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LONDON, April 15.—Miss Lillian Scott Troy, 37, of San Francisco, has been deported to the United States for "activities detrimental to the British and allied cause," the home office announced today. Miss Troy, who was under surveillance throughout the war, was said to have been a friend of the notorious Baron Von Horst. Her activities are said to have included fomentation of Irish disturbances. She was escorted to Liverpool by a Scotland Yard detective and placed aboard a liner.

Editor. (Apr. 15, 1919). British Send Home Miss Lillian [Scott]-Troy of San Francisco. Press-Telegram (Long Beach, CA).

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## TRANSCRIPT

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London, Sept. 2.—Baron Lewis von Horst, of Coburg, Germany, was arrested in London to-day and placed in the concentration camp at Olympia as a prisoner of war.

A friend who visited Baron von Horst says he is charged with circulating a manifesto, advising the Irish not to enlist in the British army. Baron von Horst denies this.

Baron von Horst has extensive hop interests in California. He is a brother of Clement von Horst, and married Miss Partullo, of New York, daughter of D. J. Partullo.

He sent a request to-day to see Richard Westcott, of the American consulate.

Clement von Horst and another brother, named Paul, were at one time identified with the baron in his hop-growing farms on the Pacific Coast. Both the baron and Clement von Horst are well known in financial and social circles in San Francisco.

For several years the baron has made his home in London, where his business interests have been large. One of his latest enterprises was the establishment of a string of moving picture theatres. For several years he has been one of the active supporters of a London committee which devoted its energies to opposing Andrew Carnegie and his peace plans, in the avowed belief that Mr. Carnegie was attempting to bring about a union between the United States and Great Britain.

He was associated in this work with Miss Lillian Scott Troy, of San Francisco, who has appeared several times before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate at Washington in opposition to the ratification of Anglo-American arbitration treaties.

Baron von Horst attained prominence in the suffrage agitation in England by appearing many times as a bondsman for women accused of breaking the peace. He speaks English without an accent, having been taken at the age of five years to America, where he was educated.

Sacramento, Sept. 2.—E. Clement Horst, wealthy hop grower and brother of Baron von Horst, who was arrested in London as a German spy suspect, left for San Francisco to-day to appeal through the federal officers for the release of the baron. He will appeal also to Secretary Bryan.

Von Horst said he cabled his brother some time ago suggesting that he come to the United States, because the use of the title of baron to his name might involve him in trouble. The baron replied that he was not afraid, as he was taking no part in the conflict.

Von Horst said that the baron was an American citizen at one time, because both of their parents, though they came from Germany, were citizens of this country before the birth of the children. Von Horst did not know, however, whether the baron had changed his citizenship upon acquiring his title.

## PARTIAL TRANSCRIPTION

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## EMPEROR VISITS RUSSIAN WOUNDED

London, Sept. 2.—"The Daily Telegraph" correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg:

"By special order a train with the first contingent of wounded soldiers from the front halted at the Tarskoo-Selo station, where the men were visited by the Emperor, the heir apparent and the Grand Duchess Olga.

"The imperial party walked through the train and listened to the medical reports and made inquiries concerning the condition of the patients. They then watched the transfer of the disabled men to ambulances, in which they were taken to the Tarskoo-Selo hospital. Most of the men received their wounds in the fighting near Solovki, in East Prussia, thirteen miles southwest of Neidenburg.

"More stringent regulations against the sale of alcohol in the railway stations have been issued. Intoxicants may be sold only at bars, and then only when full meals are ordered. Their sale at the railway buffets or at separate tables is absolutely prohibited."

## NAB MRS. GOETHALS AS A GERMAN SPY

French Profuse in Apologies When They Find She Is the Canal Builder's Wife.

Washington, Sept. 2.—With the return of the American naval officers, who were in France at the time of the outbreak of the war, it became known to-day that Mrs. George W. Goethals, wife of Governor Goethals of the Canal Zone, was arrested at Villfranche as a German spy after the war began.

Mrs. Goethals is of German descent and speaks the language fluently. She had some difficulty proving her identity, but finally produced her marriage certificate. When the French officers learned she was the wife of the builder of the Panama Canal they could not apologize sufficiently and her release was ordered immediately.

## LORD GRANARD TO HEAD BATTALION

London, Sept. 3.—The Earl of Granard has been appointed to the command of the 5th Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment, and Baron Sempill to the command of the Black Watch regiment of the army.

Lord Granard is Master of the Horse in the King's Household. He saw service in South Africa and was captain of the Scots Guards. Later he was lieutenant colonel in the Territorials. Lord Sempill has been connected with the Black Watch for more than twenty years. He saw service in the Sudan, 1895-96, and in South Africa, 1901-02.

## AUSTRIANS LOSE TO MONTENEGRINS

Cettinje, Sept. 2.—Although numerically inferior, the Montenegrins have defeated the Austrians, near Bilek, in Bosnia. General Vukovich, according to the announcement, has taken the offensive, and is marching on Tachinich in pursuit of the Austrians.

## HEAD OF PRINCETON HAS THRILLING TRIP

Dr. Hibben Describes Difficulties of Journey from St. Moritz to London—Fears He Will Not Reach Home for Opening of University.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Sept. 2.—John G. Hibben, President of Princeton University, has been unable to obtain passage for himself and party of five, and he is beginning to get nervous lest he fail to get back in time for the opening of Princeton. Dr. Hibben, who arrived from St. Moritz after nearly a week's journey with his wife and daughter, Richard Cleveland, son of the late President, and Moore Gates, son of the president of Roberts College in Constantinople, said:

"I'm pinning all my hopes on the Olympic sailing on September 16, which would arrive on the 23d. Princeton opens on the 24th. It is a sporting proposition, but I don't even know yet whether I can get the Olympic. I am particularly anxious to get back on time, my principal concern being over the fact that twenty-five or thirty members of the faculty are probably still marooned on the Continent.

"I know of several in Switzerland and Germany, including Professors Gauss and McElroy. It will be necessary to get other men in several departments temporarily to take on their work till they get back."

Dr. Hibben, who was elected chairman of the American colony at St. Moritz, told the following story of the exodus:

**BRITISH TAKE HERRICK'S TRAIN.**

"We started on a special train with 165 Americans early Tuesday morning from St. Moritz, leaving about one hundred behind who preferred to return via Germany or Italy or remain till fall. At Zurich our five cars were hitched to another special furnished by the government through efforts of Lieutenant Greble, who was sent by Ambassador Herrick to St. Moritz to arrange in getting marooned Americans out."

"John W. Garrett, the American Minister to Argentina, who acted as special agent of the government, also came along. Picking up 250 members of the Zurich American colony we went on to Bern, and finally got to Geneva, where to our dismay we found the promised special had not been provided, although Ambassador Herrick had telegraphed it to be in waiting for us at Geneva.

"Mr. Garrett and I saw the stationmaster, but could get no satisfaction. We discovered that Ambassador Herrick's train had been taken for the British residents. We submitted with the best grace possible. Meanwhile the situation was getting critical. Americans were pouring in from Lucerne and all over Switzerland, having heard there would be a special train.

"The result was tremendous congestion. Many could not get accommodations for the night. We telegraphed to Ambassador Herrick of our plight."

Dr. Hibben intimated strongly that Mr. Herrick had been the real Ambassador to Switzerland, and added:

**RICHARD CLEVELAND HAS INSPIRATION.**

"Mr. Herrick did and is doing magnificent work. I cannot say too much for him. He was splendid. We arrived at Geneva on Tuesday night and did not know till Thursday morning for sure that there would be a special, but kept after it hammer and tongs.

"Richard Cleveland, who had been two years at school in Lausanne, had the happy inspiration to telephone his old schoolmaster, Major Auckenthaler, who came to the rescue at once. He said he knew one of the directors of the Swiss government railways, through whose influence and Mr. Herrick's efforts we finally got a train of twenty cars and took 1,000 Americans aboard."

"An interesting feature occurred at Lyons, where we were forced to wait for two hours for a British special, waiting on the track beside ours, until a company of French soldiers were able to start for the front. Friends and relatives were there to give them a send-off, and when they learned that two trainloads were British and Americans they gave a tremendous demonstration, singing the 'Marseillaise' and the British 'God Save the King.'

"There were two hours of continuous singing and cheering. 'Vive l'Angleterre' and 'Long live France!' It was the most thrilling thing I ever saw or heard. An added touch was applied by three German lieutenants, just brought in as prisoners, who looked down from the station window.

"Fifty miles from Paris the train was stopped and Lieutenant Greble and his two assistants made a census of the train. They inquired about what hotels the passengers were going to, collected checks for the luggage and made all arrangements with great tact and efficiency. At the station at Paris Ambassador Herrick had sent down a squad of American students who had volunteered to meet and help us.

**WAR MEANS RECONSTRUCTION.**

"Our 1,000 Americans were quickly distributed and sorted out under signs of different hotels placarded about the station. There was no confusion. We arrived in Paris on Friday, but could not leave there before Sunday, because we had to get two sets of permits, one from the police giving permission to pass through the streets of Paris and the other from the British Consul permitting us to cross the Channel.

"Parisians were behaving like Anglo-Saxons—subdued, dignified and tremendously in earnest. On the whole they are showing a magnificent spirit."

"We were going to Boulogne, but got word the service was discontinued, so we went to Dieppe, getting there on Sunday. No boat was running, and nothing was to be done till the next day. Although scheduled to sail at 7:30 a. m. we all were up early and down at the dock. By 8:30 o'clock they took aboard only 1,000, the limit, leaving 200 behind, and the regular boat train had not arrived yet. Americans are getting out of Paris as rapidly as possible. The temper of the people of Paris appeared to me to be such that whatever happened there would be no panic. One Parisienne told me this was different from 1870.

"To me the most depressing thing is that Christian civilization of the nineteenth century, which seemed always slowly developing toward universal peace, should suddenly end in this terrible war. I was simply distressed that a great sister university, like Louvain, should be wholly wiped out by the Germans. But whatever the outcome of the war, no matter which side wins, it will mean an entire world-wide reconstruction of national responsibilities and international relations, the reaction of a totally new basis."

## ALLIES WHISTLE AT GERMAN RIFLE FIRE

Additional Details About Fighting in Northern France Indicate That Enemy's Artillery Alone Did Serious Damage, the Infantry Being Ridiculed.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 2.—"The Daily Chronicle's" correspondent telegraphs the following from Havre:

"I have been able to gather from a number of reliable sources some additional details with regard to the fighting which took place during Sunday and Monday. On the first of those two days the British forces had a well earned and needed rest. To their right, however, the French were very fiercely attacked quite early in the day.

"In the earlier part of the day's encounter the enemy in tremendous strength attacked the French forces in front of La Fere, and as the Germans were in very much superior strength the French commander deemed it advisable to take up a position beyond La Fere. That was the sum total of the German advantage. The attack was renewed on the French in their new position, but two desperate onslaughts made no impression on it. On Monday there was severe fighting all along the line, but with the exception of a slight gain of ground on the extreme left, around Amiens, the Germans made no progress.

"I am told that no weakening of the German striking power was apparent during the fighting on both days. However, several soldiers who saw the terrible rushes of the enemy in the Mons, Charleroi and Saint Quentin fighting told me their frontal attacks Sunday and Monday were not nearly so determined. On Monday, I am told, part of the British force and the section of the French army on the right of the British succeeded by a feigned retreat in drawing forward in the La Fere region a considerable German force. The entrenched riflemen and Maxim guns punished the enemy very severely and forced them back with a loss which must have amounted to between five and six hundred killed and wounded.

"I don't know what has come over the German riflemen, an officer

said to me to-day, 'but our men have become almost totally indifferent to the German rifle fire. While it is going on they do their work singing, whistling and joking in the trenches.'

"An army doctor who heard this statement was able to confirm it in a remarkable way. Of 500 wounded who had come under his notice, or whom he had treated, only one was suffering from a rifle bullet wound. All others had been hit by shrapnel bullets or bits of shells.

"On Monday the Germans did a great deal of artillery work in support of their infantry. The British replied with Maxim and rifle fire and all accounts speak of the deadly accuracy of both.

**"MOWED THEM DOWN."**

"I met to-day a gunner who was in charge of a Maxim gun, and who at one time found himself right in the centre and facing an oncoming German frontal attack.

"But how we did mow them down," he said. "The section in front of me must have consisted of 800 men, and every one of them got something. We cleared the whole lot out, but from the flanks others closed up, and at last we had to run for it. We were forced to leave the gun behind, but, luckily, a well planted German shell knocked it to bits before the Germans reached it."

"But the allies are not content to remain to be attacked. All the time they are keeping the enemy on the qui vive. Belgians, French and English take turns at keeping the Germans awake. That is accomplished by countless feints, skirmishes and alarms.

"An officer of my acquaintance was told by a German prisoner, an officer of artillery, 'We would rather run short of ammunition than be kept constantly without sleep as we have been so often.'

"Those wearing out tactics doubtless will tell the tale just as the tremendous slaughter in frontal attacks must be having a serious effect on the nerves of the Kaiser's soldiers. There can be little doubt of that and I am convinced it is correct to say that, for the moment the German forward march has been arrested.

"There are other factors at work combining to destroy what hopes the Germans may have of achieving victory. Even with Paris in their possession they would find they were not at the end of the war, but only facing a situation which would be the beginning of a new campaign in which all the disadvantages would be on their side.

"The brains of the allied armies are not at rest. They consider what is beyond to-morrow. They are making sure that the future holds no surprises for us. It can with confidence be stated that the allies are drawing in a net in which Prussian militarism will be caught and will perish.

"As I have said, it is something to see troops in this region, be they veterans or newcomers, French, English or Belgians, their quality and high spirits are the same. You look in vain along the ranks of their thousands for a gloomy face. They are just the men one would ask for, and any one who thinks that things are going badly for the allies ought to see and talk to those men. Here in the ranks of the army which is doing the work there is no vestige of anything approaching despair. They hold hearts and heads high.

"It is the refugees who form the pitiful feature of this war with its long, sweeping line of armies. I doubt if the worst side of actual warfare can equal the tragic sight of those bereaved people flying from their homes."

## KING ALBERT'S AUTO SHOT BENEATH HIM

Monarch Has Narrow Escape at Malines—Antwerp Prepares for Immediate Bombardment—Germans Move Toward Prussia.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 2.—The correspondent of "The Daily Mail" at Abbeyville sends this dispatch:

"A Belgian officer who has just arrived from Antwerp reports that King Albert came within an ace of death during the sortie on Malines. He was directing operations from a motor car when a shrapnel burst ten yards away. The back wheel of the car was blown off.

"A Belgian boy scout named Leysen, who twice passed through the German lines into Brussels, says the Kaiser arrived at Charleroi on Saturday and viewed the battlefield, later motoring to Mons. He spent Saturday night at Brussels."

A dispatch to "The Daily News" from Rotterdam says: "From Temzeun, on the Dutch frontier near Antwerp, reports come of a general movement of German troops eastward. Exhausted men are being replaced in all directions by reserves. The movement is also believed to be connected with the arrival of the Landsturm reservists, who are to occupy the whole of the Belgian territory."

"The movement of trains for civilian purposes south of Ghent has again ceased."

"Owing to the shortage of food in Holland the export of barley and barley meal has been restricted by the government."

"Preparations are being made at Antwerp for an immediate bombardment."

"The German troops around Vise, on the Meuse, to the north of Liege, are everywhere continuing their work of destruction. The inhabitants of neighboring villages have been marched out with their hands above their heads. To drop their hands for a moment meant instant death. Many villagers have lost their lives in this way. The whole countryside is being cleared."

## Tokio Says Germans Abused Berlin's Japanese Residents

Tokio, Sept. 2.—The Foreign Office to-day issued a statement in which the treatment of Japanese in Germany is described.

This announcement declares that as early as August 8 the Germans began watching all Japanese in Germany. The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin advised his nationals to leave the country. A number did depart, but on the expiration of the Japanese ultimatum the German authorities took into custody fifty Japanese and put them in prison, claiming that this action was taken for their "protection."

The authorities gave the Japanese Chargé permission to see his imprisoned countrymen, but the military refused to let him do so. It was impossible to obtain their names, and the American Ambassador at Berlin, James W. Gerard, who represents Japanese interests, protested at this situation.

The Foreign Office statement declares also that the train on which the Japanese Ambassador left Vienna was stoned and several of its windows broken. This outrage was a result of the unbridled abuse of Japan in the Vienna newspapers.

This report comes as something of a shock to the public here, particularly as Germans and Austrians in Japan have been treated with every consideration and courtesy.

## Viscount Hawarden Among Those Killed in Battle

London, Sept. 2.—The names of British officers killed or wounded in the fighting in France last week were made public to-night. The list contains names of men familiar throughout the United Kingdom both through their military prowess and their social standing. Virtually all the crack regiments are affected.

Among the killed are Robert Cornwallis Maude, sixth Viscount Hawarden, a lieutenant in the Colstream Guards, and Major Victor Reginald Brooke, military secretary of the Viceroy of India.

Among the officers missing are Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Abercrombie, of the Connaught Rangers; Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Beger, of the Cheshire Regiment; Colonel C. F. Stevens, of the Royal Artillery, and Colonel H. M. Thompson, of the medical corps.

## German Mines in North Sea Claim More Boats and Lives

Grimsby, England, Sept. 2.—A trawler was blown up by a mine in the North Sea to-day, and seven of her men are missing. The trawler was endeavoring to avoid one mine when it struck another.

A Danish steamer is reported to have been blown up by a mine, but the nineteen members of her crew were saved by a trawler.

The trawler Steti was sunk by a German warship, according to a telegram received from her skipper, who is at Amsterdam. He reported all hands on board the trawler had been saved.

## SAYS JAPAN VIOLATED NEUTRALITY OF CHINA

Germany Charges That Landing of 10,000 of Mikado's Troops at Lung-Kow Is Open Defiance of Powers—Chinese Protest to Washington.

Peking, Sept. 2.—The German Legation has protested to the Foreign Office against an infringement of China's neutrality by Japan. The protest followed the landing of a Japanese division at the newly opened Chinese port of Lung-Kow, one hundred miles north of Tsing-Tau. Between 10,000 and 15,000 troops from eighteen transports have been put ashore.

News of the Japanese landing caused no surprise here as the Japanese Legation several days ago requested the Foreign Office to remove the limit of the fifty kilometres (about thirty miles) radius prescribed by the Chinese as the fighting area around Tsing-Tau.

The Foreign Office did not comply with the request but it was understood that the Chinese troops would be instructed not to oppose the Japanese. The Chinese officials are described as incensed, but afraid of doing anything that might afford the Japanese a cause for territorial or other exactions.

Whether British forces will cross Shantung Peninsula with the Japanese is not divulged, but the point is much discussed here.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Chinese officials have called the attention of American consular officers at Chee-Foo to the landing of several thousand troops by Japan on Chinese territory at Lung-Kow, near Huang-Hai. This, Chinese officials claim, is a distinct violation of neutrality.

Shanghai, China, Sept. 2.—Travelers who arrived here to-day from Japanese ports are responsible for some remarkable statements regarding the military activity of Japan.

They declare that, from their estimates, no fewer than fifty transports are loading 100,000 Japanese soldiers at Nagasaki, and they relate that some of the troops believe their destination to be Marseilles.

The Japanese Consul here denies any knowledge of these reports.

## BERLIN JOYOUS DESPITE WAR, AMERICAN REPORTS

Cafes and Theatres Are Open, Bands Play and Food Prices Remain Same—Suppressed Excitement Only Shows Nation Is at War.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 2.—Philip H. Wood, an American citizen, who has just arrived from Berlin, gives an interesting account of conditions at the German capital:

"Life is going on practically the same as usual," he says. "There is no more difference than in London. The price of food is the same as before the war. The cafes are all open and have their bands playing. There are almost as many concerts, and many of the theatres still have full houses. Save for the suppressed excitement, there is very little to show that Germany is in a state of war. I never saw any refugees."

Mr. Wood says he talked with many people, but observed no anxiety as to the supply of food. Apparently no one was taking any pains to be economical. He was told that there was enough food already in the country to last eighteen months. There was also much optimism as to the result of the war.

"The general view," Mr. Wood says, "was that if the Germans didn't win they would make it a draw. They are satisfied that their army can never be beaten, and that the most the allies can hope for is a stalemate. Even if they have to retreat from France, they are confident that they will be able to defend their own country for an indefinite time."

"I asked two officers if they had considered the possibility of defeat. One said, 'Yes, it may be just possible, but if so, we should not be here. In all Germany there would not be more than 50,000 men left between the ages of seventeen and fifty.'

"My opinion is that the war will be stopped by mediation within a month. But when I suggested it to a German officer, he said: 'It's no good talking to us about mediation till we've occupied Paris and St. Petersburg. Then we might listen to you.'"

Mr. Wood found considerable bitterness against England. He was rarely successful in persuading any one that England was fighting against Prussian militarism rather than the German people.

"They think England wants to crush Germany, and they will all fight to the last ditch rather than submit. I saw no sign of dissension among the Socialists. English people in Germany are treated well."

## German Newspaper Prints Sheet To Be Read in Italy

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Rome, Sept. 3.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" is printing a special Italian sheet, which is widely circulated here, with the alleged object of supplying Italians with war news from the German standpoint.

Systematic denial is made of English official statements and every effort is being made to stir up anti-British feeling and induce the Italians to become pro-German.

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## HAS NO NEWS OF WAR BY TURKEY

Ambassador Here Unable to Confirm Report of Declaration.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The Turkish Ambassador here said to-day he was unable to confirm the report that his country had declared war on Russia. He has not been in cable communication with his government for days. State Department officials have had no cable messages from Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, for three days, and the belief prevails that cable communication has been restricted.

## AUSTRIANS ARREST A RUSSIAN PRIEST

Copenhagen, Sept. 2.—Herr Tad, pastor of the Danish church at Carlsbad, Austria, who reached Copenhagen to-day, reports that the Russian priest Ryschoff, attached to the Russian Church at Carlsbad, was arrested because he held a service of prayer for the success of Russian arms.

Herr Tad spent several days in Prague, Bohemia. He says the Czech population there is extremely uneasy and is unwilling to fight against the Russian or Serbian enemies of Austria. The published reports of actual Czech uprisings in Prague are, however, untrue, Herr Tad declares.

## BRAVE RUSSIANS WIN DECORATIONS

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2.—The Cross of the Military Order of St. George has been conferred upon twenty members of an infantry company who distinguished themselves in the fighting in East Prussia. After a Russian battery had been disabled through the wounding of many of the men and the killing of all its horses the men decorated dragged off the guns under a raking fire from the Germans. Emperor Nicholas has bestowed the Order of St. Vladimir on General Bennekampf, commander of the Russian forces in the Vilna district, for bravery in the field.

## RUSSIANS TO BAN ALL GERMAN NAMES

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2.—The name "St. Petersburg" does not appear in any Russian newspaper to-day. Thus has the imperial edict changing the name of the Russian capital to Petrograd been observed. Other cities in Russia with German names, such as Schlüsselburg, have asked that their appellations be Russified. It has been suggested also to discontinue the use of German words, such as "Kammerherr," in court communications and to substitute the Russian equivalent.