# JAPAN INTERESTED ONLY IN FAR EAST

## Avoids Russian Alliance Calling for Aid in Europe.

## FOR FREE HAND IN CHINA

*Special Correspondence to* THE SUN.

TOKIO, Aug. 7.—The American public, according to cables the Japanese papers are receiving from New York, are uneasy at the rumors of a Russo-Japanese alliance and view the project with suspicion, fearing that it may be directed against America. The facts are that the alliance talk has its source in Russian necessities connected with the war, it is a war project pure and simple, and as the only terms that would be of advantage to Russia, namely, the despatch of an expeditionary force to Russia's assistance, are unacceptable to Japan, there is very little prospect that the alliance will materialize at present.

The connection of the scheme with the war is the vital point. Since the very beginning of the war France and Russia have cast longing eyes at Japan's extremely efficient army. M. Stephen Pichon, one of the most distinguished public men in France, wrote article after article last year in favor of inviting an expedition from Japan to Europe. Some support was found for the idea in Tokio, and a popular movement was organized with the aid, it was alleged, of French gold on a modest scale. The Japanese Government did not interfere with the propaganda, but whenever the promoters opened a recruiting agency the Government came down on them on the grounds that the reservists whom it was proposed to enlist in a voluntary legion were de facto soldiers of the Emperor and could serve in no other army. The hint was accepted and no more was heard of an expedition to Europe.

The Japanese Government adopted as a settled policy that their action in the war would be confined to the Far East and the Pacific. Unfriendly critics said it was because they feared to stake the prestige of their army against the soldiers of Germany. Plenty of other reasons can be found. The Japanese people, though loyal to a fault, are not so enamored of military service as passing observers sometimes imagine. The suspicion that the army was being used as mercenaries would have widespread effects, and in fact no Japanese Cabinet would risk it.

### Russo-Japanese Alliance.

But Japan recognized that she was a partner in the war, and in the discussions about the expeditionary force there was always a tacit reservation to the effect that if the allied cause were really in jeopardy Japan might have to reconsider her attitude. When Przemysl fell and the Russian position was seen to be dangerous the talk of a Russo-Japanese alliance sprang into prominence as if by magic. Russian newspapers lavished praises upon Japan, and Japanese newspapers eagerly responded. The Tokio papers dwelt upon the common interests of the two countries in the Orient and saw no obstacle to the alliance, with England being broadened into a triangular pact.

The Elder Statesmen met and it was freely rumored that they considered the proposal for a Russian alliance. The public, of course, know nothing of what passes in the sanctum sanctorum of the Elder Statesmen, but if one cannot see the wind one can surely see the straws it carries along. Presently the tone of the Japanese press changed. "An alliance with Russia?" they said. "Yes, with pleasure, but it must be limited to the Far East, for it is only in the East that we have interests in common. Russia is about to acquire Constantinople. She will have her hands full in the Near East. Japan can guarantee the Russian possessions in the Far East."

The readers of THE SUN will observe that this was not a very promising proposition for Russia. Against whom were the Russian possessions to be guaranteed? If Japan does not threaten them, obviously no one else does—unless we suppose that Germany is going to emerge triumphant from the war with her powers of aggression unimpaired—so it just amounted to a suggestion that Japan should promise to keep her hands off Russian territory in Eastern Asia in return for a quid pro quo which was not disclosed, but which could be accurately guessed as a free hand in China. The Yiji, a responsible Japanese organ, also took occasion to point out that a Russian alliance might not fit in with the British alliance—Britain having a great financial and commercial stake in China—and the discussion dropped on a note of general agreement that nothing should be done until after the war.

The meaning of all this became clearer when one learned of the complementary discussion which had taken place in the Russian press. The French move for Japanese assistance in the war was recalled only to be dismissed as having been diplomatically mishandled. It was admitted that a Russo-Japanese alliance could not cover European eventualities, but the argument that it should apply to Asia was very ingeniously developed. Russia would recognize Japan's position in the Far East. Japan in return should recognize Russia's position in the Near East. The implication was that the Japanese should assist in the war against Turkey, and by helping to open the Dardanelles render Russia one of the greatest services conceivable at present.

### For Far East Only.

Only when it was found what the Russian question had been was it possible to appreciate the full effect of the Japanese answer—an alliance for the Far East, to be sure, but nothing more. It may be added that if the Far East alone is to come into it there is no special need for anything so powerful as a treaty of alliance. A convention could cover all the issues that are likely to arise between the two Powers.

Since the Russian setback in Poland became pronounced the Russian diplomats and ministers have returned to the subject. M. Sazonoff has made public reference to the matter in the Duma, and it is this utterance which has aroused American uneasiness, if the correspondents of the Tokio native papers are correct. Russia's needs are greater, and presumably she is ready to increase her offer, but it is difficult to see how the reasons for Japan's original decision against an expedition can be modified. That seems to be the governing fact of the case.

Japan's declared policy being one of non-aggression, it is impossible for Russia to offer anything commensurate with the risks and troubles of an oversea expedition. From the American point of view it is important to note that the overtures have invariably emanated from Russia, and they can be seen to have their origin in the needs of the moment.

Since the writing of the above article an agreement between Russia and Japan has been reached whereby the munition factories of Japan will greatly increase their output in the interest of her former enemy.

# YUAN WOULD QUIT CHINA IF ASKED TO TAKE CROWN

## "Biggest Fool Is He Who Would Be Emperor," He Says.

"The biggest fool in the world is he who desires to be an emperor."

President Yuan Shih-k'ai of the Chinese Republic does not desire to class himself in the category of fools, according to his own "confession of faith" set forth in an interview published by the *Asia Ah Pao (Asia Daily News)*, a Conservative Chinese paper. A translation of this interview was given out by the Far Eastern bureau yesterday. Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, director of the bureau, represented that he was firmly convinced of Yuan Shih-k'ai's sincerity in refusing to acquiesce in the pleadings of some of his followers to make himself Emperor of China.

Prof. Jenks said the force behind the monarchical propaganda in China was believed to be a secret combination of Chinese revolutionaries in exile. There is also evidence, he believed, that "underground Japanese diplomacy" was at work to bring about the change in China, the inference being that Japan may in the event of a revolution take a hand in "establishing order."

The opinion of local Chinese is quoted by Prof. Jenks as being that "the revolution of 1911 will have been nothing compared to the wholesale uprising that would follow a coup d'etat by the Chinese President."

Dr. Jenks repeated his doubts concerning the report that President Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University, who is Yuan's adviser on constitutional law, actually advised the President to declare himself Emperor, but thought that Dr. Goodnow merely suggested that the monarchical form of government was better suited for China than the republican form.

### Won't Sacrifice Posterity.

A translation of Yuan's interview in the Chinese paper follows:

"The biggest fool in the world is he who desires to be an emperor. For the sake of my country I have almost sacrificed my life, and I am not willing to sacrifice the lives of my sons and grandsons, especially as the country would not profit by such sacrifice.

"At the time when the first revolution was spreading all over the country the imperial household earnestly requested me to be Emperor, but I solemnly swore that I would never accept any such proposal. How absurd it is for people to say that I have now changed my mind.

"Later on, when the whole country was in a state of anarchy and the people suffered untold miseries, Empress Lung Yu again pleaded with me, time after time, that I should assume the reins of the nation so that the lives of the Empress and her son might be preserved. In order to save the country from ruin and the imperial family from threatened calamity I, resigning myself to the possible sacrifice of my own life, assumed the heavy task of restoring order. Should I now, at this later date, carry into effect the wishes of the late Empress and become Emperor I would commit an act of deception upon the imperial widow and royal orphan, an act which could well be characterized as most outrageous and most unrighteous.

### Sees No Benefit to China.

"From ancient times to the present most of the despotic Emperors ruled for several generations in succession, and their descendants were frequently exterminated when a dynasty was changed. That country which is ruled under a limited monarchy likewise has its dangers, its evils. A change of rulers is bound to affect the state in one way or another. Thus to permit myself to be made Emperor would be to sacrifice myself and my descendants without benefiting China."

Yuan elaborated on the above statement in conversation with Gen. Feng Kuo-chang (the General in command of one of the Yanztze divisions of the Chinese army) early in July, when the old soldier told the President of the rumors then in circulation in Nankin.

"I have heard this rumor," he said. "Some state that it is I who started the talk of a change in the form of government. Some cast the blame upon my elder son, Ko-ting. Needless to say that this rumor is absolutely unfounded, but it is difficult to trace it to its source.

"When I began to concentrate my efforts on the establishment of the republic I could not see clearly what effect the new form of government would finally have on the country. Considering the fact that Chinese history, environment and the qualifications of the people were different from those of America, France and other republics I naturally raised some questions of doubt as to the advisability of giving the people a republican government. In discussing this vital subject with my friends I might have dropped a word or so in regard to the monarchical government which might possibly have been misunderstood.

Yuan Shih-k'ai, President of the Chinese Republic.

### To Decorate Patriots.

"In the second place, the question of giving orders of nobility may be accountable for the circulation of this nefarious rumor. Outsiders think that the conferring of such orders is the first step toward the change of the system of administration. It is true that in this republic, consisting of five races, all citizens are equal and there shall be no racial, class or religious distinctions. But it is certainly unfair to give no title of distinction to the Hans, while Mongols and Manchus and Mohammedans all may receive the ranks of baron, duke and prince. As the provisional Constitution vests the President with the power to confer orders of merit I believe those Chinese who have worked for the well being of their country should receive suitable recognition in the form of ranks of nobility. I decided long ago to confer such orders, but owing to a misunderstanding in some circles I have postponed carrying that desire into effect. However, when such decorations are conferred this will be done in accordance with suitable rules. The people should not indulge in useless speculation.

"I do not think that the restoration of the monarchy would enhance either my dignity or my power for the transaction of State affairs. It may be argued that in changing the form of government I could lay plans for my sons. But it is well known that my elder son, Ko-ting, is an invalid most of the time. My second son, Ko-wen, does not aim at anything higher than being a scholar of good repute. My third son is the least fit for assuming such a responsibility. As to my other sons they are much too young to entertain any such ambitions.

"As I dare not entrust the work of a sergeant to any one of them, do you think I am going to lay upon them the heavy responsibility of governing a country?

"I well know that from ancient times to the present descendants of a royal family often suffer unexpected calamities, although they may enjoy sitting on the throne for a short period. Why should I expose my sons and grandsons to such a catastrophe?"

Gen. Feng at this point interposed.

"The people of south China are not unwilling to give their support to such a change in the form of government, but as to the time of carrying out such a serious programme they are of opinion that it should be further discussed. In time to come, when you have succeeded in making a strong, united China, for which the people of the whole country will ever feel grateful to you, even if you do not wish to mount the throne, your desire to refuse will fail."

### Prefers Exile to Throne.

The Chinese President frowned upon his old companion in arms, Feng and Yuan were comrades in the old Manchu days, and answered him sternly:

"From what you have just said I must conclude that you have been planning for me. My fourth and fifth sons, who are now studying in England, have been instructed by me to buy a small piece of land for the cultivation of vegetables and rice. Should it happen, as you say, that the people of China attempt to force the crown upon me, there will be but one thing to do—to go to England and spend the rest of my life there, an exile from my own land."

# SCHWAB CHINA DEAL BELIEVED YEARS OLD

## Rumor of $75,000,000 Contract Traced Back to Emperor's Time.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., Aug. 28.—The rumor in New York financial circles that Charles M. Schwab had received a contract for $75,000,000 worth of naval vessels, including submarines, from China, is believed here to be confused with the recent order for $75,000,000 worth of war material received from Russia.

At the main office of the steel company officials denied that China had given the steel company a contract, but would not deny that Russia had done so.

Contradictory as it may seem in relation to the above statement concerning a contract with China, Mr. Schwab really has one, and it is tucked safely away in the filing cabinets in the main offices of the local company. It is a contract representing thirty-odd million dollars, which Mr. Schwab secured on a trip to China a few years ago, just before the change of government from the imperial form to a republic.

The contract calls for the construction of arsenals, docks, naval store houses and warships. But unfortunately the contract is not now worth the paper it is written on, although it would have been if the revolution hadn't upset things.

## *PLANS FOR FINANCING.*

### N. Y. Banks Mentioned in Connection With Chinese Deal.

Speculation as to the manner in which the republic of China will finance the reported $75,000,000 order for submarine craft which, it is reported, it will place in this country, yesterday brought forth the names of several New York banks.

It is said the basis on which Charles M. Schwab will handle the order will be 25 per cent. cash, the remainder to be paid in Chinese Government notes. A syndicate will underwrite the notes.

The names of the American institutions which rumor has named as the underwriters are the Bankers Trust Company, the Hanover National Bank, the American Exchange National Bank, the private banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co. and a banking institution affiliated with the Guggenheim interests.

These banks are affiliated with the Electric Boat Company, with which Mr. Schwab is expected to place the Chinese order. The syndicate will be headed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, a British bank powerfully organized in the Orient.

## GANGSTER'S BAIL $10,000.

### Issy Doynow Caught After Long Search by Detectives.

Issy Doynow, who in gang circles is called a bruiser, was held in $10,000 bail by Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of robbery and assault. Issy was indicted May 11 last, but Detectives Snydecker and Wood did not find him until yesterday. He was an important member of the Dopey Benny gang.

At the time of the indictment thirty-two other persons were indicted, eight for murder, as the result of a beating given to a man who refused to strike when ordered to do so by his union. The eight indicted for murder are now out on bail. They will be tried next month before Justice Tompkins in the Supreme Court.

The complainant against Doynow is Benjamin Polar, who swears that on March 27, 1913, he was beaten and robbed of $125 and a gold watch.

## WHEAT DROPS IN LONDON.

### Belief Dardanelles Will Be Won is a Feature of New Sentiment.

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—On reports from the United States and the Argentine, as well as increased confidence in the possibility of obtaining wheat from Russia by way of the Dardanelles, newly harvested wheat fell off between five and six shillings to-day.

# PERSIAN PEACE CRY SENT TO CARNEGIE

## Abdul Baha Abbas, Philosopher and Pacifist, Has Words of Praise.

## LAIRD GETS NEW TITLES

Behold! Abdul Baha Abbas communes with "the noble personage, his Excellency Mr. Andrew Carnegie! May God assist him! He is God!" All the way from Abdul Baha's home at Mount Carmel, Haifa, Syria, comes the following epistle to Mr. Carnegie, translated by Mirza Ahmad Schrab:

"Oh, thou illustrious soul! Oh, thou the great pillar of the Palace of Universal Peace! I write thee this epistle; for truly I say thou art the lover of the world of humanity and one of the founders of universal peace. To-day the most great service to the Kingdom of God is the promotion of the principle of the unification of mankind and the establishment of universal peace.

"Rest thou assured that through the confirmations of the Holy Spirit thou wilt become confirmed and assisted in the accomplishment of this most resplendent service, and in this mortal world thou shalt lay the foundation of an immortal and everlasting edifice, and in end end thou wilt sit upon the throne of the incorruptible Glory in the Kingdom of God.

### The Harbinger of Life.

"All the leaders and statesmen of Europe are thinking on the plans of war and the annihilation of the mansion of humanity; but thou art thinking on the plan of peace and love and the strengthening of the human world. They are the heralds of death, thou art the harbinger of life. The foundations of their mansions are unstable and wavery and the turrets of their palaces are tottering and crumbling, but the basis of thy structure is firm and unmovable.

"The world of humanity is facing in the future most portentous danger and supreme calamity. The continent of Europe has become like unto a gunpowder magazine and arsenal under which are hidden combustible materials of a most inflammatory nature. Its combustion will be dependent upon a sudden and unexpected enkindlement of one tiny spark which shall envelop the whole earth with a worldwide conflagration, causing the total collapse of European civilization through the furious, wild raging fiery tongues of war.

"Therefore, O ye well wisher of the world of humanity, endeavor ye by day and by night so that these inflammable materials may not come in touch with the burning fire of racial antipathy and hatred. To-day the life of mankind and their attainment to everlasting glory depend on their display of effort and exertion in accordance with the principles of His Holiness Baha Ollah.

### Columns of Earth Shaken.

"Now all that has been predicted has come to pass, and the lurid flames of this war have emblazoned the horizon of the East and West, causing a reverberating social earthquake through the columns of the earth. After this war the workers for the cause of universal peace will increase day by day and the pacifist party will array its force, displaying greater activity with better advantage and in the end gaining a permanent triumph and eternal victory over all the other parties.

"The realization of this matter is incontestable and irrefragable. Therefore, ere long a vast and unlimited field will be opened before your view for the display of your powers and energies. You must promote this glorious intention with the heavenly power and the confirmation of the Holy Spirit. I am praying in thy behalf that thou mayest pitch a pavilion and unfurl a flag in the world of peace, love and eternal life.

"I beg you to accept the considerations of my highest and deepest respect."

Abdul Baha Abbas is a Persian philosopher and teacher, head of Bahaistic sect founded by Mohammed Ali in 1844. Abdul visited this country in 1912 and made many speeches here on peace and service to mankind. His epistle to Mr. Carnegie was sent through H. H. Topakyan, Consul-General of Persia.

## WOMEN HELD FOR $152 THEFT.

### Money Scattered on Sidewalk Recovered by Police.

While he was frisking around in the dance hall in the basement of the White Rats Club at 229 West Forty-sixth street at 4 o'clock yesterday morning Charles Loesch, 45, of 415 West Fiftieth street, says he was "frisked" of the $152 roll he was carrying in his pocket. He says he suspected two women he had been drinking with and he held them while some one went for a policeman.

The two women were taken to the West Forty-seventh street police station, where they said they were May Blue, 34, of 319 West Ninety-eighth street, and Edith Reed, 38, of 248 West Forty-sixth street. On the way from the White Rats Club, escorted by Policemen Huttman and Barry, Miss Reed took the money from her stocking and scattered it over the sidewalk, according to the police, but all of it was recovered. They were each held under $1,500 bail for examination Monday by Magistrate McQuade of the West Side court.

Loesch and the two women all say they are not members of the White Rats Actors Union of America and could give no good reason for being in the club. They say they heard the music and saw the "scampering" of the White Rats in the basement dance hall and simply walked in without being invited.

## BIG FLEET AT HAMPTON ROADS

### U. S. Warships Assemble for Target Practice.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 28.—Twenty-seven warships comprising the greatest fighters in the American navy are at anchor in Hampton Roads to-night. The battleship Wyoming, flying the flag of Admiral Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, arrived to-day, preceding the South Carolina, Dixie and Baltimore.

Strung out almost as far as the eye can see from Old Point Comfort are torpedo boat destroyers, battleships and supply ships. The vessels will begin taking on provisions and coal to-morrow for an extended stay off the Virginia capes at target practice.

## EUGENIA KELLY WON'T WED.

### She Denies Reports That She Is Engaged to Al Davis.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—A message sent by THE SUN representative to-night to Miss Eugenia Kelly, who is at Mackinac Island, brought the following reply:

"I positively deny being engaged to Al Davis and will never marry him. All talk and rumors absolutely false EUGENIA E. KELLY."

And this one from her mother:

"My daughter, Miss Eugenia E. Kelly, is positively not engaged to Al Davis and will never marry him. All talk and rumors are absolutely false MRS. EDWARD KELLY."

## *The Week in the War.*

SUNDAY, Aug. 22.—Italy declares war against Turkey. **Petrograd announces that a British submarine has torpedoed a German cruiser in the Baltic.** German fleet penetrates Gulf of Riga and the bombardment of the city is reported. Turkish army of 100,000 men on Gallipoli Peninsula reported cut off from base of supplies. Violent fighting in progress about Novo Georgievsk.

MONDAY, Aug. 23.—**President of the Russian Duma announces that the German battle cruiser Moltke, three other German cruisers and seven German torpedo boats were destroyed in the Baltic and Gulf of Riga and that a German landing party of 8,000 men was exterminated north of Riga. Ambassador Page notifies Washington that no warning was given before the sinking of the Arabic.** Rumania awaits an ultimatum from Germany demanding permission for the passage of munitions to Turkey through Rumania. Violent artillery fighting continues in Artois. French Socialists succeed in efforts to get a secret session of Chamber of Deputies, at which the Government may be questioned regarding military operations. German aeroplanes drop bombs on Brest-Litovsk.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24.—**Capt. Finch positive that submarine sank the Arabic. Germans capture Ossowiec fortress and close in on Brest-Litovsk.** Forty British cruisers and destroyers bombard German submarine station at Zeebrugge. French take trenches near Muenster, in the Vosges. Italy reported about to send force to Dardanelles. Japan decides to employ all resources to make munitions for her allies.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.—**Ambassador von Bernstorff receives message from Berlin regarding sinking of Arabic, saying: "If Americans should actually have lost their lives, this would naturally be contrary to our intentions."** Germans take Kovel, on Russian retreat line from Brest-Litovsk. Austrians drive Italians from position on heights of Monfalcone.

THURSDAY, Aug. 26.—**Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor, says that if the commander of the German submarine exceeded his instructions in sinking Arabic Germany will give full satisfaction to the United States.** Austrian army masses on Serbian frontier. Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, says peace on German basis is impossible. British gain 800 yards on Gallipoli Peninsula. Brest-Litovsk's outer defences penetrated by Austro-German forces. **Germans deny loss of the Moltke, saying only one small German warship was sunk, while three Russian ships were lost.**

FRIDAY, Aug. 27.—**Brest-Litovsk falls.** Sixty-two French aviators shell armor plant in Rhenish Prussia. British Admiralty announces the sinking of a German submarine by a British aviator.

SATURDAY, Aug. 28.—**Ambassador von Bernstorff assures United States his Government will give "complete satisfaction" if the commander of a German submarine exceeded his instructions in attack on Arabic. Austro-German forces take Olita and menace Grodno, the last Polish fortress.** French aviators continue air raids on German munition factories. Twenty-five thousand Welsh colliers out in new strike. Italians near outer fortifications of Trent. Greece makes a new trade agreement with Entente Powers.

# EXPLODING SHELLS CAUSE PARALYSIS

## Atmospheric Pressure Disables Men Even When They Aren't Hit.

Not hysteria, but the most profound nervous demoralization may result merely from the blasts of wind produced by shell explosions, according to the London *Lancet*, which gives some of the observations of Paul Ravaut, as related by him to the Academie de Medecine de Paris.

M. Ravaut observed a case in November, 1914, where, after a shell explosion, a man was carried to the ambulance station suffering from paraplegia, which is a paralysis of the lower half of the body. In March, 1915, the explosion of a bomb a trifle over a yard away left a man paralyzed on his left side and unable to speak. In both these cases all feeling had been destroyed in the paralyzed parts and there was nowhere any external wound. The second case got well in twelve days, except for some stiffness in the left leg.

In another instance an explosion made one victim almost comatose. Violent headaches and deafness in the left ear were observed.

The explosion of a mine near a trench sent another man staggering for help and talking incoherently. He recovered in ten days.

Such cases, thinks M. Ravaut, are due to the swift change in atmospheric pressure caused by the explosion. This causes hemorrhages in the nervous system. They are more common on the firing line than hysteria.

## MAY JOIN SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

### Oranges, Montclair and Other Towns Expected to Enter.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 28.—Announcement that Mayor Worrall F. Mountain of East Orange is to confer with the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, which has authority over the big flume being constructed to end the pollution of the Passaic River by communities along its banks, indicates the possible termination of the scheme to construct an independent disposal plant for Orange, Montclair and East Orange.

Mayor Mountain is to discuss on Tuesday the entrance of his city into the scheme which East Orange and the other suburban places rejected some time ago, and as the New Jersey Legislature has fixed December, 1916, as the final period for ending the pollution of the river and no move has been made to establish a separate system for the cities mentioned it is considered not improbable that application will be made for all three to enter the Passaic Valley system.

## PATERSON AGAIN IN TURMOIL.

### Visitor With Letters to Mail Turns in Fire Alarm.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 28.—Charles Van Olsen of Glens Falls, N. Y., separated himself from the farm a few days ago and decided to visit relatives here and see what "a real city looks like."

Charles saw much. It all interested him. But back in Glens Falls was a maiden fair. Charles was homesick. He wrote a letter; two, even three. He heard of the new fangled mail boxes at every corner.

Box 451, at Broadway and Main street, looked all right, so he opened the door. "Pull down the hook," he saw in plain language. So he did. The bell tinkled. Sure, the mail man was coming. Charles waited for him.

"But why so many wagons? I have only three letters," he mused as Fire Chief Coyle and Battalion Chief Fields arrived with three automobile fire engines, an automobile truck and thirty-five men.

Chief Coyle recognized in Charles a country youth when he pleaded, "Honest, I only wanted to mail a letter," and prevented the angry firemen from giving him a hose bath.

## GIRL ESCAPES PATERSON JAIL.

### Walks Out in Clothes Belonging to Sheriff's Wife.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 28.—Every policeman and detective in the northern half of New Jersey was on the lookout to-day for Susie Sherlock, who yesterday afternoon appropriated one of the best outfits she could find in the wardrobe of Mrs. Amos H. Radcliffe, wife of the Sheriff of Passaic county, and then walked out of the county jail, where she had been serving six months for robbing Edward Van Drock of Sparta, N. J., of $25 on July 6 last.

Miss Sherlock was a model prisoner. She worked industriously about the jail and was so neat that it was decided she would be just the right person to give the Radcliffes' apartment, in one wing of the jail, its summer cleaning. So a guard took her to the rooms, where Mrs. Radcliffe explained what was to be done, and then left her there alone.

When Mrs. Radcliffe returned she found that Susie had disappeared, together with a complete head to foot outfit, even to a fine veil.

# "MOVIES, NOT WAR, ENGROSS BRITONS"

## England Is Busy Applauding Charlie Chaplin, Says "Neutral."

## IS WAKING UP, HOWEVER

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The *Times* "neutral" correspondent describes his impressions during his present stay of three weeks in England, which is the second since the war began. He notes an immense alteration from the indifference prevalent during his former visit, but says there is still less change in conditions than there has been in some of the non-fighting countries, as Sweden, for instance, which is on a complete war footing and ready for an emergency. He continues:

"To suggest that there is any comparison between the concentration of Germany on war and your attitude toward this struggle would be a deliberate falsification of facts which might flatter you, but would certainly eventually help Germany. To imply that the average Englishman of the middle classes realizes and understands the war to the extent that the German does would be wholly untrue.

"The Germans take the view that the British Dardanelles expedition was a mad project from the outset and that success is impossible, according to the correspondent. He finds that the view is expressed by some even here that the operations are difficult, while others are confident that the Allies will be in Constantinople within a month.

"No one can tell how that feat is to be accomplished," continues the correspondent. "No one here argues with military knowledge as do the Germans on the subject. No one seems to attach the gigantic importance to it that the Germans do."

The writer then discusses the attitude of the public in attending the movies which, in Germany, are used solely for an ocular demonstration of the war, he says.

"War is the sole national topic in Germany," he continues, "but in England the main interest is centred on the antics of a personage known as Charlie Chaplin, who seems to be the idol of millions in the United Kingdom."

This contrast gave the writer an unpleasant impression, he says. However, he adds that he saw the new troops and found them in magnificent condition, in a merry mood, and eager to go to the front. They were well equipped and were marching freely and easily, in contrast with the "German shuffle." The correspondent also says he found great numbers of people straining every nerve to do service of any sort for the national welfare. He pays generous tribute to other activities in the interest of the nation and to the sacrifices being gladly made by all classes.

## GIRL OF 15 CLAD AS BOY SOUGHT

### Runaway and Lad With Her Believed to Be in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 28.—Captain of Detectives Tracey received word from the police of Brooklyn to-day that they were strongly of the belief that fifteen-year-old Viola Stevens, who ran away from home yesterday dressed like a boy, accompanied by Max Goodman, about her own age, was in this city. The girl's mother also asked that every effort be made to find the runaways.

Viola was of the opinion she could have more freedom as a boy, so she clipped off her hair and donned knickerbockers, a jacket and all else that goes with a boy's outfit. Then she met Max and they went forth into the world.

Last reports were that they had crossed the ferry at Fort Lee and boarded a car marked Paterson.

$11
Niagara Falls
And Return
Toronto and return
$12.50
Lackawanna Railroad
OVER
Labor Day
The Road of Anthracite

# 40,000 SEE BIG BABY PARADE AT KEANSBURG

## War and Peace Represented by Floats—Edith Heisley Wins First Prize.

KEANSBURG, N. J., Aug. 28.—Babies from everywhere are here to-day for the fifth annual baby parade, fat babies, lean babies, small babies, tall babies, babies of all ages, cross babies and cooing babies. They were reviewed by King Jerry and Queen Inez, who with their court led the pageant as far as the throne erected near the foot of Carr avenue.

The war caused many ingenious floats to be shown, the larger number representing the prevailing national sentiment that neutrality should be preserved by all possible means and peace maintained. War nurses, war babies, boy scouts, all too often called to mind the struggle going on across the sea.

Woman suffrage and the anti's were much in evidence, while many childhood themes and fairy tales were depicted. Long in advance of the hour set, despite the cold and threatened rain, the 40,000 spectators who are gathered here to watch the parade were on the scene bent on gaining some vantage point and holding it against all comers.

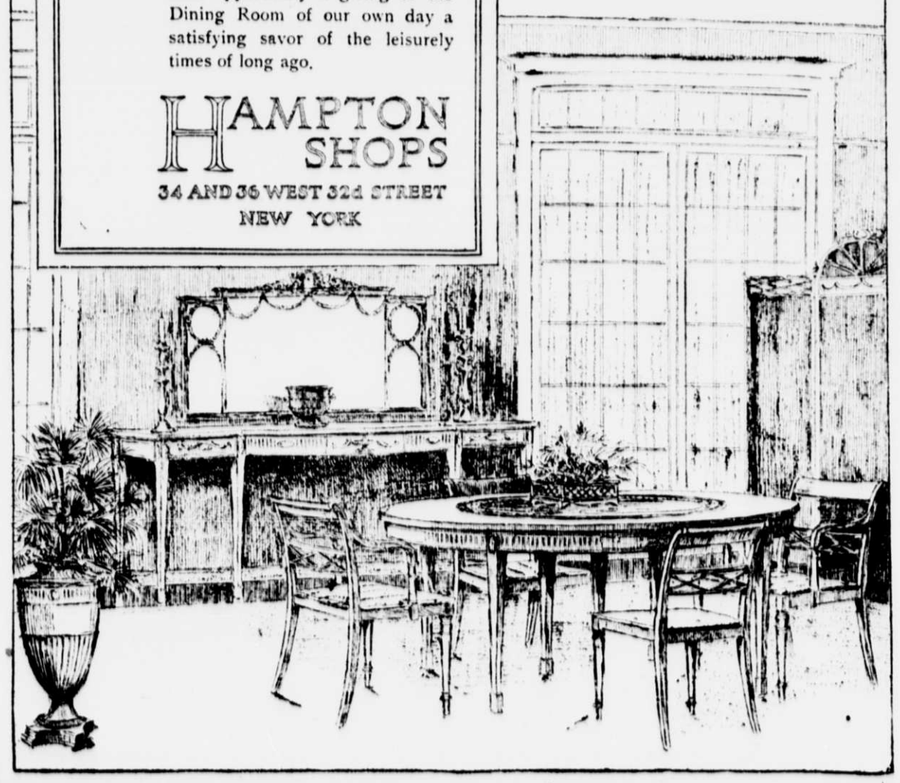
One hundred silver cups were the prizes competed for. The grand prize was won by Edith Heisley of Newark.

### Walter Hill Buys Famous Herd.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—Walter J. Hill, youngest son of James J. Hill, has bought the shorthorn cattle herd of the late E. A. Webb intact, and will take them to his farm in northern Minnesota. The herd consists of three bulls and sixty cows, including Lancaster Duchess, who, as a heifer, won the international championship at the international stock show last winter at Chicago. The price paid is said to be about $20,000.

Hampton Furniture for the Dining Room

NO little of that aristocratic grace which makes so delightsome a gathering place of the typical old Georgian Dining Room is imparted by the comely Furniture fashioned by Sheraton and his fellow-craftsmen.

The Hampton Shops Reproductions of these Masterpieces—the hospitable round Table, for instance, the Chairs, designed for comfort as for looks, the bow-fronted Serving Table with its slenderly tapering legs—offer abundant opportunity of giving to the Dining Room of our own day a satisfying savor of the leisurely times of long ago.

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