be ascribed.

The Austrians are unlike the Germans. The Austrians have never levied any contributions on occupied towns, and they have treated Russian prisoners and wounded with reasonable humanity. Therefore the Russian greets the Austrian in a very friendly way when as a prisoner he arrives at the railway stations—and they certainly are pouring in at the present moment with steady persistence.

It is difficult to estimate correctly the number of prisoners already interned in various parts of Russia. The newspapers variously estimate the number at from 20,000 to 80,000.

The Austrian prisoners whom I have seen arriving at Petrograd are a decidedly mixed crowd. The first thing that strikes one is the extraordinary number of Slavs among them. Speaking generally, throughout the campaign in Galicia the Russian troops have been operating among a population nearly always secretly friendly and often openly in sympathy with them and quite ready to swear allegiance to the Czar with infinitely more sincerity than they ever did to Francis Joseph.

It is freely charged against the Austrians that they have forced the Slav subjects of Austria to fight against the Russians and that these have been placed under strict surveillance and threatened with instant death at the first sign of wavering or treachery. Yet if the newspaper stories are to be believed all precautions have proved futile. Apparently not only individual Slavs, but entire regiments have voluntarily laid down their arms

Cardinal Farley Returns, Picture of Good Health

Distinguished Company of Clergy and Laity Meet Him Down the Bay.

CHILDREN TO GREET HIM.

Cardinal Farley.

Cardinal Farley, in the robes of his office, arrived last night from Italy by the Fabre liner Sant' Anna, declaring himself immensely benefited by his six months' vacation. A host of priests and distinguished laymen of this diocese who greeted him said his robust appearance and bright eyes indicated that he was not exaggerating the benefits bestowed upon him by the sea voyage and the sojourn in Switzerland.

The Sant' Anna anchored in Quarantine over night, but the Cardinal left her with members of the archiepiscopal household who had come down aboard the revenue cutter Manhattan and boarded the Sant' Anna.

Among the reception committee on the cutter were Mgr. Mooney, Vicar-General M. J. Lavelle, Father Farley, nephew of the Cardinal, the Rev. Joseph Dineen and other clergymen and several laymen.

With the Cardinal on his voyage were Bishop-elect Patrick J. Hayes, Mgr. Edwards and the Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Carroll, the Cardinal's secretary, all of whom accompanied him up the bay to Pier A, where they boarded the steamboat Highlander. As the cutter neared the Highlander the searchlight of the dreadnout New Yorker played on the Cardinal and his party and the band aboard the Highlander greeted him with "Home Again." He bowed, took off his hat and displayed his red cap as the assemblage on the Highlander cheered him.

After boarding the steamboat the Cardinal was escorted to the saloon and priests and laymen passed him as he sat in a big arm chair and knelt and kissed his ring. They were introduced by Eugene J. Reilly, the master of ceremonies.

Among the throng were Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling, Justice Eugene Philbin, Judge Luke D. Stapleton, Congressman Charles D. Fornes, Nicholas J. Barrett, Michael J. Mulqueen, Herman Ridder, Mgr. James H. Molloan, the Very Rev. James V. Lewis, the Rev. Thomas J. McCluskey, the Rev. Luke J. Evers, the Very Rev. E. G. Fitzgerald, the Rev. Francis J. Sullivan, the Rev. Philip McGrath, Father Henry and Mgr. Francis H. Hall.

The Cardinal talked with the reporters as the Highlander steamed up the North River to the pier at the foot of West Fiftieth street. He said he had had some difficulty in getting accommodation when he decided to sail for America. He first engaged passage by the Italian liner Taormina. All that he could get at first was a second cabin berth. Finally he got first cabin accommodation, but the death of the Pope caused him to cancel it and proceed to Rome.

There he attended the conclave which elected Benedict XV. The Cardinal described his Holiness as "a highly intellectual man" who loved the great spirit of freedom in America, the country which he had known and admired for years. His Holiness had sent his most cordial benediction to this country. In personal appearance the Pope is not a tall man, the little Cardinal said, and, smiling, added, "not as tall as I am. He looks like Pius VII., whom the Emperor Napoleon crossed swords with and held captive in Fontainebleau."

The Cardinal said there was not much in the alleged holdup of himself and his host in Switzerland while they were out automobiling. The Swiss mobilization had just taken place and the army needed gasolene. After taking some from his host the automobile proceeded on what was left, which was sufficient to complete the journey.

The Cardinal had no war news to divulge. He said he had seen the "war in the making" and like his Holiness was praying for peace. He had made an effort to take the Morgan liner Antilles from Genoa, but could not get a berth aboard her. Then he decided to "take a chance on a French boat."

He did not fear being held up at sea. The trip had perfected the restoration of his health. When he went away from New York, he said, his health was poor. The trip out had braced him up and the air of Switzerland had cured him completely.

The Cardinal landed at the foot of West Fiftieth street at 11:30 P. M. and was driven to the archiepiscopal residence at the Cathedral.

The formal welcome to the returned prelate will take place this morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral with a special service for children.

The uncertainty of the date of Cardinal Farley's arrival was caused by the absence of wireless communication. The Sant' Anna carries the French flag and no wireless was sent out during the voyage, to prevent possible capture by hostile cruisers.

POPE SEES BISHOP McDONNELL.

Brooklyn Prelate Renews Old Acquaintance With Benedict XV.

ROME, Sept. 27, via Paris, Sept. 28.—Pope Benedict XV. granted an audience to-day to Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn. In the course of the audience the Pope recalled that he and the Bishop occupied adjoining seats at the dinner given by Cardinal Merry del Val ten years ago.

Bishop McDonnell is the first Bishop to be received by the new Pope.

"FRANCE UNTEMPTED BY SNARE OF PEACE"

"Temps" Warns Countrymen Against "a So-Called Honorable Arrangement."

PRAISES WILSON'S STAND

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, September 28.

The *Temps* this afternoon in an editorial under the caption "The Snare of Peace" says peace is equally as dangerous as war.

It expresses fears that the absorption of all minds in the tragic duel now proceeding may blind the people to the work that is being carried on to divide and paralyze the allies by deceitful prospectives of a so-called honorable arrangement. The paper adds:

"The London and New York papers bring details of the latest effort in this direction, which undoubtedly will not be the last. The English, with clear common sense, refused for a moment to be enveloped by this turning movement which was tried in America. The French will show the same firmness and once more the inventors of underhand combinations will have labored in vain.

"The ingenious means of American mediation, which tended to bring to the front the respected influence of President Wilson, has failed. It was found to fail, now that the United States has been enlightened by the conflagrations in Belgium and France in regard to the type of humanity which imperialist Germany represents. The President has refused to compromise himself in risky mediation which would end only in dividing and misleading the efforts of those who are defending themselves while aiding the aims of their aggressors.

"President Wilson, before embarking on the mediation which had been suggested to him, asked the Berlin Chancellery to specify its intentions somewhat. The Chancellery replied substantially that Germany would willingly listen to mediation proposals, but absolutely cannot do so while England keeps on declaring that the war must be to the knife and without mercy.

"Germany, according to the reply of the Chancellery, is willing to admit that the chances of war are equal at the present moment, but insists that the empire must be kept intact in Europe and it must remain master of its destinies. If these conditions are not granted Germany will fight while a single man remains."

The *Temps* brands this response as a new manifestation of the unhealthy pride of the imperial Government, which believes itself to be intangible and infallible. The paper concludes by saying:

"France, in council with her allies, will not be the voice of feebleness. No more than England or Russia will she bend beneath the test of war, nor allow herself to be tempted by the snare of peace."

WARNS OF A DEADLY INVASION OF BRITAIN

Dr. Graves, "Kaiser's Spy," Tells of Destructive Fleet of New Zeppelins.

DIESEL ENGINES A SECRET

Startling as were the statements and predictions regarding the European war made last night by the one time secret agent of the German Government, Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves, in an address to members of the Beta Club, a graduate Greek letter society, in their clubhouse at 1 Gramercy Park, the remarks caused a deep impression on club members, who as early as May 7 last heard Dr. Graves predict the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the Austrian and Hungarian thrones; the outbreak of the present war "next August" and the invasion of Belgium by Germany.

It was in the same parlors of the clubhouse that Dr. Graves on May 7 told the club members that Archduke Francis Ferdinand would be murdered, that Germany and Austria would go to war against the allies in August and that the Germans would overwhelm the Belgian opposition and swarm into France.

Dr. Graves's predictions were not taken very seriously then by the Beta men. Once his predictions came true, however, they have been stretching wires to have him talk to them again; and it was a serious-faced crowd, jamming the rooms and overflowing into the corridors, that listened to his talk last night.

He told of a great invasion by German battleships, submarines, transports of troops guarded by two lines of submarines and a fleet of Zeppelins which Germany plans to make "between November 3 and November 5 next," and he gave his reasons for fixing the date.

"Liege resisted as long as she did," said Dr. Graves, "because the flying column of Germany sent against the fortress was not supported by the German heavy siege guns. American efficiency engineers have for a long time wondered and been amused by the unwieldiness of German scows and flatboats and wondered what stupidity was responsible for the seemingly unnecessary broad bows and the weight of these slow craft.

"But when war came these same barges were put to work that had been cut out for them. The great siege guns were loaded upon them and they were taken over water courses as far as possible and then by traction drawn up before Liege. And straightway Belgian forts were reduced to dust and wreckage that was swept aside as the Germans poured into France.

"If that same kind of heavy artillery has opened up on Antwerp to-day, as reported here, Antwerp's great defences will quickly go the way of Liege. And I tell you to-night that if Germany captures Antwerp in a few days—and Germany will, provided always that she is using her heavy siege guns on the city and continues to do so steadily—then I tell you that within six weeks from to-night England will be dictating to France the terms of peace to be made.

"Why? Three weeks from to-day Germany will have ready, and I know whereof I speak, 120 submarines equipped with new Diesel engines now being assembled.

New Type of Zeppelin.

"Before November also Germany will have ready a fleet of Zeppelins (and remember the Zeppelins that so far have been sent over cities are merely the passenger carrying type such as many Americans have ridden in) equipped with Diesel engines also, engines so powerful but yet so light that they will permit of the carrying of twelve tons of explosives to each airship. A non-inflammable gas, the secret of which is known only to the German Government, will float this Zeppelin fleet, a gas that has not yet been used, but has been held back so its secret may not be endangered until the supreme onslaught is made.

Submarines in Two Lines.

"And so, providing all goes at Antwerp with the despatch I expect if Germany is now steadily reducing the place, between November 3 and November 5 some 120 German submarines will head for England in two lines. Between these two lines will be shiploads of German soldiers to be landed upon English soil. Overhead will fly the air fleet with their tons of explosives. And I predict, therefore, that in about six weeks England will be telling France the terms at which France is to sue for peace."

Dr. Graves, whose words were followed with rapt attention by the college men present, repeated the statement he had already made to a SUN reporter, that "if Germany should ever be driven to the last ditch, and only then, Germany will cast her fortunes with Russia, and that Russia, longing for slices of India, will fight with Germany against the rest of the allies.

Dr. Graves spoke of "the growing antagonism" among the allies and said that the reason Lord Kitchener did not take the field was because of his distrust of the abilities of the French General Staff, and Kitchener's consequent refusal to be subject to the dictates of the French.

GERMAN GENERAL IS ACCUSED OF CRUELTY

Gen. Stenger's Alleged Order to Kill Wounded Arouses France's Anger.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 28.—Indignation and disgust have been aroused in French military and civil circles by Gen. Stenger's reputed manifesto to his troops to exterminate the wounded to the last man.

The *Journal de La Gironde* says:

"Gen. Stenger has accomplished the type of the human brute. We believe that an equally cruel and abominable manifesto does not exist in all history. It no longer is a war, but simple brigandage of the worst kind, for we must distinguish between brigands and brigands. Some, like Fra Diavolo, prided themselves on courtesy and generosity. Even the Carlist Cabecillas, who committed many crimes in Spain, never killed the wounded, much less inoffensive men unarmed. Only barbarous redskins could admit such a man as their chief.

"Unfortunately, Gen. Stenger is not illiterate. He knows the German historians and philosophers. His cult of force is only surpassed by his superstition. Hence his fanaticism and the tragic instructions he has now given to the troops under his orders.

"No doubt a denial will be forthcoming to stem public indignation. German diplomacy will assure the world that the story is a myth. However, the diplomacy of the allied Powers won't fail to attach the document itself to their protest so that neutrals, especially the United States, may be capable of judging."

BRITAIN'S PRIZES 219, GERMANY'S 118 SHIPS

Total Tonnage of Merchantmen Lost by Kaiser 857,000, by England 237,244.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Admiralty issued a report this afternoon giving the numbers and tonnage of the British and the German merchant ships captured, sunk and interned up to September 23.

The German losses have been far heavier than the British. The figures show that eighty-eight German vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 338,000 have been captured since hostilities began, fifteen ships with a tonnage of 247,000 were detained in American ports, and fourteen ships with a tonnage of 72,000 are held in the Suez Canal. The number of German ships with a tonnage of 200,000 detained in British ports is 102.

All told the allies have detained, sunk or captured 219 German ships with an aggregated tonnage of 857,000 since the war began.

Of the British losses, twelve ships with an aggregate tonnage of 59,931 have been sunk on the high seas by German cruisers, eight ships with a tonnage of 2,979 have been sunk by German mines in the North Sea, and twenty-four fishing boats with a tonnage of 4,334 have been captured or sunk in the North Sea. Seventy-four British ships with a total tonnage of 170,000 have been detained at German ports.

The Admiralty also states that seven neutral Scandinavian ships with an aggregate tonnage of 11,018 have been sunk by German mines in the North Sea.

BERMUDA TO AID BRITAIN.

Colonial Parliament in Special Session to Pass War Relief Acts.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 28.—A special session of the Colonial Parliament convened to-day. The session was opened by Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Bullock, the Governor of the Colony, who had the Royal Canadian Regiment as a guard of honor.

The first business of the session is to take action on the proposal to contribute $200,000 as Bermuda's offering to Great Britain toward the cost of the war.

Private donations already made to the empire include about two tons of arrowroot to the Red Cross $2,500 to the Prince of Wales fund and a quantity of clothing from Daughters of the Empire.

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Returning, leave Fair Grounds 4.40, 5.45 and 6.45 P. M.
For time of regular trains from Pennsylvania Station and Hudson Terminal stopping at Fair Grounds, consult Ticket Agents.
Pennsylvania R. R.

BERLIN CAN FINANCE WAR FOR ONE YEAR

Conflict Costs the Empire 85,000,000 a Day, It Is Said.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 28.

Any anxiety which the German Government may have had regarding the meeting of the financial obligations of the war has been removed by the subscriptions to the war loan, to which the public subscribed 4,500,000,000 marks ($1,125,000,000) without straining seriously the resources of the empire.

The Government had on hand at the beginning of the war, including the reserve funds of the Reichsbank, about 500,000,000 marks ($125,000,000). In addition to the imperial military reserve fund of 120,000,000 marks ($30,000,000), which is kept in the Julius Tower at Spandau.

The Reichstag passed a war credit of 5,000,000,000 marks ($1,250,000,000), of which 4,500,000,000 was subscribed. In addition to this the Government can borrow from the Reichsbank an amount estimated at about 3,000,000,000 marks, making a total of about 8,000,000,000 marks ($2,000,000,000).

The military authorities estimate the cost of the war at 20,000,000 marks ($5,000,000) a day. Thus 8,000,000,000 marks would carry on the war for over a year. The estimated cost includes the amount paid to those families whose breadwinners are at the front.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank shows that it has 1,705,000,000 marks ($426,250,000) in gold. Bills discounted amounted to 4,712,000,000 marks ($1,178,000,000). The note circulation is 3,993,000,000 marks ($998,250,000) and the deposits amount to 2,709,000,000 marks ($677,250,000).

STILL BUYING GOLD.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Bank of England bought £237,000 ($1,185,000) gold in eagles to-day and £103,000 ($515,000) in gold bars.

Silver fell to 24d. on renewed American selling.

GIRL BOMB VICTIM NOT KILLED.

Child Hurt by German Aviator Has Leg Amputated.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Denise Cartier, the thirteen-year-old girl who was injured by one of the bombs dropped here yesterday by German aviators, had her leg amputated this morning. The operation was successful.

When a policeman picked the little girl up yesterday after she had been injured her first words were: "Do not tell mamma that it is serious."

She smiled at the surgeon when he came to perform the operation this morning.

It was reported yesterday that the girl, as well as an old gentleman, had been killed by the German bomb.

BRITISH FORCE TAKES DUALA.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The official press bureau announced this afternoon that a British force has taken possession of Duala, the Governmental headquarters of the German colony of Kamarun, German Equatorial Africa. The bureau issued this statement:

"Operations of his Majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa have resulted in the unconditional surrender of Duala, the capital of Kamarun, and of Bonaberi to an Anglo-French force."

URGES FRANCE TO OSTRACIZE GERMANS

Language and Plays Should Be Barred, Says Paris, "Figaro."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Commenting on the bombardment of President Poincare's country home, Le Clos, at Sampigny, in the Department of the Meuse, and the despoliation of his wine vaults by the Germans, the *Figaro* says editorially:

"There is certainly something rotten, some profound derangement in the brain of those capable of such an act, which is a form of monstrous perversion of dementia which is named sadism. Forty years of insolent triumph, a kind of satiation in the most vulgar satisfactions, have unhinged this race to the very marrows. The whole race is affected with a degree of sadism never before known to history."

The *Figaro* recommends that the Germans be completely ostracized from civilization. It says German maids and governesses should not be employed; there should be no courses in German at the universities and no more German music or plays at the Opera or the theatres. Contributions of German writers should not be printed by the reviews.

PREDICTION OF GERMANY'S FALL

White Space in "News" Columns Shows Censors' Activity.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The censorship on war news is stricter to-day than at any time since the beginning of the war, and outside of the official communiques the people know nothing of what is happening at the front.

Papers which are trying to comment on the war news are reduced to printing banalities or else the columns show more white space, where the censor has deleted matter, than printed lines.

The new regulations, which prevent any approach to the fighting lines, are so rigorously enforced that Paris is filled with despondent war specialists whose occupation is gone.

Boxer Carpentier Wounded in Battle, Paris Hears.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—As an indication of how little news reaches Paris beyond the official bulletins is the fact that it became known here that Georges Carpentier, the boxer, had been wounded in battle only when a despatch was received from London giving that information.

MME. POINCARE A NURSE.

Wife of French President Works Daily in Bordeaux Hospital.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Mme. Poincare, wife of the President of the Republic, is working four hours a day as a nurse in the Bordeaux hospital.

NEW BRITISH CASUALTY LIST.

Many Officers Are Among Dead, Wounded and Missing.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A casualty list issued to-night covering losses up to September 24 gives the names of one officer who was killed, seven who died of their wounds, nineteen who are wounded and ten who are missing.

The latter had previously been reported as wounded.

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LONDONER SENDS $1,000 TO NEW YORK WAR FUND

Committee of Mercy Gets Check From T. C. Glen-Coats—Many Others.

Contributions to the several funds being raised here for the relief of the war sufferers in Europe were in considerable volume yesterday.

The Committee of Mercy, organized to aid women and children, received a check for $1,000 from T. C. Glen-Coats, well known cotton manufacturer of London; $200 from Mrs. M. D. Sloane to be applied to Belgian relief, and $50 from Mrs. E. W. Green.

Leon Schinasi sent in a contribution of $250 and has volunteered his services to raise a considerable sum in the city of New York. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has sent a check for $1,000.

The Belgian relief fund was increased to $69,982.99 by yesterday's contributions of $4,661. Of this sum $2,185 represents contributions made to Mme. Vandervelde personally at a meeting in Southampton, L. I., Sunday afternoon.

Subscriptions received by the Merchants Association for the American Red Cross now amount to $2,619.

Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the New York State board of the American Red Cross, credited the following to the fund yesterday: Jacob H. Schiff (second contribution), $2,500; Brooklyn Chapter, Red Cross, $582.38; proceeds of entertainment, Nutley, N. J., $266.92; Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company, $150; S. A. Fatman, $100; Woman's Suffrage Club, Sag Harbor, $63; Cabinia benefits through Miss Adoni Foviori, $37; First Presbyterian Sunday School, Lockport, N. Y., $32.23; Third Presbyterian Sunday School, Elizabeth, N. J., $28.71; National Lodge 209, F. and A. M., $25; Anonymous, for nursing service, $25; Through Mrs. S. R. Johnson, $21; Guild of Christ Church, Esmont, Va., $10; Susanna F. F. Benton, $10; Louisa Benton, $10; T. & G., $10; Miss Rosalie Nathan, $10; Sewing Club of Little Girls, West End, N. J., $10; Mrs. Charles de H. Brower, $5; H. H. O., $5; factory employees of C. J. Halsey & Co., $4; Agnes M. Coleman, $2; F. E. P., $2.

The New York Red Cross fund now amounts to $176,277.79.

AMERICAN RED CROSS BUSY.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—One of the American Red Cross units, directed by Dr. Howard Beal of Worcester, Mass., was assigned by the War Office to-day to the American Women's Hospital near Torquay. The other American unit detailed for service in England was assigned to the base hospital at Netley.

The American hospital ship Red Cross will sail from Falmouth on Wednesday for Pauillac, France.

That part of the ship's medical supplies intended for Eulgand and Russia has been landed. The Russian units will come to London from Falmouth Wednesday and will leave the following day for Russia by way of Dundee. Freight rates are so high across the Scandinavian peninsula that it is expected the Red Cross hereafter will ship its supplies for Russia through the Mediterranean to Odessa.

The American hospital ship will go from Pauillac to Rotterdam and thence directly to America. Since sailings of passenger ships are available in plenty, the original plan of taking back a shipload of American refugees on the Red Cross on her return trip has been abandoned.

"NO SON IN ARMY—I PITY HER."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Raphael Levy, the political economist, quotes a remark which he overheard by a pushcart woman near the central markets. Speaking of one of her neighbors, she said:

"I am sorry for her, she has no son in the army."

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THE TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY
Facts About the WAR

The above notable Pamphlet, which is now exciting worldwide interest and which gives the origin and cause of the present European conflict from the viewpoint of Germany's most eminent men, issued under the patronage of men like Fuerst Buelow, Albert Ballin, Prof. Dr. von Harnack, Prof. Dr. Lamprecht, Dr. Kaempf, has just been published in this country under the auspices of an American committee.

This Pamphlet can be secured from Booksellers and Newsdealers generally and from the following Booksellers in New York City:—

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