RELIEF WORK TOLD BY A TREASURY AID

Disbursing Officer Wilmeth of Tennessee Expedition Sends Letter Home.

IS GREATLY IMPRESSED BY CITY OF BERLIN

Reverence of German People in Church Kaiser Attends Is Commented Upon.

Details of his trip from The Hague to Berlin are recited in a letter to his wife, dated September 1, by James L. Wilmeth, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, and disbursing officer of the great American relief fund carried abroad by the warship Tennessee. He reports his return to London and the tremendous volume of work entailed by the relief activities.

"We left The Hague, Holland, at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, August 22," he writes, "and reached Berlin at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. The train on which we traveled was provided by the Dutch and German governments. It made express time, notwithstanding the large movement of soldiers that is being made over the German lines. We were told it would take us thirty-six hours to make the trip, but it did not.

"I was never more surprised in my life at anything than I was at the city of Berlin. I think, almost without exception, it is the finest and most substantial city that I have ever visited. It is beautiful, indeed; has a distinct type of architecture that abounds everywhere.

Full of Fine Statuary.

"The city is full of fine statuary, and one large park is as beautiful as anything I ever saw. I saw the German capitol building; also the royal palace, where Emperor William lives; also the palace of the crown prince. All are magnificent structures.

"I attended services Sunday afternoon in the great church where Emperor William worships; it is called the Dom. I assume the seating capacity is about 5,000. It has a magnificent organ. I was particularly impressed with the reverence of the German people and the manner in which they conducted themselves during the hours of worship.

"The house was crowded; even the aisles were full of people, standing. Notwithstanding all this, it was so quiet that I could hear the slightest noise. I thought of our own service while I was in this royal church, and could not help contrasting the church building, and its fine statuary and ornaments, with our modest, simple little chapel.

"I parted with the rest of our company at Berlin and came back to Holland with the national director of the Red Cross. We were about twenty-eight hours in coming back over the same distance that we had done in quite half that time in going.

Arranged for Train a Day.

"I came out on a refugee train bringing 400 American citizens. It was a pleasing sight to see them on the train, after having been tied up so long. We found 2,000 Americans in Berlin who had been unable to get away. We arranged for one train each day until they all had been brought out. That will mean about a week's time to move the number there. But as other people are coming in, it will require these trains for some time to come.

"I stopped at a hotel in Berlin, which is patronized largely by Americans. I saw some pople there whom I had met before in the states. All told, I spent two rather pleasant days in the great German capital; saw quite a bit of it, notwithstanding we had a great deal of work to do.

"Taxicab fare is so cheap in Berlin that one can afford to ride around the city without going to much expense, and we used this means. We were wined and dined quite extensively while in Berlin.

"I am glad to get back to The Hague, where the great peace conferences have been held. The relief work is getting along very well, and relief is being extended Americans very rapidly.

"Since writing the above I have crossed the English channel, and am again in London. I was pretty tired out when I reached here."

Account of Work.

A condensed account of his work in London is given in a letter dated two days later, September 3. He writes:

"I find myself still very busy in connection with the multitude of financial transactions that are pressing upon me daily. There is not a day passes that I am not transferring money from England to different parts of the continent, and answering all sorts of inquiries as to where funds can be had by people who are in distress. It is an interesting game.

"Frequently I have but little time in which to collect my thoughts before a transaction must be handled. The headquarters of the American relief committee is a busy place. So is the American embassy, where I am writing this letter.

"There are signs of war on almost every hand. Soldiers are drilling in the parks. It is a frequent occurrence to see them leaving by trainloads or marching in the streets.

"We saw some evidences of war when we reached harbor at Falmouth from The Hague. Two large German merchantmen, taken as prizes, were quietly riding at anchor in the bay. One of these, a large German ship, was the one of which you read in the papers as having tried to land arms and ammunition in Mexico during the recent investment of Vera Cruz."

McADOO AWARDS MEDALS OF GOLD AND SILVER

Heroes Who Saved Lives on the Water Honored by U. S. Government.

Two individuals, one a private citizen and one a petty officer in the United States navy, and seventeen men, comprising the keepers and crew of the Portage and Eagle Harbor life-saving stations, have recently been rewarded with medals of honor of the federal government.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, has awarded a silver medal of honor to Robert A. Fowler of 584 East 89th street, New York city, in recognition of gallant conduct in saving a man from drowning in the East river May 31, 1914.

In attempting to escape from the prison hospital on Blackwells' Island by swimming across the East river, Ferdinand Collura became exhausted and cried for help. The fireboat George B. McClellan was coming up the river and the captain of the vessel made several attempts to bring his boat alongside the drowning man. This plan did not meet with success and Robert A. Fowler then dived overboard and supported Collura. A strong tide carried them more than a half a mile down stream before Fowler finally caught a line thrown him from the fireboat.

Secretary McAdoo has also awarded a silver medal of honor to J. B. Cadenbach, coxswain United States navy, in recognition of his gallant conduct in saving a young man from drowning in the Arkansas river at Wichita, Kan., June 4, 1914.

While trying out a motor canoe Harry Butterfield, an employe of the Riverside Club of Wichita, Kan., was thrown into the river by the capsizing of the boat and, being unable to swim, sank. Coxswain Cadenbach was standing on the club float in a bathing suit and saw the accident. Swimming about three hundred yards through the choppy water he reached the spot where the canoe had capsized and dived after Butterfield. He succeeded in getting hold of the latter's hair and bringing him to the surface unconscious. Cadenbach was exhausted when he reached shore with the rescued man.

Seventeen gold medals of honor have been presented by the same official to the keepers and crew of the Portage and Eagle Harbor life-saving stations in recognition of their heroic conduct upon the occasion of the rescue of the crew of the steamer L. C. Waldo, which went ashore on a reef near Manitou Island, Lake Superior, during the storm of November 8-10, 1913.

To reach the wrecked vessel the members of the crew of the Portage station traveled eighty miles in their lifeboat through snow and ice in the height of one of the most destructive storms that ever visited the great lakes. The Eagle Harbor crew made a similar trip of thirty-two miles. The actual taking off of the Waldo's crew of twenty-four was itself a heroic task, attended with extreme hardship and danger.

BELIEVES WEST POINT COULD EDUCATE MORE

Col. Townsley Recommends Maintaining Full Strength of 700 Cadets.

Maintenance of 700 cadets, the maximum number for which accommodations are afforded at West Point, is the principal recommendation in the annual report of Col. C. P. Townsley, superintendent of the academy, who also thinks that officers detailed as instructors should be excepted from the operation of the "Manchu law."

Col. Townsly points out that under the law of 1910 and the size of the classes now in the academy there will be 720 cadetships for 1915 and 745 for 1916. After that unless the law is reenacted classes will drop 150 below the capacity of the academy.

Should Be Kept Up.

"In the interests of the country, the army and economy to the government," says Col. Townsley, "the maximum number of cadets that can be accommodated at the academy should be kept under instruction. Only 44 per cent of the active army officers are graduates of the academy. This can be fully doubled if the academy is kept up to its capacity of 700 cadets."

Col. Townsley called attention to the unusually large number of physically defective candidates for cadetship, 142 out of 562 who were examined having been rejected.

"The physical requirements are none too rigid for those who are to lead a somewhat strenuous life and be able to meet the requirements of field and war service when called to do so," the report observes.

With respect to the operation of the "Manchu law," Col. Townsley says:

"It is not my purpose to oppose this detached service law, which was designed to correct existing and serious evils, but merely to urge that an exception be made in the case of officers detailed to this academy, so that they may remain here for a period of four years, regardless of any other detached service they may have had. I recommend it, not in the interests of the officers detailed, but solely for the proper instruction and discipline of the cadets at the academy with the resulting benefit to the army in general."

ORGANIZE ASSOCIATION.

Naval Stores Producers in Session at Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 19.—More than sixty naval stores producers from all parts of the south met here today for the purpose of organizing the Naval Stores Producers' Association of the United States, electing officers and directors, selecting headquarters and adopting a marketing plan for turpentine and rosin to meet the curtailed market situation brought about by the European war. The meeting is executive.

It was indicated that many of the men present held proxies which would probably assure the perfection of an organization. However, there was slight doubt as to sufficient producers to be represented to form the association.

With organization perfected, it was stated, it is intended to adopt a marketing plan providing for a central selling agency. It is claimed that the plan proposed is not in violation of the federal anti-trust laws. Savannah, Ga., is the chief city thus far considered for headquarters of the proposed association.

ST. ANDREWS TO CHANGE.

Brotherhood Will Adopt New Plan to Elect Officers.

The local assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will hold its first meeting of the fall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, in the parish hall of St. John's Church, on 16th street near H. Every effort is being made to bring the full membership together at this meeting. Its importance, aside from being the first meeting of the fall, lies in the fact that the program is calculated to elicit ideas for the winter's work.

Another matter for consideration at this meeting is the proposed change in the constitution, permitting the executive committee to choose the officers of the assembly from among all the members, instead of from the members of the committee only, as heretofore.

The details of the approaching tridiocesan convention, to be held at St. Margaret's, this city, October 3 and 4, will also be discussed.

SHILOH BAPTIST SERVICES.

Colored Folk to Observe Fifty-First Church Anniversary.

The fifty-first anniversary of the founding of Shiloh Colored Baptist congregation is to be observed today at the church with special services, which will be continued each evening of the week.

Rev. J. Milton Waldron, the pastor, will preach the anniversary sermon at 11 o'clock today. There will also be a roll call of members at this service with personal responses.

At 3:30 o'clock it is planned to hold a "founders' hour" with reminiscences by the older members of the congregation.

In the evening Rev. D. F. Rivers, pastor of Berean Colored Baptist Church, will deliver the sermon of the occasion.

The anniversary supper will be held next Friday evening.

MANY FIND FAULTS IN THE ALLEY BILL

Believe Congress Will Have to Repeal or Amend the Measure.

CRITICISM BY MEMBERS WHO OPPOSE ENACTMENT

Confiscation of Property Among the Charges—Entirely Different Legislation Had Been Planned.

That it will be necessary to repeal the alley bill which has passed both houses of Congress, or amend it radically, is the general opinion of members of the House who did everything in their power to prevent the passage of the measure. Members of the District committee of the House are chagrined with the outcome of the legislation, as they had planned to throw the Senate and House bills into conference so that a perfected measure would have resulted. As it happened, the plans of the men in the House who disapproved of certain features of the alley bill as it was passed by the Senate failed at the last moment.

There had been a well laid design to put through the House a bill entirely different from the Senate bill. That would have made a conference necessary. It could have been done by rejecting the substitute as offered by the House District committee and by taking up the Senate bill with a radical amendment on it, or it could have been done in other ways.

It is quite safe to say that the House District committee was extremely anxious that a conference would be held.

Representative Borland, for instance, was going to make a strong speech in favor of the original Commissioners' bill, although it is stated that one of the Commissioners privately admitted to a prominent member of Congress in the course of this alley campaign that in his judgment the measure was unconstitutional.

Their Plans Upset.

Using Representative Borland's oratory as an aid, members who wanted to mix up the legislation so as to obtain a conference and thus a perfected bill, thought they could count on the House passing the original alley bill—"the Mrs. Wilson bill." However, it now becomes known that some of the women interested in the campaign called at the Capitol and said that "they would accept" the Senate bill rather than have the uncertain pulling and hauling between the two Houses.

Perhaps that visit became known generally. Perhaps it was that the members who stay in the cloakrooms and emerge only when a vote is demanded forgot their cue; at any rate the District committee found, much to its surprise, that the House in committee of the whole voted the wrong way. The plan had been to support the original Commissioners' bill or to arrange to send the matter to conference, but the plan went wrong.

One of the most plain-spoken objections to the alley measure as it has passed the House and Senate comes from Representative Reed of New Hampshire, a member of the District committee, who says the bill is nothing but "a rank injustice." Mr. Reed, as mayor and alderman of Manchester, N. H., for twelve years, had considerable experience with civic problems, especially condemnation problems.

Representative Reed's Views.

"I think that every one wants the alley problem here settled," said Mr. Reed yesterday, "but there is no reason in the bill, which simply confiscates a person's property and pays nothing in return for it. I want to see the alleys cleaned, for the sentimental reasons which we all appreciate. I was one of the strongest friends of the alley clean-up movement which Mrs. Wilson made so famous, and yet I don't want to see the alleys cleaned out by any such rank and outrageous injustice as is contained in the bill which passed the House and Senate. There should be amendments enacted for the bill before it becomes effective four years from now.

"In mentioning this subject I feel very strongly that the Commissioners long ago should have cleaned the alleys, to some extent, at least. The alleys are a part and parcel of Washington, and as such should be treated to clean streets and running water, just as the rest of the town is."

The only objection to the bill voiced by Representative Kahn of California is that it is not comprehensive enough. Mr. Kahn has no objection to the condemnation features of the situation, but declares that it should have contained some method for taking care of the alley dwellers when ousted.

Mr. Borland's Objections.

Representative Borland, who is opposed to the alley bill as it passed the House, said:

"I say the bill does not go far enough. In my judgment, it ought to provide not only for the elimination of the alleys, but also for some workable scheme articulating with the present law in the District of Columbia, by which some of the alleys can be eliminated each year and by which something of a useful nature can take their places. In other words, the alleys ought to be either converted into minor streets or applied to business purposes, and then the rehousing of the alley population ought to accompany the elimination of the alleys. Those two features ought to be embraced in any legislation by Congress to eliminate the alleys. But we have made a fight for the elimination of these alleys, and we have gotten this far, and, in my judgment, every friend of the elimination of the alleys and the reform in the District ought to set a stake down as far as we have gotten, and then let the forces of reform go on still farther.

"The Commissioners tell me that they aided in the preparation of a bill, which I would very much prefer, the so-called Commissioners' bill. It provided for the elimination of certain alleys annually, and for an excess condemnation of the land in the interior of the blocks, so that the alleys might be transformed. Proper machinery would, of course, be provided to accomplish that under the general code of the District. But when the clash came between the friends of reform and those in the District, and possibly elsewhere, who are opposed to the elimination of alleys, largely, I think, on selfish grounds, the friends of reform seemed to have met an insurmountable obstacle. In other words, I think the reactionary element in the District have fought the friends of reform to a standstill. The alley committee have succeeded in getting this bill, and they say this is all they can get. That word comes from the so-called committee of fifty, which is the alley committee of the citizens of the District. They feel that they can get nothing more at this time than this bill.

"If they feel that is true, then to help them see that they get this bill. I think they could have gotten a good deal more, at least with the sanction of this House, and could have provided adequate legal machinery for the permanent elimination of alleys."

Representative Mann of Illinois has studied the original alley bill and the substitute which has passed both houses and has found nothing good in the situation which takes away a man's property and offers him nothing in return.

In a recent discussion Mr. Mann said:

"The whole theory of the substitute (which has passed both houses) is that Congress can say that a man hereafter cannot use his property fronting upon an alley thirty feet wide for the construction of any building where a person can live, and that after four years from now no building used as a dwelling upon any alley shall be used for that purpose. We make no provision for the payment to the owner on account of our declaration or fiat. I do not believe in seizing private property without recompense for it. I do not believe in destroying the value of property without recompense for it. I do not believe in doing something which we know will bring before Congress claims for large sums of money, claims necessary to recompense the owners whose property has been depreciated by our acts. I do not believe we ought to enter into it as a wholesale scheme."

MRS. JENNIE L. HOOVER'S FUNERAL ON MONDAY

Daughter of Charles Gautier, Capital's Once Famous Caterer, Leaves Large Family.

Mrs. Jennie Louise Hoover of 2023 Kalorama road died Friday afternoon at her residence. Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas' Church, Woodley road, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will be in Rock Creek cemetery and will be private. The passing away of Mrs. Hoover, who was the wife of John E. S. Hoover, removes a member of one of Washington's oldest families. Before her marriage she was Miss Jennie Louise Gautier, her father, Charles Gautier, having been born in Angers, France, and having come to the National Capital in 1838. Her mother, Alice Boyle, was a native of Milltown, County Louth, Ireland, and her parents were united in marriage in 1839 at Old Trinity Church, Georgetown, the guests numbering many of the principal residents of the then two separate cities.

Upon the present site of The Star building Mr. Gautier in 1840 opened what in a few years was regarded as not only the finest confectionery establishment in Washington, but the equal of the best establishments of its kind in New York city. It was the common expression among Washingtonians of that day that "Gautier's" was the feasting place of the first families of the District. He furnished the refreshments not only at all the big private dinner parties of his time, but for the inaugural balls from the administration of Gen. Zachary Taylor down to and including the first term of President Lincoln.

Among the surviving children of that union are Miss Alice Gautier of New York city, and Mrs. Catherine J. Doherty, widow of Capt. Edward P. Doherty, a veteran of the civil war.

John E. S. Hoover, the husband, for many years a merchant on Pennsylvania avenue, is a son of Michael Hoover and of Mary Tweedy Hoover, who owned and long resided on the site of the present O street market house.

Surviving Mrs. Hoover are her husband and eight children, Walter Le May, George P., John E., Charles J., Frank P., William H., Louise and Alice Hoover.

DEPICTS THE HORRORS OF EUROPEAN WAR

Representative Steenerson Applauds President Wilson's Offer of U. S. Mediation.

"Believe me, the Union station, when we reached it last night, looked more beautiful to us than any palace or cathedral in Europe," said Representative Steenerson of Minnesota, yesterday, upon his return from abroad. As one of the delegates to the international peace conference he sailed, with Mrs. Steenerson, for Europe last July and just got back.

"But my joy at returning," continued Mr. Steenerson, "is mixed with sorrow for the horrors which the European struggle has entailed. I am convinced that the common conscience and judgment of the civilized world will in the near future compel an abandonment of the militarism that now burdens the old world and is the cause of the present struggle.

Offer an Admirable One.

"President Wilson's offer of mediation was an admirable act. The United States is the only nation whose wars have been for unselfish purposes, and this record should commend us to the warring nations abroad in our proffer of services looking to the ending of the war.

"In our journey through Ireland and England, while waiting for a return passage, we witnessed many sad scenes of parting as the troops were leaving for the front. The Ulster troubles were forgotten in Ireland and the country seemed united in the common cause against the enemy.

"There was little outward demonstration, however. The people responded grimly, as moved by the duty of a sorrowful necessity. The call for volunteers met with ready response and the full quota of soldiers asked for was furnished.

Small Danger of Food Supply.

"There appears to be little danger of food shortage in Great Britain. It is altogether probable that the commercial fleet will keep the seas in number sufficient to carry over all the foodstuffs needed. The government took early action to prevent prices being put up too high, and a regular schedule is published, to which dealers must adhere.

"The temper of the people in Great Britain, as I sensed it, is to fight the war to a finish. Over and over again I heard it intimated that all of England's resources and of her colonies girdling the globe will be hazarded to crush the foe."

BENNETT LOSES $120.

Left Money in Pocket of Trousers to Be Pressed.

Ira E. Bennett, of 1614 19th street northwest, sent his trousers to a tailor to be pressed. Before doing so, according to a statement, he made to the police, he failed to remove $120 from the pockets, and when the trousers were returned, he said, the money was missing. Mr. Bennett told Detective Vermillion the money was in a $100 bill and a $20 bill.

SHIP BURNS AT DOCK.

Neuces of the Mallory Line Is Destroyed in New York.

HOBOKEN, N. J., September 19.—The passenger steamship Neuces of the Mallory line burned to the water's edge at a Hudson river dock here tonight in a fire which for a time threatened extensive damage to shipping.

The Neuces, which plies between New York and Tampa and Mobile, was undergoing repairs here. Her first officer and eight firemen, the only persons on board, fled with their belongings. No one was hurt.

At a late hour the property loss had not been estimated by the Mallory line officers.

Simple apparatus has been patented by which the position of the carbons within a projecting lantern can be watched by an operator without subjecting his eyes to their intense light.

SALE BARGAIN DAY FOR COTTON GOODS

Miss Genevieve Clark, Daughter of Speaker, Starts Patriotic Movement.

FOR AMERICAN FASHIONS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Plan to Set Mills Spinning and to Bring Out Hoarded Gold. Women Support Scheme.

Headed by Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the Speaker, the young women of the congressional set have started a nation-wide movement to popularize the use of cotton in dress goods and for household purposes, thus aiding in home consumption of the big cotton crop now held from the world markets by the European war.

With Miss Callie Hoke Smith, daughter of the senator from Georgia, and Miss Lucy Burleson, daughter of the Postmaster General, as her first aids in the movement, Miss Clark proposes a great cotton bargain week, to be observed in every city, town and village in the entire United States. They hope to achieve the unprecedented spectacle of ten millions of women crowding to the dry goods counters with a deluging demand for cotton goods.

It is distinctively a young woman's movement, but the elders are backing it in every way possible. The young women took care, before making the matter public, to get the consent and hearty approval of their respective parents.

It is such a sane subject of social endeavor that all the women of Washington are now keenly interested. Word comes from New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other great cities that the society women of those places will assist in every way to make it a success.

"Buy a Bale" Movement.

This nation-wide bargain sale of cotton goods is really a part of the "buy a bale of cotton" movement, so heartily approved by President Wilson, members of his cabinet and business men in general.

In spite of the abnormally low price of raw cotton the mills are working on part time only. They cannot sell cotton goods because the retail stores are loaded up owing to the demand being curtailed by the war. The mills therefore will not spin because there is no market for the output. By inducing the women to take the goods now on the shelves of the stores the deadlock will be broken and the spinners encouraged to increase their output, thus consuming more of the raw material.

The great basic trouble caused by the European war will, of course, remain. The trouble is now aggravated by the stagnation in the cotton goods trade, which Miss Clarke's suggestion is hoped to remove to a large extent.

Propaganda of Miss Clark.

Miss Clark said today:

"The war in Europe has brought about a crisis of horrible proportions there, and, in a minor sense, here in this country. Among the worst sufferers among our fellow countrymen as the result of this war are the cotton growers and manufacturers.

"Europe ordinarily buys from five hundred to six hundred million dollars' worth of cotton annually from the United States. This amount, as the result of the war, is thrown back on the hands of the growers. This is particularly deplorable inasmuch as the cotton crop is unusually good this year. The result of this cotton deadlock is not only obvious, but has been discussed at such length in business circles and in the press of the country that it is unnecessary to go into it here.

"Everybody knows of the 'buy a bale' movement, by which it is hoped that the crisis can be averted. In connection with this, it occurs to me that the American public, and particularly the American woman, could help tremendously to avert such a deadlock, if on a certain day there would be held in every store in every town in America a cotton bargain sale.

Fine for American Patriotism.

"In this European crisis women of all nationalities have given up at a great cost to themselves whatever they were doing, and have gone into the Red Cross, hospital and charitable movements of their various countries, to say nothing of carrying on whatever is done commercially in these warring countries while their husbands and the other masculine members of their households are at war.

"It seems to me that if Pawlova, the Russian dancer, Adeline Patti, the singer, and various other women of international repute can return to their homes and take up these dangerous and arduous tasks in the cause of their country, it is as little as American women can do to wear for one season cotton clothes made in America in order to avert a great financial deadlock on which depends mainly the prosperity of our great south.

"It has been said that no person can live so that his life only affects himself. So, while this problem is essentially the problem of the south, it affects the northern section of our country by eliminating four hundred million dollars spent annually by southern cotton growers in the north.

"It has been said by the business men of the country who understand the financial situation that there is no real lack of money in this country, [illegible] trouble lies in the fact that people, anticipating a stringency, are holding on to what they have got. Thus, should this idea of a great nation-wide bargain sale in cotton appeal to ten million women, each buying a dollar's worth of cotton materials on a certain day, it would put into circulation $10,000,000 of the hoarded gold, as most hoarded money is in gold, and to that extent alleviate the stringency.

"The cotton factories of the country are at this time putting out only about one-half of the material that they are equipped to turn out. The reason for this is that the merchants will not buy any more cotton materials until they have sold what they have on hand already.

"All the women of Europe, to meet the crisis which they have had to face, have gone in training for hospital and commercial service. If the women of America, by using more cotton, can avert this crisis, it is certainly their patriotic duty to do so."

Miss Burleson's Views.

"I think every patriotic American woman should heartily indorse the proposal to make cotton dresses fashionable, and aid the national bargain sale idea which will be a long step toward bringing cotton into popular use," said Miss Lucy Burleson, daughter of the Postmaster General, today.

"American women can make any movement successful and prosperous. Surely in this unequaled opportunity for industrial expansion for our nation we should take pride in 'Made in America' goods, and 'Made in America' fashions.

"American fashions for Americans is a new idea for American women; but it is patriotic and inspiring. I shall do all in my power to promote it. I am keenly interested in the cotton situation in the south, and hope that by the patriotic measures under way alleviation of it may be brought about and much good done."

Will Help Many Ways.

This national bargain sale of cotton goods is expected to have a material influence on the banking situation, say those interested in this movement. Paul Warburg stated to the House committee on banking and currency this week that the people are hoarding many millions of cash and thereby embarrassing business.

This bargain sale will bring perhaps $10,000,000 of these hoards into active circulation.

As people always select gold or legal tender for purposes of hoarding, the release of $10,000,000 will mean an increase of more than $40,000,000 in the lending power of banks. Even if every woman in the country spends only half a dollar the estimate of $10,000,000 would be conservative.

TWO PERSONS DEAD BY THEIR OWN HANDS

P. J. Reintzele and Mrs. Catherine Morris Commit Suicide.

About ten months after his son, Arthur Reintzele, had taken his life by inhaling illuminating gas, Powhatan Jordan Reintzele, fifty-eight years old, yesterday afternoon also took his life by shooting himself over the right eye with a revolver. Mr. Reintzele, who was a blacksmith, was at home, 1314 29th street northwest, yesterday afternoon. He was upstairs, as was his grandson, Joseph Williams, four and a half years old.

The grandfather was in the bathroom. The child was playing about the upper floor when the shot was fired. He entered the room and discovered his grandfather lying on the floor. Other persons in the house arrived shortly afterward. The police were notified and Mr. Reintzele was hurried to Georgetown University Hospital. When the auto patrol arrived there, however, doctors at the institution pronounced him dead.

Mrs. Morris Kills Herself.

Mrs. Catherine Morris, who conducted a rooming house at 923 12th street northwest, also killed herself yesterday. She used illuminating gas as a means of ending her life.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Elizabeth Marr, a roomer at the house, detected the odor of escaping gas. She traced it to a hall room. Upon opening the door she discovered Mrs. Morris. The ambulance of Emergency Hospital was summoned, but the physician in charge pronounced her dead.

Coroner Nevitt made an investigation and discovered that the tip of the gas jet had been removed. Mrs. Morris left no note nor could persons in the house give the coroner any reason why she should take her life. It was stated, however, that she had complained of illness recently.

FOUGHT FIVE BATTLES UNDER BELGIAN FLAG

Dallas Citizen Served Thirty-Four Days as Lieutenant in Army Defending His Native Land.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Paul van de Velde of Dallas, Tex., for thirty-four days a lieutenant in the Belgian army and a veteran of the battles of Haelen, Heuton, St. Margaret, Tirlemont and the fighting before Liege, returned home today on board the steamer Cretic. Mr. Van de Velde was visiting his parents in Belgium when the war started and he enlisted as a reservist.

The Belgians were seriously handicaped in the early fighting by artillery that was inferior to that of the Germans. Mr. Van de Velde said:

"Our guns were effective at only about one-third the range of the Germans. The Belgians also had to await the arrival of ammunition from France after the fighting started.

"In the early battles German aeroplanes worked considerable havoc, especially at night. The powerful lights set up in the forts removed the menace."

Mr. Van de Velde was released from service in the Belgian army, as were other volunteers from the United States, in order that they might return to their business.

August Pfaff of Chicago, another passenger, said that he was in Berlin two weeks ago. At Doeberitz, about thirty miles from Berlin, he said, there were about 90,000 Russian and 5,000 English prisoners of war with a large number of captured English horses.

Officers of the Russian and Belgian armies were kept together for a time. As the result of a fight, in which several Belgian officers were killed, he said, they were separated.

The Cretic brought 266 passengers, the majority American citizens.

U. S. CRUISER TENNESSEE TO SAIL OCT. 1 FOR HOME

Vessel Engaged Since August in Relief Work Is Completing Its Mission Abroad.

LONDON, September 19, 1:50 p.m.—The American cruiser Tennessee will start for America about October 1, carrying home virtually all the army officers who came over to Europe on government relief work. The Tennessee left New York August 6 with over $5,000,000 on board to aid stranded Americans in Europe.

Under orders from Henry S. Breckinridge, the American assistant Secretary of War, affairs here are being closed up as rapidly as possible, preparatory to ending the relief labors of the Washington government. A resident American relief committee under a permanent form of organization will continue after the withdrawal of government assistance to aid indigent American with committee funds.

Committee Uses Own Funds.

The local committee has been using its own funds since the opening of the war for temporary assistance of penniless Americans, while the government money has been used for the payment of steamship and railroad fares and other larger amounts which could be accounted for in large vouchers.

The government relief work under the direction of army officers especially detailed will end also in all the continental capitals. Diplomatic officers will direct the work after October 1. Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, and the resident committee will co-operate in London, where the embassy staff probably will be increased temporarily to look after the extra work.

To prevent shoe laces becoming untied, a New York inventor has patented small metal clasps to be fastened to the tops of shoes to hold their ends.

RUSSIA IS ACCUSED OF FOMENTING WAR

Vienna Analysis Lays Responsibility for Struggle Is Due to Plots at Petrograd.

DREAM OF PAN-SLAVISM A REVOLUTIONARY FORCE

That Agitation Described as Menace to Peace and Order in the Dual Monarchy.

Written Expressly for The Star
By CONSTANTIN THEODOR DUMBA,
Ambassador of Austria-Hungary at Washington.

Russian Pan-Slavism is a revolutionary force. It first undermined Turkish rule in the Balkan peninsula and then it turned its activities toward fomenting disaffection among the Austrian Slavs. The racial and religious kinship of Russia with the Slavs in Austria makes this agitation a menace to peace and order in the duel monarchy.

The advanced posts of the Pan-Slavist movement in the Balkans are Servia and Montenegro. The relations between Russia and Montenegro are particularly close. Two daughters of the King of Montenegro are married to Russian grand dukes, one of them being Nikolai Nikolaievitch, the present command in-chief of the Russian armies and head of the war party in St. Petersburg.

The annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, although it was expected by everybody, aroused the Servian national passions to a frantic pitch. The Servian press indulged in venomous attacks upon the Hapsburg monarchy. The whole attitude of the Servian nation was insolently provocative to the peace of Austria.

Sir Edward Grey Quoted.

The aggressiveness of Servia toward her neighbors was condemned, shortly before the outbreak of the present crisis, by Sir Edward Grey, who said in a conversation with a foreign statesman:

"Servia is a perpetual danger to European peace; its groundless aspirations continually threaten the tranquillity of the world. The practical dynasty must have external success to remain in power."

On the eve of the crisis the British ambassador in Vienna, Sir M. de Bunsen, observed to the editor of the Wiener Allegemeine Zeitung: "Be assured that the entire English nation condemns the crime of Serajevo. No single Englishman has any sympathy left for Servia. We are thoroughly weary of being thrown into disquietude by this little country, and there is no Englishman who does not wish heartily that Servia receive a rough, sound lesson."

The Demands of Austria-Hungary.

The government of Emperor Francis Joseph followed this advice and demanded from Servia a discontinuance of her intrigues and her violent attacks upon the integrity of the dual monarchy. It asked for the co-operation of the Austrian and Servian police with a view to the detection and punishment of the moral authors of the dastardly crime of Serajevo; but it never made an attempt to establish Austrian control over Servian law courts, as has been represented by the Servian press and reiterated by the Anglo-French chorus.

It is equally untrue that the Servian government accepted almost all the conditions in the Austrian ultimatum. A misleading presentation of the case was given out by Premier Pashitch to the whole world, and was published in good faith by the American press. Servia's acceptance of almost every point was conditional and amounted to a veiled refusal. Nothing was left to the dual monarchy but to declare war upon Servia, who, under the influence of regicidal officers, had resorted to assassination as a political method. This drastic step Austria undertook, in spite of the danger that was looming up in the north.

The Championship of Russia.

Indeed, Russia, which had quietly looked on in 1913 when Bulgaria, another Slavic nation, was being attacked simultaneously by four countries, at once announced her championship of Servia, the deadly foe of the dual monarchy, on the ground that the czar could not look on with indifference while a Slavic nation was being menaced, as it was explained in St. Petersburg. Czar Nicholas had ordered the mobilization while negotiations were going on in St. Petersburg. In spite of Austria's promise to Russia to respect the territorial integrity of Servia—a fact admitted in the house of commons by Sir Edward Grey—Emperor Nicholas forced the conflict upon Kaiser Wilhelm by refusing to stop the mobilization on the German frontier.

The Franco-Russian alliance automatically brought France into the field. One of the greatest tragedies in history was enacted when the French nation, governed by a half-socialistic and half-radical cabinet, profoundly pacific in its tendencies, found itself involved in a conflict which originated in the outrageous conspiracy of Belgrade. The inability of Frenchmen to reconcile themselves to the loss of Alsace, a German province stolen from Germany in a time of complete peace by Louis XIV, made them subservient to the vast ambitious schemes of the northern semi-Asiatic empire.

Action of British Cabinet.

Unlike France, Great Britain had no treaty engagement to assist Russia in the war now raging in Europe; but the fact that the military and naval authorities of Great Britain and France had come to an agreement on the distribution of their respective fleets in the event of a conflict, left no choice to the cabinet of St. James but to side with France. Sir Edward Grey declared in the most solemn manner in the house of commons that parliament was free to determine Great Britain's course. Then, almost in the same breath, he asked the question: "Are we not in honor bound to defend the French coasts of the North sea against an attack by the German fleet, having advised the French government to send all its battleships to the Mediterranean?" Did not Sir Edward, by putting this question, involuntarily admit that Great Britain was no longer free, and that the military and naval arrangements made had prejudiced the political future?

Germany was compelled by strategic necessity to advance reluctantly through Belgian territory. But she offered a solemn pledge to respect the integrity of Belgium and to compensate the kingdom for all damages. The violation of Belgium's neutrality gave Great Britain a convenient and highly moral pretext to declare herself against Germany. No doubt the liberal British government, and, above all, its secretary for foreign affairs, had done its best to maintain peace, and was loath to enter into the world's greatest conflict.

A Dangerous Trade Rival.

On the other hand, the opportunity to deal a deadly blow at the dangerous trade rival whose gigantic strides toward the commercial conquest of the world menaced British supremacy was too tempting. At the same time hopes were entertained at London that it would be possible to destroy the powerful German fleet which seemed a menace to the security of even the British Isles. These were the real motives that impelled Great Britain to join Russia and France.

The fear of Germany's commercial expansion was so great that Britain had drawn close to her traditional enemy in Asia and even had meekly tolerated Russia's encroachments upon Persia. The pretext, given by Sir Edward Grey, of Great Britain's sacred obligation to protect the menaced neutrality of Belgium led to a sad result. Little Belgium believed that she could rely upon the active protection of France and England. In reality, she was used as a shield behind which the allies achieved the occupation of their strategical lines. Belgium was sacrificed without compunction, and then comforted with high-sounding phrases of admiration for her heroism.

The Policy of Russia.

All these tragic events came in the wake of Russia's schemes of Pan-Slavic expansion. Russia's policy to incite disaffection among all Slavs in the Austro-Hundarian empire and her use of Servia and Montenegro as advanced posts against the position of Austria-Hungary in Bosnia and Herzegovina, were bound to bring about the clash with the dual monarchy.

Germany's aim is to preserve the integrity of Asiatic Turkey, to build railroads in that region and to colonize reclaimed lands. Russia, on the other hand is bent upon the opening of the straits of Constantinople and the breaking up of Asiatic Turkey, which she menaces more and more from her new point of strategy in northern Persia, now fallen entirely under Russian control. This clash of interests caused a prominent Russian historian to state: "The way to Constantinople lies through Berlin as well as through Vienna."

Russia's Increasing Armaments.

Russia's schemes of expansion were backed by ever-increasing armaments, which lately were pushed with such vigor and at such appalling expense that a crisis began to seem imminent. The expenditure of French billions had enabled Russia to undertake this aggressive militarist policy.

When, on the other hand, France returned to the three-year term of service in order to establish a peace strength of more than 800,000 men at a time when Germany, with a population of over 67,000,000 and exposed on two fronts, did not muster a stronger peace establishment, it became clear to most German minds that the long dreaded conflict was drawing near. Hemmed between the aggressive Russian empire and the vengeful Frnch republic, Germany had no choice but to hit hard and to do it first, hoping by its superior rapidity of mobilization to crush the western foe before the Russian legions, held back in the south by Austria-Hungary, could swamp eastern Germany.

Although Kaiser Wilhelm found himself compelled to declare war he acted on the defensive. The real aggressor was Russia.

MEXICANS, IN ALARM, FLEE FROM VERA CRUZ

Crowd Steamer Esperanza, Chancing Detention by Carranza at Progreso.

VERA CRUZ, September 19.—Fugitive Mexicans occupied all available space on the steamship Esperanza of the Ward line, which sailed tonight for Havana and New York by way of Progreso.

The refuge colony was thoroughly alarmed when it was learned that Gen. Ramon Corona, formerly Gen. Huerta's chief of staff, and two other men had been removed by the constitutionalists from the Ward line steamship Morro Castle at Progreso yesterday while they were on their way to Vera Cruz. Nevertheless, most of those who had engaged passage on the Esperanza decided to take the chance of being captured at Progreso rather than that of being caught at Vera Cruz after the departure of the American soldiers.

Transport for Refugees.

Efforts to procure a transport to take away refugees, who otherwise would be unable to leave before the transfer of the Americans, are continuing, especially in behalf of more than two hundred nuns. Some nuns already have been sent out of the country. Others, destitute, are working as servants.

Gen. Candido Aguilar has sent into Vera Cruz several members of his official force, who, on Monday, will begin going over the accounts of various departments with the Americans. This work is expected to last for several days. Meanwhile the constitutionalists have occupied the line where the federal outposts for some time confronted.

Villa Force at Juarez.

EL PASO, Tex., September 19.—Two brigades of Gen. Villa's army, containing about five thousand men, arrived this afternoon at Juarez. They will proceed west to put down the rebellions against the Carranza government which have been begun in Sonora state and the territory of Lower California.

The movement will be made through a part of American territory if the Washington government gives its permission.

Transport Sails for Vera Cruz.

COLON, September 19.—The army transport Kilpatrick sailed today for Vera Cruz, where she will aid in conveying the American army under Brig. Gen. Funston to the United States.

VILLA GETS MORE MEN.

U. S. Releases 4,000 Prisoners and He Recruits Them.

EL PASO, Tex., September 19.—The 4,000 Mexican military prisoners at Fort Wingate, N. M., have been ordered released by the War Department, according to a telegram received today at Fort Bliss. The Mexicans were Huerta soldiers captured on the American side of the international border, after the fall of Ojinaga. The order specified that the officers would not be liberated.

This would hold Gen. Jose Ynez Salazar, Maximo Castillo and several other leaders. The order called for the delivery of the prisoners at Eagle Pass. This would enter the former soldiers into Carranza territory. Gen. Villa had made arrangements to recruit the men in his army, it was learned.

AMERICANS IN WAR ZONE.

Hundreds in Holland and Thousands in Central Europe.

There are still hundreds of Americans in The Hague, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, according to a report received by the Department of State from Minister Van Dyke. Thousands of Americans are also reported en route from Switzerland, Austria and Germany.

Travel to England is easy. To America it is congested, and will remain so until October 15. It is expected that the work of the American relief commission will continue until November.

The result of a recent canvass shows that there are now about 900 Americans in Switzerland. Approximately 300 of these have made their arrangements to leave for America within the next two months. The movements of the remainder are uncertain, but the number includes many permanent residents. They are scattered all over Switzerland.

Ambassador Page reports from Rome that the steamer Tomasso di Savoia sailed September 17 with 384 American passengers. Other sailings, this month, will take care of all Americans that can be persuaded to return.

At Naples a few stranded Americans arrive and receive aid daily.