

SAYS ENGLAND MUST CHANGE SHIPPING LAWS

London "Times" Asserts That an Agreement Will Be Reached With America.

PRIZE CARGOES TO BE ACTED ON QUICKLY

London, Jan. 5.—The London Times prints an article dealing with the American note of protest, in which the Times declares its firm belief that the matter about which President Wilson wrote will be quickly adjusted to the satisfaction of the United States and Great Britain.

At the same time the article admits the necessity for reform in Great Britain's manner of handling neutral ships which have been taken into custody. The Times says:

"It is an unfeeling rule in all business negotiations that when the two parties secretly desire a settlement it comes about, and this will to doubt hold good of the question raised by the note of the United States to Great Britain.

"Let our Foreign Office approach the United States Government with an expression of readiness to form a joint committee composed of representatives of both powers, and it might be welcomed. This would be the beginning of a Court of Arbitration, such as America has suggested. There ought to be better provisions for the rapid determination of prize cases, especially as to cargoes.

"The prize rules of 1914 are a great improvement, but they do not provide sufficiently, having regard to modern ways of doing business, for expeditious release, security being given. It ought to be possible to devise by agreement methods by which search might be waived save upon the production of a certificate by a Consul or custom house officials. There would be great difficulties in point of detail in carrying out such a certificate would be necessary.

"The Times emphasizes the necessity of defining definitely contraband, and then stop."

"No doubt our Foreign Office will in its reply draw attention to the enormous increase of exports of contraband materials out of proportion to their normal quantity."

"Also it will be pointed out, it may be assumed, that by appointing two commissioners to consider the claims of neutral shippers or lien holders, our Government has shown a disposition never before exhibited by a belligerent to mitigate the harshness of the prize laws. There exist all the materials for a compromise and we believe a disposition to utilize them."

OPPOSE WAR SHIPMENTS.

House Committee Hears Protest Against Ammunition Exports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House heard reports today regarding the exportation of war materials to belligerents. Delegates from New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore appeared, including representatives of the German-American Alliance and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia, president of the German-American Alliance, said that "every dollar made by a few manufacturers of war materials is tainted with blood from the field of battle." He said:

"The principal evil growing out of the situation is the damage being done to our commerce. We should have an immediate inquiry by a special commerce commission as to our trade with European countries. We should demand that our neutral trade be allowed to go without interference, and that England should not be allowed to prevent us from sending articles that are of no direct war use to Italy, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, or any other country that desires to buy our goods."

"Some way should be found to raise the embargo on the re-exportation of our goods from these countries to the civil population of Germany and Austria, which has been imposed by England. But the first thing to be done is to prohibit the exportation of arms and ammunition. Only England and her friends can benefit by this needless embargo in a way to provoke another note of protest."

Others who attended the hearing included Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, Apollon G. Koebler of New York, Karl E. Schmitz, John T. Ryan, Albert L. Frank, and Dr. Julius Hoffman, all of Baltimore. George von Rosse, John B. Meyer, Adolph Timm, Joseph M. Laughlin and Francis S. Clark of Philadelphia and P. H. O'Donnell of Chicago.

GUARD ARMS TO EUROPE.

Amsterdam, Jan. 4.—In editorial comment on President Wilson's note to Great Britain is a suggestion by the magazine Gazette that the United States send war materials to Germany and Austria under a fiction of a warship. The Frankfurter Zeitung has this to say on the protest:

"England's sea military threatens the economic life and existence of all neutrals and the time must come when the neutrals will be obliged to defend themselves. England will listen to neutral complaints when she is ordered to do so, not when she is requested. President Wilson has the means to attain that result. He simply needs to halt the exportation of war materials to the Triple Entente."

SAY LINER HAD AMMUNITION.

Rotterdam Held at Genoa, Says Report, Which Agent Denies.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Genoa, Jan. 4.—The police, who have intercepted the Dutch steamer Rotterdam, New York, have discovered extensive contraband supplies of copper and ammunition hidden under the cargo of grain, and destined for Germany by way of the Suez.

The Rotterdam is a Holland-America liner. She arrived at Genoa on December 29, and was held in the harbor of Falmouth by a British cruiser and held for twelve days, she being released.

It is said in the office of the Holland-America Line yesterday that the report of the finding up of the steamship at Genoa because she had copper and munitions hidden in her cargo was "a pure fiction." The Rotterdam was scheduled to lay up there three weeks and to sail thence next Wednesday, and Mr. Nyland, the general agent, said she would follow this schedule and will depart from Naples on Friday.

This port and is due to arrive here January 29.

Who who have the choice of the world prefer:

PIRIE MAC DONALD
Photographer of Men

576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

THINKS AIRSHIP TRIED TO START WAR IN 1913

"Temps" Hears Zeppelin Flier Landed at Luneville After Sending Mysterious Wireless Flashes, Which Were Caught by Receiving Station in Another Country.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Paris, Jan. 4.—The Temps, under reserve, prints a story of the arrival of a Zeppelin at Luneville, on the eastern frontier, in 1913, which, the paper says, was an attempt to create a diplomatic incident with a view of bringing on war.

The paper says that before dawn one day the wireless stations which abound in a country which it is useless as yet to designate more clearly reproduced a message from Friedrichshafen saying: "Ave Caesar, morituri te salutant!"

"During the morning the stations kept receiving the 'Ave Caesar' message and on noticing that the sending station kept changing its position constantly and seemed to be approaching nearer the receivers were greatly disturbed. They knew, according to the Temps, that the country had reason to fear an invasion, or rather a German irruption of peace, and their fears were fully justified."

The receiving operators hastened to report the facts to the representative of a neighboring country which was greatly interested in insuring that the neutrality of their territory should be respected.

About the same time several Frenchmen arrived from Germany and said they had interrupted their travels because there had been serious military preparations at Treves, Mayence and elsewhere.

Their cause the landing of the Zeppelin at Luneville after flying over Delfort, Vesoul and Epinal. All the officers aboard the ship, the Temps says, were

terribly drunk, and witnesses who saw the landing certify that the cabin was full of empty bottles.

The German airship cruiser Z-4 landed on the parade grounds at Luneville, France, April 3, 1913, and was immediately seized by the French authorities. There were four German officers and a crew of six men on board the ship. The airship came down at a spot where a brigade of French riflemen was drilling. Before landing the crew of the ship hauled down the German flag and tore it to pieces in order to prevent an awkward frontier incident.

BOMBS ON ZEPPELIN SHED.

French Fliers Kill Germans Near Brussels, Is Report.

London, Jan. 4.—Despatches from Amsterdam say that French aviators dropped bombs on a Zeppelin shed under construction near Brussels, killing a number of German soldiers, on Saturday.

The raid followed several directed against Ghent. The aviators passed over the German lines at a great height, but dropped comparatively close to the earth when Brussels was reached. When they were discovered the Germans opened up a heavy fire on them with their anti-aircraft guns.

Despite this fire the aviators crossed over the ground where the huge Zeppelin sheds are being built.

cargo as shown in the manifest. This will be done, however, only on application by the ship owners or agents. This authority probably will be extended to customs officers in other ports.

The chief grievance of the United States against Great Britain with regard to trade during the war is the protracted detention of American vessels or American cargoes while the British authorities were examining them. By virtue of the new arrangement British officers holding up an American vessel or cargo will find in the ship's papers the guarantee of the United States Government that the manifest is a truthful statement of the contents of the hold. If no contraband is found therein it is believed here the British officers will thereupon permit the ship to proceed.

Of course it is realized that in cases where contraband is contained in the cargo the British will exercise their discretion as to whether the ship is to be further detained or not.

It is expected that the British will not only be pleased to see the arrangement announced to-day, but will also show proper appreciation of it. The British have indicated heretofore that if they could be certain of the honesty of American manifests much of the present annoyance to trade would be done away with.

It was indicated to-day that it probably will be some time before a reply is received from Great Britain to the note addressed to it by the United States on this and related subjects.

U. S. TO SUPERVISE LOADING OF SHIPS

Customs Officers at Savannah Are Ordered to Certify Certain Cargoes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Action which is expected greatly to lessen the inconveniences that American shipping has been suffering at the hands of the British was taken by the Treasury Department today in authorizing the Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga., to have vessels bound thence to foreign ports loaded under the supervision of customs officials with a view to the certification of the honesty of the manifests.

The customs officials will not attempt to determine or certify whether any part of cargoes the loading of which they have supervised is contraband or not, but they will give to ship owners or agents an appropriate certificate of the

fact that the cargo is as shown in the manifest.

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\$2,000,000 LEVY ON COURTRAI.

Park Facing Palace at Brussels Is Dug Into Trenches.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Paris, Jan. 4.—The Temps says a war contribution of 10,000,000 francs (\$2,000,000) has been assessed by the Germans on Courtrai.

The Brussels Tramway Company is obliged to pay 30 per cent. of its receipts to the German authorities. The park facing the King's palace at Brussels has been dug up into trenches, the trees have been cut down and cannon placed in position. The sale of portraits of Burgo-

MAJOR MAX HAS BEEN PROHIBITED AND ALL COPIES FOUND ARE PROMPTLY SEIZED.

ITALIAN LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Milan Alone Offers to Take Entire Amount of Subscription.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Rome, Jan. 4.—Subscriptions to the new loan of \$20,000,000 for army and navy enlargement were opened this morning. The loan was oversubscribed in a few hours, Milan alone offering subscriptions for the entire amount.

The loan is for twenty-five years and bears interest at 5 1/2 per cent.

CENSOR SHUTS OFF KAUFFMAN.

Author Writes in Vain of Bombardment at Scarborough.

Reginald Wright Kauffman, author, who arrived last evening by the Cunarder Franconia, was in Scarborough, England, when the town was bombarded by a German cruiser, and as a former reporter he was inspired to offer to the editor of the Scarborough Post a few vivid Yankee columns of stuff telling all about the incident at nothing a column. By the time his story was finished, this came to the editor from the British censor:

"This is all you are permitted to print!"

One German cruiser bombarded Scarborough this morning. The situation is developing.

Mr. Kauffman gasped and the editor growled and printed the news as censored.

Other passengers by the Franconia were Major J. J. Dickinson, special commissioner of the Department of State for the Panama-Pacific Exposition; Traversa Humphreys, K. C., who prosecuted Dr. Crippen and Max Meyer, the diamond broker; Allen D. Loney, who has been doing ambulance work in Mrs. Mitchell Dope's hospital at Compiègne; Miss May Harrison, violinist and her sister, Miss Beatrice Harrison, cellist, and Miss Katherine Goodson, pianist.

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The garments are in the height of Fashion,—have been taken from regular stock and are Marked Down for Quick Clearance

The Suits---In Smart New Styles, Are From the Leading Makers.

English soft roll Sack models,—semi-form fitting, with patch pockets and turn back cuffs. Also conservative models for more conservative men.

The fabrics are those most fashionable this season—comprising Fancy Mixed Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres—foreign and domestic weaves, in the latest colors and patterns; strictly all-wool materials thoroughly shrunk.

Some Suits are silk lined—all are hand-tailored and are the productions of the highest class tailoring organizations in America.

The Overcoats---In Every Model and Fabric Popular This Season.

Single breasted and double breasted Chesterfields, semi-form fitting; button through London Box, Raglan and Kimono Coats; Greatcoats and Ulsters. Some with large patch pockets, others with slashed pockets.

Many are fully silk lined, others have silk lined yoke and sleeves; velvet and "self" collars.

Imported and domestic fabrics, including Oxford and black Cheviots, Kerseys, Meltons, fancy mixtures, "warmth - without - weight" fabrics,—Chinchillas, Crombies, Friezes, Montagnacs and Vicunas.

Suits and Overcoats, \$11.75
Were \$14.75 & \$16.75

Suits and Overcoats, \$13.75
Were \$18.50 & \$19.75

Suits and Overcoats, \$23.50
Were \$34.75 to \$42.50

Suits and Overcoats, \$17.75
Were \$24.75 & \$27.50

Suits and Overcoats, \$21.50
Were \$29.75 to \$34.75

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