

WILSON DETAILS NEUTRALITY PACT

President Proclaims United States "on Terms of Friendship and Amity" With All.

ILLEGAL ACTS ARE LISTED

Large Part of Document Devoted to Prohibition of Americans From Enlisting or Helping Warring Forces—Vessels' Status Told.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Neutrality of the United States in the Great European war formally was proclaimed today by President Wilson.

It has been a foregone conclusion that the United States would be neutral and in this connection virtually only one problem was presented to the Washington Government.

Large bodies of men have been gathered at various points by Germany, France, Serbia, Russia and British representatives, and preparations are being made to transport them abroad as soon as opportunity offers.

By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation: Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and between Germany and France; and whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers...

Enlisting is Prohibited. "1.—Accepting and exercising a commission to serve on board of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent."

Arming of Craft Forbidden. "But the said act is not to be construed to extend to citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent."

or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger caliber, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

Expeditions Also Prohibited. "11.—Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expeditions or enterprises to be carried on from territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or domains of either of the said belligerents."

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparation for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the shipping, war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the fifth day of August, instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, and Germany and Russia, and Germany and France, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent, (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship), shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least 24 hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

Calls for Provisions Permitted. "If any ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within 24 hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for her repairs; in any such cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of 24 hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use, and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than 24 hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such 24 hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limit for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than 24 hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters."

No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than 24 hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternating to the vessels of the opposing belligerents and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of the proclamation.

Coal Supplies Governed. "No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew and except so much coal as may be sufficient to carry such vessel if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country, or, in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since that time, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs."

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in manufactures, but shall remain at peace with all the said belligerents and shall maintain strict and impartial neutrality.

And I do hereby enjoin all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States not lawfully to originate or organized within the jurisdiction, and that while all persons may lawfully and without restriction, by reason of the aforesaid state of war, manufacture, and sell within the United States arms, and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as contraband of war, yet they cannot carry such articles on the high seas for the use and services of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said war without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties pronounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction, that, while the free and public expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, yet they cannot carry such organized forces in aid of a belligerent not lawfully to originate or organized within the jurisdiction, and that while all persons may lawfully and without restriction, by reason of the aforesaid state of war, manufacture, and sell within the United States arms, and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as contraband of war, yet they cannot carry such articles on the high seas for the use and services of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said war without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties pronounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this Government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the Government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

DR. JORDAN MAROONED

NOTED STANFORD PEACE ADVOCATE NOW IN EUROPE.

President of National Education Association, Touring Continent, Is Not Definitely Located.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—(Special.)—Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the National Education Association, chancellor, former president of Stanford University and a world peace advocate, is reported to be among the thousands of American refugees marooned in Europe by the present international struggle.

Dr. Jordan left for the Balkans last year on his retirement from the executive position at Stanford to tour Europe in the interests of world-wide peace and make a study of the devastation wrought at the seat of the present strife.

Dr. Jordan is one of the foremost peace advocates of this country, having decided to devote his life exclusively to this movement when he became chancellor of Stanford University.

DECISIVE MOVES MADE BY ENGLAND

Premier Asquith Sends Ultimatum to Germany Early, Demanding Answer.

DIPLOMATIC NOTES READ

House of Commons Cheers Uproariously as England Brings Situation to Issue and Paves the Way for War.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Premier Asquith in the House of Commons early today confirmed the sending to Germany of a request that she should give the same assurance of the neutrality of Belgium as France had done, and that her reply should be sent to England before midnight.

Mr. Asquith said that a telegram had been sent early this morning to Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador in Berlin, to the following effect: "The King of the Belgians has appealed to His Britannic Majesty's government for diplomatic intervention on behalf of Belgium. The British government is also informed that the German government has delivered to the Belgian government a note proposing friendly neutrality pending a free passage of German troops through Belgium and promising to maintain the independence and integrity of the kingdom and its possessions."

Quick Answer Demanded. Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, requested an answer within 12 hours.

The Premier continued: "We understand that Belgium categorically refused to assent to a flagrant violation of the law of nations."

King's Message Read. A proclamation by King George commanding the mobilization of the British army was read today from the steps of the Royal Exchange.

Mr. Asquith continued: "Immediately after we received from the Belgian legation here the following telegram from the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs: 'The Belgian general staff announces that Belgium territory has been violated at Verviers, near Aix-la-Chapelle.'"

Subsequent information tends to show that a German force has penetrated still further into Belgian territory.

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that the German army could not remain exposed to a French attack across Belgium, which was planned, according to absolutely unimpeachable information, Germany has, as a consequence, disregarded Belgian neutrality to prevent what means to her a question of life and death—a French advance through Belgium."

Premier Asquith then said: "I have this to add on behalf of His Majesty's government. We cannot regard this as in any sense a satisfactory communication. We have in reply repeated the request made last week to the German government that it should give us the same assurance regarding Belgian neutrality as was given by France last week."

We have asked that the German reply to that request and a satisfactory answer of our telegrams of this morning should be given before midnight tonight.

Viscount Morley's absence from its meeting today indicated that this other strong peace advocate had also determined to leave his colleagues.

Diplomatic relations had already been severed last night between Germany and France, and the German Ambassador, on leaving Paris, informed the French Premier that Germany regarded herself as in a state of war with France.

French Airmen Active. The open breach between France and Germany was rapidly followed by the appearance of German troops on French territory and by an incursion of bomb-hurling German aeroplanes which attacked the fortified town of Luneville without doing anything more than damage to a roadway.

Prince's Offer Declined. PARIS, Aug. 4.—President Poincaré today received Prince Roland Bonaparte, who placed his services at the disposal of the French government, offering to join the army as a soldier and to place his residence in the hands of the authorities for hospital purposes.

The President thanked the Prince for his offer, but said he was contented by the terms of the law which did not permit a member of a former French ruling house to serve in the French army and this could not now be changed in order to allow the Prince to enlist.

MAP OF EUROPE AND THE WORLD'S WAR ZONE WITH KEY SHOWING POSITION OF VARIOUS ARMED FORCES ON LAND AND SEA. KEY: GERMAN (square), FRENCH (circle), RUSSIAN (triangle), AUSTRIAN (diamond), SERBIAN (star), ENGLISH (cross). Includes text for KAISER BLAMED BY CZAR, SIR JOHN JELlicoe SUPREME, and URIC ACID SOLVENT.

Weak Stomach. Hot, sultry weather is very apt to upset the stomach and cause distress unless the system is kept in good condition. Digestion is assisted and assimilation made perfect by the judicious use of - DUFFY'S Pure Malt Whiskey.



the great tonic-stimulant. Its absolute purity prompts many physicians to prescribe it, as it can be retained by the most sensitive stomach. No home should be without Duffy's.

URIC ACID SOLVENT

50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE. Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—work out before the day begins, do not think you have to stay in that condition. Be strong, well and vigorous, with no more pain from uric acid, uric acid, rheumatic suffering, aching back or kidney disease.

For any form of bladder trouble or weakness, its action is really wonderful. Those sufferers who are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment gives.