



U. S. DETERMINED TO KEEP OUT OF EUROPEAN TROUBLE

FRENCH CONTINUE THEIR INVASION OF ALSACE, KILLING MANY GERMANS AND CAPTURING OTHERS

Japan's Ultimatum to Germany Overshadows All Other Developments

FOR PEACE IN FAR EAST

Demand That German Warships Be Withdrawn From Oriental Waters, Fulfills Part in Alliance

By Associated Press. Washington, Aug. 17.—Japan's ultimatum to the Berlin government demanding that Germany withdraw from Kiau-Chau, its stronghold in China, overshadowed to-day all developments growing out of war in Europe. One outstanding feature of the crisis was the determination of the United States not to be drawn into the controversy. Administration officials look upon it as an issue strictly between Japan and Germany.

Secretary Bryan was assured by Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador that during the settlement of the issue the Tokio government would exercise utmost care to safeguard the interest of the United States and other countries not immediately involved. Baron Chinda presented a note from his government which comprised the announcement of the ultimatum and a statement of Japan's intention to restore Kiau-Chau to China.

Germany took the territory from China after the killing of several German missionaries sixteen years ago. Move Was Expected. Japan's sudden move, bringing her into the range of the European conflict, did not come as a complete surprise in Washington. Her assurances of the intention to maintain China's integrity by restoring Kiau-Chau are regarded as satisfactory to American officials. There is no disposition on their part to believe the administration will assume any attitude other than that of passive observation should Japan take another step and declare war.

Japan's demand—the withdrawal of German warships from oriental waters and the abandonment of Kiau-Chau—fulfills her part in her alliance with Great Britain and France. The proposal of the English government, according to authoritative sources in Washington. However, it also is designed to bring to an end German rule in a territory which Japan contends threatens China's integrity and peace in the Far East. The German stronghold Japan is developing Colonies and across the sea from the southern Japanese islands.

First Move at Outbreak. The first move in the immediate situation was made at the outbreak of war in Europe when China expressed the hope that she might depend on the policy of the United States as an influence against violation of her neutrality. Then the Berlin government sounded American sentiment over the proposition of neutralizing German forces in China. Through the United States the German attitude formally was conveyed to Japan. That government's response was the intimation that whatever steps Japan might feel compelled to take to change its share in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the United States could assert its intention to maintain China's integrity. Germany's neutralization proposal apparently was not favored in Tokio.

Since the German fleet sailed into Kiau-Chau harbor sixteen years ago and claimed the territory as indemnity for alleged attacks on German missionaries, Japan's avowed intention has been to restore it to her oriental neighbor. The Anglo-Japanese alliance was said to have brought about Japan's decision in that direction. Recent exchanges between officials of the Japanese and British governments were said to have resulted in Great Britain's taking the attitude that "her special interest in the Far East as mentioned in the treaty were maintained by the operations of the German warships in oriental waters, and by the general situation involved in Germany's military strength in Kiau-Chau." Japan was said to have lost no time in accepting the British viewpoint.



This is the first photograph of action in the conflict between Austria and Serbia, the war which involved all Europe in the greatest struggle of history. The Serbian soldiers here shown are half buried in a trench. Through a field of growing wheat they are firing on a body of Austrians a half mile off. Reports from Serbia are to the effect that they have driven the Austrians from their country and that they will take the offensive. This fact may be due to the assault of Russia on the Austrian frontier. The Austrians may have withdrawn their troops to fight the stronger enemy.

ELLIOTT-FISHER CO. RESUMES; HAVE BIG DOMESTIC ORDER LIST

Lack of Foreign Orders May Cause Occasional Suspensions of a Day

There has been a serious misapprehension growing out of a statement that the Elliott-Fisher typewriter plant will close down indefinitely by reason of the war in Europe. An official of the company said to-day that while the war in Europe would undoubtedly seriously affect the business, the plant will continue to operate. The Elliott-Fisher Company has built up a large foreign business and has headquarters in London and other cities in charge of their own representatives.

WANTS COMBINES INVESTIGATED. Trenton, N. J., Aug. 17.—Governor Fielder to-day directed Attorney General Westcott and the twenty-one county prosecutors of the state to investigate every combination that may exist in New Jersey to boost the price of food.

Great Improvement in Living Conditions to Result From State Housing Dept.

Not only does work for advancement of agriculture which the State of Pennsylvania has been doing for years completely refute the recent charge of Vance C. McCormick, Democratic candidate for Governor, to the effect that the Keystone State government had done nothing for agricultural conservation, but his reckless declaration that the general welfare has been neglected by those in power is shown to be a political outbreak pure and simple by even a cursory examination of the labors of the State Department of Health. This department has taken front rank in the Union for its fight against tuberculosis, typhoid fever and purification of water supplies and now is about to undertake the gigantic work of supervising the housing conditions of millions of people. This will be done in accordance with the provisions of an act of the last Legislature which the garrulous Democratic candidate for Governor overlooked in his outbursts against those opposed to his ambitions. Every speech in which he has made charges against the State administration and Legislature for failure to do something that has proved a boomerang and demonstrated not only his lack of grasp of what the State has been doing, but a willingness to say things without being certain of facts. His latest charge of failure to care for the welfare of the people of the State happens to have been made when the preliminaries for a great work have just been mapped out. Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Commissioner of Health, has about completed the preparations to establish the Bureau of Housing.

Harrowed Field Marks Burial Ground of 1,200 Germans; Haelen, a War-Scarred Town

London, Aug. 17, 5.30 A. M.—A trip over the battlefield of Diest, Belgium, is described by the Brussels correspondent of the Daily News. He says: "I remember best a brown stretch of harrowed ground, half a furlong in length, which is the grave of 1,200 Germans who fell in the fighting of Wednesday. All over the field are other graves, some of Germans, some of Belgians and some of horses. "When I reached the place peasants with long spades were still engaged in the work of burial. The battle ground is about three miles long with the village of Haelen at one end. The village is harshly scarred. Its houses are pierced with bullet holes. Hardly a pane of glass remains. The church spire is tumbled over and the town clock wrenched from place. "As I passed across the battlefield a German biplane swept by like a carrion crow seeking other victims. Later in the day I visited the Bruges prison, where 400 Germans are held. I never before saw men sleep as these men did. They lay like logs after seven days and nights of almost constant duty on the field of battle. These prisoners are no cowards. They surrendered only when no other course was possible. They were victims of the German military system, which drills men out of all independence."

ARREST 11 IN RAID ON WEST END POOL ROOM SUNDAY NIGHT

Charge Proprietor With Selling Liquor to Minors and Running Gambling Joint. Arrests of eleven men and youths made in a raid on the poolroom of Alexander Lang, 1815 North Third street, last night increased the number of arrests for Saturday and Sunday to 25. It was a busy wind-up of a slow week for the police department. At the hearing this afternoon, Lang was charged with selling liquor to minors on Sunday and without a license.

ROBBERS ENTER BANK IN PITTSBURGH AND ESCAPE WITH \$3,000

Heavily Armed, They Cover Officers of Institution and Then Get Away in Automobile. Pittsburgh, Aug. 17.—Two men to-day entered the Homestead National Bank, covered the officers with revolvers, took all the available cash and fled. They escaped in an automobile. Both men were heavily armed and commanded "Hands up." While one covered the officers and patrons of the bank the other robber went behind the desk, scooped to

BIG CUNARDER CARRIES MANY AMERICANS INTO HARBOR OF NEW YORK

Laconia, From Liverpool, Steamed With Lights Out to Avoid German Cruisers

New York, Aug. 17.—More than 1,600 passengers, most of them Americans, who scurried out of Europe at the outbreak of hostilities, reached New York to-day on the Cunard liner Laconia from Liverpool. There were 543 in the first cabin, 477 in the second and 648 in the steerage. Sixty in the steerage were persons of wealth who could get no other accommodations. Besides steaming at night with lights out to avoid German warships the Laconia had her top, sides, bridge and funnels painted to resemble a steamer of the Norwegian Line. On August 10 she was spoken by the big Aquitania, now a British cruiser. Many of the Laconia's passengers endured hardships in getting out of the war zone and most of them left their baggage behind. One man, who said he was in Weisbaden when the general exodus began, was obliged to walk for miles to cross the border. He carried his baggage in a wheelbarrow and crossed into Belgium by way of Liege. He estimated that 2,000 persons, Americans, English, Belgians and others, were crossing at the same time. The Laconia came straight across the Atlantic and saw none of the enemy's ships. The Norwegian steamer Bjornstjerne Bjornsen arrived to-day from Rotterdam. Captain Reinertsen said that when he left Rotterdam British battleships and cruisers were on guard from Ostend to Brest, making navigation of the channel difficult. He steamed through the North Sea and Penland Firth, north of Scotland, and came across the Atlantic on a northerly course.

MEAT PRICES DECLINE. Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17.—Coincident with the opening of federal investigation here into the advance in prices of foodstuffs, cut meats at the stock yards declined 25 to 30 cents a hundred wholesale. This is said to mean a retail decline of about 1 cent a pound.

MORGAN ABANDONS LOAN. New York, Aug. 17.—Abandonment by J. P. Morgan & Co. of a proposed loan to France because of the attitude of the administration at Washington is expected to terminate similar negotiations recently under way here in behalf of other belligerents, including Austria.

SHAMROCK AT BROOKLYN. New York, Aug. 17.—Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock IV was wharfed alongside the dock of a South Brooklyn shipyard this morning and workmen began to remove the keel tie under which the big sloop had sailed most of the way of her long voyage from England to this country.

British Military and Naval Activities Are Shrouded in Mystery

Censorship Prohibits News of Movement of Forces to Reach England; Great Battle Between Two Great Armies Is Expected to Begin at Any Time; Japan's Ultimatum to Germany May Complicate European Situation, But United States Declares Her Determination to Keep Out of the Trouble; Pope Is Reported to Be Improving.

SECRETARY BRYAN IS ASKED TO PROTEST AGAINST JAPS' ULTIMATUM

Washington, Aug. 17.—A resolution directing Secretary of State Bryan to protest against the announced intention of Japan to take over the German leased territory of Kiau-Chow, China, was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Britton, of Illinois. The resolution quotes the Japanese ultimatum to Germany demanding the withdrawal of all German armed forces in Chinese territory or waters and the surrender of Kiau-Chow to Japan and continues: "Whereas, it is self evident that the release of said territory to the Japanese government would be inimical to the interests of the United States and China, whose territory should be preserved, therefore be it resolved, that the Secretary of State be and hereby is directed to communicate with the Japanese government that the United States views with concern the transfer by force of arms of any Chinese territory to Japan or any other foreign nation, or any transfer of territory without the unconditional consent of the Chinese government." Representative Britton said that the course of Japan appears to be "a warlike step to gain a hold on Chinese territory." The resolution was introduced in an informal manner without special attention being directed to it and later it was referred to a committee.

The censorship put into effect by the British authorities over the movements of the empire's armed forces; afloat and in Belgium, is effective to a remarkable degree. Not one word of news has come through for several days past concerning British military or naval activities. Censored dispatches from Brussels and Paris have frequently referred to the presence of British troops arrayed against the forces of Germany, but not one word has been allowed to come through from any source to indicate what the numerical strength of the British field army may be, or where the units may be located. Equal secrecy shrouds the movements of the British warships believed to be holding the German fleet in check in the North Sea. Not one word has come through of the position of any British or German battleship, cruiser or torpedo boat in these waters. So far as the general public is concerned, naval activities in European waters are a sealed book.

French official reports assert that the French armies continue their forward march in Alsace where many guns are said to have been captured from the Germans, as well as many prisoners and the standard of an Alsatian infantry regiment, which is now on view at the French war office. St. Petersburg reports successes by the Russian troops over the Austrians on the frontier where an Austrian dragoon regiment is said to have suffered severely in a sabre engagement. A German dreadnought is reported by the captain of a Dutch steamer as having been put out of action. He said that she was lying in harbor at Trondhjem severely damaged. No confirmation has been received in official quarters.

A naval battle between French and Austrian warships off Budua Delmatia, is said to have resulted in the sinking of two Austrian ironclads, while one was set on fire and another fled. Four British battleships are reported to have chased two Austrian cruisers from Antivari where they had established a blockade. The stand of the famous Deaths Head Hussars, the German crown princess regiment, is said to have been captured by the Belgians. Dispatches saying Greece had received information of the passage through Bulgarian territory of Turkish troops going toward Greece are published in Copenhagen. It is said Greece has threatened to take similar measures.

Germany has followed England's example and that of other countries in acknowledging receipt of President Wilson's proffer of good offices. Russia has not yet replied. J. P. Morgan and company have abandoned a proposed loan to France owing to Washington's attitude on the subject. This is expected to affect other similar financial transactions which were under negotiations. The Japanese press regards the ultimatum sent to Germany as containing reasonable demands. Large numbers of American travelers arrived in New York to-day from Europe, whence they had hurried after the outbreak of war. Many wealthy persons were glad to obtain accommodation even in the steerage in order to get away from the scenes of their hardships and privations. A large amount of bullion for the relief of Americans stranded in the British Isles was sent to London from the American cruiser Tennessee at Falmouth to-day. The Pope is reported to have recovered somewhat from his indisposition said to have been induced by grief over the outbreak of war.

(Other War News on Pages 7 and 9.)

State Censors Order Picture Stopped But It Will Be Exhibited

The State Board of Moving Picture Censors has ordered the film, "The Drug Terror," returned to Philadelphia for examination. Mr. Silverman, of the Photoplay theater, where it was scheduled for to-day, has declined to heed the request of the board and will show the reel to-day. He said: "This picture was sent into Pennsylvania before the date of censorship, but according to the rules must now go back for examination. I am going to risk the fifty dollar fine attached to a violation of the law because I had the film brought here at the request of Judge Umbel, of Uniontown, who believes it to be a strong lesson against the drug habit. A large number of Harrisburg welfare workers saw the picture at a trial run and pronounced it all right."

THE WEATHER. For Harrisburg and vicinity: Generally fair to-night and Tuesday, continued warm. For Eastern Pennsylvania: Unsettled to-night and Tuesday, probably occasional showers; gentle to moderate southerly winds. Temperature: 8 a. m., 68. Sun: Rises, 5:15 a. m.; sets, 7 p. m. Moon: New moon, August 21, 7:28 p. m. River Stage: 1.1 feet above low water mark. Yesterday's Weather: Highest temperature, 83. Lowest temperature, 61. Mean temperature, 72. Normal temperature, 72.

Late News Bulletins

London, Aug. 17, 2.50 P. M.—Lieutenant General Sir James M. Grierson died suddenly in a train in England to-day. General Grierson, who was born in 1859, and had a long war record, at the time of his death held the eastern command in the British army. Washington, Aug. 17.—President Wilson declared to-day he had no reason to question the good faith of the declaration of Japan in promising to observe the integrity of China in connection with the Japanese ultimatum to Germany demanding her surrender of Kiau-Chau to the Japanese government. The President would not discuss the ultimatum as a whole, saying that one of the duties of neutrality was to have no opinion on what other nations were doing. Rome, Aug. 17, via Paris, 12.30 P. M.—Dr. Marchefava visited the Pope this morning and found his patient better. The catarrh has diminished, but the hoarseness persists. The temperature of the patient is virtually normal. Dr. Marchefava insists that the pontiff continue to rest and especially that he avoid speaking. Montreal, Aug. 17.—Three liners flying British flags and carrying more than 1,000 Americans and Canadians who fled from continental Europe upon the opening of hostilities, arrived here to-day. They were the Virginian of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Teutonic of the White Star Line, and the Tunisian of the Allan Line. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17.—Four of the five shoe factories in St. Louis of the International Shoe Company did not open to-day as an indirect result of the European war. Seven of 12 factories operated by the company in other cities did not open. It is thought, however, that all will reopen August 31. Rome, via London, Aug. 17, 5.15 P. M.—Confirmation of the naval fight in the Adriatic is given in a dispatch from the Corriere d'Italia to-day, which says that the Austrian battleship Zetzi and three other ships whose names could not be ascertained were sunk by the French fleet. A great number of French and English warships are said to be patrolling the coast. Panama, Aug. 17.—The sum of \$25,000 was taken in yesterday tolls by the Panama Canal, which was officially opened Saturday, August 15. Three steamers already to-day are going through the waterway and four more probably will start before nightfall. London, Aug. 17, 5.35 P. M.—A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the French casualties in the fighting between Namur and Dinant were heavy, as the Germans were strongly entrenched and their artillery at the outset played great havoc with the French.

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