

GERMAN EMPEROR WITNESS BATTLE

Russia and Germany Still Contending for Positions That Protect Warsaw

FIGHTING IS UNABATED

Russians Strengthen Positions On Western Bank of Bzura; Another Big Battle Developing In East Prussia; Austro-German Offensive Checked In Carpathians

(By the Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 7.—(10:40 p. m.)—With the German and Russian emperors as eye witnesses, the armies of Russia and Germany are still contending for the positions that protect the Polish capital of Warsaw from the west.

The Russian Emperor has been at Russian headquarters for several days and the German report announced that the German Emperor has joined his generals and has actually visited troops in the trenches.

Nothing has been disclosed as to the progress of the battle which when last reports were received was raging with unabated fury.

The Russians, according to Saturday's official statement, strengthened their positions on the western bank of the Bzura which they had crossed near its mouth, and captured another German advance post. They also captured a long line of German trenches near Bormow which has been the center of most desperate fighting.

In East Prussia another big battle is developing. The German army has been reinforced apparently from their Bzura front to that region, in the Carpathians, while their right is advancing, the Russians are able only to report that their line has checked the Austro-German offensive.

With regard to all this fighting the German official report promptly says: "No essential events have taken place."

Fighting in the West is a repetition of that of the preceding days. There have been lively artillery duels and a few occasional attacks in which both sides claim to have gained some ground.

No further fighting in Egypt is reported. The Italian report of the return of Baron Buriac, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, from his visit to the German Emperor and the Austrian cabinet found the results satisfactory, but were not inclined to give vent to Italy and part of Transylvania to Rumania as the price of continued neutrality on the part of those countries.

Turkey Satisfies Italy. Turkey has given Italy satisfaction for the Hodein incident. The British consul in Beirut released and the Italian flag saluted.

English refugees from Constantinople declare the former German cruiser Goeben, now owned by Turkey, was so damaged by striking a Turkish mine that it will be impossible to repair her at Constantinople. This virtual loss of the Goeben reduces the Turkish fleet to a state of inferiority as compared with the Russian Black Sea fleet which is about to be strengthened by a new dreadnaught constructed at Sebastopol. It is believed that when this ship joins the fleet Russia will attack the Hodein and the Goeben, while the allied fleets attempt to force the Dardanelles.

Pope Benedict's prayer for peace was read in all the Catholic churches in England and France today.

Russians Holding Their Own. Petrograd, via London, Feb. 7.—(1:45 p. m.)—In the suburban battle developing in the extreme north of East Prussia the Russian general staff has indications that the Germans have withdrawn troops from the Bzura region and massed them in the vicinity of Osterburg, between Gumbinnen and Tilsit.

Operations here lead to the belief that the fierce attack on Borzhom and Goumine was more of a demonstration than a serious effort to break through towards the Caucasus. In the west the Russians appear to be holding their own. They have pierced the German second line of trenches. Military observers declare the situation is satisfactory, although they do not believe the crisis has arrived.

Staff officials still attach the greatest importance to the movement in the Carpathians, where the Russian armies are opposing a tremendous Austro-German force on a line which forms the arc of a circle in the vicinity of Mezo Laboroz, 50 miles southwest of Przemysl.

The Russians are awake and recently rushed several corps towards this front. On virtually all the Carpathian front the Russians have checked their antagonists, but the Austro-Germans still are undefeated. The German with their usual mobility suddenly appear at various points and then as suddenly disappear. According to a Russian staff officer the Germans are used "like cement to hold together detached corps of Austro-Hungarians."

SHIPPING WAREFARE

President Expected to Discuss Situation Today With Senators Who Stand for It

REPUBLICANS UNYIELDING

Democratic Leaders May Let Motion of Senator Clarke to Recommit Bill Without Instructions Come to Vote Today; Payne and Merritt Eulogize

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Feb. 7.—(10:40 p. m.)—With the German and Russian emperors as eye witnesses, the armies of Russia and Germany are still contending for the positions that protect the Polish capital of Warsaw from the west.

Whether it will be held before the Senate to the exclusion of appropriation bills until passed or until the gavel ends the session March 4, must be determined by the President and administration leaders. Some definite understanding on this point probably will be reached within a few days.

The President is expected to discuss the situation tomorrow with Senators who have stood valiantly for the bill through the last week of party rebellion.

Suggestions that Republican Senators eventually might yield their opposition in order to take up appropriation bills and let the measure come to a vote are denied by minority leaders. They insist the bill cannot get to a vote.

Democratic Senators championing the bill admit the situation is desperate. They realize their insistence on keeping the bill before the Senate will mean failure of the great appropriation bills. This would make an extra session inevitable.

In the event of this result administration leaders plan to adjourn the Senate tomorrow night until Tuesday to make a new legislative day upon which the ship purchase bill will be introduced. Democratic leaders probably will let the motion reach a vote tomorrow. A roll call is expected to show 48 votes in its favor to 47 against it with Senator Smith, of South Carolina, Democratic, absent.

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More Interest in Bonds Than Stocks. Success of Bond Issue Promises Increased Demand For Steel and Stimulates Industry.

New York, Feb. 7.—Financial opinion found more interest in the commodity and bond markets last week than in the stock movement. Towards the close of the week most securities broke sharply, partly because of home and foreign liquidation induced by Germany's proposed extension of the naval warfare area.

Advances in the fishery products by a steel subsidiary helped steel stock. Ease of money and success of railroad bond issues promised increased demand for steel and stimulated hope for the industry as a whole. A further rise in copper metal also contributed to this feeling.

The five-fold subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad bond issue and its rise to a premium over decision price bids and the favorable assurance of investment conditions.

The high price of wheat was the natural consequence of government measures abroad to control food supplies. Sharp responses to peace rumors, or of the opening of the Dardanelles, proved the paramount war influence on the market. Exports continued large and were supplemented by a jump in cotton exports to much above last year's copper level.

In consequence of these conditions foreign exchange dropped back to near the lowest, with partial recovery. Conferences of finance ministers of the allied governments decided loans and latest advice pointed to a second German war loan in the coming month.

OLYMPIA GOES AGROUND. But Famous Ship Is Floated at High Tide From Battle Snake's Shoals.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 7.—The U. S. cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship in the battle of Manila Bay, grounded today on Battle Snake's Shoals near the harbor entrance here, but was floated at high tide with the assistance of the coast guard cutter Yamaguchi. No damage was done to the ship and she proceeded on her way to New Orleans. The Olympia, which had been here for three years, recently was put into commission again for the purpose of participating in the formal opening of the Panama Canal.

ENGLISH CAPTURE NEW POSITIONS; IN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS ON FRENCH TRENCHES, GERMAN FORCE ALMOST WIPED OUT; POWERFULNESS OF MODERN EXPLOSIVES

German Attacks and British Counter-Attacks Graphically Told By Eye-Witness

TEUTONS ARE BAYONETED

English Capture New Positions; In Unsuccessful Attempts on French Trenches, German Force Almost Wiped Out; Powerfulness of Modern Explosives

(By the Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 7.—(4:45 p. m.)—A graphic description of trench warfare on the Western front is given by the British "eye-witness" in a narrative of Monday's German attacks and British counter-attacks. He says: "The Germans again attacked south of La Bassée Canal, but not in such strength as on previous occasions. Fighting began early with a successful assault on a small trench close to the canal. Our counter-attacks failed to regain for the ground lost.

"When daylight came, however, our artillery opened such an accurate fire on the enemy that their position became untenable. A stronger counter-attack then was delivered and our men not only drove the Germans from this trench, but seized another post on the enemy's side of the canal. There was a succession of German posts on this embankment and we now had established ourselves in one of them.

"Our support then moved up and, passing through our firing line holding the first of the enemy's posts, rushed on to the second, driving out the garrison at the point of the bayonet. Our men then moved on to the enemy's trenches to the south. Along this they fought, throwing hand grenades until they had dislodged the Germans for a considerable length. During this action we captured 14 prisoners, many wounded and two machine guns. Our losses were not heavy. The enemy suffered heavily."

Speaking of three "singularly gallant, but unsuccessful attempts" on the French south of the Bethune road, he says: "The Germans reached the French trenches and there literally were almost wiped-out, seventy-five bodies being counted in front of the defenders' line. It was reported that not more than two or three of them escaped. He continues: "The enemy losses in the La Bassée area appear to have been heavy. The reason for their activity along the canal was that they had suffered severely from an enfilading fire by one of our machine guns from a post they attacked. In two days one of their companies had lost thirty men from shell fire alone."

Giving some instances of the force of modern explosives the "eye-witness" says: "The Germans fired under a British trench hurled a piece of rail weighing 25 pounds a distance of a mile, while the detonation of one of the British Lyddite shells threw a man soldier across the railway and canal."

The House met today to eulogize the late Representative Seno E. Payne and Edwin A. Merritt, of New York.

SHIP WRECKED ON FRYING PAN SHOALS

Crew of William H. Yerkes Rescued By Buoy Tender Mangrove

(By the Associated Press.)

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 7.—The American schooner William H. Yerkes struck on Frying Pan Shoals at an early hour this morning and will be a total loss. Her crew were picked up soon after by the United States buoy tender Mangrove and brought to Southport and were later brought to Wilmington.

The vessel carried a cargo of phosphate rock and was bound to Baltimore from Port Tampa, from which it sailed on January 29. Capt. James T. Pales, the Yerkes' post suffering from several broken ribs which he sustained while his vessel was wrecked in a storm off the Florida coast.

Conflicting reports of a light ship with the whistling gas buoy at the outer end of the shoals. The first mate who was in charge of the vessel, mistook his bearings and ran full on the rocks, the vessel filling with water immediately. The gas and whistling buoy were reported out and the tender Mangrove was en route to relieve it when distress signals from the stranded schooner were sighted. The coast guard cutter Seminoles, also on the scene this morning, but arrived there after the crew had been rescued and upon returning to port tonight reports the vessel a total loss.

FOUND JAPAN CORDIAL

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America Furnish Mission.

New York, Feb. 7.—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America announced today that the commission on relations with Japan, which it has completed its investigation. The commission sent Professor Shaler Mathews and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick as Ambassadors through the churches of America to Japan.

According to the announcement the investigation has shown that "the chief need is a clear understanding through a frank and sympathetic interchange of views, free from the embarrassments and the limitations of a circuitous diplomacy."

AMERICA AND GERMANY JOINING HANDS TO FEED CIVIL POPULATION

Relief Plans Contemplate Extensive Collections of Funds for the Purchase of Grain

BERLIN GIVES \$85,000

Red Cross and Rockefeller Foundation After Investigation Finds Work As Essential As Assistance to Belgians; Negotiations Amount to Forging Treaty

(By the Associated Press.)

Berlin, Feb. 7.—(7:20 p. m.)—It was officially announced today that International Central Committees have undertaken to furnish relief to the civil population of those parts of Russian Poland occupied by the Germans and Poles. The relief plans contemplate extensive collections of funds for the purchase of grain. The cost of administration, the announcement states, will be borne by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The American and Spanish Ambassadors to Berlin and Vienna are members of the committee.

Germany Gladly Contribute. The Hague, Feb. 7.—(Via London.)—America and Germany are joining hands in relief measures for the civil population in the war devastated districts of Poland. Representatives of the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller foundation after investigation found this work as essential as relief for Belgium.

While American representatives were negotiating what amounts to a formal treaty with the German and Austrian authorities providing guarantees not only that imported food supplies shall not be requisitioned by the military authorities but that all requisitions shall cease in occupied regions, a German committee had begun raising funds to buy food for a people who officially are their enemies.

Berlin residents subscribed \$85,000 for their first contribution to the fund. Germans generally were invited to subscribe to an appeal issued Saturday.

The German committee was organized Saturday at a meeting of the Reichstag with Prince Trautenberg, chairman, and Dr. Theodor Lewald, director of the ministry of interior, as vice-chairman. After outlining the straits of the population and declaring that a famine in food and coal existed, Dr. Lewald said:

"Our international committee has undertaken to obtain the necessary food supplies from neutral countries and it is now for Germany to collect the funds needed to carry on the work of mercy. We appeal to our countrymen urging each to do all he can."

The willingness of the German people to make sacrifices will not halt at the frontier, it is a question of who will be the fellowmen from misery and death."

The foreign committee being organized to supervise relief work includes the American and Spanish ambassadors, the American and Austrian consuls in Berlin, and the Rockefeller Foundation. The committee believes it will be able to buy grain and food supplies in Rumania.

Chairman Herbert Hoover, of the American Belgian commission, is negotiating with German authorities to obtain assurances not only that requisitions of food shall cease both in the region of occupation and the region of operations in Belgium, but that financial levies on towns and provinces shall be abandoned. The German government pledges hitherto have extended to the American Red Cross the supplies imported by the commission and such supplies as must be replaced by imports from America.

MODERATE RISE IN COTTON FOR WEEK

Market Derives Strength From Record-Breaking Export Movement

New Orleans, La., Feb. 7.—Cotton made a moderate advance last week, closing 8 to 12 points up. No great display of bullish sentiment was seen in futures and the volume of trading was not large but the market derived strength from the record-breaking export movement, in large mill takings, the better trade, from mill takers and the good demand for spot cotton in the interior.

Total shipment for the week were 583,822 bales, the largest on record. Mill takings were 419,000 bales. Manchester called that many mills had not been as busy in years, giving orders for war material as the reason. In the bell buyers found it difficult to trade because of the firmness of holders, while prices were comparatively higher than at the ports.

The declaration of a naval war zone in British waters on the part of Germany is a new factor in cotton shipping, the real profits of which cannot yet be foretold.

GERMAN SOLDIERS WITH GANG PLOWS DRAWN BY GASOLINE TRACTORS, FARMING 125,000 ACRES OF LAND WHICH WAS A BATTLEFIELD A FEW WEEKS AGO

Food Supply Is Diminished People Will Starve, Says Ex-Congressman Scott

ONLY WOMEN IN FIELDS

German Soldiers With Gang Plows Drawn By Gasoline Tractors, Farming 125,000 Acres of Land Which Was a Battlefield A Few Weeks Ago

(By the Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 7.—The situation remains acute. If the food supply is diminished Belgium will starve. Former Congressman Charles F. Scott, of Kansas, who is returning from an inspection of relief work in Belgium and France, telegraphed this message today to former Governor Walter H. Stubbs, of Kansas.

Mr. Scott visited Cardinal Mercier at Malines and heard the story of the now famous pastoral letter.

"The Cardinal obviously enjoys the dilemma in which he has placed the Germans," said Mr. Scott. "His eyes twinkled as he told his latest adventure. At six o'clock one morning, said the Archbishop, a German officer and two soldiers brought a communication from the commander asking him to deny statements that he had been deprived of his personal liberty. The denial had been prepared and consisted of four or five typewritten sheets."

Cardinal Mercier said he requested his callers to return in the evening for an answer, but the officer declared they must await a reply in the Cardinal's room. At the Archbishop's request the soldiers were ordered to leave. This order was received. Describing his subsequent experiences, the Cardinal said:

"No Manacles Used. It is true no manacles were used to restrain me, but I was to have performed a service at Antwerp and was not permitted to go there. For three days I was restrained in my palace. Two days later I was asked to modify my letter and wrote another. If the Germans are clever they will publish my first pastoral letter."

"So far as I could see, Cardinal Mercier was free to come and go, subject, I presume, to the usual restrictions imposed on Belgians. The people who had been in the field appeared as depressed as any I saw in Belgium. They wander aimlessly through the streets where bands of wretched, ragged children beg from every one they see. I was almost struck with the course of the war. I saw in efforts to rebuild their homes and resume their normal life, but of course they are utterly dependent on supplies brought in by the commission."

"When you have seen 7,500 now reduced to a hundred odd families, existing in its almost total ruins; when you have seen once beautiful Dinant, now a heap of rubble and debris; when you see the wretched women in the fields for miles only women in the fields, then you begin to realize what war is."

"With a German general I motored through a large part of France now occupied by the Germans, every foot of which had been fought over. We drove for miles through acres of partly harvested wheat. What was left was trampled under the feet of two army corps. Almost within the sound of firing the Germans have a thousand and more of their soldiers at work with gang plows drawn by gasoline tractors farming 125,000 acres of land, which was a battlefield a few weeks ago."

Throughout this region the Germans have been giving the inhabitants enough bread to keep them alive, but they told me they could not continue this work after active operations are recommenced. Throughout my trip I saw enough to convince me the Germans are treating the commission with perfect fairness, helping out with absolute good faith. Food is going only to starving Belgians and French. We have done well as a country, thus far saving off actual famine, but more food is essential."

THE DACIA AT NORFOLK

Ship About Which International Complications Are Imminent Put In for Coal.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 7.—The American Steamer Dacia, recently chartered from Germany to American registry and about which international complications are imminent, arrived here today for coal before proceeding on her voyage to Rotterdam with a cargo of cotton.

The Dacia left Galveston last Sunday. Capt. George McDonald, Master of the Dacia, left the vessel and secured a room at a local hotel. He denied himself to all newspaper men. He said he did not know when the Dacia would sail. Agents of the steamer here say the Dacia will probably sail by noon tomorrow. Several coded messages were received here today for the Dacia and her agents.

ELON VICTORIOUS OVER A. AND M. QUINT

Elon College, Feb. 7.—Elon defeated A. and M. in basketball here last night by the score of 24 to 11 in four quarters. The contest was a game of interest from the local point of view, but the splendid defensive work of the visitors allowed but a small score. Although the locals shot only six goals, focus on the part of the visitors gave 12 points. Messersfield secured the only one to shoot goals for Elon, he getting four and Bradford securing one.

GERMANY WILL NOT EXPOSE ITS FLEET

Odds In Favor of Allies' Sea Forces Too Great Against Teuton

PLAN ONE OF CAUTION

Grand-Admiral Koester Says Fleet Must Be Protected and May Not Accept Battle Only When It Can Reckon on Victory; Prods English Boasts

(By the Associated Press.)

Berlin, Feb. 7.—(Via London, 10:54 p. m.)—Grand Admiral Von Koester, president of the German Navy League, in an address at Kiel University today discussed conditions governing the part to be played by the German navy in the war. He declared the relative strength of the German fleet compared to the Anglo-French-Russian fleet is perhaps one to four. The British, he added, perhaps estimated German tonnage for battle so highly that they had said to themselves:

"Some day they will come, and we shall be able to assume battle in a situation favorable for us."

Another possibility, Admiral Von Koester declared, was that the British have a higher regard for the German fleet than Nelson had for the French or the Spanish. That the offensive spirit of the Germans is greater than the British, the admiral contended, can justly be assumed when one recalls that the German fleet took offensive against England's east coast, whereas the English have not dared to approach the German coast.

Means Death or Victory. "We are full of the firmest confidence in our fleet," said Admiral Von Koester, "but we know that a sea battle means death or victory, and that a destroyed fleet cannot be replaced in the course of the war, even if it takes five years. We therefore must be cautious and slow to engage, and we are inclined to no deed which might eventuate in our defeat."

"For what would be the situation if a sea battle took place tomorrow, in which each one of our ships took a hostile ship to the bottom with it, and perhaps some others? We would be without a fleet, and England could proceed gradually in its attacks against our coasts. And you can be sure of the conduct of England in our colonies that no ship would be spared. Our coast from Emden to Memel would be most severely threatened. Landing attempts, if they were well prepared, could succeed at places most unaccountable for us."

Must Protect Fleet. "Our fleet must protect us under all conditions, and may accept battle only when it can reckon on victory."

Admiral Von Koester declared the source of the naval war up to the present had caused him great surprise. He added the British Secretary of State for the Navy seven years ago declared that Germany would wake up some morning and find her fleet gone. He also recalled the warning of Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, in a speech at London last September in which the German fleet was designated as a "luxury," and in which he had said the warship did not come out and fight, they would be "dug out like rats in a hole."

"After these sayings," Admiral Von Koester declared, "one expected other things from the British fleet than it was being pursued by Prince Louis of Hattenberg, the former First Sea Lord, 'can be taken as showing England's intention to dictate terms of peace eventually with its fleet.'"

GET PASSENGERS CASH AND JEWELRY

Four Masked Men Commit Robbery on Platform of Palm Beach Limited

(By the Associated Press.)

West Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 7.—The Palm Beach Limited train of the Florida East Coast Railroad, bound from Jacksonville for Miami, was boarded by four masked men at Stuart, Fla., early tonight and the male passengers on the observation platform robbed of their money and jewelry. The amount obtained has not been learned, but it is not believed to have been large.

No attempt was made to molest the women. They were forced, however, at the point of revolvers, to enter the car, where several of them fainted. After collecting their party of the men, the robbers made their way through the observation car, but found that a brakeman, who had caught sight of them, had locked the door.

Robbers were then leveled at him and he was ordered to pull the bell rope to stop the train. When it stopped, the four men jumped to the ground and escaped. Posses are now searching for them.

AUTO RACER IS IMPALED ON BOARD

Jack Callahan's Machine Skids Through Fence During Race.

GERMANY REVOKES GRAIN REGULATION

Government Supervision of Grain Trade Now Confined to Home Supply; Purpose to Establish Non-Contraband Character of Such Imported Grain Shipments

POSITION IS EXPLAINED

Berlin, Feb. 7.—(By wireless to Sayville.)—Positive assurances that grain imported from America will not be used for the army or the government were given by Vice-Chancellor Clemens Del Bruech in a statement today to the correspondent of the Associated Press. The Vice-Chancellor declared the regulations under which imported grain was subject to sale only to municipalities or the grain monopoly organization had been revoked. He announced the government's willingness to entrust the sale to American organizations for the duration of the war. The absolutely non-contraband character of such grain shipments then was established, he said. The Vice-Chancellor said: "The Bundesrat's regulations for dealings in grain and flour, promulgated January 25, did not contemplate the expropriation of grain supplies in favor of the government or German army, but solely its equitable distribution for private consumption. It is, therefore, a measure of protection for the individual against speculation."

Furthermore, paragraph 46 of this regulation reads: "The stipulation of this regulation does not apply to grain or flour imported from abroad after January 31."

"Governmental supervision of the grain trade under this ruling is confined to the home supply, while trade in imported grain, now as before, remains unrestricted. The provision whereby imported grain may be sold only to municipalities or specified organizations has been rescinded. Although these organizations were intended solely to direct imported grain into channels which would lead to private consumption, it was thought best to assure neutral powers that under no circumstances would grain imported into Germany be destined for German forces or German administrative bodies. Under these circumstances, therefore, according to the principles of international law, such grain cannot be regarded as so-called relative contraband."

In accordance therewith the German government has communicated formal assurances to the American government that food products imported directly or indirectly from the United States into Germany will in no wise be placed in this position by the German forces or German administration, but will be placed at the disposal of the German people through free and unrestricted channels. The German government also has declared its readiness to deliver trade in such imported food products to American organizations for the duration of the war."

MILITARY ACTION TO FORCE CHINA

Japan Makes Threats; Yuan Willing to Make Some Concessions

(By the Associated Press.)

Peking, China, Feb. 7.—Japan has threatened military action to force China to meet her recent demands, according to a cable message from the Chinese minister at Tokio. Officials say, however, the communication should not be taken too seriously.

State Department officials are urging President Yuan Shi Kai to let Japan seize by force what she wishes, as China would be unable to oppose her, but refuse to grant humiliating concessions. President Yuan, it is reported that President Yuan Shi Kai intends to meet some of the demands, granting Japan such concessions as would be given to any other country, but stubbornly resisting any transgression of China's sovereignty.

The government is observing Japan's requirement that secrecy be maintained in conducting negotiations as it is desired to give Japan every opportunity of moderating her demands without using prestige.

UNITED STATES IN DARK

Washington, Feb. 7.—Japan's requirement that this country's relations to each other, following the capture of Kiao Chow prevents the capture States government for the present from knowing just what the discussion comprehended.

Virtually no information has been received from Tokio or Peking giving any definite idea as to what Japan's demands include.

Officials here believe that Japan considers the negotiations for the present as a matter solely between herself and China until an understanding is reached on which the United States and other powers subsequently may be consulted.

The United States in a note to Japan shortly after the latter issued her ultimatum to Germany placed itself on record as "expecting to be consulted" in any territorial changes incident to the taking of Kiao Chow, but assurances have come in London press dispatches that the question of territorial is not involved in the present discussion concerning and commercial advantages alone alone being under consideration.