GERMANY REVIEWS TWO YEARS OF WAR

"World Shaken by Protracted War, but Threatened With War for Trade."

CALLED EMPTY SOUNDS

Invokes Thought of America in Prospective Industrial Fight.

BERLIN, July 29.—Reviewing the political events of the second year of the war the German Foreign Office has given out a statement which says in part:

"The world war was caused by Russia's aggressive policy, supported by France's policy of revenge. But it was rendered possible solely by the fact that England subordinated to her economic antagonism to Germany all her other interests.

"Whereas Germany's enemies regard it quite in order that they demand territorial aggrandizements at the cost of others—like Russia, who wants Constantinople and Galicia; like France, who desires Alsace-Lorraine and the left bank of the Rhine; and like Italy, who seeks Austrian territory—they grudge Germany even that she strive to develop herself economically in peaceable competition, and they pronounce this an unpardonable sin against the world's order of things.

"They are unwilling that Germany should become great and strong because the other Powers want to be the economic masters of the world. Territorial and economic aggrandizement has united Germany's foes in a war of destruction against us.

Talk of Trade War.

"Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's remarks made in the course of the year outlined German aims with sufficient clearness. England therefore wants a war of destruction, a war to the knife, which, according to the plans of our enemies, shall continue even after the cannon is silenced; for their former talk about the permanent peace that they wished to establish has been drowned under the shout that Germany's enemies are raising over the Paris Economic Conference.

"It is not enough that the world must be shaken by a protracted, bloody war. The world must not even thereafter enjoy a settled peace, if the will of the Entente Powers prevails, for the decisions of the Economic Conference do not signify an economic peace, but a permanent economic warfare, which never will permit the world to come to rest upon the basis of peaceful competition.

"This shows at the same time that the great words of the Entente Powers about fighting for the rights of smaller nations and international order are empty sounds, for when Germany's enemies seek to control neutral trade they simply ignore the rights of other countries and base not on the principle of right but upon pure might precisely what they allegedly want to abolish.

"Damage to Americans."

"The American citizen knows what damage has been inflicted on his trade—brought by the illegal blockade, through violations of the postal convention and other measures of England like that of blacklisting firms. In spite of his own power he has borne hitherto many humiliations with surprising patience and perhaps in silent admiration for foreign power.

"Whether on the neutral side any factors are to be thrown into the scale against this, Germany is continuing with tenacity the struggle which will also in the long run prove advantageous to the neutrals, as shown by their experiences with England; for the ultimate goal of Germany's struggle is the freedom of the seas. Germany's sea power, which undoubtedly is quite unpleasant to our enemies, is a counter weight to England's arbitrary domination of the seas, and it would be to the advantage of the whole world.

"Building upon what she already has achieved, Germany treads the threshold of the third year of the war with unshakable confidence. But the goal has not yet been reached, for the enemy has not yet come to see the impossibility of subjugating Germany."

DOUBTS IF PANAMA CANAL IS DOOMED

Noted English Engineer Awaits Further News With "Sympathetic Interest."

LONDON, July 29.—Discussing the probable fate of the Panama Canal in an interview in the *Weekly Dispatch*, Col. Norton Griffiths, M. P., a well known engineer, says:

"We await further developments with sympathetic interest before accepting ominous reports that the present canal is doomed. If the sub-soil underlying Gaillard Cut is a gigantic bog, as some alarmist statements assert, then this particular route seems hopeless.

"No dredging in the works will relieve the situation, for always, as now, there will be more earth to remove, and it will be a case of dredging forever with no positive result. Until we know whether the reports are true it would be premature to pass judgment."

BOMBS FOR THE "MENACE."

Anti-Catholic Newspaper Plant Slightly Damaged.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 29.—Three bombs exploded beneath the floor of the Menace publishing plant at Aurora, Mo., at 4:15 this morning, slightly damaged the plant and set fire to a mass of copies of the *Menace*, an anti-Catholic publication, just off the press.

The flames were soon extinguished.

This week's issue of the *Menace*, dated Agust 5, carried several election articles. It is customary to start the presses Saturday, but in an effort to defeat a candidate for Governor in this State the Missouri publication had been printed and mailed Friday.

Workmen expected to have the presses running in a few hours. The greatest damage was done to the floor near the rear of the building.

TAKE BULGARS BY SURPRISE.

Serbs, After Heavy Cannonading, Report Small Losses.

PARIS, July 29.—Intermittent cannonading is reported along the Macedonian front where the Serbians are operating against the Bulgarians, says a despatch from Salonica to the Havas News Agency.

The Serbian losses were comparatively light, the correspondent says, but the Bulgarians were taken by surprise and suffered considerable losses, as was shown by the large number of dead left on the field.

SAMUEL McROBERTS, senior vice-president of National City Bank, home after arranging $50,000,000 loan to Russia.

Copyright Underwood & Underwood.

Samuel McRoberts, senior vice-president of the National City Bank, returned yesterday on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord after a visit of two months in Petrograd. While abroad he arranged for a loan of $50,000,000 to the Russian Government, to be handled through his bank. He also completed plans for the establishment of branches of the National City Bank in Russia.

Others among the 689 passengers were Frederick Holbrook of the American International Corporation and Alfred Engstrom, a Swedish artist. Officers on the ship reported that at Kirkwall British authorities took off 750 bags of mail.

SENATE VOTES DOWN PLEA FOR CASEMENT

Adopts Resolution Expressing Hope for Clemency for Irish Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—By a vote of 46 to 19 the Senate to-day adopted a resolution requesting President Wilson to transmit to the British Government an expression of hope that it would exercise clemency in the treatment of Irish political prisoners.

By its action the Senate overturned the report of a majority of its Foreign Relations Committee, which recommended a request for clemency for Roger Casement, and followed a course outlined in a minority report made by Chairman Stone and Senators O'Gorman and Pittman.

The resolution adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate expresses the hope that the British Government may exercise clemency in the treatment of Irish prisoners and that the President be requested to transmit this hope to the British Government.

Three Democrats, Fletcher, Pomerene and Williams, voted against the resolution. Senators Lodge, Borah, McCumber, Oliver and Brandegee, all Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee, voted against it. Chairman Stone and Senator Pittman, Democratic members of the committee, voted for it.

Ambassador Page at London to-day cabled the State Department that Great Britain insists upon excluding from England and Ireland Eugene Hughes Kelly of New York, treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund; his assistant, Joseph Smith, and Mrs. Kelly. They will leave England Monday on the American liner Philadelphia.

Ambassador Page has been informed by the Foreign Office that the decision to exclude the three Americans was irrevocable. No reason for exclusion of the Irish relief workers was given by Ambassador Page, who said that during their detention at Liverpool the British authorities had permitted them to remain at a hotel without being actually imprisoned.

Despite the apparently final decision, State Department officials to-day still hoped the exclusion order might be modified.

Additional representations in behalf of the Americans were sent yesterday by the State Department and also by the British Embassy.

HELD FOR GIVING WAR SECRETS

Pirnitzer, Who Foretold Deutschland's Arrival, Accuses Clerk.

Emery Blanar, 20, of 424 West Fifty-seventh street, a clerk in the offices of the Transatlantic Trust Company, 67 William street, was arrested last night on a charge of grand larceny by Detectives Mayer and Brown, who said that he was accused of divulging confidential details of the foreign exchange business of his employers with rival firms.

According to the detectives he confessed. The complainant was Julius Pirnitzer, president of the company, who recently foretold the arrival of the German submarine Deutschland. In Blanar's pockets, the detectives said, there were found a list of names and addresses and a letter to the British Consul asking if he would be permitted to return to Hungary, his native country, by way of Canada.

$7,500,000 NEW FILM COMPANY.

"Success" Corporation Reported Formed by Big Pittsburg Men.

It was reported yesterday that a new moving picture organization to be known as the Success Films Corporation has been incorporated with a capitalization of $7,500,000. The company is said to be backed by several Pittsburg steel men who have never before engaged in the amusement field.

The concern plans to produce its pictures in a chain of houses of its own in large cities throughout the country, it was said, and already has secured options on theatres in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Incorporated in South Dakota, it was stated, the offices will be in the Longacre Building here and studios taken over at Los Angeles and near New York.

APPAM AWARDED TO BRITISH OWNERS

American Federal Court Rules Germans Have No Further Claim on Prize.

NEUTRALITY VIOLATED

"Must Be Treated as Abandoned and Stranded Upon Our Shores."

NORFOLK, Va., July 29.—Federal Judge Waddill to-day decided the libel proceedings for possession of the captured British steamship Appam in favor of the English owners and against the German prize crew which brought her here. The court held that the German Government lost all legal claim to the Appam and her cargo as prizes of war when Lieut. Berg and his prize crew on last February 1 brought them into the neutral waters of Hampton Roads with the intention of "laying up" the vessel indefinitely.

The court held further that the Prussian-American treaty of 1799, renewed in 1828, does not apply or control in the case so as to guarantee the prize crew asylum in United States waters.

The action of the German prize court in declaring the Appam a prize while the case was in litigation in the United States courts is declared to have no effect on the jurisdiction of the courts. The jurisdiction of the United States courts in the case is established by a long line of precedents, including several by the Supreme Court, the decision adds.

"The court's conclusion," the decision reads, "is that the manner of bringing the Appam into the waters of the United States, as well as her presence in those waters, constitutes a violation of the neutrality of the United States; that she came in without bidding or permission; that she is here in violation of the law; that she is unable to leave for lack of a crew, which she cannot provide or augment without further violation of neutrality; that in her present condition she is without a lawful right to be in and remain in these waters; that she as between her captors and owners, to all practical interests and purposes, must be treated as abandoned and stranded upon our shores, and that her owners are entitled to restitution of their property, which this court should award, irrespective of the prize court proceedings of the court of the Imperial Government of the German Empire, and it will be so ordered."

Consul von Schilling, who was in court with Lieut. Berg, said an appeal doubtless would be taken.

The Appam may be restored to her former owners under bond pending an appeal, or held at Newport News in the custody of a United States marshal, as at present. The Appam is valued at $1,000,000. Her cargo, much of which was perishable, was disposed of for $634,000 and the money placed in the custody of the court. Gold, said to have amounted to $750,000, was removed from the vessel at the time of her capture, off the coast of Spain, and carried to Germany by the raider Moewe. The money recently was declared a prize by a German prize court and turned over to the Reichstag.

TREATY IS AT STAKE.

German Embassy Will Devote Its Attention to This Feature.

RYE, N. Y., July 29.—The German summer embassy here learned of the decision in the Appam case through press despatches transmitted to Prince von Hatzfeldt, an embassy counsellor. In the absence of the text of the decision official comment was withheld.

"Of course," said Prince von Hatzfeldt, "the embassy is interested in the case, the outcome of which is rather unexpected. The decision appears to invalidate the Prussian treaty, the binding power of which was to us certain. The embassy will give more than ordinary attention to this feature of the case."

FORMAL RELEASE NEXT.

This, However, May Be Delayed on an Appeal.

Daniel Bacon, representative in New York of Elder, Dempster & Co., owners of the Appam, said that while he had not been officially advised, news of the court's decision was very pleasing. He added that efforts would be made to obtain formal release of the Appam, whereupon she would be restored to trade as soon as possible.

It is possible, however, Mr. Bacon said, that the court proceedings may be continued by appeal.

INTERNMENT FOR CREW.

Likely to Be Ordered Even in Event of an Appeal.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Internment of the German prize crew of the steamship Appam until the end of the European war, State Department officials said informally to-night, probably will follow the Federal Court's decision at Norfolk awarding the captured ship to her British owners.

Some of the legal experts of the department expressed belief that internment of the Germans would be ordered even during the process of the expected appeal to the Supreme Court.

TRIES TO BLOCK ARMY BILL.

Rep. Buchanan, However, Is Persuaded to Withdraw Objections.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—When the army bill was returned to the House from the Senate to-day Representative Buchanan opposed letting it go immediately to conference for adjustment of differences and insisted on delay by sending it back to committee in the same way he blocked immediate consideration of the navy bill a few days ago. Other Congressmen, however, persuaded him to withdraw his objections and the bill went to conference.

Representative Gardner denounced the bill as inadequate and charged the War Department and the Hay reorganization law with responsibility. At the rate the bill appropriated for artillery and ammunition, he said, it would take twelve years to prepare the country for a few months of war.

"In a single day on a single sector in the battle of the Somme," said he, "a single one of the belligerents has used up twice as much field artillery ammunition as our whole national supply."

BRITAIN SUSPECTS POLITICS IN 'NOTES'

Attitude Stiffened on All Questions at Issue With U. S. Government.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—There are unmistakable indications that Great Britain's attitude has stiffened on all questions at issue with this Government because of the belief in London that President Wilson is endeavoring to use the international relations of the United States as a means of furthering his political fortunes. The British attitude of giving patient consideration to all points raised by the Administration to-day gave way to flat, unqualified refusal to accede to the President's latest request.

This had to do with the cases of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Kelly of New York and Joseph Smith of Lowell, Mass, representatives of the Irish Relief Fund, who were not permitted by the British Government to visit Ireland. Owing to the circumstances of the case and the interest which Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador here, took in it, the British Foreign Office was at first disposed to accede to the President's request that these Americans be permitted to continue their journey. But news reached London that the President intended "vigorously to press this issue and write another note about it."

The President did direct that another communication be sent to Ambassador Page about the case, urging him to make "most earnest representations" that the Americans be permitted to remain. But before Mr. Page could deliver this communication officially the British Government cabled to Sir Cecil Spring Rice to inform the American State Department that the British decision was "irrevocable."

This curt message was delivered by the British Ambassador to Assistant Secretary of State Phillips to-day. It was explained that this word is final and unqualified and designed to cut off any further communication on the subject. It was said at the State Department that the incident will be dropped.

Sir Cecil also had another communication to deliver to this Government. It was a formal communication from the British Foreign Office relative to the blacklisting of American firms. It makes it clear that Great Britain has already agreed to narrow the scope of the blacklist order so that it includes only the specified firms mentioned and is designed to show that any demands on this basis which this Government may make in its note, which is to be made public Monday, will simply be asking for something Great Britain already had promised to give.

COAST TO COAST IN MOTOR IN 5 1-2 DAYS

Samuel B. Stevens Equals Express Train Time in Dash From New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The record for an automobile trip across the country was lowered by two days by Samuel B. Stevens of Rome, N. Y., chairman of the Motor Reserve Division committee of the American Defence Society, who arrived here at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon (Pacific coast time).

The trip, which was made as part of the preparedness movement, started at Columbus Circle, New York. The actual time it took to get from there to the foot of Market street, San Francisco, was 5 days, 11 hours and 40 minutes. He carried a message from Major-Gen. Wood, commanding the Department of the East, to Major-Gen. Murray, commanding the Department of the West.

Mr. Stevens covered some 3,890 miles of roads in his journey, and at an average speed of 25.1 miles an hour. He drove a six cylinder Marmon stock roadster, model 34. Mr. Stevens was able to make the trip in such time because he was relieved by relays of drivers, so that no delay for rest or meals was necessary.

The car left the Maine monument here at 1:30 Monday morning. It ran on a schedule like that of a railroad train, prepared in advance by Fred Maskovics, sales manager of the Marmon factory. The drivers, Fred Barbour, Walter Belling and Robert Creighton, took fast express trains from relay point to relay point.

This is the first time an attempt has been made to set a cross-country record going east to west.

"Music's golden tongue speaks with limpid clearness from the noblest depths of the soul. It is the tongue of instinct more artful than language and gains all Nature's heed."

The PIANOLA

The wonderful modern pianoforte that everyone can play—the instrument of all seasons and all ages

WHAT a delight to sit at the piano and allow nimble fingers to lead far afield in music, whither mood directs! How the talented friend who plays the piano is envied!

For, of all home instruments, the piano is best—most universally satisfying.

This is the reason for the sale of so many Pianolas now. This wonderful instrument is the *modern* pianoforte. It allows you all the beauties of music—the pleasures of listening, and the *supreme* pleasures of playing.

All the exquisite musical effects that the sensitive, highly trained fingers of the pianist can produce, your untalented fingers can control through the Pianola. The result is the same—only the *means* are different.

***The Metrostyle*—The unique Pianola tempo control—brings you the greatest musicians as guides and teachers. It enables you to play with the certainty of their knowledge, with a beauty tinged by their art and inspiration.**

As you follow the Metrostyle Line, curving now gently, now sharply from side to side, you find yourself imparting to the music deeper meaning, which, unaided by this wonderful device you might not have revealed. You find the swinging rhythms gaining power and interest by their variety and brilliance.

And now another marvel of this greatest of player-pianos—

***The Themodist*—A Pianola expression device—duplicated in construction or effect in no other player-piano—has given you the power virtually to strike each note as you choose. Make the melody sing out clearly—strike two chords together, yet one more loudly than the other—all of the fine variations of touch which before this remarkable device was perfected were possible only to human fingers, you may now obtain with the Pianola.**

The Metrostyle and Themodist are but the more distinctive of many exclusive Pianola features of superiority. Yet the Pianola is in no wise complicated.

It is the easiest of all players to direct. The automatic guidance is so perfect, the methods of control so simple, you learn to play the Pianola well at the very first lesson—but the instrument's capacity is so broad that never will you find its limits.

We invite you to come to Aeolian Hall and enjoy the experience of playing the popular Stroud model of the Pianola. How complete a mastery of the piano this instrument will give you is almost beyond belief in advance of such actual experience.

The Genuine Pianola is Made in these five famous models:

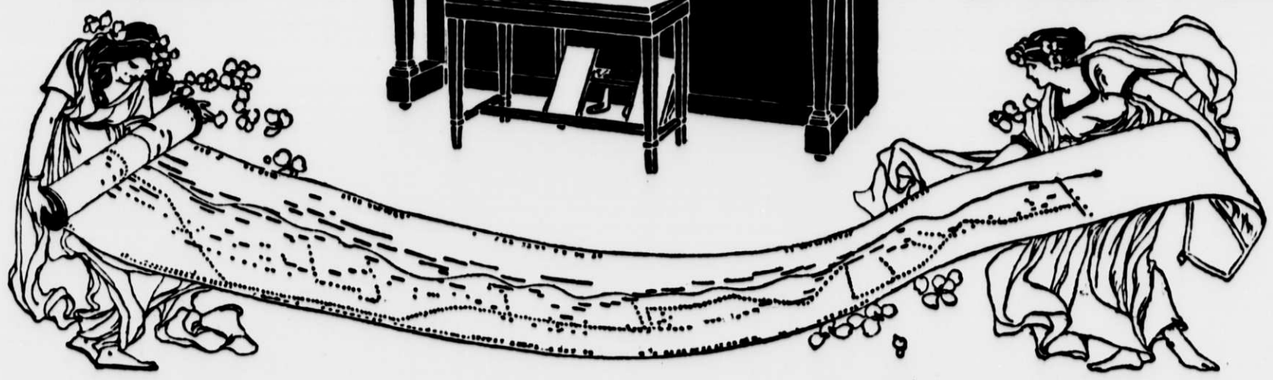
THE STEINWAY
THE STECK
THE WHEELOCK
THE STROUD
and the
MAGNIFICENT WEBER
Prices from $550

THE STROUD PIANOLA

is purchasable on terms as low as $15 down

Balance in Convenient Monthly Payments

Your present Piano taken in part exchange for a Pianola



THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

NEW YORK
29 West 42nd St.

AEOLIAN HALL

BROOKLYN
11 Flatbush Ave.

Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion—Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World