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JAPANESE ULTIMATUM IN OFFICIAL OPINION MUST RESULT IN WAR

Relief at Washington But Not By Any Japanese. Assurance That the Conflict Will Be Confined to China Sea

GERMANY PROPOSES A WAY OUT OF WAR

Cession Directly Back to China of Kiau Chau Rather Than to Let Japan Hold it in Trust for Restoration

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The earnest determination of the United States government to keep this country from becoming involved in the European war is manifested in several ways. The president issued a special appeal to the American people calling on them to studiously refrain any expression or act that might reveal the slightest partisanship toward the nations in conflict.

White House officials denied that the Kaiser's message contained any protest concerning the attitude of the American press toward Germany. It was confined entirely to the statement of the German emperor's position. Officials admitted there was nothing in it which might be construed as an indication whether the emperor would at any future time accept a tender of good offices.

The Japanese ultimatum demanding that Germany evacuate Kiau Chau and withdraw her fleet from the orient was uppermost in the attention of official Washington, notwithstanding the multitude of activities which the European war situation brought on all the government departments.

Discussion was general as to how the interests of the United States might ultimately be affected, while there was careful reticence on all sides, it was obvious that a feeling of relief followed assurances given at London that should Japan take action against Germany, such activity would be confined to the Chinese seas and German territory in eastern Asia and not against German possessions in the middle Pacific where also the United States has islands of strategic importance.

Baron Chinda, Japanese ambassador, had a conference with Secretary Bryan but declined to talk about it. Colville Barclay, chargé d'affaires of the British embassy, called immediately afterward and left with the secretary a copy of a note from the British government announcing that any action taken by Japan would be confined to German territory in eastern Asia. The note was similar to that announced by the British information bureau last night.

The British charge sought information about a possible cable censorship, and was informed that the subject was still under consideration. Although international lawyers and officials of the department of justice who are endeavoring to find an impartial and legal adjustment of the situation, gave no intimation of the trend of their findings, the predictions in some official quarters are to the effect that the censorship of the wireless will be maintained, while the cables probably will be left in their present status.

Barclay said after his visit to Mr. Bryan, every assurance had been given for the preservation of the integrity of China and the safeguarding of American interests in the far east. He expressed an opinion of the declaration that aggressive action will be limited to the Chinese sea and that protection by the Japanese of shipping is to be literally interpreted.

Approve President's Warning

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Haniel Von Halmhausen, chargé of the German embassy here, commenting tonight on the president's appeal to his fellow countrymen for absolute neutrality toward the European conflict, said:

"I suppose one of the president's reasons was the anti-Germany feeling which has been shown in some of the papers. I think it a very good expression and a right one."

Let China Have It Back

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Germany should promptly relinquish the entire territory of Kiau Chau to China from whom it was leased, to avoid the useless sacrifice of lives of the small German garrison at Tsing Tsau, according to personal views of Haniel Halmhausen, German in charge.

U. S. to Represent Japan at Berlin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The United States has asked the German government to take over her embassy in Berlin, in case of emergency.

Official information came from Berlin that the Japanese ultimatum was delivered to the German government, and it is intimated in diplomatic dispatches that war between Japan and Germany is not unlikely. The Japanese ambassador in Berlin, foreseeing such an emergency, asked Ambassador Gerard to be prepared to take over the Japanese interests in Germany.

The president received from Emperor William a long message transmitted through Ambassador Gerard, the contents of which are closely guarded, but which it is learned expressed gratitude to the United States for its tender of good offices, and pointed out at length some causes of the present war, following in the general trend of the recent official statements at Berlin.

German-American Appeal

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—An appeal to the press of the country to frown upon the effort of Japan to engage in the European conflict was issued in the interest of universal peace, by Dr. C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia, president of the National German-American Alliance.

The appeal follows: "Americans of German and Irish extraction represent three-fourths of the population of this country, and the National German Alliance call upon the American press wherever a newspaper is printed in our country, to frown down on the act of Japan in throwing herself into the European conflict. We do this, first, as we favor universal peace; second, as a means to keep the peace within our borders; thirdly, as a means to prevent the American people being unwillingly drawn into armed defense against the encroachment of Japanese invasion."

Early Exodus of Japanese

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Most of the American residents in Berlin will remain there, according to Mrs. Lucille Salliburton, of Charlotte, N. C., who left on the ambassador's special train, arriving here today. Prices were slightly raised there, she says, but the banks cushioned Americans' travelers' checks without discount.

English speaking people are advised by authorities not to use English on the street lest they be attacked by ignorant citizens. Travelers were struck by the sudden exodus of Japanese prior to the issuance of Japan's ultimatum. They had apparently been warned of the impending crisis.

ENGLISH COTTON MEN SHIFT THEIR INTERESTS

Many Accounts Already Transferred to New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A cable received by the New York cotton exchange announced that practically all the members of the Liverpool trade are willing to shift their interests here to December. It is reported that a large number of contracts held for both foreign and domestic account, have already been transferred, while a meeting now has been called of all houses whose clients deal with American mills, presumably to discuss further plans for the reduction of old commitments.

Meanwhile crop reports show some improvements. Today's semi-monthly statement by a prominent local authority shows a making condition of 78.3 per cent against 78 per cent two weeks ago, while the summary of the weekly weather report is also considered generally favorable.

MISSOURI ROAD WORKERS

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18.—Residents of ninety Missouri counties spent today improving the highways in their vicinities. When the last tired worker laid down his pick and shovel, it is estimated that Missouri roads had been improved to the extent of a million dollars by a hundred and fifty thousand road day volunteers.

De Pauw Man Accepts Presidency Of U. Of A.

ELICSON, August 18.—R. E. Klein-smid, professor of education in De Pauw university, telegraphed to the University of Arizona regents that he would accept the presidency of the University of Arizona.

Dr. Klein-smid, who was offered the presidency at the last meeting of the board of regents, has been for a number of years at the head of the department of education and psychology at De Pauw university at Greensville, Ind. He was also for

some time principal of the preparatory department of the same institution, in which capacity he showed marked ability in the handling of students. As an educator and lecturer he has been prominent throughout the central west, his selection as president of the University of Arizona was made largely on the recommendation of a number of educators of the country. He succeeds Dr. Arthur H. Wilde, who resigned last spring, and who has accepted a position in the department of education in Boston university.

M'REYNOLDS IS HIS SUCCESSOR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Attorney General McReynolds will be nominated by the president to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench in a few days, according to official circles. The president has decided to name T. W. Gregory, special assistant attorney general in charge of the New Haven investigation as attorney general. He is 53 years old, native of Mississippi, and was admitted to the Texas bar in 1885. As special counsel for the state of Texas he prosecuted many anti-trust cases. He declined a federal district judgeship. His home is in Austin, Texas. The president originally intended to appoint Secretary Garrison but decided he could not spare Garrison's ability from the war department.

LONDON CALM AMID SCENES OF CONFLICT

In Spite of Grim Evidences of War the Usual Routine of the Metropolis is Followed by Stolid Englishmen

LONDON, August 18.—London displayed little excitement when it became known that British troops were in France. There were no crowds around the bulletin boards, and no rush for the newspapers. There was a stolid, repressed, and earnest crowd in the parks, where recruits are drilled, and at the barracks where trained soldiers go through their evolutions.

The general routine was little disturbed, except for the unceasing movement through the streets of troops, ammunition trains and hospital corps. Tailors and saddlers were rushed with business. The sign "Swords and Bayonets Sharpened" appears in the cutlers' windows.

The attendance at music halls and theatres shows no diminution. Many Americans spend the afternoons or evenings at play houses. "Britannia Rules the Waves," "The Marseillaise" and the Russian national anthem are played by the orchestras, the audiences standing. As one Highlander regiment went through the Strand, its band played "Marching Through Georgia."

Private houses have been converted into hospitals, and the newspaper department under the head of "What Women Can Do" or some similar caption, are busied.

Signs are posted that Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, needs 100,000 men for three years or to the close of the war.

There have been some protests against German and Austrian waiters being permitted to serve at hotels and restaurants. One of the newspapers protests against excessive forbearance, as instanced by a crowd at a railway station on the departure of the Austrian ambassador, singing, "Deutschland, Deutschland Über Alles."

The stock exchange is closed and the city is quiet. Clerks are carrying rifles and cartridge belts. Large business houses announce that places will be kept for those who enlist. Newspapers are proud of the effective manner in which they have kept secret the movements of the troops.

The seaside resorts face a ruined season and hotels dread the return of Americans, for they will not be able to accommodate them. Food prices are lower, with the exception of sugar, which comes from Austria and Germany.

Cargoes of grain on German vessels captured in the Baltic were sold today and brought current prices but the effect was a fall in prices, especially in maize.

The Nottingham lace factories are at a standstill but the shipyards are unusually busy. The developments' board is spending \$15,000,000 on roads and other improvements.

EXAMINER'S YACHT WAS A SMUGGLER

Trouble Growing Out of Visit to the Leipzig

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Captain Harry Johnson, of the launch Alert, appeared before Surveyor of Customs Wardell today to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for smuggling into this port baggage belonging to two sick sailors from the German cruiser Leipzig. They were brought ashore by Johnson, who visited the Leipzig in company with Vice Consul Von Schack, and local newspaper men, outside the Heads last Wednesday.

Johnson told Surveyor Wardell that he had intimated to the German consul that it would be well to consult the authorities before boarding the Leipzig, and that his suggestion had not been acted upon. This explanation was deemed satisfactory.

Only Rumors Of War Drift From Belgium

LONDON, August 18.—"French troops are in contact with Germans in Belgium but there are no important engagements to report," says the French embassy official.

French Commander's Report

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A Daily Mail Paris dispatch quotes General Joffe, commander-in-chief of the French troops, concerning Alsace, saying: "We have obtained several important successes which reflect the greatest honor on our troops whose eagerness is incomparable. The Germans have suffered important losses."

The Expeditionary Army

LONDON, August 18.—The British expeditionary force of 100,000 men has landed at French and Belgian ports and is now well on the way to effect a junction with the allies.

The King's Address

LONDON, August 18.—In a stirring message to the troops King George says: "Duty is your watchword. I know your duty will be nobly done."

Germans Abandon Saarbourg

LONDON, August 18 (midnight).—An official dispatch to the French embassy says: "The Germans have abandoned Saarbourg, where they were strongly established with heavy artillery."

Liege Forts Still Intact

LONDON, August 18.—An official statement issued by the French embassy in London says: "The Liege forts are still holding out. Not one of them has been taken."

Reported German Check

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Wednesday).—The Exchange Telegraph's Brussels correspondent says: "The German movement toward the Belgian center seems to have been checked at Landen and Gembledoux. Further movements of the enemy's troops were observed. German prisoners in Belgium will be sent to England."

Wrecked Airships

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A Exchange Telegraph Paris dispatch says: "Paul Doumer, former French minister of finance has just returned from the fighting line in Belgium and says three Zeppelin dirigibles, reconnoitering over the war zone were destroyed. Another fell in a forest and was wrecked. The spirit of the French soldiers, according to Doumer is strengthened."

GERMAN STATEMENT

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—A series of statements on the Liege enigma published from the headquarters of General Stein according to which French officers

were sent to Liege before the war to instruct Belgians in the defense of the fortifications.

Held at the Bridge

LONDON, August 18.—A Brussels Reuter dispatch says the Germans made another attempt to cross the Meuse today by a bridge near Dinant where cannonading was resumed. The French artillery repelled the attack with considerable loss.

An Aeroplane This Time

PARIS, Aug. 18.—"French troops brought down a German aeroplane near Dinant, fourteen miles south of Namur. The pilot was killed, the observation officer taken prisoner but the machine was not damaged," was stated officially. "When our troops entered Blamont (department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France) a few days ago we found notices on the walls that the next day the mayor and prominent residents would be shot. The sudden arrival of French troops and a disorderly German retreat saved them from death."

Aeroplane Under False Colors

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A German monoplane, hoisting a French flag dropped three bombs on Lunville, sixteen miles east of Nancy, from a height of 4500 feet, is officially announced. The missiles exploded in a public garden. No one was hurt.

BATTLE OF MUELHAUSEN

A German Account of That and Adjacent Operations

BERLIN, via Copenhagen and London, Aug. 18.—The Wolff bureau, a semi-official German news agency, gave out the following account of the battle of Muelhausen:

"One half of a French army corps entered upper Alsace while our troops were still concentrating. Nevertheless we attacked the enemy who was thrown back toward Belfort, but whose march afterward continued. A small section of artillery from Strassburg was defeated and two batteries which had been rendered useless were taken by the enemy, who then marched toward Schirmeck, eight miles from Saale, Alsace. An investigation has been begun in an endeavor to ascertain if any treachery exists among the local population."

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EVENTUALLY ALL AMERICANS WILL GET BACK

State Department Through its Diplomatic Agents in All European Coun- tries Prosecuting Work of Relief

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The perfection of plans to bring war-murdered Americans out of Europe, occupied the government relief board today. Orders for outfitting the army transports for relief voyages stand but for the present there will be no acceptance of Germany's offer of ocean liners to be put temporarily under the American flag. The state department had received no replies to its suggestion to the nations at war, that the liners chartered for refugees be recognized as neutral. The belief was expressed, however, that favorable replies would soon be forthcoming. More definite knowledge of transportation facilities required was received from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, who cabled that there were 9000 Americans in Germany who wanted to return home immediately. With the transportation conditions from English ports steadily improving, American government officials will probably concentrate their efforts toward providing ships for the refugees in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria and stranded tourists gathered in Mediterranean ports.

The state department dispatches reported that all English lines are sailing and that now it is possible to bring all Americans desiring to return to the United States. From France it is announced that steamship companies are resuming their operations and the situation seems completely adjusted. Secretary of War Garrison, says: "It is possible to bring back all Americans in England and France and those who can get there by October 3rd. Our task now is to secure transportation for refugees in other countries to France and England."

NEBRASKA PRIMARIES

OMAHA, Aug. 18.—With the polls closing at 9 p. m. there is no indication that any important results of the Nebraska primary election will be available before midnight. The ticket in some counties carried as many as six hundred names. The vote was a moderate one, and in many counties hundreds did not go to the polls.

Stranded Russians

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18. (via London).—Thousands of Russians who were in German ports waiting steamers to

Papal Condition Is Not Alarming So Says Physician

ROME, Aug. 18.—Pope Pius is not in as serious condition as reported, according to Dr. Marchiafava, his physician.

The pontiff's sisters and nieces are allowed to nurse him as in his previous illness, as that relieves him, and distracts his mind from the gravity of the European situation, because of which he has suffered great depression.

Dr. Marchiafava said: "There is nothing alarming in the condition of the pope. His indisposition would pass unnoticed except for the high office he holds, and his extreme age. His present indisposition is much less grave than past illnesses."

"The pope is suffering from a simple cold, which invariably produces hoarseness, accompanied by a slight bronchial catarrh. The cough and rise in temperature have caused some weakness. If no complications occur, and there is no reason to fear that a week's rest will be sufficient to restore the pontiff to health."

The pope had a rather restless night, owing to his cough and difficulty in breathing, which awakened him frequently. His weakness was counteracted with frequent nourishment, which he was able to retain. Today his temperature is normal, and he was able to sit for a time in an arm chair, near the window. He expressed a desire to resume his audiences Friday, but it is not likely the doctors will sanction this plan.

FOREIGN REGISTRY BILL A LAW

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The president tonight signed an amendment to the Panama canal act admitting foreign built ships to the American register for over-sea trade, becoming immediately effective. It is expected to materially aid in solving the problem of handling American exports during the war. The president also signed the bill to regulate cotton futures.

Wheat and Flour

MINNEAPOLIS, August 18.—The recent advance in the price of flour here was not due to any arbitrary action of the Minneapolis millers, according to C. W. Sterling, special agent of the department of justice, who had completed an investigation of the local flour market.

"The explanation of the millers is that the price of flour is controlled largely by the price of wheat seems very reasonable," said Sterling. "The rise in wheat is due to the war. The problem for us is to ascertain if there has been any disproportion between the rise of flour prices and wheat quotations."

Desultory Fighting on the Sea

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Wednesday).—The British official press bureau announces that some desultory fighting occurred on Tuesday between British patrolling squadrons and flotillas and German cruisers which were reconnoitering. No losses are reported.

Reported Naval Battle

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Wednesday).—A Harwich dispatch to the Central News agency says a naval engagement occurred early Tuesday morning in the North sea, about two hundred miles off Harwich. This is unconfirmed by British officials at the news bureau.

Austrian Cruiser Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Wednesday).—An official message from Vienna to Rome says the Austrian cruiser Zenta was sunk in a naval battle off Antivari on Sunday, according to an Exchange telegraph dispatch.

First French Soldier Killed

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The name of the first French soldier killed in the war was announced today, but neither the regiment nor the place where he was killed is given. It was through the publication of the lists of the dead and wounded in the Franco-German war that the Germans learned the location of the French fighting units, and determined the positions of the various regiments.

Returns to Help Austria

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A Berlin dispatch to the Reuter Telegram says: "Satin Pasha, British inspector general in the Sudan, and an honorary major general in the British army, are returning to Austria."

Order in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 18.—Perfect order is maintained in the capital since its occupation by the constitutionalists. The authorities are overlooking no opportunity to make peaceful conditions. The call for delivery within eight days of all arms in the possession of the inhabitants is meeting with general acquiescence. It was decided to search passengers and freight trains leaving the capital, in order to guard against the shipment of arms to outside districts. Carranza's headquarters are being moved to the outskirts of the city in preparation for his triumphal entry to the capital on Thursday.

Further Improvement in American Finances

A Greater Activity in the Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK PLAN FOR REDUCTION OF WAR PRICES

Municipal Markets Being
Established, Meanwhile
Inquiries Are Being Con-
tinued as to the Cause
of High Prices

NEW YORK, August 18.—With the city planning to establish municipal groceries and meat markets, the police in every borough are obtaining comparisons between present and past food prices. It was announced at the district attorney's office that the promised inquiry into the higher cost of living here since the outbreak of the war in Europe will begin on Thursday morning.

District Attorney Whitman will conduct the proceedings, and testimony will be taken from wholesalers, middlemen and retailers. The retailers have raised prices because the wholesalers did so first, according to statements made at the prosecutor's office by August F. Grinn, president of the East Side Retail Butchers' association.

Indications of increasing confidence in the steel trade are found in the advance of one dollar per ton ordered by a large independent manufacturer of wire products and the reported resumption next week of a rolling mill plant in the middle west, after two years idleness. Although copper metal shows a firmer tendency, the precarious state of that industry was demonstrated by reduced or suspended dividends, announced in the course of the day, together with a further reduction of production.

Government Quest

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Reports from officials and special agents investigating the rise in food prices since the war began, continuing to flood the department of justice. Special agents in the west telegraphed they had evidence that the sugar producers and refiners combined to raise the price.

ON THE EDGE OF CONFLICT WITH MEXICO

Cabinet Fortnight Ago Urged Pres. Wilson to Send American Troops from Vera Cruz to Capital to Prevent Anarchy

CARBAJAL'S OFFER WAS REJECTED

We Could Have Had Mag- dalena Bay and Other Concessions for Intervention at That Moment in Mexican Affairs

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Just how close the United States came to being involved in a war with Mexico a fortnight ago was revealed today by high government officials. When Carranza abruptly rejected Carbajal's offer and ignored the United States' diplomatic efforts, drastic measures were urged upon the president. A majority of his cabinet argued in favor of sending American troops from Vera Cruz to the capital to prevent expected anarchy.

The president stood firm, arguing that sending troops to Mexico City even on a peace mission, would probably mean war with the approaching constitutionalist troops. A few days later Carbajal made overtures for American troops, promising through Minister Lujan, of Carranza's cabinet, with Carbajal's approval, a coaling station at Magdalena bay, the adjustment of the Chamizal claims and other concessions.

The president resisted all these, finally sending Paul Fuller, a New York attorney, and personal friend, to see both Villa and Carranza. Fuller is now with Villa urging Villa to join Carranza in maintaining peace in Mexico.

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The committee which has been directing the affairs of the steel exchange during its enforced suspension was authority for the statement that the position of its members is inherently sound. This has given rise to rumors of an early opening all of which are proven to have no foundation of fact. The exchange, it is declared, will not attempt to do any business except for cash so long as the British moratorium remains effective.