

SERBIAN HOSPITALS LACK SUPPLIES NEUTRALS CANNOT IGNORE THE POPE

CONDITIONS IN SERBIA ARE DECLARED TO BE WITHOUT A PARALLEL

Hundreds of Fever Patients Dying Daily for Lack of Hospital Supplies.

FOOD IS NOT GREAT NEED

Americans Asked to Provide Gauze, Mattresses, Pillows and Artificial Limbs and Eyes.

By Henry Wood.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.) Nish, Serbia, May 1.—(By Mail to New York.)—Fifty typhus victims and wounded soldiers lie in hospitals and isolation camps in Serbia today without even a bed or cheap mattress to ease their suffering, stretched out on the ground or the hard floor.

Their condition is shocking. Thousands of these diseased sufferers are still clothed in the same germ infested garments they wore when they were brought in. There is nothing here to replace them.

Hundreds Are Dying Daily.

Hundreds of fever patients are dying daily from a lack of thermometers to ascertain the seriousness of their condition. There is a crying need for gauze for the wounded for clean clothing for the typhus victims, for beds, for mattresses, for blankets, for all sorts of medical supplies and surgical instruments—for the simple things that will give the heroic little band of physicians and Red Cross nurses an even chance in the fight against death.

Lieutenant Colonel V. M. Soubotitch, head of the Serbian Red Cross detailed these conditions to me today. He asked the United Press to carry an appeal both to the American government and the American people for additional aid for the disease ridden little kingdom.

Condition Without a Parallel.

"The condition in Serbia is without a parallel," said the Red Cross leader. "We had in our hospitals a few days ago 16,000 patients and the number was steadily increasing. Of these, 1704 were soldiers recovering from battle wounds. Nearly all the remainder were typhus victims. And these figures do not take into account the sweep of the epidemic through the civilian population, where there must be at least 100,000 cases. With our army in battle, as it is, we must look first to our army."

"Serbia does not lack food. But she does lack the most elementary medical, surgical and hospital supplies needed to fight a tremendous typhus plague. We have 113 hospitals where victims are under treatment. Not one of them has a complete set of instruments."

Serbia Has 400 Doctors.

"For both the military and civil population we have had since the beginning of the war just 400 doctors. This number includes all of the Serbian physicians and those sent by other nations. Of the total 105 have died of the typhus. The others are fighting their lives in the battle on equal fight, lacking medical and surgical equipment."

"We have urgent need right now for 1,000,000 yards of gauze. We need 1,500,000 pairs of white shirts and drawers so that when our typhus patients are brought to us we can burn their soiled clothing and give them other clean and fresh. We need 50,000 beds, the same number of mattresses, 50,000 pillows, 150,000 blankets and 50,000 sheets. We can fill with straw and use as beds."

Artificial Limbs Are Needed.

"Then, too, there is a pressing need for artificial limbs and artificial eyes for the soldiers who are being killed. Contributions of all kinds, both in money and supplies, can be made to Professor Pupin, the Serbian consul general at New York, who will arrange for their forwarding. We need money, need it badly."

French Are Aiding Their War Orphans

Great National Movement Has for Its Object the Care of Children of Former Soldiers.

Paris, June 12.—One outgrowth of the movement called "Orphans of the War" is a national French association for "protection of families of those who have died in the country. One section of this association is called "protection of the fireside," and in this section another association has developed under the name of "The Fraternal Union of Children of the Great War."

This association invites every child in France belonging to a family in any circumstances to adopt as brother or sister a little boy or girl of the same age, and if possible having the same Christian name, whose father has been killed in face of the enemy. The object of this adoption is not to separate the child from its mother, but to provide means to aid the mother in the proper bringing up and education of the child, while at the same time surrounding it with all the security and comfort of family life.

This patriotic movement is under the direction of M. Fleurens, former minister of foreign affairs.

Young Prince Keen About Italy's War

Keir to Throne, Only 11 Years Old, Visits Barracks and Returns Salute With Military Precision.

Rome, June 12.—Crown Prince Humbert, although only 11 years old, is showing about as keen an interest in military affairs, which is winning the affections of the people of Rome. He visited the barracks of the Bersaglieri the other day and returned with military precision the salutes of his father's soldiers.

The little prince asked scores of questions about the war as he saw at the barracks. When he left to return to the palace he was cheered by a large crowd.

\$20,000 Given French Physicians.

Paris, June 12.—The Ostris and Debrausse prizes, amounting to 100,000 francs (\$20,000), have been presented to Prof. M. A. Vincenzi of the Val de Grace military hospital, who received 50,000 francs, and Professor Chantemesse and Vidal, who received 50,000 francs each. The prizes were awarded for discoveries in connection with anti-typhoid vaccines.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN CAPITALS

GERMANS PUT BLAME ON DIPLOMATS PROHIBITION AN ISSUE IN FRANCE

GERMANS PUT BLAME ON THEIR DIPLOMATS FOR MAKING ENEMIES

People Say Their Country Has Been Badly Served by Representatives Abroad.

GREECE IS NOT TRUSTED

Local Anzeiger Says Athens Will Be Neutral Only Until Constantinople Falls.

By Frederick Werner.

Berlin, June 12.—There is no surer way to make a German angry at present than to talk to him of German diplomats and particularly in a patriotic German newspaper. Even the most patriotic German acknowledges in his own heart that his country has been very badly served by its diplomatic representatives abroad, and even if he consoles himself, as I have seen several do, by asserting that the diplomats are actually in a German nature, which is blunt, outspoken and open, he seldom manages to conceal his bitterness against the foreign department and its ambassadors in almost every country.

The first reproach laid against German diplomats abroad was that they misinformed the government in regard to political conditions in Russia, England and France, and that if they had been better posted the present war would not have broken out.

Diplomats Blundered Continually.

After the war was declared, German ambassadors in nearly every neutral country, and particularly in the United States, committed one blunder after another, thus continually adding to the number of Germany's enemies.

There is almost every outcry against German diplomacy when Turkey was prevailed upon to enter the war on the side of the crippled empire.

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When Vanishes fell from power in Greece, in spite of the safe majority in the Greek parliament, the popularity in Greece, German diplomats lost no time in asserting that they had won a signal victory and rebuffed themselves completely. Their words found no credence, however, for everybody here knows that the fall of Venizelos was due to King Constantine, who is entirely under the influence of the Kaiser, exerted conditionally through the queen. She is the Kaiser's sister.

Nobody, besides, feels certain that Greece has finally burned her bridges behind her, for she is still in a feeling that she should the operations of the allied powers against the Dardanelles meet with further success, the fate of Greece would be sealed, and the Turks, will lose no time in joining hands with the Triple Entente in the hope of getting their share of the spoils.

This opinion was recently very strongly voiced in the semi-official Berliner Lokal Anzeiger, when an Italian newspaper had stated that Greece had definitely cut loose from the Triple Entente after raising demands that in no circumstances should be granted.

Does Not Trust Greece. "The statement made in the Italian paper," the Lokal Anzeiger said, "deserves only limited credence. On the contrary, it is a very serious matter. Athens is resolved not to have dealings with the Triple Entente only as long as the Turks are victorious in the Dardanelles. As soon as the Dardanelles are closed, the opposite should happen, Greece will enter into a treaty with the Triple Entente and will lose no time in entering into an entente with the victors."

American Admires Germany's System

Tells of Card Indexing of Every Man in the Empire—Only Necessary Jobs Continued.

London, June 12.—The Times quotes extracts from a letter from an independent American observer who has been in Germany for some time, describing the process of "organizing the nation" in Germany. He writes: "Do you know that not only the men but the women are being organized? Every other man in the country was card indexed at Berlin, and as a man was called to the army from a certain job another man was told to take his job, the necessary jobs being continued and the unnecessary ones discontinued."

"There were certain factories which have never been worked in time of peace. They were standing ready in perfect order, and the moment war was declared skilled men from all over the country were ordered to report at these factories."

"There has been no unemployment, and no idling of English women and has broken down the former prejudice against what are popularly and contemptuously known as 'hen parties' of women. The 'hen parties' are purely the cultivation of friendship, without bridge or any kind of propaganda."

DEMOCRACY ON INCREASE

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NEUTRALS OF EUROPE CANNOT IGNORE POPE AS PEACE INFLUENCE

As a Result, Holland May Resume Diplomatic Relations With the Holy See.

The Hague, June 12.—(I. N. S.)—Strange things have been brought about in Europe by the great world war, not the least surprising of which is the rumored healing of the breach between Holland and the Vatican.

Monsignor Nolens, leader of the Catholics in the second chamber of the Netherlands, has undertaken to go to Rome and all sorts of reports are current about the object of his mission. It is believed by interested Roman Catholics here that the journey to Rome of Monsignor Nolens is in the interest of the resumption of diplomatic relations between The Hague and the Holy See.

The Catholic papers here stated flatly that Dr. Nolens was on his way to the Eternal City to reestablish relations said to be desired by both the Dutch government and the pope.

It has been given out officially, however, that Monsignor Nolens went to Rome to discuss with him the possibilities of restoring peace in Europe, in which work the pope, it is stated, is equally true. None of the Dutch diplomatic channels at his disposal so far have been heard of both in a world and spiritus sancto.

It was in November, 1871, that the final breach between the Vatican and Holland occurred. Relations had been strained for some time and at that time the second chamber refused to appropriate the money necessary to maintain an envoy at the Vatican.

Though the Vatican always has kept a charge d'affaires at the Dutch capital, with the exception of a few years after the first peace conference when the pope was refused admission.

Thus matters have stood for 40 years, in that time the Catholicism in Holland has increased in numbers and in power and influence.

Neutrals Cannot Ignore Pope.

The negotiations are now going on between the pope and Queen Wilhelmina's government is absolutely true, and that Dr. Nolens is the intermediary. None of the neutrals who want to see peace restored in Europe can afford to neglect the Pope's influence. The visit of Sir Henry Howard to the Vatican in 1914, at a more opportune time in the near future to unite his spiritual force with the temporal power of neutral countries, and to put pressure on the belligerents to make them desist from bloodshed and come to reason again—if they have any left.

German Socialists Assail War Party

Anti-War Manifesto Calling Imperialism Nation's Arch Foe Is Widely Circulated, Says London Paper.

London, June 12.—The Morning Post's Bern correspondent says that a paper in being circulated widely among the German working classes. The correspondent says it accuses Austria of having caused the war, complains of Italy's entrance in the war, and denounces the German war party, imperialism and secret diplomacy as the arch enemies of the German people. It is asserted in the manifesto, the correspondent adds, that in March peace was possible, but "the greed of the imperialists refused it."

SERBS GRATEFUL TO ITALY

Rome, June 12.—"Serbian feeling for Italy is the warmest," says a Nish correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia. "If Italy entered the war deliberately against the Austro-German coalition, it is a sign that the Italo-Serbian negotiations have been conducted, or that the ultimatum question has been victoriously solved. The Serbian people never will forget the help they have received from Italy in this crisis. The study of Italian instead of German will be made obligatory in the public schools."

Says Pensions for Maimed Too Small

Great Britain Should Pay More Than \$25 a Week to Disabled Soldiers, Declares Sir Frederick Milner.

London, June 12.—More than 8000 men have been discharged from the army as physically unfit on a maximum pension of 17s. 6d.—about \$4.25 a week. This statement appears in an appeal for better pay for disabled soldiers made by Sir Frederick Milner, for 25 years a member of parliament.

Sir Frederick says he has visited thousands of men since the beginning of the war and kept in touch with them afterward. The sum now paid is not, in his opinion, sufficient to sustain life.

"They have uncomplainingly gone through hardships and sufferings almost unparalleled in the history of warfare," he declares. "They have sacrificed what many of them value more than life itself; they have helped to save our hearths and homes from irreparable disaster and have striven to country awards these pitiful maimed heroes a miserable pittance."

"I assert positively from my own knowledge that many of these men, just discharged from hospital, for whom plenty of good, nourishing food is a necessity if they are ever to regain even partial health, would have had to break up their homes and be deprived of absolute necessities but for the timely assistance of the Soldiers and Sailors' Help society, which help cannot be indefinitely continued."

A government that pays well-to-do persons \$25 a week for billeting a man, and the same for keeping a cavalry horse, ought to be able, according to Sir Frederick, to give its maimed fighters proper care.

Rio Janeiro Paper Sees German Plot

Says Plan Was to Form an Independent State in Southern Brazil, but War Spoiled It.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, June 12.—The Gasetta de Noticias denounces what it describes as "German maneuvers" in southern Brazil, where the Germans have established an important colony. This paper denies the information that the colonies assembled a depot of munitions of war and that it was their intention to proclaim the independence of the state of Rio de Janeiro. The war in Europe caused them to postpone carrying this project into effect.

It seems that the Brazilian government communicated this information to the German ministry, who promised to make an investigation. Continuing, the paper says that the German minister in Rio de Janeiro, who had state of Brazil admitted that he had spoken to the German minister on the subject.

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Top, left to right—Group of Lusitania survivors in Queenstown; A woman rioter under arrest in London for participation in anti-German riots. Bottom—Mob attacking a German-owned shop in London after receipt of the news of the sinking of the Lusitania.

AMBULANCE HOSPITAL IN CHARGE OF SISTER OF SIR JOHN FRENCH

Mrs. Harley Is Fighting for Lives of Men Near Her Brother's Headquarters.

London, June 12.—While Sir John French is conducting the British campaign against the Germans in northern France, his sister, Mrs. Harley, is valiantly fighting disease and sickness in auxiliary hospital No. 301, within a few miles of her famous brother.

She is at the head of a British ambulance hospital at Royauumont, operated under the auspices of the British Women's Hospital for Foreign Service.

According to the story which comes to London today, Mrs. Harley, with a valiant band of English nurses, entered the old monastery at Royauumont last winter, drove out the rats, the only occupants, and worked night and day until the ancient building was converted into a spick and span military hospital.

The monks and nuns had long before deserted the place when the English women happened along. Hundreds of rats scurried along the dark, damp passages, as they entered. Aided by the dim light of candles, they scrubbed the historic flag and walls and finally requisitioned the old plumber in the village, who installed a modern drainage system and up-to-date equipment. In three weeks the women had installed electric lights, modern stoves and furniture and ordered their first half hundred hospital beds from England.

It is distinctly a women made and women operated hospital. Mrs. Harley's staff consists of about 50 English women, including surgeons and physicians, trained nurses and orderlies. One of the orderlies is a niece of Sir John French. Even the ambulance chauffeurs are girls of good English families.

The French at first did not like the idea of young women driving motor cars about the country. They issued their licenses with reluctance. Now, however, it is reported they are quite reconciled to the smart girls in khaki who pilot their cars as good as any under water until drowned.

MADE DEMANDS ON 'AUSTRIA LAST JULY'

Premier Salandra Says Italy Sought Territorial Concession Before the War Actually Started.

Rome, June 12.—"We entered this, the greatest war in history, to safeguard the highest and most ancient aspirations, the most vital interests of our country," was the declaration of Premier Salandra in an address at the meeting held here to make plans for the relief of persons in civil life who may be made needy as the result of the war.

Premier Salandra reviewed the diplomatic events leading up to the conflict from the time of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Italy's former ally, he declared, had no right to say Italy betrayed them, for she never disguised her views on Austrian aggression against Serbia and its consequences.

He asserted that on July 27 and 28, 1914, the Italian government raised a moving picture melodrama is told here by a wounded Australian soldier, now in a hospital at Cairo, who met a Turk in a hand to hand struggle on the cliff's edge.

The cliff where the two forces met was at Saribair. Closely matched, they knocked the rifles from each other's grips. Without attempting to regain his weapon, the Australian flew at the Turk barehanded. The Turk was a good wrestler. Each tried to throw the other over the cliff's edge into the sea. They both went. The struggle continued in the sea, where the Australian managed to get a choke hold on the Turk's neck and keep his head under water until drowned.

Turk and Australian Fell Into Sea and Former Was Killed, According to Cairo Dispatch.

Cairo, June 12.—A tale that outdoes a novel is being told here by a wounded Australian soldier, now in a hospital at Cairo, who met a Turk in a hand to hand struggle on the cliff's edge.

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GREAT BRITAIN STILL STRUGGLING WITH ITS 'WAR BABY' PROBLEM

Women's Societies Are Taking Up Task of Providing for the Nameless Children.

London, June 12.—Great Britain is still struggling with its "war baby" problem.

Preliminary to expected parliamentary action in the case of thousands of unmarried war mothers carried away by sentiment in the vicinity of military training camps, hundreds of reports on the subject have been forwarded in the press and voiced at public meetings by persons prominent in church and society.

Several women's societies have taken up the problem with a vigor and are investigating reports that at least 20,000 young women throughout Britain now face the problem of bearing nameless children. Prominent among these is a committee of the National Union of Women Workers, formally headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and York, Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, Lady Londonderry and other notable, to investigate and report. This report will be made to a committee at large, composed of representatives of other organizations.

A general program of relief will be instituted. Over 20 women's societies of London have also formed a consolidated committee to deal with the situation.

The country faces an entirely new situation, in the opinion of Muriel, Viscountess Helmsley, one of the most prominent of the women who today are being her views on the question.

"It is necessary to get up new social machinery. That existing for years is not capable of dealing with such a problem as this. There should be some law to allow the girl to attach responsibility to the father before the child is born."

"The best thing in this emergency will be for the father and mother to be assisted to form a home when it becomes possible. Assistance might also be given the girls by a school of mothers. My last word would be, 'assist these unfortunate girls, out do not glorify them and allow them to think they have done a fine thing for the nation. Do not label them but don't make heroines of them.'"

The bishop of Oxford said today: "Let us do all we can, with all the nation. Do not label them but don't make heroines of them. My last word would be, 'assist these unfortunate girls, out do not glorify them and allow them to think they have done a fine thing for the nation. Do not label them but don't make heroines of them.'"

PROHIBITIONS BECOMES LIVE NATIONAL ISSUE WITH FRENCH PEOPLE

Movement on to Place Ban on All Alcoholic Drinks Before the War Ends.

Paris, June 12.—(By Mail to New York.)—France has declared war against another of her enemies, alcohol, and nation wide prohibition is now more than a possibility.

For years there has been a strong movement in favor of regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in France, but in spite of this the number of bars has continued to grow until this country has far outdistanced all others in the proportion of grogshops to population. And the annual consumption of intoxicants has become enormous. Unlike the periodical American drinker the Frenchman seldom gets drunk but daily consumes a great amount of alcohol.

Absinthe Banned by Army. At the outbreak of hostilities absinthe was banished from France by military decree. The war measure taken by the army after martial law was declared, proving that the generals considered absinthe the soldier's greatest enemy. Absinthe was the national French booze, just as whiskey is the national intoxicant in the United States. Frenchmen drank, and still drink, much wine and considerable beer, but the people desiring "the effect" stuck to absinthe just as the American takes the count on whiskey.

The military ban on absinthe was brought up in the chamber of deputies the first thing after assembling, and the ban was made permanent. There was some opposition, but it took only a few hours to lay it. One or two deputies took the fight out of French soldiers and was hurting France and it had to go. Since it made a soldier less able to fight, it made a man less able to work and earn a living for his family. So absinthe went.

Prohibition Movement Spreading. Now the movement to abolish other intoxicants is spreading fast. A number of newspapers which before the war, would not dare attack one of the biggest industries in France, are openly attacking alcohol. Part of the press is saying, as the deputies said, that it is too big a question to settle in such disturbed times as these; that it ought to be postponed until after the war.

Even the Temps, the semi-official daily, is advocating prohibition.

Reasons for the Fight. Of course, now the absinthe is abolished—and it is really abolished, not theoretically so—heavy drinkers have found other means of satisfying their appetite.

The most urgent present duty of the non-combatant is to fight alcohol. Do not permit opponents to say the question should wait until after the war. It is now, while the war is on, that we should be fighting it.

We never should have succeeded in abolishing absinthe. It sometimes takes a great crisis to carry needed reforms to successful termination. Now, when particular interests are no longer considered and when only the national good, the good of the entire population, is what we are fighting for, is the time to act."

Austrian Deputy Joins Italy. Brescia, Italy, June 12.—Dr. Cesare Bevilacqua, a member of the Austrian chamber of deputies, has been condemned to death by the Austrian authorities, though absent. Doctor Bevilacqua enlisted in the Italian army and asked permission to serve as a scout with the Alpine troops on the Italian front.

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