BRITAIN ORDERS BRINDILLA FREED

Drops Phase of Case Relating to Change of Registry.

WOULD RETAIN RIGHT TO ATTACK GOEBEN

Favorable Action in the Case of the Platuria if Guarantees Are Given.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 26.—The British government has dropped that phase of the case against the American oil tank steamer Brindilla concerning the change of registry, which until now has been called here the most important phase of the charges against the steamer, and orders have gone forth to release the Brindilla, permitting her to proceed to Alexandria, her original destination. The Brindilla, which was carrying a cargo of illuminating oil, was seized by the British cruiser Caronia and taken into Halifax, N. S., on October 19. Before the release there will doubtless be some further investigation concerning the destination, just to make certain that the cargo really goes to Egypt.

There is no explanation for this change of attitude of the British government concerning the change of registry, which only last week was described as being the important feature of the Brindilla case and one on which America took the opposite view. It is quite possible, however, that England does not desire to excite the American public and also has no wish to reach definite conclusions on this important point, because of the status of the warships Goeben and Breslau, German ships which were sold to Turkey. Under the Declaration of London, which England has not ratified, but which the Foreign Office considers, with regard to this point at least, as the most modern international law on the subject, these ships changed their flag in order to avoid the consequences attaching to them as enemy's ships. Great Britain has no desire to surrender any rights to attack these ships if British warships get an opportunity, and the government feels such attack is advisable. Negotiations on this same question with America might result in some conclusions which would conflict with the Goeben situation, and this does not meet the present demands of British policy.

The United States also learned today that in response to the American protest on the seizure of the oil ship Platuria, which was seized under circumstances similar to those of the Brindilla, the British government has asked the government of Denmark, whither the Platuria is bound, if it will be guaranteed that the Platuria's cargo of oil will not reach Germany. If Denmark guarantees that, the Platuria will be released forthwith, with no question raised concerning the change of registration.

It is hoped here that the prolonged negotiations between the two governments regarding a revised contraband list, which now is in the hands of the Washington government for comments, will soon come to a satisfactory conclusion. It is considered essential to reach some definite understanding, as American commerce is now being severely affected.

Representations have recently been made to the government here over the shipping of an American cargo of stanchioned cattle aboard the British steamer Camperdown, held at Stornoway, Scotland. The ship won't proceed to its original destination in Denmark because it would forfeit the government insurance, while the government has refused permission so far for the Camperdown to proceed to the Swedish port. The American authorities are awaiting the reason for the refusal of a permit to proceed to Sweden.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 26.—Prompt steps were taken to-night toward the release of the American tank steamer Brindilla, which was towed into this harbor under detention by the auxiliary cruiser Caronia on October 18. The firm of solicitors acting for the British government in the case received word from Ottawa to prepare at once the necessary papers for the release of the vessel.

Preparations were made to expedite the formal proceedings so that if the ship's owners wish the Brindilla may leave for her destination, Alexandria, Egypt, before to-morrow night. An order must first be issued by the judge of the Admiralty Court and handed to the court marshal, the official custodian of the Brindilla.

Then a steamer will be sent down the harbor, where the Brindilla is anchored, near Dartmouth, to take off the armed guard that has been on board since her arrival.

There was no communication with the Brindilla to-night. The announcement of her release caused considerable surprise in shipping circles.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The announcement from London that the American tank steamer Brindilla had been ordered released at Halifax, N. S., and that the Platuria, held on the coast of Scotland, similarly would be permitted to continue her voyage, cleared up every pending question on the subject of shipping which had arisen in the last week between the United States and Great Britain.

Great Britain's decision not to raise the question of change of registry in either the case of the Brindilla or the Platuria strengthened the belief of the administration officials that there would be no further difficulty in this connection, where the ownership of vessels was changed, if their flag was continuously American. As yet there has been no test case of a change from German to American registry where a transfer from a German company to an American concern was involved. There have been several such transfers, but in each case, it is understood, British consuls have been satisfied that the transfer was of a bona fide character, and have not recommended that the vessels be brought before a prize court.

GERMANY'S PETROL BLOCKS RAILROADS

Rumania's Attention To Be Called to the Open Importation of the Product.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Oct. 26.—The attention of the Rumanian government is to be called to the manner in which petrol is being openly exported into Germany in violation of the rules of neutrality. Some thousands of tons have found their way into Germany and Austria, and the railway lines are positively blocked in parts by the enormous number of tank cars conveying oil to the belligerents.

Communications from Holland published here demonstrate that, despite difficulties, the government is doing its utmost to preserve neutrality. One writer declares that the Dutch regiments on the frontier have to be constantly changed because they get so worked up by the sights they see that it is almost impossible to restrain them from going for the Germans.

FRENCH GUARDING GERMAN PROPERTY

Washington, Oct. 26.—German property in France taken over by the French government has not been confiscated, but merely taken into trusteeship for its protection, the French Embassy said to-day.

A dispatch to the embassy from the French Foreign Minister at Bordeaux stated:

"The German government, according to reports received from Switzerland, intends to seize personal and real estates belonging to the French in Alsace-Lorraine in reprisal for the seizure of German property in France. I consider it hardly necessary to state that the French official government circular of October 14, referred to by the Germans, merely enforced protectionary measures for placing German property situated in France under the trusteeship of the government."

FRENCH HURL BACK "LIE" TO GERMANY

Have Proofs Gen. Stenger Gave Order to Army to Kill Wounded.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The French Embassy to-day issued the following statement:

"A report appeared in the press some time ago according to which General Stenger, commanding a brigade of the German army in France, had issued an order to his troops prescribing to them to give no quarter to any prisoners, but to shoot them all and to finish the wounded.

"'An official statement' from Berlin, via Sayville, was issued thereupon, declaring that this was an 'impudent lie.'

"The atrocious order was nevertheless really given and carried out, and proof of it is in the hands of the French government. Over twenty German prisoners of the 112th and 142d regiments of infantry, forming the Stenger brigade, are now held in France, at Mont Brison and St. Etienne. They have declared under oath before the magistrate that this order was actually issued on August 26, and that in accordance with it all French wounded found that day were at once dispatched. Officers, and notably Captain Curtius personally, of the 112th Regiment, superintended the execution."

KAISER TOO BUSY FOR DEDICATIONS

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Geneva, Oct. 26.—A telegram received here says the Kaiser was to have opened the new Frankfort University on October 18, but telephoned the following excuse for his absence:

"I wanted to be with you, but the defence of the Fatherland, rendered necessary by the infamous onslaught of our enemies, requires me to consecrate myself to more urgent matters. I send you my best wishes for this new school. May it succeed in rowing seeds in these serious times that shall reap a rich harvest when better times come, and may the ripe intelligence of its masters and the diligence of its young scholars be always inspired by that great, united love for Fatherland which has rendered the great German nation so strong and invincible in this our hour of trial!"

CONSUL DIEDERICH STAYS AT ANTWERP

Washington, Oct. 26.—It was disclosed to-day that just before adjournment on Saturday the Senate rescinded its action confirming the transfer of Consul General Henry W. Diederich from Antwerp, Belgium, to Barcelona, Spain, in place of Consul General Carl Bailey Hurst, transferred to Antwerp.

Rescinding the transfer is said to be based on the fact that the Germans had taken Antwerp since objections were made by Belgium against Mr. Diederich because of his German ancestry.

NO RULING YET ON FOES' RESERVISTS

London, Oct. 26.—The British government has not given any direct ruling on the question of taking reservist from neutral ships, and it is not expected to do so until the number becomes so great as to constitute a real military menace.

Meanwhile the government feels that the number of reservists is so small that their detention is not worth the friction it might cause.

German-Austrian Official Reports

Berlin (via Amsterdam and London), Oct. 26.—A report from general headquarters dated this forenoon says:

"West of the Yser Canal, between Nieuport and Dixmude, which is still occupied by the enemy, our troops attacked the hostile positions, which are obstinately defended.

"The British fleet co-operated, but was forced back by the heavy artillery fire. Three ships were hit. During the afternoon of October 25 the fleet kept beyond the distance of sight.

"Near Ypres the battle is stagnant Southwest of Ypres and west and southwest of Lille our attacks are progressing. During severe street fighting the English suffered great losses, leaving about 500 prisoners.

"North of Arras a heavy French attack broke down, the French losses being severe.

"In the eastern theatre of the war our offensive on Augustowo is progressing. The battle near Ivanogorod is favorable, but till now there has been no decision."

Manchester, Mass., Oct. 26.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy here gave out an Austrian official statement to-night which was received by wireless from Vienna. The dispatch is similar in trend to previous messages received from Europe. It follows:

"Our armies and strong German forces are now arranged in a nearly uninterrupted front from the Carpathians to the neighborhood of Plock (sixty miles northwest of Warsaw) against the Russians.

"Austrian troops again have gained several successes in Middle Galicia.

"Strong Servian and Montenegrin forces which had entered Southeastern Bosnia and harassed the population were defeated after a three days' battle and forced to retreat hastily."

SAILORS' TRANSFER STIRS HONOLULU

Nice Questions in Law of Neutrality Are Sent to Washington.

Honolulu, Oct. 26.—Transfer of the crew of the German schooner Aeolus, sunk by the Japanese battleship Hizen off this port Saturday, from that warship to a launch of the North German Lloyd steamer Locksun, outside the harbor yesterday, has raised questions which have been submitted to Washington for decision.

The Locksun is interned here and there is uncertainty as to whether her sending out a launch did not constitute a breach of neutrality. As there were Chinese among the crew of the Aeolus a possible breach of the immigration law also is involved.

The German schooner Hermes, from the Marshall Islands, succeeded yesterday in running by the Hizen and is now safe under the protection of American neutrality.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Officials here to-day were unable to see any breach of neutrality in the transshipment of German prisoners from the Hizen to the Locksun.

The Japanese commander, it is said, was unquestionably privileged to land the crew of the Aeolus if he did not care to retain them as prisoners. Likewise, the captain of the Locksun was within his rights in sending his launch out to receive the German sailors, provided he took them on his own vessel and avoided any violation of the immigration laws of the island.

The Locksun is not an interned vessel and is free to leave at any time if her captain is disposed to run the risk of capture on the high seas by British or Japanese cruisers.

Since permission was granted to the commander of the German cruiser Geier to make repairs in Honolulu Harbor the State Department heard of no protest against her stay there. Regarding the report that it has been found necessary to send to San Francisco for some of the material necessary to repair the ship, it was said at the State Department that this properly may be done with the approval of the American port officials.

CHINA DEMANDS WARSHIP OF JAPAN

Peking, Oct. 27.—China has demanded the surrender of the Japanese torpedo boat, with its crew, which lowered the Chinese dragon on the wrecked German torpedo boat S-90 and tried to tow the vessel out of Chinese waters.

The S-90 sank the Japanese cruiser Takachiho off Tsing-Tao and was beached to escape being sunk.

The Japanese Legation here, it is expected, will disregard China's demand, as it has other Chinese protests.

Official Report of French War Office

Paris, Oct. 26, 11:03 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the French War Office to-night:

"In Belgium Nieuport has been violently bombarded, and the effort of the Germans has continued on the front between Nieuport and Dixmude, without, according to the latest advices, any result whatever having been reached.

"All the front comprised between La Bassée and the Somme has been at night equally the object of violent attacks, all of which have been repulsed.

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

In the afternoon the following official communiqué was given out:

"During the day of yesterday our front along the general line between Nieuport and Dixmude was maintained. The German forces which crossed the Yser between those two towns have not been able to progress.

"Our front was held also in the region between Ypres and Roulers, between Armentieres and Lille, to the west of La Bassée and of Lens, and to the east of Arras. This line is continued to the south by the line which already has been indicated in these official communications. During the fighting of recent days the enemy seems to have sustained considerable losses.

"Russia—To the west of the Vistula and to the north of the Pilica River the Germans have been forced back on Lowicz, Skierniewice and Rawa, which have been captured at the bayonet by the Russians.

"To the south of the Pilica, in the direction of Radom, there has been a lively engagement between the Russians and the Austro-Germans, who lost prisoners and cannon.

"To the south of Soleo the Russian troops crossed the Vistula by main force, driving the Austrians back. On the River San and to the south of Przemysl there have occurred stubborn combats, resulting favorably to the Russians. An Austrian column debouching from the Carpathians on Dolina (in Galicia, twenty-two miles to the south of Stry) was routed."

AMERICANS WOULD ENLIST IN CANADA

General Hughes Says 200,000 Want to Go to War.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 27.—Major General Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister for Defence, declared to-day that it would be impossible to keep Americans from joining the ranks of the Canadian volunteers.

"We are prepared to furnish 300,000 men," he said. "Fully 200,000 Americans have gone to Canada in the hope of joining the Canadian forces. How will they be prevented from doing so if it is their desire to join?"

Major General Hughes said that the Canadians had a fine reception here and that the contingent was the object of great attraction in the camp on Salisbury Plains. He expects to return to Canada soon.

Many members of the Canadian contingent have visited London in the last few days. Relatives of some of the officers came to England to meet the troops when they arrived.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—It has been decided to send fifteen thousand more Canadians to Europe in December, instead of ten thousand, the number specified in the announcement of Premier Borden two weeks ago. The ready response to the call for volunteers and speedy delivery of rifles and other equipment have enabled the government to increase the size of the second expeditionary force.

The Royal Canadian Regiment, a thousand strong, which is garrisoning Bermuda, will be one of the units to go with the second contingent, and the place of the regiment at Bermuda will be taken by a regiment of less experienced men. Many of the thousand men who have been doing guard duty on bridges, magazines and wireless stations in Canada since the beginning of the war also will be given the chance of active service, and their work will be taken over largely by recruits. In addition to these forces, strong medical and engineering corps will be sent.

Many offers for service with the second Canadian contingent are being received from the United States, as they were for the first. The military department is unable to accept offers from across the line, but the enlistment officers do not hesitate to accept Americans for service when they are once in Canada.

AMERICAN RED CROSS TELEGRAPHS $65,000

Washington, Oct. 26.—The American Red Cross, through the State Department to-day, transmitted by telegraph $65,000 from its European war relief fund as follows:

American Ambassador, Paris, for the American ambulance, $25,000; American Ambassador, at London, for the American Hospital at Tsignton, $10,000; American Consul at Munich, for the American Hospital, $10,000; American Ambassador, Berlin, for the two hospitals in Germany, where the American Red Cross personnel are on duty, $10,000, and the American Minister at Vienna, for the hospitals where the American Red Cross are on duty, $10,000.

BELGIANS IN LONDON TO RE-ENTER ARMY

London, Oct. 26.—Among the many thousands of Belgian refugees in England are many officers and men of the Belgian army, and the Belgian Legation has opened a bureau in order to facilitate their return to active service with the army in the field.

It has also established two recruiting stations, one in London and the other at Folkstone, where refugees suitable for military service in the Belgian army will be enlisted. It is announced that men under thirty will be accepted and retired military men up to forty-five years.

DUTCH GUARDING AGAINST AIRSHIPS

Great Uneasiness Felt Over Intentions of the Germans.

Rosendaal, Oct. 26.—Thousands of Belgians are arriving to-day, and other thousands are leaving on the Holland railway trains. The Germans issued an order on Saturday that passengers must pay one franc (20 cents) for passage on the Holland line, instead of riding free, but the traffic continues heavy, both into Belgium and into Holland. A train each way is operated in every daylight hour. All are crowded.

There are also great throngs on the highway going and coming. The Germans have forbidden the entrance of automobiles into Antwerp.

Rosendaal, Esschen, Flushing and other Dutch towns near the Belgian border are filled with Dutch soldiers, who are carefully patrolling the frontier to prevent aeroplanes entering Holland or other violations of the country's neutrality.

Great uneasiness is exhibited by the Dutch in the vicinity of the Scheldt concerning the intentions of the Germans. This feeling has tended to further disturb the Belgian refugees, many of whom are anxious to reach England or other countries remote from the zone of the war.

The Belgians in Antwerp appear curious, as well as alarmed, over the Germans. They stand in great crowds quietly before the windows of the cafés watching the German officers as they dine. No wholesale dealing is permitted in any goods that may possibly be of use to the army.

RUSSIA'S OFFER PLEASES ITALY

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rome, Oct. 26.—The Mayor of Mantua has offered to house any Italians taken prisoners by Russia if Emperor Nicholas releases them as promised. The Czar's offer has caused much irritation in Vienna, where it is ascribed to Anglo-French machinations.

The Austrian press complains that the Russians accord different treatment to Austro-Hungarian prisoners according to their nationality.

"La Tribuna" says Italy will welcome the released Italian prisoners. The "Giornale d'Italia" recalls that under Italian law every person of Italian nationality, even if an Austrian subject, automatically acquires Italian citizenship on entering Italy.

LT. BROCKLEHURST WOUNDED AT FRONT

London, Oct. 26.—A casualty list was issued to-night, dated October 22 and 23. It reported fifteen officers killed, fifty-two wounded and seventeen missing. Among the wounded is Lieutenant Sir Philip Lee Brocklehurst, who accompanied the British Antarctic expedition in 1907.

BRITAIN DEFINES CONTRABAND STAND

Real Destination of Goods Sent to Neutrals Must Be Shown.

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION IS CITED

Held in 1863 That Character of Shipment Depended on Ultimate Destination.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 26.—The attitude of the British government toward contraband shipments from the United States in neutral vessels to neutral countries was disclosed to-day in specific terms in a communication from the British Ambassador to the State Department, which was made public at the embassy to-night.

The letter, written by the ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, refers particularly to the recent shipments of mineral oil from the United States to neutral European countries and the detention of the Standard Oil ship, the Rockefeller. He lays stress upon the military importance of the motor car, the airship and the submarine, which use mineral oil, and insists that the British government has evidence that some of the oil shipped to neutral countries from the United States has been transshipped to belligerent countries. To avoid further friction, he suggests that precautions be taken to make certain that supplies of this character from the United States are destined for neutral countries.

In justification of the British attitude the ambassador points to the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court in 1863 that the character of goods is to be determined by their ultimate destination, irrespective of the fact that they might be shipped from one neutral port to another.

The letter of the ambassador to Mr. Lansing, Acting Secretary of State, follows:

"With reference to the case of the Rockefeller, I think it would be opportune were I to make some remarks on the general question of contraband and the attitude of the British government.

Marked Increase in Exports.

"You are doubtless aware that in the last few weeks there has been a marked increase of the export of certain articles, as compared with previous years, to those neutral countries which are in direct communication with the belligerent nations. I will choose, among many, the single instance of mineral oils and the returns for the month of September. Whereas the value of United States exports of the principal articles for that month as compared with September, 1913, has decreased from $107,000,000 to $74,000,000, or 30 per cent, the export of gasolene, naphtha, etc., has increased from 20,000,000 to 23,000,000 gallons, or 15 per cent, and of fuel oil from 36,000,000 to 58,000,000 gallons, or 61 per cent.

"I need not point out that the course of the present war has shown the immense importance of the motor, the airship and the submarine, all of which are consumers of mineral oil. I may add that there is reason to believe that mineral oil in all its forms may be used for these purposes. A large proportion of the exports of this country has been consigned to neutral ports, and according to evidence in our possession has been transmitted from them to a belligerent country. As you are aware the Supreme Court of the United States in 1863 considered vessels as carrying contraband, although sailing from the neutral port to another, if the goods concerned were destined to be transported by land or sea from the neutral port of landing into enemy territory. It then decided that the character of the goods is determined by their ultimate, and not their immediate, destination, and this doctrine was at the time acquiesced in by Great Britain, though her own trade was the chief sufferer.

"On the other hand, the neutral countries concerned who are anxious in the interests of their neutrality to avoid being used as bases for hostilities by either belligerent, are now making arrangements which will give sure guarantee that articles which may be used in war shall not be re-exported. In a word, they are anxious to prevent their ports from becoming the back door of either belligerent. When these arrangements are complete, it is to be confidently hoped that trade between neutrals will be subject to little or no hindrance.

Why the Rockefeller Was Held.

"But it is, of course, essential in the interests of free and undisturbed trade between neutrals that every security possible should be provided in order to enable belligerents to form a speedy and sure judgment as to the neutral destination of goods which may be used for peaceful or warlike purposes. In the case of the Rockefeller, which was bound for a port in the near neighborhood of the chief naval port of a belligerent, the oil she carried was consigned to order and there was therefore no guarantee that it would not be forwarded to the enemy. She was accordingly detained until proof was afforded of the neutral destination of her cargo and the intention of the neutral government to prevent re-export.

"It is to be hoped that for the future adequate precautions will be taken in order to show the real destination of goods consigned to neutrals which is transshipped to a belligerent, might be used for belligerent purposes.

"I may observe in conclusion that although the British government have detained cargoes of contraband in order to make sure that they are really intended for neutral countries, and have retained some cargoes, such as copper destined for Krupps' ammunition works, they have not yet taken a single cargo without paying for it, and have allowed every cargo really destined for neutral countries to proceed to its destination."

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—War conditions have developed such an unprecedented commerce between the Pacific Coast and the Scandinavian countries, according to port officials here, that today's warning from the British Ambassador at Washington that neutral cargoes should be consigned to the neutral governments or to a specified consignee was regarded as timely and necessary.

Since the war began countries which never before have been customers on the Pacific Coast have been heavy buyers here. Denmark, Sweden and Norway are now buyers of all manner of commodities which they never purchased here before.

"Never in my life," said one official through whose hands pass all the ships' manifests made out at this port, "have I seen such cargoes as are leaving here now. I don't wonder that some form of warning was considered necessary."

The "Hamburgisher Correspondent," according to correspondence from Christiania, is quoted as saying:

"The president of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, in London, has replied to 'The Globe,' of London, as to the accusation of that paper made against Norwegian shipowners, the Norwegian press and the business world. The accusation that these parties were not preserving neutrality, he says, is untenable. As regards to exports of saltpeter to Germany, he states that the exporters, the Hydra Company, is a concern capitalized by Frenchmen, which fact offers the best guaranty for neutrality. The statement made that the Norwegian newspapers were controlled by Germany, he says, was too ridiculous to deserve a reply."

"Norway's Commerce and Shipping Gazette" publishes an article under the caption: "Commercial Shipping with the Belligerents," in which the author states that the citizens of neutral states are at liberty to trade with any country in legally admitted goods, no matter whether such country is at war or not, and that their ships could touch at any port unless such port is closed by the authorities of the respective country or blockaded effectively by the enemy. The journal further says:

"If the belligerent power wishes to stop another power from exporting and prevent its supply with other goods than contraband of war, the only way to make this possible is to declare the ports of the respective country blockaded. Naturally, the neutral country must voluntarily show the greatest consideration in every respect when exercising its rights so as not to collide with the interests of the belligerents. People require the goods of another nation in peace as well as in war. We can cite many instances that trade between the belligerents cannot be broken off now by the war. No nation can demand of neutral countries to limit their trading except in contraband of war. To do so would be violating international law and also hurt the interests of the belligerents."

GERMANY PROTESTS HOSPITAL SEIZURE

Says Taking of the Ophelia Was in Violation of Hague Convention.

The Hague, Oct. 26.—The German Minister here announces that his government has lodged a protest against the seizure by Great Britain of the German hospital ship Ophelia, declaring this act was in violation of the Hague convention.

The Ophelia was taken into Yarmouth Roads on October 19 by a British cruiser, which had picked her up in the North Sea. She was flying the Red Cross flag when boarded. The vessel was fitted with fifty beds and had a complete equipment for a floating hospital.

BADGER DENTED IN SINKING SUBMARINE

London, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to "The Star" from Sheerness says:

"The British destroyer Badger ran in here to make sure she had sustained no serious damage in ramming and sinking the German submarine off the Dutch coast. The destroyer's plates were flattened for about three feet back to the foremost bulkhead below the water line. The repairs will be a matter of only a few hours.

"A member of the Badger's crew said:

"'We were cruising off the Dutch coast just before dusk when a suspicious looking object appeared ahead. The commander gave the order to ram the enemy and we raced at her. The submarine went down under our bows, and as we drew off our guns fired parting shots at her.'"

HARDER WORK YET AHEAD FOR ALLIES

Stafford, England, Oct. 26.—The serious time of the war, said Lord Charles Beresford in a speech here to-night, would begin when the Germans were forced over the frontier and were in their own country and with their own base of supplies. This was not going to be a short war, Lord Charles added. It would take more than six months or a year to put Emperor William on his back.

Nobody knew what would happen in the next great naval battle in which modern instruments of warfare were used, Lord Charles continued. The element of luck would come into play, but, luck or no luck, Germany, he said, must be humbled and humiliated.

"She must lose the whole of her fleet," Lord Charles concluded, "give up the Kiel Canal and her colonies, her forts must be demolished and the Krupp works razed to the ground."

TENTATIVE BUDGET $11,133,889 MORE

Tax Rates Must Rise, Say Experts—Mayor Cuts City Administration Cost.

Despite the economies in the twenty-nine departments controlled by the Mayor, whose appropriations for the next year are $2,000,000 less than in 1914, the tentative budget figures for 1915, as announced by Mayor Mitchel yesterday are, for the whole city, $204,129,441 44. This is an increase of $11,133,889 over last year's budget. Whether this may be cut by the Board of Estimate or the Board of Aldermen in the twenty days the latter body has to prune the figures, it is not considered likely that the 1915 budget will be under $200,000,000.

To meet the increase, those familiar with budgets say the increase in the 1915 budget will mean the raising of tax rates on real estate several points. If the total assessed valuation of the city remains in the neighborhood of $8,100,000,000 the tax rates for 1915 will be about 1.92 in Manhattan, 1.91 in The Bronx, 1.98 in Kings, 1.94 in Queens and 2.01 in Richmond.

Mayor Mitchel in opening the special meeting in the City Hall, where taxpayers gave their views on the tentative budget, emphasized the decrease in the administrative costs, particularly in the offices of the Borough Presidents.

The accompanying table shows the tentative increases and decreases:

	Tentative budget for 1915.	Final appropriations for 1914.
City government	$124,919,972 62	$125,437,849 85
Debt service	82,162,751 61	77,611,517 61
Deficiency	3,200,000 00	3,503,000 00
Rent and state taxes	838,471 00	3,296,302 43
Borough assessments	954,249 96	539,915 64
New York County	2,513,865 11	2,306,164 24
Bronx County	261,964 40	272,941 68
Kings County	1,567,122 [illegible]	1,556,550 91
Queens County	463,646 71	449,791 00
Richmond County	115,526 03	109,712 25

The Mayor spoke of the saving in the Dock Department—some $900,000—part of which will be effected by laying off about 750 low priced laborers some time in January or February. The three causes of the increase are the items for the educational budgets, the debt service and the amount due for uncollected taxes.

Representatives of taxpayers' associations, notably L. D. McGuire, president of the Real Estate Board, said the budget was too high and ought to be cut.

The Board of Estimate has until midnight Saturday in which to sign the tentative budget, when it will go to the Board of Aldermen. The latter board may cut the appropriations, but has no power to increase them.

WOMAN OF GERMAN DESCENT SILENCES FRIENDS OF ALLIES

Verbal Battle at the Hotel Astor in Which Small Anti-German Force Is Overwhelmed—Dr. Baruch Sounds a Warning to U. S.

War broke out at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon, when the whole army of the Association of American Women of German Descent, led by Miss Edith Reiffert, repelled an attack by a small but gallant contingent of the Allies under Mrs. Gerard Bancker, bayoneted them with their tongues and drove them from the field.

The charge of the Allies was a most courageous attempt, for the Germans were in complete possession of the field. One of the large upper rooms at the Astor was filled with substantial-looking German-American women, members of the organization formed by Miss Reiffert, a former officer of the Women's Democratic Club, but above all a loyal child of the Fatherland. Dr. Emanuel Baruch, Dr. Hans Reins Ewars and other heavy guns of Teutonic oratory were there to defend the Kaiser's cause, and during the early part of the engagement had it all their own way. Barring two sharpshooters who hovered on the outskirts and fired off remarks with a strong English accent there was absolutely no opposition to the German onrush.

Then suddenly up rose Mrs. Bancker, who has been president of the Empire State and various other clubs. She had been sitting right in the front row, looking—well, the way an Englishwoman naturally looks when she has heard Germans talk about the war for two hours.

"My sister," she cried, "has just returned from Belgium. I have been talking with her to-day, and she told me things that make my blood boil—things which make it impossible for me to sit still and hear the Germans defended as they have been this afternoon. It is the duty of women to uphold peace, and, above all, it is the duty of American women to observe the neutrality President Wilson asks of this country. But this meeting has smashed neutrality to bits, and now I shall have my say.

"My sister visited the hospitals in Belgium and saw the victims of German atrocities. She saw the non-combatants hacked and torn by German soldiers. She saw little children with their hands cut off by German swords. She saw women with their breasts cut off"——

It was here that the German force, temporarily knocked breathless by Mrs. Bancker's onslaught, collected itself and a raging fire of hisses completely drowned her further remarks. Miss Reiffert cried "Shame! Shame!" and rapped with her gavel for the enemy to retire. Scores of women in the audience struck in with loud exclamations, averring that Mrs. Bancker's statements were "not true," some of them using the shorter and uglier word.

In the mean time another clubwoman, whose sympathies were with the Allies, was attacking the remarks of Dr. Ewars, one of the first speakers on the programme. She was on the edge of the battlefield, but could be heard afar.

"How dare Dr. Ewars use such a term as 'lying Britons'?" she demanded. "My mother was a German, but my father was a Briton, and I will not stand here and hear Dr. Ewars call us 'lying Britons'. Lying Britons, indeed! Liars themselves, that's what they are!"

It was a great little fight, and, as said in the beginning, the Allies were driven from the field.

But the meeting opened with the Dove of Peace softly cooing, and nothing ominous occurred until Dr. Ewars declared, first, that Germany did not start the war, and, second, that she had to fight for "an open window," else she would be suffocated from overpopulation.

"Germany must have a Canada of her own," he exclaimed. "Thousands of Germans dwell in America, thousands in Canada and other countries. Think what a mighty country we would be if all these Germans were gathered in one colony."

Dr. Baruch declared that it was very foolish of America to champion the Allies. "Let not America imagine," he said, "that Germany will forget the insults heaped upon her here in these days of her trial. If the Allies lose, as seems not unlikely, if Germany becomes a world power, in what sort of a position will this country find herself?"

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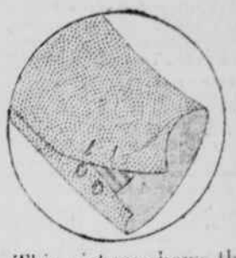

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* * *

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