

COUNTRY-WIDE CAMPAIGN BEING INaugurated Against The Loan

Officers of Chambers of Commerce Showed Their Dissatisfaction.

New York, Sept. 15.—The Anglo-French financial commission heard to-day that German agents alarmed at the momentum gained in the past few days by the movement to lend Great Britain and France a billion dollars to be spent for supplies here, had instituted a country-wide campaign against the flotation of the proposed loan.

PROPAGANDISTS BUSY. Some of these agents, the commission was informed, were known as men who had furthered the spread of the German propaganda during the presence in this country of Dr. Hermann Dernberg. Who furnished the finances to maintain these agents was a matter which aroused the interests of the commissioners. According to information which came to the commission on the proposed loan was launched from the cover of American citizens of German parentage, although in reality these citizens were not the prime movers in the agitation. The attack included not only the negative stand in refusing to participate which the agitators hope will be taken by banks with large lists of German-American depositors, it was reported, but embraced extreme measures against any banks with German-American depositors, helping in any way to finance the loan.

The campaign according to reports from sources regarded as reliable, contemplated heavy withdrawals, wholesale in extent, from banks participating in the loan as well as the dispersal of pro-German leaflets.

GERMAN LOAN PROPOSED. Another method which was reported to be in favor with those opposing the flotation of the loan was the proposal to float a similar loan in Germany. The amount of the proposed German loan, the commission heard, was to be half a billion dollars. It was designed, according to their information, not as a bona fide loan to place that country at the disposal of the German Empire here, for Germany, unable to import American products, could not spend it, but purely as an embarrassment to the Anglo-French commission. A billion dollars of American money were tied up in this loan, the proposers of the plan were understood to believe it would make it extremely difficult—almost impossible—for Great Britain and France to succeed in their quest for a billion dollars in these money markets.

OPPOSITION ENCOUNTERED. The extent of German opposition to the commission's plans was illustrated to-day when it became known that the officers of the Chamber of Commerce, an organization of New York merchants of varying political creeds and personal sympathies, were unenthusiastic about the plan of the commission to make its headquarters there. After announcement had already been made that the commission would meet there daily—unauthorized, perhaps, but published nevertheless—the report, because it primarily, it was felt, was for the benefit of the chamber would oppose it and internal dissension would ensue.

AGITATION INSPIRED. Members of the commission have made no secret of their annoyance at the widespread activities of pro-German sympathizers nor of the belief that the agitation is inspired. To the same source of inspiration they attribute the considerable number of insulting and threatening letters which have come through the mails to the commissioners during their five days stay here.

NO SYMPATHY. Officials of some of Wall Street's big financial institutions, heretofore classed as pro-German have no sympathy with these attacks, it is known and are said to be in a receptive mood towards participating in the flotation of the loan. This group of bankers is quoted by a spokesman as believing that the prosperity of the United States is vitally involved in the commission's success; and as Americans they want to participate in aiding anything in reason that will result in a continuance of good times for the exporter.

Dead at Cobourg. New Orleans, La., Sept. 15.—Charles M. Green pioneer railroad builder and capitalist is dead at his summer home in Cobourg, Ont., according to messages received here to-day by relatives. He was born in Georgia, 75 years ago. After serving four years in the Confederate army he constructed a rail road from New Orleans to Alexandria, La., which later was sold to the Texas and Pacific, giving that road a Mississippi River terminal.

Times Skeptical of Success Attending the Billion Dollar Loan

London, Sept. 15.—Reports from New York of efforts by the Franco-British financial commission to establish a billion dollar credit on behalf of the allies are received sceptically here. The Times says in a financial article: "A good deal of water is likely to flow under the Brooklyn Bridge before any such proposal can become practicable. Well informed people will note that gold in increased quantities is being sent to New York and will pin their faith to its being used there for its proper purpose."

The Morning Post also considers the commission has not yet had time to arrange anything definite but is not surprised at the large amount mentioned. It says banking and trading interests on both sides of the Atlantic will recognize that the best interests of both parties are likely to be served by the credits being on a very large scale and on the assumption that the war will last for a long time to come.

"We believe," says The Post, "that these large credits will have to be supplemented by a good many other measures such as more gold shipments further sales of American securities and the attracting of American capital to this country in various ways, preferably for investment in home securities."

Crown Prince Going Insane With Worries

Washington, Sept. 15.—Count Von Bernstorff prepared to-day to leave Washington for the summer embassy at Cedarhurst, L.I., to await further word from the German foreign office on its attitude toward the sinking of the Arabic in the light of proof that the liner was proceeding peacefully when torpedoed without warning. It was considered unlikely that the ambassador would resume his discussions with Secretary of State Lansing pending the receipt of advices from Berlin which probably will require ten days or more.

Tension over the situation that has arisen between the two nations apparently was relaxed to-day, and hopes for an early and friendly adjustment were renewed in German and government quarters. The fact that informal discussions were proceeding both in Berlin and Washington was emphasized. There were indications however, that if Germany should decline to meet the demand for a disavowal, the United States would sever diplomatic relations.

Heavyweights to Fight. Denver, Sept. 15.—Sam McVey and Sam Langford, negro heavyweights have been matched to fight twenty rounds here on September 30.

British Press Waxes Sarcastic Over the Aerial Precautions

London, Sept. 15.—The London newspapers, both editorially and in letters to the editor, are giving an increased amount of space to the recent air raids on this city. Two general lines of comment are adopted, one of gratitude at the appointment of Sir Percy Scott to take charge of the defences of London from aerial attacks; the other, sarcastic criticism that some similar steps have not been taken before.

"It is getting rather hard to keep up with the Zeppelin visits," says the Pall Mall Gazette. "Lately they seem to have taken place every night."

ASQUITH COMPARES THE COST OF LIVING IN PEACE AND WAR

London, Sept. 15.—The seventh vote of credit since the outbreak of the war, bringing up the total to \$6,310,000,000, was moved in the House of Commons this afternoon by Premier Asquith. The amount asked for to-day was \$1,250,000,000.

The Premier also announced that nearly 3,000,000 men had enlisted. He made this statement in reviewing the financial and military situations so far for the purpose of financing necessary operations. Part of this amount was to be repaid in the course of a few months, and the remainder represented advances for future expenditure.

"Since the outbreak of the war, it will be found, an aggregate of not far short of three millions has enlisted in the army and navy. Recruiting, on the whole, has kept up well, but I regret to say, in the last few weeks has been falling off."

There was another on the night of the 13th, and maybe later in the day we shall hear of another raid last night. Remembering the raids that have come off, we are apt to forget the failures. We are inclined to believe that only a little extra luck enabled the invader to slip through a week ago."

The Globe is arranging a mass meeting to demand reprisals so that every raid over an English town shall be answered by one over a German town.

Bernstorff Has Left New York for Cedarhurst

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And Are Astride Railroad, Which Holds Important Salient

London, Sept. 15.—While Field Marshal von Hindenburg's cavalry is astride the Petrograd railroad, and the Germans have made large captures of prisoners and guns in Courland, the Russians are again counteracting these efforts, not only by checking the attempt of the Austrians to resume the offensive in Galicia, but by inflicting another reverse on the Austro-German forces in the same vicinity.

Sviensiansky, where the German cavalry cut the railroad, is half way between Vilna and Dvinsk, and about 400 miles from Petrograd. The Russians assert this raid by the Germans has formed a dangerous salient in their line, of which their opponents are likely to take advantage. It is clear whatever strategic move may be involved in this advance, that recent events indicate the near approach of the important engagement in the Vilna region, which was predicted a fortnight ago by General Polivanoff, the minister of war.

Further along the line, the German armies operating on both banks of the Nieman, have not yet formed a junction, and Russian rearguards are still withdrawing eastward.

The airship attacks, Count von Reventlow insists, are legal and of a purely military character, aimed at the destruction of vessels, wharves, magazines and other property serving war purposes, either directly or indirectly. Asserting that against such operations not one syllable can be spoken, he concludes: "We hope confidently that the saying: 'Throwing bombs on London' will soon be as trite as the phrase, 'Carrying coals to Newcastle,' with the notable difference, however, that in Newcastle there are coals enough, while in London by far too few German bombs have thus far exploded."

How Lovely the Prospect! Berlin, Sept. 15.—In the German government's explanation of the Herberich case, "Germania" sees the way made clear for President Wilson's ultimate position regarding the German note concerning justification for the sinking of the Arabic. The newspaper declares that the British press must give up its hopes of serious differences between Berlin and Washington. It praises President Wilson for refusing to be influenced by British reports of a new menace to German-American relations, which had just been guided into a more peaceful channel.

A Sheridan, N.Y., man employs electricity in growing garden truck by buried wires.

Solution Is Satisfactory

Allies are Endeavoring to Meet Swiss Requirements.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Berne, via Paris, Sept. 15.—The French ambassador and the British and Italian ministers have communicated to the Swiss political department the answer of their governments concerning the proposed organization of a Swiss importation bureau. The note of the representatives of the allies opens the way to a satisfactory solution of the whole question. The political department shortly will present a detailed report on the subject to the federal council.

A despatch from Geneva, August 12, said that the chief obstacle to the organization of a bureau to control imports in Switzerland lay in the demands of Austria and Germany that in return for their products exported to Switzerland they be allowed to import from Switzerland certain articles originating in the allied countries. This proposal was opposed by the representatives of the allies.

Liner Is Ashore

By Special Wire to the Courier.

QUEBEC, Sept. 15.—It is reported here to-day that the Allan liner Pretorian, inward bound, was in collision last night and is now ashore east of White Island.

GERMAN CAVALRY ADVANCE

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QUESTION OF COMPULSORY SERVICE RAISES STORM IN BRITISH HOUSE

Liberal, Labor, With National Members Against It

Tell-Tale Wake is Responsible For the Submarine Losses

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, Sept. 15.—The tell-tale wake they leave behind is responsible for the losses of German submarines, according to The Daily News, which adds: "The losses have been more than formidable; they are irrevivable. The submarine leaves a peculiar line on the surface marked by air bubbles. Auxiliary boats follow this curious wave, which seamen soon learn to recognize, although it is not easy to distinguish in rough weather. Twenty three hundred trawlers now are engaged in the submarine hunt, constantly patrolling the waters around the British Isles. The writer in The Daily News describes standing on the sea coast watching through his binoculars three destroyers which were steaming at half speed, two abreast and one behind. "Suddenly," he writes, "the rear destroyer spurred forward and gathered speed, foam dashing over her bows, while the other zigzagged and guns cracked. Soon the firing ceased and the destroyers steamed on again as before. When the next tide came in the water was coated with oil."

Three Million Men Enlisted

By Special Wire to the Courier.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Premier Asquith, in the House of Commons to-day, moved a vote of credit of \$1,250,000,000. In making the motion the Premier announced that from July 18 to September 11 the daily net expenditure for the war had been \$17,500,000.

Premier Asquith announced that an aggregate of nearly 3,000,000 men had enlisted since the beginning of the war.

BRITAIN CARELESS OF LAW

Count Von Reventlow Assures Germany in an Editorial.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—Count von Reventlow, the naval writer, replies in The Tages Zeitung to-day to British criticisms of German airship raids over London. He states that London is a fortress, and that Sir Percy Scott, the newly appointed defender of the city from aerial attacks, should order the civil population of London to depart.

The Count asserts it is not Germany's responsibility that the fortress of London, attacked many times, has not been evacuated, and states that the failure of the British government to order the people to abandon it "shows disdainful regard of the principles of humanity, civilization and international law."

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John Dillon's Impassioned Speech Was Firebrand To Others.

London, Sept. 15.—(In Montreal Gazette)—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent, writing of the reassembling of parliament yesterday, writes: "That the question of compulsory service raises strong and deep feelings was evident from the discussion this afternoon. There was no mistaking the import of the cheers that came from the radical, Labor and Nationalist benches in approval of John Dillon's impassioned speech."

"Whatever the cause for national service, it has been gravely prejudiced by the character and methods of some of the journalistic champions. It is hardly possible now to discuss the subject on its merits, and there is a certainty that any proposal to introduce compulsion will divide the nation from top to bottom."

STAMPEDED OPINION

"Mr. Dillon who has been a strong supporter of the war from the outset appealed with obvious sincerity to the prime minister and the war office not to allow themselves to be stampeded into conscription. 'For God's sake,' he said, 'do not introduce into the army this contentious question.'"

"From Mr. Horge, leader of the Labor party, came a reminder that it is not soldiers that we want, but material."

Mr. Pringle described Mr. Lloyd-George's preface to the collection of his war speeches as "a deliberate challenge to the cabinet."

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial article, says: "No one acquainted with politics has any difficulty in saying that most of the conscription champions have given other things in their mind's eye than the war needs of the nation. On the blindness and anti-patriotism, not to say the wickedness of such conduct, it is unnecessary to comment. But it certainly does not lie with those engaged in it to reproach any of their fellow countrymen with failure to realize the seriousness of the war. No worse example of such failure could be afforded than this itch to carry on squabbles and party intrigues for party motives in the face of the enemy."

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE LAPLAND IS FRUSTRATED

Two Bombs Discovered in a Hatch by Detective at New York.

New York, Sept. 15.—An evident attempt to blow up or destroy by fire the steamship Lapland, of the Red Star line, was frustrated by the discovery late yesterday afternoon of two bottle shaped bombs concealed in one of the hatches.

The Lapland was loaded with war munitions and is scheduled to sail to-day for Liverpool.

The two bombs were of glass, five inches high, shaped like a boy's spinning top, with the peg and cut off to make a flat bottom about three inches in diameter.

LIKE A BOTTLE. A neck about two inches long, where the head of the top would be, gave them the bottle appearance. Instead of being corked, the end of the neck of each of them was fused together after they were filled with the explosive of incendiary liquid.

John Enright, at first said to be a stevedore's foreman and later a detective employed by the steamship company, found both bombs in the second hatchway of the steamer about 6 o'clock after the longshoremen had quit work.

They were on either side of the hatch, resting on a ledge. Who ever placed them there, it was suggested, expected that the hatches were to be placed in last night in readiness for sailing this morning. In such an event the hatches would have crushed the necks of the bombs and liberated the acids, causing either an explosion or a conflagration.

MISCALCULATED. The hatches were not put on, however, it being customary not to fasten down the hatches until the vessel is at sea, and then only in heavy weather. The top-heavy shape of the bombs also led to the belief that whoever placed them may have expected that they would be upset by slight rolling of the ship, if they escaped detection and the same purpose be accomplished.

(Continued on Page 5)

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