

BOMBS FROM AIR STIR BELGIANS

Violent Protest Against Zeppelin Attack at Antwerp.

SIXTY HOUSES DESTROYED

Belgian Authorities Preparing To Protest Officially To All the Powers Against Germany's Manner Of Warfare.

London.—The bomb-dropping exploit of the Zeppelin airship at Antwerp promises to become a matter of the widest international consideration. The Belgian authorities claim that the attack was a clear violation of article 26 of the fourth Hague convention, and they are preparing to protest officially to all the powers against this manner of warfare.

Accounts vary as to the amount of damage done by the aerial fighter. One account says that 26 lives were lost, although from more conservative sources it is reported that only 13 bodies have been recovered so far from the ruins of the wrecked houses.

A dispatch which is regarded as semi-official states that 900 houses were slightly damaged and 60 houses nearly destroyed. This dispatch was sent to London, it is said, after a committee, which included the Belgian Secretary of State, the Russian Ambassador, the Papal Nuncio and King Albert's secretary, had examined the entire city, with a view to appraising the results of the aerial bombardment. This dispatch, published by the Chronicle, says:

"For the first time in history, a great civilized community has been bombed from the sky in the dead of night. Count Zeppelin, whom the German Emperor calls the greatest genius of the century, has performed the greatest exploit of his life. He has thrown bombs on hospitals where Belgians were attending German wounded. He has staggered humanity. On August 5 the German commander warned General Leman, at Liege, that if the forts did not surrender the Zeppelin fleet would move against Belgium.

"The Belgians have been as good as their word. We have explored every one of 19 devastated streets and have found portions of 19 bombs. The number of victims is unknown. It is significant that all the bombs were aimed at public buildings, such as the military barracks, the government offices and the royal palace. The population is in gloom."

11 LIVES LOST IN COLLISION.

The Admiral Sampson Rammed By Princess Victoria.

Seattle, Wash.—Eleven lives were lost when the steel passenger steamer Admiral Sampson, of the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company, was rammed and sunk by the Canadian Pacific passenger steamer Princess Victoria off Point-No-Point, twenty miles north of Seattle during a fog and thick smoke from forest fires. The Princess Victoria brought the survivors to Seattle. The Admiral Sampson sank in four minutes. The Admiral Watson, bound for San Francisco, was near the scene of the accident at the time. Eight of the lost were members of the crew and three were passengers.

STARVING IN NEW YORK.

Five Cases in Hospitals Due To The High Prices.

New York.—Just how hard inflation of food prices had hit the East Side was revealed Thursday in a search of hospital records. Five cases of starvation have been treated at Bellevue within the last few days. All were from the tenement districts and all said the "war prices" kept them from obtaining proper nourishment. For the first time in a score of years bread lines are forming here in summer. Many grocers on the East Side have been compelled to suspend credit. Scores of families have been evicted. It is from these that the mission food lines are drawn.

JAIL FOR TRUST VIOLATORS.

Senate Incorporates Provision in Pending Clayton Bill.

Washington, D. C.—Advocates of jail sentences for trust law breakers won a victory in the Senate, and by a vote of 29 to 21 incorporated in the pending Clayton bill a provision to make violations of the "tying" contract section punishable by imprisonment.

FROM 'FRISCO VIA CANAL.

Plelades Ends First All-Water Trip To New York.

New York.—The first all-water voyage from San Francisco to New York by way of the Panama Canal was completed here Thursday upon the arrival of the Plelades, of the Luckenbach Steamship Company. The Plelades, which flies an American flag, sailed from San Francisco on July 24 and passed through the canal August 16.

THE HARVEST



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M'ADOO SOLVES CROP PROBLEM

Will Accept Cotton and Tobacco Warehouse Receipts.

URGES ALL TO CO-OPERATE

Decision Of the Secretary Of the Treasury Is the Direct Result Of the Cotton and Tobacco Conference.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury Department, has decided to accept from national banks, through their respective national currency associations, notes, secured by warehouse receipts, for cotton and tobacco, and having not more than four months to run, at 75 per cent. of their face value.

This is the direct result of the cotton and tobacco conference, suggested by Senator John Walter Smith, and which was attended by delegates from the Southern States. The purpose of the conference was to find a way to prevent the sacrifice of the Southern cotton crop on account of the war in Europe, and to similarly protect tobacco. According to the plan announced by Secretary McAdoo, it will be possible to store large quantities of cotton and tobacco which will be withheld from the market during the war, or until good prices can be obtained for these products. To do this the growers of tobacco and cotton must have funds to carry the cotton and tobacco until it can be sold, and these funds will be obtained from bankers on the basis of warehouse receipts which are to be accepted by the banks as eligible securities for emergency currency to be issued by the banking associations.

PROTEST REACHES BRYAN.

Belgian Minister Transmits Report Of Airship Exploit.

Washington, D. C.—E. Havenith, the Belgian Minister, presented a protest at the State Department against what he termed a "war against women and children"—the Zeppelin airship attack on Antwerp. Ten persons were killed, the Minister stated, four of them women. Eight persons were injured.

Secretary Bryan was very reticent in discussing the attitude of the United States toward such protests and intimated that the State Department could take no action.

Reported activity of Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, in officially protesting to Germany, was denied by the Secretary.

CLASH IN MEXICO CITY.

Police Fire Into Rioters, But Are Overcome and Disarmed.

Yera Cruz.—That the break between the police and the Constitutionalists in the capital had reached the point of open conflict in which a few persons were killed was the information which reached American army headquarters here.

It is reported that after the re-opening of the saloons the worst elements of the new forces in the capital became unruly and abusive. The police, who had been retained from the old regime, fired into a crowd of the Constitutionalists. The latter, however, gained the upper hand, all the police were disarmed and quiet was restored.

120 NURSES FOR WAR ZONE.

American Red Cross Selects First Relief Party.

Washington, D. C.—American Red Cross officials are rapidly completing the enrollment of 30 surgeons and 120 nurses who will compose the first relief party to be sent to the European war zone on a chartered ship. Miss Jane A. Delano, chairman of the nursing service, is selecting the nurses for the party from organizations in the North and East.

A U. S. WARSHIP SENT TO TURKEY

Powers Are Sounded and Make No Objection.

HAS A TWO-FOLD MISSION

Wanted For Protection Of Christians, Who Will Be In Danger When The New War Breaks Out.

Washington, D. C.—The United States has informed the powers of Europe of its intention to send the armored cruiser North Carolina to Turkey to carry gold for the relief of Americans, according to an announcement by the State Department.

While the North Carolina goes on a mission of financial relief, her presence in Turkish waters is intended to have a salutary effect with respect to the treatment of Christians and foreigners generally resident in the Ottoman Empire. Before taking this step, the United States took precautions to sound the powers of Europe as to whether they would object to the sending of an American warship to Turkey. In view of the extreme tension which prevails in Constantinople, and the probability that Turkey soon will be drawn into the European conflict, the American government desired to make plain that its purpose in sending the ship is in no way political, but designed only to aid and protect Americans.

France took occasion in her reply to the American government's inquiry to express approval of the purpose of the United States to take the initiative in sending a ship to Turkish waters for the protection of Christians, remarking that the sending of French warships at this time might be misinterpreted.

Diplomats and officials generally are expecting a declaration of war by Turkey on the Allies. Reliable advices are to the effect that just as soon as the big Russian army has penetrated a considerable distance into East Prussia, Turkey will strike. That both Bulgaria and Rumania will align themselves with Turkey against Greece and the rest of the Balkan States is also indicated by authentic information reaching here.

CABRERA BROTHERS KILLED.

Old Huerta Regiment Charged With Assassination.

Washington, D. C.—Dispatches to the Constitutionalist agency here reported the assassination of Ramon and Rafael Cabrera, brothers of Luis Cabrera, by members of the old Federal Twenty-ninth Regiment of Puebla. General Huerta formerly commanded this regiment. "No details of the crime were given," said a statement from the agency. "It is expected that the assassins will be summarily dealt with and that the entire regiment, which is being mustered out of service, will be punished."

CASHIER AND \$40,000 GONE.

Shortage Found In Weston, W. Va., Bank, Which Is Closed.

Weston, W. Va.—Bank officers in going over the accounts of the First National Bank of Sutton, near here, found \$40,000 missing. Homer Dean, cashier of the bank, has disappeared. The bank was closed immediately after the shortage was uncovered.

DESTROYERS IN A FIGHT.

British Boat Returns With Eleven Killed and Wounded.

Peking.—Up to noon the only engagement reported to have occurred near Tsingtau, capital of the German protectorate of Kiauchau, was an encounter between a German torpedo boat and a British torpedo boat on Sunday or Monday last. The British torpedo boat returned to Wei-Hai-Wei with 11 men killed and wounded. The German casualties are not known.

Tires at Before-War Prices

Goodyear Prices

It is Folly Today to Pay More

30 x 3 Plain Tread	\$11.70
30 x 3 1/2 " " "	15.75
34 x 4 " " "	24.35
36 x 4 1/2 " " "	35.00
37 x 5 " " "	41.95

There exists now a new, compelling reason for buying Goodyear tires. It results from War conditions.

These leading tires—built of extra-fine rubber, in the same way as always—are selling today at June prices.

You will find today a very wide difference between most tire prices and Goodyears.

Due to Quick Action

Early in August—when war began—the world's rubber markets seemed closed to us. Rubber prices doubled almost over night.

Men could see no way to pay for rubber abroad, and no way to bring it in. We, like others—in that panic—were forced to higher prices. But we have since gone back to prices we charged before the war, and this is how we did it:

We had men in London and Singapore when the war broke out. The larger part of the world's rubber supply comes through there. We cabled them to buy up the pick of the rubber. They bought—before the advance—1,500,000 pounds of the finest rubber there.

Nearly all this is now on the way to us. And it means practically all of the extra-grade rubber obtainable abroad.

Today we have our own men in Colombo, Singapore and Para. Those are the world's chief sources of rubber. So we are pretty well assured of a constant supply, and our pick of the best that's produced.

We were first on the ground. We were quickest in action. As a result, we shall soon have in

storage an almost record supply of this extra grade of rubber.

And we paid about June prices.

Now Inferior Grades Cost Double

About the only crude rubber available now for many makers is inferior. In ordinary times, the best tire makers refuse it. Much of it had been rejected. But that "off rubber" now sells for much more than we paid for the best.

The results are these:

Tire prices in general are far in advance of Goodyears. And many tire makers, short of supplies, will be forced to use second-grade rubber.

Be Careful Now

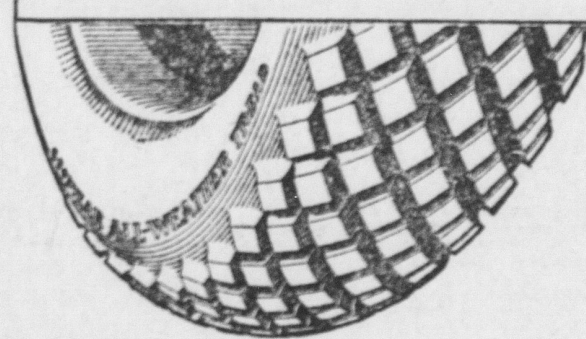
In Goodyears we pledge you the same grade tire as always. And that grade won for Goodyears the top place in Tiredom—the largest sale in the world.

And, for the time being, our prices are the same as before the war. We shall try to keep them there.

We accept no excessive orders, but dealers will be kept supplied. And we charge them, until further notice, only ante-bellum prices.

That means that Goodyears—the best tires built—are selling way below other tires.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth



ARRESTED AS A SPY

James A. Patten Tells of His Escape From Europe.

Chicagoan and His Wife Suffered Hardships in Their Thrilling Flight From Carlsbad Through Belgium.

New York.—James A. Patten, the former wheat operator of Chicago, who was one of the American refugees returning by the Red Star liner Finland, told a thrilling story of his escape from Germany after war had been declared. With Mrs. Patten he left Carlsbad on August 2 and traveled via Herbesthal and Liege, where they were held as hostilities had begun. "We left Carlsbad for Nuremberg by train, as the authorities took my automobile," said Mr. Patten. "We did not know the war had broken out then, as no news of the situation was given out in Carlsbad.

"Trouble began as soon as we struck the German border. We reached Nuremberg at 9 p. m. and were promptly turned out of the train and

arrested as spies. My wife and I were taken to the police station and cross-examined. I showed what credentials I had, but it was not until the American consul there showed up that we were released, two hours later. A great crowd which had gathered outside, expecting possibly to see us executed, hooted us as we left the station.

"We were able to get a train to Cologne, however, into which city thousands of troops were pouring when we arrived. We got a train supposedly for Ostend, but we were stopped at Herbesthal on the Belgian border. We had to get out of the train at 10 p. m. It was raining and we had nothing to eat and no place to go.

"There was no chance to get another train, but about one o'clock the next morning I managed to get hold of a one-horse cart driven by a peasant who said he would take us to Verviers, where he thought we could get a train for Liege. He gave us some crusts of bread which was the first we had to eat for 18 hours.

"On the road we passed the most pitiful procession of German refugees fleeing from Belgium. Some were in vehicles, but the majority were trudging in the dust, pushing or pulling their baggage in carts. Women with babies at the breast were walking in the noonday sun.

"From Verviers we proceeded by another cart toward Liege. We had not progressed three miles when we came upon a party of Belgian engineers mining the road. They had great piles of dynamite stacked there ready to plant in the ditches they were digging across the roadway.

"They advised us to go to Liege by another road; we hastened to do so.

"Two hours later another party of Americans were halted at that very spot by a skirmish between the Belgians and uhlans. They were forced to lie in a ditch while the Belgians fired over them. Next day 3,000 Germans were killed by the same mines we had seen the engineers planting. "Soon after we got a train for Ostend. We did not see any of the fighting at Liege, but could hear the firing."

In the Early Hours.

Mrs. Clubleigh (as hubby leaves for office)—And you will come home early, won't you, John?

Clubleigh—Yes, dear; I'll try hard not to be late for breakfast.

Both.

Bill—Did you ever notice how long a woman is, coming to a point?

Jill—Well, do you mean when she is telling a story or sharpening a lead pencil?

AMERICAN REFUGEES FLEEING FROM WAR ZONE



American refugees, with their baggage, on a hay wagon making their way along the highroad above Arricourt, a French village near Luneville. This party, which was without food from early in the morning of August 1 until August 3, reached the railway at Embermeil half an hour before all train service was suspended.

MUST KNOW HUMAN NATURE

Functions of the Novelist Are of the Highest Order, According to Sir Gilbert Parker.

Although Sir Gilbert Parker has enjoyed a popular vogue such as is almost never granted to a serious novelist, there are few writers in the world who take a loftier view of the writer's functions than does Parker. In a recent article at the time of the issue of his new novel, "You Nev-

er Know Your Luck," Parker observed that, keen though the politician's eye must be if he is to obtain popularity and manage men, it is as nothing compared with that of the writer, who must observe the characteristics of human nature infinitely more acutely.

Says Sir Gilbert: "He must note not only the symptoms which may indicate a passing functional derangement of the moral and mental constitution, but he must go infinitely deeper if he wants to know character. He must find out, it may be, the more or less

obscure thing, the disease or corruption lying behind the many obvious symptoms, and it is probable that he will find his key in some small, elusive thing which is a danger signal to the trained mind to which is given also the trained eye.

"To a registering eye, an eye which sees and photographs, there comes, under stress of the senses and the illumination which follows, a moving picture of innumerable things in their proper places, the automatic memory of the thousand visualized objects."