

WAR OFFERS TO U. S. GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Hostilities Have Broken Stronghold of New Tariff, at Least For Present

Special to The Telegraph New York, Aug. 22.—C. H. Brown, chairman of the Hosiery Manufacturers' committee, who has been making a careful investigation for a month of the effects of the new Democratic tariff, has made an interesting report on his most recent findings.

Now the foreign war will affect American manufacturers is the question they have most in mind at the present time, but those who have followed the operation of the new tariff law closely, will be interested in the import comparison between June and July, 1914, and the same months in 1913, which will be the most comprehensive, until normal conditions are restored abroad.

With this in mind, Mr. Brown, chairman of the Hosiery Manufacturers' Legislative committee, has prepared a comparison between imports in June, 1914, and June, 1913, using for that purpose eighteen products that have been used normally under the Underwood law. It will be noticed that the increase is from \$15,224,501 to \$28,177,298 or \$12,952,797, a loss to American industry of 85 per cent. as against the total increase in all imports in June, 1914, was \$26,527,096, if equaled by proportionate increase in the imports of other than the eighteen, would eventually strangle American industry.

The foreign war makes the importation of many products prohibitive, and if the writer is correct, there has never before been an opportunity to observe manufacturing results, when in absolute control of the home market.

In June, 1914, the imports of aluminum increased \$63,072 from \$85,229 to \$148,301 or 74 per cent.; automobiles, parts of, \$84,743, from \$11,996 to \$48,739 or 407 per cent.; watches and parts of, \$71,144, from \$215,343 to \$288,487 or 33 per cent. The increase in clocks and parts of, was \$29,791 from \$56,242 to \$86,033 or 52 per cent.; cotton cloths, \$260,943 from \$492,262 to \$753,205 or 53 per cent.; lace and lace articles shows a heavy increase of \$90,744 from \$71,846 to \$1,702,590 or 129 per cent.; knit goods also more than doubled, showing an increase of \$20,662 from \$211,308 to \$431,970 or 104 per cent.; leather and tanned skins increased \$540,929 from \$583,196 to \$1,034,135 or 77 per cent.; fur and fur articles, \$103,738 from \$182,224 to \$285,962 or 56 per cent. Increase in seeds was \$64,324 from \$745,626 to \$1,386,950 or 86 per cent. The increase in the imports of wool, class 1, was very heavy, being \$3,352,227 from \$28,467 to \$31,819,466 or 1167 per cent.; wool, class 2, increased \$372,600 from \$55,595 to \$428,195 or 870 per cent.; wool, class 3, increased \$533,307 from \$84,743 to \$1,318,050 or 1562 per cent. The increase in woolen cloths was \$1,608,017 from \$301,384 to \$1,909,401 or 533 per cent.; dress goods, \$703,704 from \$250,249 to \$954,253 or 278 per cent. while other imports of wool show an increase of \$1,565,196 from \$694,612 to \$2,259,808 or 225 per cent.

Linen yarns increased 41 per cent., fruits and nuts 15 per cent., paper and manufactures of, 25 per cent.; perfumery and toilet articles, 45 per cent.; manufactures of silk, 20 per cent.; manufactures of artificial silk, 12 per cent.; vegetables, 32 per cent.

Up to the present time the foreign war has not developed any perceptible increase in the demand for hosiery, but we believe there will be an increased demand if the war continues for several months.

Cardinals Gather to Break Fisherman's Ring

Rome, Aug. 21 (Delayed in transmission).—Twenty-three cardinals met late today in the first congregation of the Holy See to arrange for the temporary government of the church and prepare for the conclave in September, when a successor to Pope Pius X will be elected.

After taking the oath to maintain secret their discussions, "even to the shedding of blood," the cardinals performed the traditional ceremony of breaking the fisherman's ring. The rite, however, was not literally carried out. According to the rules of the Sacred College, the ring should be broken and later presented to the new Pope. To-day, after identification of the members present had identified the ring, it was found that none had the strength to break it, although a hammer was employed. Aid was not at hand as Cardinal Della Volpe had not permitted the presence of any one except the cardinals, and the latter find it impossible to break through a hammer was employed. Aid was not at hand as Cardinal Della Volpe had not permitted the presence of any one except the cardinals, and the latter find it impossible to break through a hammer was employed.

Campania, Carrying Many Americans, Will Reach Port Tomorrow

New York, Aug. 22.—With every state room filled with returning Americans the Campania of the Cunard Line is due here tomorrow. Many of the passengers were on the Aquatania when the latter was pressed into service by the British Admiralty. The Campania, a German freighter, is due here late today. She carries no passengers. It was announced that she will depart for New York or so with 14,000 tons of sugar and other foodstuffs for British ports.

Brussels Will Not Pay \$40,000,000 War Tax

London, Aug. 22, 2:55 p. m.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Chronicle says: M. Hallet, treasurer of the city of Brussels, informs me that no possible coercive measure will influence him to give the Germans the \$40,000,000 demanded from the city as a war tax.

President's War Risk Bill Meets Approval

Washington, Aug. 22.—Opposition to the administration war risk bill developed in the House today when Republican leader Mann prevented immediate consideration. An effort will be made to bring the bill up early next week.

GOMPERS SAYS WAR WILL AFFECT AMERICAN LABOR

President of Federation Thinks Struggle Should Induce Capitalists to Invest Here

Special to The Telegraph Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 22.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is chairman of a special committee of Federation executives in session at the Hotel Strand, to devise ways and means of averting internal conflicts, today declared the belief that the European war will not materially affect American labor conditions.

"I see no reason now, with the situation steadily improving so far as the export trade is concerned, why the workers should suffer through any lack of employment because the nations of Europe see fit to go to war," he said. "One result of that futile struggle of great armies of men, throttling industry all over Europe, may be to convince Americans that it is wiser to stay at home and invest their surplus funds in substantial enterprises on this side of the water. Another practically certain result is to open the markets of the whole world to American commodities, which now presents itself for the manufacturers of this country to develop trade in South America, Asia and the Orient, and of great mercantile prosperity. More machinery and more plants and more operatives will be needed, and labor will share in the good times."

Commodity Prices Advance Result of War

New York, Aug. 22.—Commodity prices in the United States have jumped up more than 13 per cent. taking the average, since the European war started. Such a great advance in so short a time is unprecedented in the general level of prices is higher than ever before in more than a generation of years, and accurate statistics have been kept.

General Mobilization in Italy Decided Upon

Paris, Aug. 22, 5:35 a. m.—A general mobilization in Italy has been decided upon and will be proclaimed in three or four days according to a message which the Rome correspondent of "L'Echo" succeeded in smuggling through to his paper. The correspondent asserts that King Victor Emmanuel until recently felt obliged to renounce all idea of Italian intervention in the conflict but was won over by the arguments of his ministers. Minister of War Antonio Salandra, Antonio Di San Giuliano alone of the cabinet held a contrary opinion.

Austrians Lose 20,000 in Fight Along River; Belgian Leader Captured

London, Aug. 22, 8:15 a. m.—Official sources confirm the reports that the Austrians lost 20,000 men in the three days' fighting along the Drina; and that General Leman, the Belgian commander of the forts at Liege, is a prisoner of the Germans and enroute to Cologne.

Complete Victory For Serbs in Ten Days' Battle

Rome, via Paris, Aug. 22, 1:25 a. m.—The newspapers print the following dispatch dated Nish, Serbia, August 21: "The general staff announces the complete victory of the Serbs in a four days' battle near Lonizna. Austrians to the number of 150,000 fought an equal number of Serbs. The losses on both sides were enormous. The victors captured great booty and several thousand prisoners."

London Papers Denounce German Levy of War Tax

London, Aug. 22, 4:15 a. m.—All the morning papers in London denounce the German attempt to levy a tax of \$40,000,000 in Brussels which would work out about \$55 per capita for the population.

Lion Tamer Says Love Led to Death

When an animal tamer falls in love, she knows it. Over her head, Miss Adgie Castillo remembered this advice when she arranged to take home the body of a lion which she had killed and partly devoured by the "Terrible Red" in the case of her cub at the Santa Fe Railroad yards, Chicago, on June 22.

Brussels Civic Guard Is Sent to Antwerp

Paris, Aug. 22, 2:15 a. m.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Bruges, Belgium, under date of Friday says: "The civic guard at Ghent was disbanded this morning. The Brussels civic guard was sent to Bruges and Antwerp."

ABBOTT CAR IN DEMAND

The local branch of the Abbott Motor Car Company reports the delivery of an Abbott motor car to the Rev. Father Hasset, of this city, and one to the Keystone State Fair and Industrial Exposition.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

New York, Aug. 22. The statement of the average condition of Clearing House Banks and Trust Companies for the week shows that the cash reserve decreased \$2,273,550, leaving a deficit of \$42,719,900 below the legal requirements.

CONVINCING THE PUBLIC



WEST END BOY IS DROWNED IN RIVER

John Lydic, Aged 16 Gets Beyond His Depth Near Duncannon

John Lydic, aged 16 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wister J. Lydic, 220 Schuykill street, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the Susquehanna river at Duncannon. The body was recovered a half hour after the accident.



JOHN LYDIC Drowned in Susquehanna at Duncannon

Young Lydic was spending his vacation with his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Lydic, of High street, Duncannon. In company with another boy, he went to Benvenue, two miles from Duncannon, to swim. The water at that place is fifteen to eighteen feet deep and safe only for experienced swimmers. He got beyond his depth and could not get to shore. His body was recovered from the bottom of the river by Ashel Lukens, of Benvenue.

Brussels Folks Believe Germans Are Marching Into Trap at Antwerp

London, Aug. 22, 3 M.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Brussels adds the following details concerning the entry of the Germans into Brussels.

Burgomaster Max met the Germans outside the city. He was accompanied by four sheriffs who went out to assert the claims of the populace to certain right under the rules of war but was roughly interrupted by the German officers who insisted that he remove his staff of office.

Roosevelt Rejects Hinman; To Support Third Party Man

Oyster Bay, Aug. 22.—Colonel Roosevelt last night withdrew his recent indorsement of ex-State Senator Harvey D. Hinman, a Republican, for the nomination as governor on the Progressive ticket and pledged himself in the most vigorous terms to the support of a straight-out third party fight in New York State.

Hinman was tossed into the discard by Colonel Roosevelt after a brief and animated conference at Sagamore Hill with the committee of twenty-one appointed by the State committee of the Progressive party to manage the campaign. The committee came here on William M. Childs' yacht after a meeting in New York, at which it was voted to make a no-strings fight.

Colonel Roosevelt will under no circumstances be the Progressive candidate for governor. He sent that word to the committee in a message couched in unmistakable language, before the committee left New York. As a result no strong effort was made to get the Colonel to change his mind.

The indications here are that either William H. Hotchkiss, ex-State superintendent of insurance, or Frederick M. Davenport, who ran for lieutenant governor in 1912, will be the nominee. Hotchkiss now seems to be the favorite. Both of these men were at today's conference.

Colonel Roosevelt promised the Progressive party that he would make a campaign from one end of New York State to the other for the nominee of the Progressive party and do everything in his power to bring about his election.

Japs Ready For Advance Against German Position

northern and western Belgium. At the same time they would seem to be drawing closer to the French frontier.

Southeast of Brussels they are investing the fortified city of Namur, on the Meuse.

It is reported from Antwerp that the Germans will not continue to occupy Brussels, contenting themselves merely with marching through the city. This determination, however, may be altered by the attitude of the city treasurer of Brussels, who is quoted as saying he will never pay over the \$40,000,000 demanded by the Germans as a war tax.

CONCENTRATION ACCOMPLISHED

The concentration of the Belgian army before Antwerp is said to have been accomplished in good order, and the morale of the Belgian troops is reported to be unimpaired. While German patrols are close to Antwerp, no strong detachments have been reported yet near the city. Whether or not the Germans will attempt to capture Antwerp or simply invest it is not yet clear.

A Paris newspaper declares to-day that general mobilization in Italy has been decided upon and will be proclaimed in three or four days.

St. Petersburg announces officially that the Russian army is advancing along the entire Austro-German frontier and at the same time successfully maintaining the offensive at every point of contact with the enemy. A reported cavalry engagement of the northern Russian army last Friday is described as a severe blow to the Germans in East Prussia. It is said an entire German battery was captured in this engagement. Russian aviators are reported throwing bombs on the German entrenchments.

Further accounts of the reported Servian victory over the Austrians say the fighting lasted three days along the Drina river. The Austrian casualties were given as between twenty and twenty-five thousand while it is said ten thousand prisoners were taken. The Servian artillery did effective work against the enemy. Nish declares officially that a part of the Servian army has invaded Bosnia, and that another great battle is expected in the near future.

JAPAN READY FOR EVENTUALITIES

The time limit of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of the German holdings at Kiao Chow expires to-morrow and Japan is described as fully ready to proceed against the German position. A dispatch from Tokio says the German ambassador to Japan will sail for Seattle August 26. A number of German officials have already left Tokio.

The news of the German occupation of Brussels has been posted in Berlin. The story was told in a laconic dispatch of seven words. The American ambassador in Berlin has published a denial of reports that Americans have been ill treated in Germany. He declares that to-day they enjoy as much security in Germany as in America.

London announces officially that General Leman, the Belgian commander of the forts at Liege, is a prisoner in the hands of the Germans at Cologne.

Paris Gives Details of Battles at Muelhausen and Altkirch in Germany

London, Aug. 22, 4 A. M.—An Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Paris gives further details of the battles of Muelhausen and Altkirch.

"As the enemy's retreat had not been cut off they made good their escape," says the dispatch, "hiding in the forest over a space of eighteen miles in extent. French troops entered Muelhausen as night was falling to the acclamation of the people who royally feted our soldiers. Muelhausen was difficult to defend against the Germans coming from the north and east and was relatively easy to retake."

"The Germans attacked our positions that same night, coming from the forest on the right and Neu Breisach on the left while our troops marched in the direction of Cernay to cut off their retreat from there. Cernay is on the Thur river, southeast of Thann. By staying in Muelhausen our left flank was exposed and we risked to using our line of retreat to the heights of Vosges. Therefore it was thought possible to attack the enemy marching toward Cernay and our reserves when a rally was necessary. Our left was being attacked toward Cernay by a superior force, our center was engaged at Muelhausen and our right was forced to remain in place. The battle was going on until 10 P. M. Thereafter a retreat was the only solution as the enemy was not prepared to give us the heights of Alsace without a struggle and had brought up a large force for its defense."

Enemy Suffered Severely "Our object was to take up a new base in the shelter of Belfort. The enemy suffered severely from our artillery. Their howitzer battery caused us much trouble. Accordingly General Pau determined to give battle."

"The battle front was less extended than on the previous week. The German line of retreat was by the canal leading to the Rhine. When the attack commenced Thann and Danner were the objective points. The fight was sharp and decisive and the Germans were driven out. They set fire to the German part of the town before leaving."

"General Pau next gave an order to attack in the direction of Muelhausen. At the same time our left began an attack in the direction of Colmar and Neu Breisach and our right began its march on Altkirch. Our left and right also menaced the line of the German retreat before Muelhausen. Four German batteries were abandoned and our men, limbering up their guns, captured twenty-four of the enemy's guns."

"The struggle continued desperately, but already the enemy had found our troops steadily gaining ground, and apparently fearing that the bridges over the Rhine would be destroyed, retired in great disorder and vigorously pursued by our men. We now hold the sides and the main valleys of the Vosges and are in the best positions to follow up our success in the direction of Colmar."

Shenango Valley Mills Feel Steel Trade Boom

Sharon, Pa., Aug. 22.—Iron men in the Shenango Valley declare the long-expected boom in the steel business is here. After a period of depression involving more than a year, mills in this district are now feeling the early effects of the big demand for iron and steel materials as a result of the big contracts received from European and South American countries. Two months ago iron, steel and tin plate mills in the Shenango Valley were working at 50 per cent. capacity. Within the last three weeks they have increased this until practically every plant in the territory is running near full time. This is the more encouraging because of the fact that the Carnegie company at Fairport and Greenville has within the past two months built several new furnaces and made many improvements to their mills which greatly increased their output.

Practically every well-informed man in the steel trade in the valley believes the United States will soon be called on the supply the needs of Europe and South America in iron and steel, because it will be unapproachable anywhere. Labor, they also say, will be plentiful because the so-called reservists of foreign armies have been unable to return to their native lands.

Americans Under Fire in Muelhausen Fight

Berlin, Aug. 22.—Four Americans, two men and two women, have just made known their remarkable escape from death at Muelhausen, where they were during the fighting.

The year Edward Walker, a dentist, of Macon, Ga., and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Cade, whose home address cannot be learned. Mr. Cade also is a dentist. They were caught at Muelhausen at the beginning of the fighting and had to remain several days from a hit of projectiles. They are now safe at Glatterbado, in the Black Forest, whither they walked from Muelhausen.

A letter from one of the four, which has been brought to Berlin, says the uninterrupted fighting and the fire of artillery never will be forgotten. "Projectiles struck the houses we were in, while others exploded in the garden," says the letter. "We awaited death momentarily, but were saved by a miracle."

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REAR BRUMBAUGH AT GRANGERS' PICNIC

Dr. Brumbaugh and U. S. Senator Penrose Principal Speakers

The Grangers' picnic management has designated Thursday, the big day, as Republican day, and chief among the speakers will be Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, candidate for Governor, and United States Senator Penrose. The "picnic" will be held this year from August 21 to September 5.

The program follows: Monday—General preparation day, evening lecture, Lieutenant W. Nephew King, late of the United States Navy, subject, "Mexico, in Peace, at War," illustrated with lantern slides and life motion pictures.

Tuesday—Progressive day, Gifford Pinchot and Dr. Wm. Draper Lewis on the platform, 7:30 P. M. Evening, lecture by Lieutenant King, subject, "The East Coast of South America," lantern slides and motion pictures.

Wednesday—Democratic day, Vance C. McCormick, A. Mitchell Palmer, Wm. T. Cressy in the afternoon; evening, vaudeville.

Thursday—Republican day, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Senator Boies Penrose and other leaders in the afternoon; in the evening, vaudeville and motion pictures.

During the week, Wm. C. Miller, of the State Department of Health, will present several lectures on up to date sanitary subjects. These lectures will be illustrated by life motion pictures. The representative of the State Department of Labor and Industry will also present several lectures on safety illustrated with life motion pictures.

Large Educational Exhibits The State Department of Health, the State Department of Labor and Industry and Pennsylvania State College, will each have a large educational exhibit.

Prominent Baltimore Man Dies From Effects of Gunshot Wounds

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 22.—C. Hazelton Bassor, prominent in Baltimore society and club circles, died at his country home near Cambridge, Md., to-day from the effects of gunshot wounds received last Wednesday night.

Mrs. Bassor, who was in constant attendance at her husband's bedside, collapsed under the strain and fears are entertained for her recovery. She is the divorced wife of Captain Isaac E. Emerson and the mother of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Reports from Mrs. Bassor shot himself with suicidal intent were denied by his physician and members of the Bassor household. Mrs. Bassor made a statement through the doctor in which she declared that all reports of strained relations between her husband and herself were untrue. He had been shooting guinea fowl, she said, and accidentally shot himself after he returned to the house to put the gun away.

Mrs. Bassor was visiting friends at 327 Madison street when the shooting occurred.

14 Men to Report Work of Stough Campaign

Fourteen reporters, one assigned to each committee in the Stough campaign, will be asked to report on the Stough campaign bulletin, arrangements for the printing of which were completed at a joint meeting of press and publicists in Baltimore last night. Five thousand copies will be printed and distributed in the thirty-seven co-operating churches. R. F. Webster, chairman of the publicity committee, and Wilmer Crow will edit the bulletin.

Germans Bombard Houses and Pat Inmates to Death

London, Aug. 22, 12:30 p. m.—The correspondent at Amsterdam of the Reuter Telegram Company has sent in the following account of the present situation at Liege, which he obtained from the Reuter telegram Courant which in turn got the story from its correspondent at Moechtich.

"The firing of a shot from a private house in the quarter of Fechtz in Liege yesterday was the signal for widespread bombardment and arson on the part of the German army of occupation. The situation of the population of Liege became extremely perilous. Immediately after the shot was fired the Germans opened up with their machine guns, destroyed twenty houses and killed the inmates of ten other houses."

In addition to the war tribute of \$10,000,000 levied for the city and city, Liege has been mulcted of an additional \$2,000,000, the German army administration having seized this amount of Communist private banks. All citizens have been ordered to hand over their arms, and at the same time the peasants have been invited to return to the country and begin harvesting.

The lives of foreigners in Liege are in danger. There are a great many Dutchmen in Liege and the Dutch Government is taking measures for their protection.

In conclusion, the correspondent says Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of Emperor William, has left Liege.

Russians Are Advancing Along Entire Frontier

London, Aug. 22, 6:40 a. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says: "It is officially announced that the Russian army is now advancing along the entire Austro-German frontier and is maintaining the offensive at every point of contact."

Panama Chased Near Cuba by British Ship

New York, Aug. 22.—The Panama railroad steamer Panama, in to-day from Cristobal with 194 passengers, forty of whom were German reservists from the canal zone, reported that while passing between Cuba and Haiti she was chased by a cruiser which the captain thought was British.

Though the Panama flies the American flag her speed was increased and she outdistanced the war vessel.

Among the Panama's passengers was Francisco Duenas, minister from San Salvador, who is in the canal zone. He and fifty German reservists, passengers said, were in the canal zone awaiting an opportunity to attempt to join the colors.