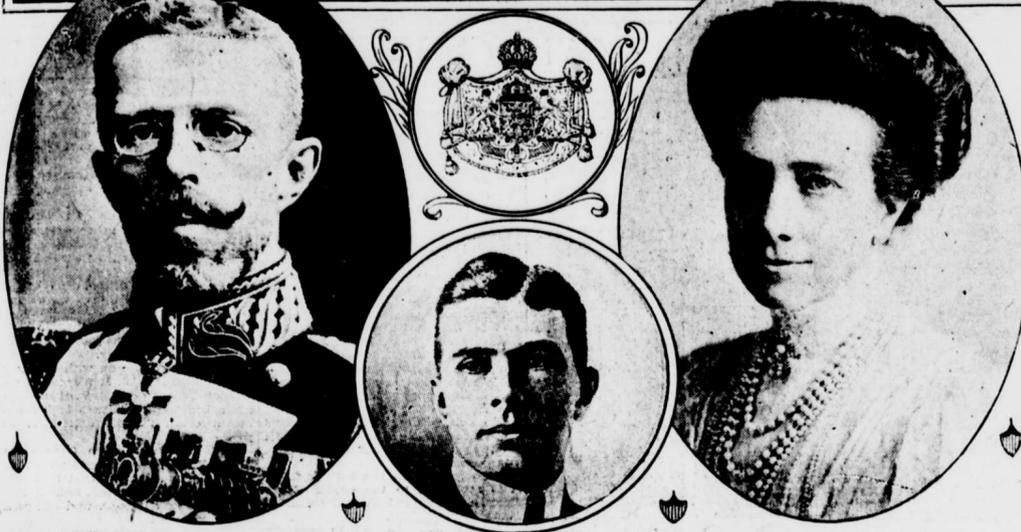
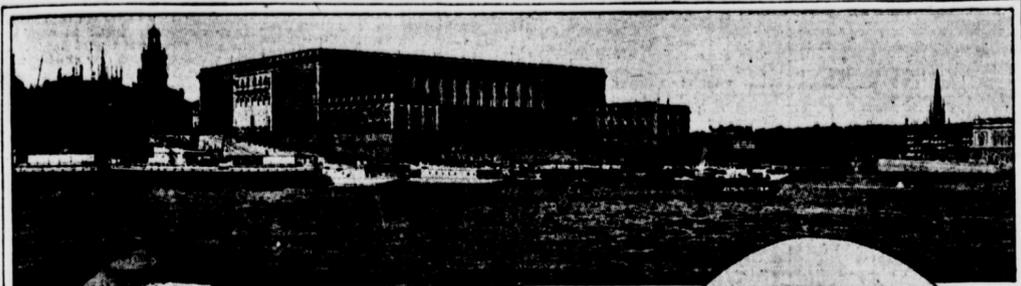


SWEDEN ON BRINK OF WAR, BUT AGAINST THE ALLIES

Reasons That Are Moving Her to Favor the Teuton Alliance Appear to Be the Kaiser's Flattering Offers, Great Britain's Effort to Halt Contraband Trade and Fear of Subjugation by Russia
—Real News of War Unknown



King Gustav. The Crown Prince. Queen Victoria.
Sweden's rulers, who may settle nation's fate. Above—Royal Palace at Stockholm.

By F. CUNLIFFE-OWEN.
SWEDEN is on the eve of casting her lot with Germany and her allies, and those that have been led by their absorbing interest in the international conflagration now in progress to concentrate their attention during the past fortnight upon Bulgaria, Rumania and Greece, who see neutrality as wavering in the balance, would do well to turn their gaze during the next ten days upon Stockholm.
So overwhelming has been the demand by Sweden for American produce and wares of every description during the last twelve months, imports from the United States having increased nearly tenfold, that people here cannot remain indifferent to the adoption of a policy by King Gustav's Government which will have the effect of virtually closing its numerous ports to the trade of this country. For as soon as ever Sweden casts the die she will necessarily become subjected to the same blockade that Great Britain and the Powers associated with her have established against Germany, Austria and Turkey.
If the doubts remained as to the real intentions of Sweden they should be set at rest by the news that since the beginning of the month she has been busily engaged in mobilizing her army. Inasmuch as it is being massed in the northern portion of the kingdom, along the Muscovite border line, it is manifest that these movements of troops, as well as all sorts of other warlike preparations on the part of the Stockholm Government, are aimed at Russia. The latter cannot but view this new departure of Sweden as an unfriendly act, and even as a distinct provocation and down-right menace, calling for quick and vigorous response. For the Swedish army is no longer a negligible quantity, or to be despised from a military point of view. During the last eight months, and more especially since last September, its numbers, thanks to the untiring efforts of King Gustav, have been swelled to over 600,000 men, trained to a high state of efficiency, newly armed and equipped, as well as liberally furnished with the very best that the Krupp are able to provide in the way of field artillery and heavy ordnance.
This means that Russia is obliged, as rapidly as possible, to despatch a force of several hundred thousand men to Finland to resist any attempt of a Swedish invasion. Until a fortnight ago the Grandduchy had been almost denuded of troops. For although in times of peace the Finns have usually manifested their profound devotion for Muscovite methods of government, yet from the very moment that the Czar—their Grand Duke—has found himself at war with any foreign power they have become his best and most loyal soldiers—soldiers upon whose bravery and splendid devotion the Russian crown has always been able to rely.
The Swedes are aware of this. But they also recall that for hundreds of years Finland was a Swedish province, that to them, to Christianity, their civilization and their rights of self-government bestowed upon them by King Gustavus Adolphus. They hope and anticipate that these ties of creed and historical associations, coupled with the dissatisfaction aroused by Musco-

the endeavors to restrict the autonomy of the Grandduchy, will have the result of inducing the Finns to welcome a Swedish invasion and to throw in their lot with King Gustav's army against the Czar. It remains to be seen whether these expectations will be fulfilled.
While Sweden has all along leaned toward Germany rather than Great Britain and her allies in the present war, it is only quite recently that she has manifested a pronounced disposition to join in the fray. In the early stages of the hostilities popular sentiment in Sweden was so strong in favor of her remaining aloof from the conflict, that King Gustav was prevented from adhering to the Kaiser's cause and was forced not only to issue a proclamation of neutrality, which he did with the utmost reluctance, but also to make a pact with the rulers of Denmark and of Norway, in a meeting at Malmö, by the terms of which all three sovereigns bound themselves to unite with one another in defending their respective dominions from any such violation of neutrality as that to which Germany had subjected Belgium, Danes, Norwegians and Swedes all dreaded to share the terrible fate of the Belgians, and while this fear had the effect of silencing the sympathies which King Christian of Denmark, undoubtedly are known to entertain for Great Britain and her allies, it also had the result of forcing King Gustav to let his devotion to his kinsman the Kaiser and to pledge himself and his Government to refrain from taking any part in the war.
When Sweden inaugurates hostilities against Russia and invades Finland she will therefore render herself guilty of breaking the treaty of Malmö and of violating her agreement with Norway and Denmark for the maintenance of Scandinavian neutrality throughout the war—another illustration of the futility of treaties nowadays as "mere scraps of paper."
It will be a matter of some difficulty to remain neutral if Sweden goes to war with Russia. The hatred of the Germans in Denmark and in Norway is so pronounced that it will need but little to induce Kings Christian and Haakon and their respective Governments to join what was formerly known as the Triple Entente but which now embraces no less than eight Powers. The Danes and Norwegians will be impelled to adopt this course by considerations of safety and self-preservation, for Sweden's national aspirations, avowedly include not only the recovery of her former provinces of Finland but also the restoration of Norway to her reigning house, and if Sweden were to share in Germany's possible though improbable ultimate victory the doom of Norway as an independent kingdom would be sealed. Moreover, the Danes have every reason to apprehend that the same Powers who in 1864 robbed them of more than a third of their territory will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the present war to seize the remainder in order to secure in this fashion complete control and command of the entrance to the Baltic.
While popular sentiment in Sweden has been becoming more and more pro-German since last fall and the

prejudices against Russia and Great Britain more pronounced—to speak English in any restaurant or place of public resort in Stockholm to-day is to invite insult—it is only of late that a readiness has been shown to take up arms in behalf of Germany. There are a number of causes for this departure in Sweden's policy which it may be timely and interesting briefly to explain.
In the first place it is worth while noting that the steps for the mobilization of the Swedish army followed almost immediately after the return of Queen Victoria to Stockholm. She is a German Princess, only sister of the reigning Grandduke of Baden, a granddaughter of old Emperor William and a first cousin and childhood playmate of the present Kaiser, to whom she is deeply attached and whom she greatly admires. She is intensely Teutonic in all her sympathies and disapproved to such an extent of Sweden's proclamation of neutrality last fall and of the purpose of the meeting of her consort with the Kings of Denmark and of Norway at Malmö last Autumn that she at once left for Berlin in anger so as to leave no one in doubt as to the nature of her views. She spent the winter and all the early summer in Germany, mostly with her mother, the widowed Grandduchess of Baden, at Karlsruhe, and narrowly escaped being killed on the occasion of the French aeroplane attack upon her brother's capital in the first days of July, when her bedroom, which she had left but a few minutes before, was completely wrecked by one of the bombs dropped on the royal palace. Immediately afterward she proceeded to stay with the Kaiserin at Berlin, where her arrival was made the occasion of a popular demonstration and ovation, which she acknowledged by a declaration that all her heart and prayers were for Germany.
During her stay at Berlin she is known to have had a number of conferences with the Chancellor of the Empire, with Foreign Minister von Jagow, and of course with the Kaiser, and as a result of these she is understood to have taken back with her to Stockholm certain specific offers and pledges on the part of Germany in return for Sweden's assistance and alliance. Inasmuch as these offers were of a nature to fulfill the national ambitions of the Swedes to the uttermost, most of them were received with satisfaction, and the hesitation which King Gustav's Government and people might have entertained at an earlier stage of the conflict as to the power of Germany to make good her offers may be said to have been removed by her recent successes in Poland, which have been outrageously exaggerated through the Kaiser's many clever agencies in Sweden.
If the Swedes are firmly convinced that Germany and her allies are bound to win it is largely if not mainly the fault of the British censor's office in London. Sweden has in the past been accustomed to draw her foreign news from two sources, namely, from Germany and from England. But since the outbreak of hostilities a year ago virtually all news from England has been stopped by the censors in London, who have even gone so far as to prevent utterances of Sir Edward Grey in Parliament—such as his

speech of August 3, which it was of the utmost advantage to Great Britain to be communicated to foreign nations—from reaching Sweden. The result of this has been that the Swedes have derived all their news about the war exclusively from Germany, which, as she has done in the case of other countries, has colored every bit of information in a manner calculated to suit her political purposes.
The Swedes have heard only of German successes and victories, nothing of any German, Austrian or Turkish defeats, nothing of Germany's barbarous methods of warfare. In fact the Swedes have been led to believe that the use of poisoned gas and of jets of liquid fire have been employed not by the Germans and Austrians but solely by the British, the French and the Russians.
Then, too, there is Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer of central Asia. Sven Hedin brought back from his central Asia exploration an intense animosity against the Russians owing to the obstacles which he believed they had placed in the way of his scientific investigations. Already before the war he commenced a crusade against Russia throughout his native land with a view to assisting King Gustav in his efforts to secure an increase of the army and of armaments.
Emperor William was quick to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered. On the outbreak of hostilities he invited Sven Hedin to become his guest at his headquarters, overwhelmed him with courtesies and attentions and arranged that he should be accorded the most extravagant and exceptional favors by all the commanding Generals, with the object, as he declared, that Sven Hedin might turnish to his countrymen and to the world at large, with all the authority of his name and fame, "an entirely impartial account" of what he had seen and of German military operations.
The result has been that Sven Hedin's pen has been entirely at the service of Germany since last September. Moreover, all the time that he could spare from the German front he has been devoted to delivering fiery speeches throughout the length and breadth of Sweden where he is regarded as a national hero—against Russia, against England and France, and in favor of Germany.
Another thing which has contributed very powerfully to embitter the Swedes against Great Britain and her allies has been the attempts made during the last few months by England to restrict Sweden's contraband trade with Germany. The average amount of American produce and wares imported into Sweden in times of peace has been about \$14,000,000. During the last twelve months the figure has risen to considerably over \$100,000,000, the surplus above the previous average having been reexported to Germany. The ports of Sweden, and there are scores of them, have been overcrowded throughout the year with huge ships bringing their commodities from all parts of the world. So great was the traffic that it was no exceptional sight to see whole fleets of large steamers waiting in the roadsteads to enter harbor, as

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Women's \$6 to \$14.98 Summer Frocks at \$2.95 and \$5.00

Rousing Reductions on Dainty Styles
BECAUSE WE are making room for the incoming Fall styles you will have the opportunity of purchasing some of the daintiest Frocks of the season at prices that would be otherwise impossible.
Dainty, graceful and becoming Summer Frocks that will not only serve for outdoor wear this season but be extremely practical for house wear the year round.
All the desired Summer materials; a wide range of smart styles and colorings.
Broken lines and sizes, in many instances only one of a kind.
Early shopping is advised, although every Dress is an exceptional offering.
Women's Fall Dresses—Advance Showing at \$12.75, \$14.98, \$19.98 & Upward
THE MOST NOTABLE ADVANCE SHOWING OF FALL DRESSES ever offered in Brooklyn as early as this—especially at these very moderate prices.
Nearly every woman desires one or two Dresses of this kind for present wear, and we have such a variety of well chosen styles for street wear. Full length Redingote coat of serge, over a dress of taffeta, embroidered in front with side pockets. There are also models showing the new strictly man tailored effects. Chemisette of linene. Various other models, both in a plain tailored serge and a combination of silk. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
Women's \$19.98 Street and Afternoon Dresses, \$14.98.
A SPECIAL PURCHASE of smart advance Fall style Dresses. One model of serge, made with satin sleeves; full skirt with long tunic.
Another model a combination of charmeuse and serge has skirt with bias fold.
A serge model has waist with deep yoke, box pleated front and back; patch pockets on waist and skirt; serge belt finished with steel buckles and buttons. An assortment of street shades. Sizes 36 to 44.
Second floor, Central Building.

Misses' New Fall Afternoon Dresses At \$8.98, \$11.98, \$12.98, \$16.98 and \$24.98

TAILORED SUITS AND AFTERNOON DRESSES—Dresses of serge and a combination of serge and silk. The very latest modes, smartest styles, most beautiful materials—and the most reasonable prices.
Smart Afternoon Frocks of a combination of satin and serge or pleid silk and serge, copies in many instances of foreign models, while others are reproductions of Frocks that are selling at much higher prices.
One model made of serge, belted, coat forming points in front. Braided or a smart serge and taffeta Frock which makes a fetching model for street wear. Full length Redingote coat of serge, over a dress of taffeta, embroidered in front with side pockets. There are also models showing the new strictly man tailored effects. Chemisette of linene. Various other models, both in a plain tailored serge and a combination of silk. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
Misses' New Fall Tailored Suits, \$13.98, \$14.98, \$16.98 to \$18.98.
Made in heavy men's wear serge, gabardine and tweed, in smart belted models; some pleated from yoke, showing the new standing tailored collar; smart tailored skirts.
Misses' New Fall Motor and Tourist Coats, \$7.98, \$15.50 to \$16.98.
Made of tweed and mixtures in a three-quarter length coat with plicated belted back. Others in a smart Russian model; fullness from back of collar, giving a full ripple flare; high draped collar. Sizes 14, 16 and 18.
The balance of our Summer stock of misses' Dresses marked at closing prices.
Girls' \$1.00 to \$1.50 Washable Dresses, 69c
A DISTINCTIVE LOT OF Girls' Dresses in gingham, checks and plaids, crash in tan, blue and pink and reps. Made with detachable waist with suspender skirts. Other models pleated from shoulder with belt of contrasting material; some trimmed with piping and patent leather belts. Sizes 8 to 14 years.
These items will be found on a table—Second floor, Central Building.

89c All Silk Chiffon Taffeta, 69c a Yd.

Another Wonderful Sale Of the Wanted NAVY BLUE

WE HAVE MADE three special announcements of unusual sales of this navy blue Taffeta, and each time eager shoppers have cleared the counters in a jiffy. Now we offer 1,000 yards of the navy blue and a large quantity of other desirable shades, including white and black; 35 inches wide. Store orders only and no hurry box orders filled.

\$1.49 Silk & Wool Canton Crepe, 89c Yd.

ENTHUSIASM OVER THE beauty of this excellent fabric resulted in overproduction on the part of one of the leading domestic silk manufacturers. We have secured his entire surplus of more than 2,500 yards at a great price concession, of which we are now ready to let you share the benefits.
This is 40 inches wide and made of pure silk and wool—the silk for beauty and the wool for strength—an excellent combination. It has the desired soft draping qualities and the highly silky finish. Comes in shades of taupe, peacock, Belgian blue, seaweed, tabac, seal, Russian green, wistaria purple, mulberry, light and dark navy blue and a rich black.

Mahogany Four-Poster Beds, The Finest Values Anywhere.

MADE ANTOINETTE, Irish Point, Chiny and Braided, Savoy, Sunfast Madras and colored bordered Serim Curtains, at 98c a pair.
Phenomenal values in from 4 to 25 pair lots.
Plain and Dutch Serim Curtains, white and Arab, \$2.98 a pair.
2,000 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, 20c, 24c, 28c and 32c a pair.
Double faced velvet Portiere Portieres, \$8.25 a pair.
Reversible art silk Portieres, \$5.98 a pair.
2,000 yards of figured Curtain, Madras, 13c a yard.
Third floor, Central Building.

A Remarkable Stationery Offer

2,000 Boxes Writing Paper, 10c. Each.
CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, and Writing Tablets, besides the Writing Paper, all of which have been sold for as much as 20c, are included in this lot, which we expect will go rapidly Monday.
There are 24 sheets of Writing Paper in each box, or 24 Correspondence Cards with envelopes to match. Writing Paper comes in white and some tints. Correspondence Cards in white and tints, and some with gold edges.
The Writing Tablets are all fabric finish; 500 of them, in three sizes.
Street floor, Fulton St., East Building.

\$4.00 Parlor Pieces, \$4.00. Arm Chairs and Rockers, mahogany finish frames with assorted grades of covering.	Crystal Closets, \$19.75. Golden oak, bent glass sides and door; all glass shelves and mirror back.
Library Sultans, 3 Pieces, \$35.00. Mahogany finish frames, upholstered; covered with Spanish leather.	Magazine Racks, 5c. Fumed oak, with four slatted shelves. Neat design.
\$10.00 Extension Tables, \$7.75. Golden oak; pedestal base. Top 42 inches in diameter; extends 6 feet.	Tabourets, 30c. Fumed oak, strongly constructed and well finished.
\$2.00 Brass Costumers, \$1.45. Bright or velvet finish; three hooks; 14 inch diameter pole.	\$5.00 Chiffoniers, \$3.95. Golden oak; five large drawers and wood gallery top.