

GERMANY RESTRICTS CLOTHING SALE

Von Buelow Seeks Return to Power

HAS BUILT UP STRONG PARTY

Once Opposed the Personal Power of Kaiser; Seeks Chancellorship Again.

MAY SUCCEED PRESENT PREMIER

Believed Kaiser Would Not Oppose Return of One Time Antagonist.

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 19.—Prince von Buelow, the former imperial chancellor, has built up a strong party, and it is confidentially predicted in high circles that he will soon succeed von Bethmann-Hollweg as the kaiser's right hand man again. He is supported both by many of the annexationists and part of those Germans who would yield Germany's conquests for the sake of peace.

Divided Into Two Camps. German political parties may at present be divided into two camps. In the one are those who want to mould realities to make them fit their own desires, while in the other camp are those who are willing to make their own desires conform to the existing circumstances.

The first group is that of the Pan-Germans, while the other might well be called the camp of the possibilists. As a lonely tragic figure in the strip of No-Man's Land which lies between the two, stands the imperial chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, exposed to the machine gun fire from both sides, and with only lukewarm defenders.

Von Buelow's Program. What is mainly visible on the surface of politics here today is a bitter



PRINCE VON BUELOW.

fight between parties which represent two national tendencies, but below this the careful political observer sees another fight which because of great importance when the ex-chancellor, prince von Buelow, entered the political arena with a definite political program at a time when everybody knew that the kaiser had none.

This marked the beginning of a fight between the kaiser and the former chancellor, who has never been able to forget that he was turned out of office, as was Bismarck, before his time, when everybody knew that the kaiser had none.

Von Buelow is no mean enemy and his political program, which possesses the advantage of being a most elastic one, is a political masterpiece. Sufficiently vigorous on the surface, though veiling a second meaning below its well considered expressions, it appeals to the Pan-Germans on the one side, as well as to the more moderate partisans of prince von Wedel, the champion of a "reasonable peace," on the other.

For a long time previous to his open appearance on the stage after an absence of many years prince von Buelow has been pulling wires in the reichstag in the most skillful manner and he understands as does no other German politician the art of formulat-

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Heir To German Throne Made Lieutenant At 10



BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 19.—Little prince Wilhelm, eldest son of the crown prince, and therefore heir apparent to the throne of the German empire, was attained his 10th birthday and was made a lieutenant in the imperial guards. He now takes up a rigorous course of study and training to fit him for his high office.

Part of the daily regime will be an hour on the back of a horse, where the prince already feels quite at home, having been taught to ride bareback and having possessed a pony from the time he was old enough to support himself on its back. He will have to learn how to rub down the horse and take care of it, to put on the saddle and take it off, and do every single duty of the stable boy.

SHRINE IS RECONSTRUCTED WITH CEREMONY

Four Japanese Virgins Have An Impressive Part In Sacred Ceremonial.

MIDNIGHT SCENE OF WEIRD BEAUTY

TOKIO, Japan, Aug. 19.—Solemn and historic services of ancient Japan in which virgins took an impressive part have just been held in connection with the reconstruction of the grand shrine at Ise, dedicated to Amaterasu Omikami, the grand ancestress of the Japanese empire, who, according to tradition, dwelt in the heavenly regions. The sacred temples are reconstructed every 25 years and the time has now arrived for their replacement.

The recent ceremony was that of laying the foundation of the temporary shrine which will shelter the sanctuary of the outer temple during the work of reconstruction of the main building. There were two services, one in the morning and another at midnight, and they were conducted in the presence of prince Taka Kuni, the grand prelate of the Shrine, and many officials and Shinto priests.

Four Virgins Cut the Shrubs. When the Shinto rites for purifying the land were concluded prince Taka Kuni, acting as the personal messenger of the emperor, worshipped at the main shrine and food offerings for the spirit of the ancestral deity were placed on the altar. The food was subsequently removed and buried on the lot at the four points of the compass. Then a group of virgins dressed in pure white robes with deep purple "hakama" performed the rites of cutting the shrubs and mowing the grass with sacred sickles.

The ceremony at midnight was similar to the morning ceremony, with the difference that the rites of mowing down the shrubs and grass were replaced by the killing of timber—to be used for the sacred pillars of the temporary shrine. Here, also, a virgin officiated. The night spectacle was sublime. The surrounding forests were illuminated with thousands of flaming torches.

The grand shrine of Ise occupied a prominent place in the court ceremonies (Continued on page 19).

RUSSIANS FIND AUSTRIANS HAD MANY COMFORTS

Trenches Hurriedly Abandoned Were Luxuriously Prepared for Long Stay.

FIND PIANO AND DAINTY LINGERIE

BY STANLEY WASHBURN. NEAR KOLKI, Russia (by mail to New York), Aug. 19.—Accompanied by Gen. Kaledin's personal aide, Lieut. Bobrikoff, we left headquarters early in the day for our first trip into the zone where hundreds of thousands of men are locked in desperate and often hand to hand conflict. Turning from the main highway at the little village of Klevan, we strike into the woods on the road towards Kolki, 27 miles away on the Styra river.

After panting for an hour over a sandy road, we suddenly turn northward and come upon the Russian line, where since last autumn they had been patiently waiting for the arrival of the ammunition which would justify their advance. After having spent so many months scuttling through trenches under the fire of the enemy, it seems now a strange sensation to walk boldly down the road and out between the lines of the opposing barbed wire, where two or three weeks ago one would have met instant death.

The place where we cross the lines was not one of the points broken in the advance, and hence we find practically no signs of heavy fighting. The defenders here were outfought by the troops that advanced through the Olyka breach, and the Russians were well on their way towards Lutzk before the units here appear to have been informed of their precarious plight.

At all events, they left in such a hurry that their quarters stand today much as they must have been the day they left. The Russians, however, traveled even faster, for I understand that over 1,000 prisoners were picked up in the woods before they had a chance to join the main retreating column.

Had Prepared for Long Stay. One glance at the lines suggested that the Austrians never dreamed of being turned out of these positions. At this point their works ran along the edge of a wood, and their trenches were constructed most elaborately from great unburnt logs, heavily covered over and so connected up with reserve and support trenches winding in every direction through the woodland, that the occupants must have considered themselves absolutely safe.

At a safe distance from rifle fire behind the lines one came on the officers' quarters, which seemed like a veritable park in the heart of the forest. Here one found a beef garden, with rustic buildings beautifully constructed from logs and decorated with rustic tracery, with chairs and tables, made of birch, still stood in lonely groups about the garden just where

WAR OFFICE HAS DECIDED TO TRY PLAN

Many Offering Services For Defence Are Men Past 60 Years of Age.

NOW ENGAGED IN PEACE PURSUITS

Unable To Get Into Army, They Appeal for Service In Home Protection.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 19.—After a long and strenuous effort on the part of the promoters, the British war office has at last decided to give special recognition to the volunteer movement.

At a meeting here it was announced that this force would only be called up for service in the event of an invasion of England by the enemy, when all volunteers would be treated as regular soldiers and granted separation allowances for their families if compelled to leave the localities where they live.

Many Are Past 60. In this volunteer movement the great majority of those who have come forward are men who have passed the military age, many being over 60 years. They are engaged in regular commercial occupations, or as journalists, writers or the like. They have paid for their own kits and equipment and subscribed to the upkeep of holiday camps and rifle butts.

they were left when the occupants of the place suddenly departed.

In a sylvan bower was erected a beautiful altar of birch, trimmed with rustle branches, the whole being surrounded by a fence, through which one passed under an arch neatly made of birch branches.

Piano and Lingerie in Trench. The Austrians must have had an extremely comfortable time here. Everything is clean and neat, and no matter how humble the work, it is always replete with good taste. One of the advancing corps captured a trench with a piano in it, and if the stores of large quantities of miscellaneous lingerie (not included in the official list of trophies) that fell into Russian hands are to be believed, one feels that the Austrians did not spend a desolate or lonely winter on this front.

Immediately behind the enemy line one begins to see signs of their extremely intelligent and efficient lines of communication. Everywhere are field railways, and I have never in war seen such beautifully laid tracks as one finds here. Save for the smallness of the gage and lightness of the rail, each might be the main line of a railway. Now we find hundreds of Austrian prisoners pulling up one rail in order to relay it to suit the wider Russian gage.

Nothing Destroyed. Emerging from the belt of woods, we cross an open bit of country, and everywhere find signs of the Austrians' intention to make their stay as comfortable as possible. In fact, the Russians can make no complaint of the state in which the enemy has left the territory which he has been occupying. Nothing has been destroyed that belonged to the Russian peasantry, and, indeed, very little of the works the Austrians themselves created.

Every village has been carefully cleaned up, and is neatly whitewashed with numbers painted on the front. Ditches have been cut along the sides of the streets and most of the houses have been tastefully fenced in by the rustle birch work which one sees everywhere here. In several villages parks have been constructed, with rustle branches.

No Anti-Austrian Feeling. Vegetable gardens have been planted everywhere, and as one travels about one comes to feel very friendly indeed to the Austrians, against whom even the Russians do not, so far as I can see, entertain the slightest bitterness. Had the war been conducted in this manner in which, for the most part, we have the Austrians, we should never have seen this conflict poisoned by the bitterness which is felt on every front where the Allies are fighting German troops.

That the bitterness between Russians and Austrians is almost nil is clear from the relations between prisoners and guards. I have seen many places where a free and easy conversation in droves, where one had to look closely for any Russians at all, and then probably discovered the guard sitting under a tree smoking a pipe with an Austrian. Great is the contrast between this picture and that of the small columns of heavily armed German prisoners, who, with their sullen, lowering faces and sulky expressions, one passes on the highways.

Grandson Of Bismarck Is Given Iron Cross For Bravery on Battle Field

Berlin, Germany, Aug. 19.—Count Nicholas von Bismarck, the only son of the late count Wilhelm von Bismarck, and oldest grandson of the "Iron Chancellor," has been decorated with the Iron Cross of the first class for bravery on the battlefield.

The youthful count is the owner of the ancient Bismarck estate at Werl, in the west of the empire, and was 15 years old a year ago, after one of the great battles in the eastern front, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in one of the regiments of the famous Prussian guard.

American Girl's Husband Wins Honors In Conflict



Franz Wilhelm von Rath.

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 19.—Lieut. Wilhelm von Rath, formerly at the German embassy in Washington, and who married Miss Cecilia May, of Washington, in Berlin 18 months ago, has distinguished himself both on the eastern and the western war fronts. He penetrated the French lines and earned the iron cross. He afterward broke through the Russian line, and his health broke down and he was invalided home for some months. He was attached to his regiment as a dispatch bearer when he was able to return to service.

Baby Birth in England Is \$125 More Expensive This Year Than Before the War

London, Eng., Aug. 19.—It is estimated that the all around expenditure on a baby born in England this year is probably from \$100 to \$125 higher than in 1914.

Food alone adds about \$15 to the year's cost of the war baby. Milk has gone up four cents a quart and it is said that the average baby consumes from 800 to 450 pints a year. Baby foods are up about ten percent. Feeding bottles cost a third more, and the methodical spirit for heating the night's feed has advanced from ten cents to 25 cents a pint.

Pale garments cost more also. Everything made of wool has risen 25 percent in price, all the cotton and wool and wool mixture materials and garments are 25 percent higher, the wholly cotton ones, owing to the rise in raw materials and labor, must be paid for at the rate of about 15 percent more.

Even a baby's bath costs about one-third more; soap is a third dearer, the bath thermometer is up about 25 percent, toilet powder—chiefly because of the rise in the price of the borlic acid it contains—is 100 percent dearer.

Nearly all medicines cost much more. Perambulators are about one-fourth dearer. What formerly was sold for \$15 is now \$20 and so on. A cot that could be bought before the war for \$5 is now \$7.50; the fleecy wool mattress, baby's basket and baby's chair are all up proportionately. Nurse's wages have advanced \$5 on one-third more, a cooking maid at least one-third more, an increase of 150 or more a year.

Chauffeur Says Joffre Wastes Few Words; Seldom Refers to War

Paris, France, Aug. 19.—The "Tollin" a lively little newspaper produced in the French trenches tells a new Joffre story. The generalissimo's chauffeur, L., was chatting with some soldiers. "Well, they asked me, 'What does the general say?'"

"Oh, not much; he talks very little." "Well, the other day, for instance, in getting into the car, he said, 'Things all right.'" "Yes, general," I replied. "And was that all he said?" "Another time he said to me, 'You have a very pleasing appearance, L.'" "Yes, general," I replied. "But does he never speak about the war?" "Oh, not often. But yet . . . the other day he did say to me, 'Ah, my brave L., when is this war going to end?'"

Diplomats Quit Germany Owing Much Berlin Dealers Sue For Unpaid Bills

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 19.—When the war broke out many of the diplomats of the allies departed in such haste from the German capital that they forgot to settle their bills. At least 10 of them have been sued in the local courts and their creditors in all cases obtained judgments, although these are of no value as long as the war lasts. The latest one of the delinquent allied diplomats to be sued is Capt. Count Sano, the former naval attaché of the Japanese embassy.

PERMITS NEEDED TO BUY NOW

Inspector Determines If Person Really Is in Need of More Clothing.

GIRLS ABOUT TO WED EXCEPTED

No Bar on Luxuries, But There Are None Obtainable, It Is Claimed.

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 19.—Since the first of this month Berliners have been unable to buy any new clothes or underwear without having first obtained official permission, and this is only given after a government inspector, having inspected your wardrobe, has come to the conclusion that the clothing you want to buy is urgently needed.

One of the clothing inspectors was asked when he would certify a man as being in urgent need of a shirt or a pair of socks, replied without a moment's hesitation that if he found a man in possession of three shirts and, say, four pair of socks, he would certainly refuse to issue a certificate to him.

If he were an officer or belonged to the aristocracy, however, the case would be different and the inspector would be inclined to say that he would be entitled to half a dozen shirts, or perhaps a little more.

No Bar on Luxuries. The new rule does not apply to articles that come under the heading of luxury, but merely to articles of everyday wear of average quality. Thus you may buy all the silk underwear you like—if you can get any.

Girls about to marry are still allowed to buy themselves a trousseau in accordance with their social position, but the trousseau must not consist of more than they need.

Wool being very scarce, it will prove very difficult, even with a permit, to buy a suit or a new overcoat, and should the war last another year, Berlin men about town will undoubtedly present a sorry appearance when they stroll along.

Paper Scarcity Felt. The scarcity of paper is beginning to make itself felt very much, also, and prices have increased enormously. Many newspapers have found themselves obliged to cut down their size. In Bavaria the editions which contain the official communique from the front have been reduced.

In nearly all shops notices have been posted asking you to bring along your own bags or baskets in which to take away your purchases, as wrapping paper and twine have become very expensive and are often impossible to get.

Fires Ruin Forests of Greece and Sheep Eat Tree Queen Planted

Athens, Greece, Aug. 19.—The immense forest fires that have swept Greece during the past few weeks have been a source of particular chagrin to queen Sophie, for the queen of the Hellenes has been the leading figure in the conservation movement in Greece. The barren mountains that 2000 years ago were clothed with verdure have been a text for the queen in her exhortations to teach the modern Greeks the need of preservation of the woods and streams. Each year queen Sophie plants a tree with her own hands as an example to the women of Greece. But this year she had no luck, for during the night following this Arbor day ceremony a wandering shepherd passed with his flock and the newly planted tree was ignobly eaten by the sheep.

Special Courses Planned In Schools For Disabled Officers Without Charge

Berlin, Germany, Aug. 19.—All secondary schools of Prussia have established special courses to prepare disabled officers who did not graduate before they entered the army for the universities. The latter will admit the veterans who possess the necessary educational qualifications without charging them tuition fees.