

NEWS FOR THE WEEK: BIG SUCCESS--WAR RISK BILL DELAYED

Thousands for Red Cross Raised at Newport Fete

Bazaar Held on Vanderbilt Estate Most Successful Charity Affair Ever Arranged by Summer Colony. Despite Threat of Rain.

TABLEAUX IN EVENING HELP TO FILL TREASURY

Newport, R. I., Aug. 28.—Never before has there been in Newport so successful a charity bazaar as that which was given this afternoon for the benefit of the International Red Cross fund.

It threatened to rain all afternoon, but this did not deter the entire summer colony, the townspeople and hundreds from out of the city, who came by automobile and by boat and train. The rain kept off until late, coming only when nearly all of the booths had been sold out.

The money flowed into the treasury in streams. Everybody seemed ready to buy and some of the members of the summer colony spent large sums of money, even though they had already contributed liberally to the war fund.

The arrangements for the affair were perfect and the programme of afternoon events went off without a hitch. There is no telling to-night just how much money was made at the fete, but it will amount to thousands, for besides the proceeds of the bazaar there were also the proceeds from the tableaux entertainment this evening. The members of the committee, headed by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, were well satisfied with the result of their efforts.

Every arrangement had been made for the handling of the large crowd and the policing of the grounds. The cliff side of the estate was guarded by a detachment of coast artillerymen from Fort Adams, sent through the courtesy of Col. George F. Landers. The grounds and the traffic on the outside were handled by the Newport police under Chief Crowley.

Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark was in charge of the toy booth, which was decorated in rose and pink. She had as her assistants Lady Herbert, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mme. de Riano, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Lorillard Spingarn, Jr., Mrs. Huddle Hay, Miss Dorothy Kane and Miss Katherine Lawrence.

Mrs. Clark was also in charge of the crabs, and assisting her were the children of Mr. and Mrs. William Goodley, George F. Landers, the young women of the Newport summer colony, given in the Blue Garden under the direction of Mrs. Arthur Curtis James. The orchestra from the Casino, headed by Miss Marian Tiffany appeared next in yellow and blue as the Girl and the Parrot. Miss Susan Dresser posed as a Grecian Woman, with a setting of black and coral, while Mrs. George Richmond Fearing, Jr. with colors of white and silver, appeared as Sultana.

Miss Mimi Scott was the next to appear in the Hittit Lady, red and purple being the colors, and black and gold were used for Miss Angelica Brown, who depicted Ursula. Mrs. Howard G. Cushing was a Venetian Woman, with orange and purple as a color scheme, and Miss Rhoda Fullam as Molein used a setting of magenta and orange.

Mrs. George F. Baker appeared as an Oriental, with gold and green, and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt as a Chinese Woman, had green and white as her colors. The final pose was that of Miss Mal Watson, a study in black and white.

There was a chance to have your picture taken while you wait. Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs was in charge of this department and she had arranged with a Newport photographing concern to have three operators on duty and photos were taken and finished within a few minutes.

Japanese Tea House. Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson had charge of the Japanese tea house, which had been constructed out of bamboo, and decorated with an abundance of wisteria. Mrs. Thompson was assisted by Miss Alice Preston, Miss Maria de Barril and several of the younger women.

The booth was another busy place. Mrs. George D. Widener was in charge, assisted by Mrs. Francis I. Gowen, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. James Henry Huntington, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Countess St. Estaban, Mrs. Robert B. Cassatt, Mrs. Paul D. Mills, Mrs. John R. Pell, Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon, Miss Lois B. Cassatt, Miss Rose B. Dolan, Miss Eleanor Huntington, Miss Rhoda Fullam and Miss Margaret Perrin. Mrs. Huntington had made handsome silk bags for use as receptacles for the candies, and the donations of sweets had been numerous both from Newport dealers and from New York, the latter including Louis Sherry, Mallard, Mirror Candy Company, Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrill & Condit and Mary Elizabeth.

Mrs. Arthur Curtis James had charge of the flower booth. The idea of arranging the booth was her own and she made it a replica on a small scale of her Blue Hill House. She had as assistants Mrs. E. Hayward Perry, Mrs. William de Forest Manlio and the Misses Mimi Scott, Muriel Winthrop, Marguerite Carterton, Elizabeth Stearns, Miss Stevens, Miss Laroque and flower girls.

Parisian Gowns Sold. Mrs. James B. Huggin had charge of a pretty booth at which fancy articles

GERMAN ARMY COST DEFENDED BY RIDDER

He Denies War Preparations Have Impoverished Nation.

POINTS TO GREAT BRITAIN

Says English Expenditures Exceed Those From Kaiser's Treasury.

By HERMAN RIDDER. My attention has been drawn to an editorial of one of the Wall Street papers, called "An Appeal to Mr. Ridder," which is an indignant American sentiment, regarding me in the clipping. I lay no claims to such detailed analytical knowledge of taxation, finance and commerce as the Wall Street Journal, but I am genuinely surprised to find evidences of such an under supply of readily accessible library information and of common sense in the editorial room of the best known of Wall Street dailies.

Question 1.—In the Kingdom of Prussia, and in the German Empire, what proportion of the taxation was expended upon armaments?

Answer.—The expenses for armaments are substantially empire expenses. To establish a proportion of armament expenditures to income from taxation would not be practical as the empire has as the only direct tax the inheritance tax. But I might take the proportion of expenses for armament to the entire budget and I might establish the same proportion for Great Britain and France. I then get approximately the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Budget, Armaments. Rows: Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, France.

Question 2.—How far short did the special tax upon capital fall below the amount anticipated?

Answer.—The official result of the "Lehrsteuer" is not yet available. Such preliminary reports as I have indicate no shortage from the original Government estimate of \$250,000,000. It was necessary to levy the special tax in order to pay for the readjustment of German defense forces which had become necessary through the shifting of the balance of power that resulted from the Balkan war.

Question 3.—How much was realized by the super-tax upon real estate?

Answer.—If this question refers to the tax on unearned income I can only say that this form of taxation until recently was exclusively within the domain of the United States. The intention of making this tax an imperial one has been reversed by the recent law, which imposes tax which is effective in 1917 on the entire increase of capital, to be determined in triennial periods.

Question 4.—Is it true that the super-tax on real estate was in 50 per cent. of all cases uncollectible because of holders of real estate had no ready money to pay it?

Answer.—Of course as long as a tax is still ineffective it cannot be found uncollectible in 50 per cent. of the cases. But if by any chance "super-taxes" should be meant to indicate "special tax" I can assure the questioner that there was no difficulty in collecting the "special tax" as may be readily understood by the fact that the tax is a graduated one, payable in three annual instalments, and that a levy of 1 per cent. is only reached when the capital amounts to at least \$250,000.

To assume for a moment that a mean possessor of so much property could not for three years pay about \$800 "special tax" is, of course, ridiculous.

Question 5.—Is it true that they were unable to borrow on mortgage because the tax had flooded the market with real estate offerings and had, for the same reason, frightened all buyers away?

Answer.—In view of what I have said above it is clear that no such thing occurred as are inferred in the last question.

In the same editorial the ridiculous statement was made that the above questions vitally affect all those who are unable to collect their German respondents who owe them money. The reason for that "inability" is the lack of communication. This same reason also prevents Germany from collecting its credit balances in the United States.

In order to relieve still further the anti-German prejudice of my questioner I am adding an approximate comparison of 1913 armament expenditure per head of population in the United States:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Expenditure per head of population. Rows: Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, France.

Who is overarming?

REPORT IN ST. PETERSBURG KOENIGSBERG HAS FALLEN

tacking and crushing the enemy's main force.

"In accordance with this policy quite half of Poland was left bare of Russian troops and all public servants of Russia's State were warned to quit times when the Germans advanced.

"Both the Austrians and Germans accepted the invitation to this easy conquest. There were no soldiers anywhere to meet the German invaders, whose cavalry raided as far as Lodz, but they have since been swept out again."

ADVANCE IN GALICIA.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The War Office issued this communique to-night: "In Galicia the Russians are taking a vigorous offensive. After successful engagements near (name of place removed by censor) they are marching on (cut out) and are now only twenty miles from that town. The Germans continue their active retreat toward Koenigsberg."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, August 28. The Journal publishes an interview with Col. Osobichin, the military attaché of the Russian Embassy here, in which he says he can say without committing an indiscretion that other Russian armies are about to invade West Prussia and that after crossing the Vistula the Russians will march straight on Berlin.

GERMANS QUIT POLAND.

Lodz Recaptured by Russians—Rout in East Prussia. By B. W. NORREGAARD, special correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail."

ST. PETERSBURG, August 28. The western districts of Poland as far east as Lodz have been held for some time by smaller German detachments. These are now retreating, and Lodz has been recaptured by the Russians.

The advancing Russian cavalry has reached Koluschki, near Lodz. Russian mail service has been opened with Insteburg.

The Russian advance gave rise to three days of prolonged, stubborn engagements in the vicinity of Soldau, Allenstein and Bischofsburg, where the Germans had concentrated an army corps, which retreated to Gumbinnen, where they were joined by fresh troops. Allenstein has been occupied by the Russians.

The German losses have been particularly heavy at Muhlén, between Osterode and Neidenburg, where the Germans are in full retreat.

At a point near Piotrkow Russian cavalry defeated three German squadrons, which were supported by a company of cyclists. They took 127 cyclists prisoners.

On the Galician front the fighting at the time the last news was sent on Wednesday had assumed the character of a general engagement which was developing in the southern districts of Lublin and Kholm provinces, which have been indicated as the path of the Austrian offensive, and in eastern Galicia on the roads to Lemberg. The front of battle extends 200 miles.

The fighting in these districts was at first more of the character of a counter attack, but the Austrians were gradually compelled to assume the defensive. A Russian foot regiment had a hard hand fight with the Eleventh Honveds (Hungarian reserves). The Russians captured the colors and nearly annihilated the regiment.

AID FOR EAST PRUSSIA.

Kaiser Asks All Germans to Help the Refugees. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Wolf news

MINORITY ATTACKS HALT WAR RISK BILL

Republicans Block Democratic Leaders' Plan to Pass Measure.

UNDERWOOD SHOWS ANGER

Rebukes Opposition, Which Again Makes Use of "No Quorum" Tactics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—An unexpected attack frustrated the plans of the Democratic leaders to pass to-day the Administration bill providing that the Federal Government shall assume all marine risks incident to the European war. Republican leaders opposed the bill on the ground that it might put the United States where it would be charged by one or other of the belligerents with vacating its position as a neutral.

The bill was brought in under a special rule, which was adopted without the formalities of a roll call. This led the Democratic leaders to believe the measure would have easy sailing. Their expectations were widely varied. In the first place Representative Butler, the "fighting Quaker" from Pennsylvania, who was brought back to Washington by the passage of the resolution aimed at absenteeism, insisted that the Democrats would have to maintain a quorum.

In the accomplishment of his purpose Mr. Butler tossed a monkey wrench into the wheels now and then by making the point of no quorum. Calls for a quorum consumed time and matters were delayed to such an extent that the House adjourned a little before 4 o'clock without having taken action on the war risk bill.

ROUT IN EAST PRUSSIA.

German Armies Appear to Be Demoralized, Says Writer. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, August 28.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says that in the last few days of the invasion of East Prussia the German armies appear to have been demoralized, their retreat being a rout. Prior to that time, however, the Russian advance was made only at heavy cost, as is indicated by the arrival of wounded at Moscow and St. Petersburg. No figures of dead or wounded, however, are obtainable.

One of the most costly victories of the campaign so far for the Russian army was the capture of a battery of German field artillery by a detachment of Horse Guards, which was accomplished only with fearful cost. The Horse Guards killed represented many of the most prominent families in the Russian capital.

Russia's losses so far, the correspondent says, have been only in men, and it is in men that she is richest. No guns, ammunition or supplies have been lost.

RELIES ON AUSTRILIANS.

Germany Looks to Ally to Stop Russian Advance. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. By THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail's" War Service.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—The military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt writes: "Ever since the appearance of strong Russian forces in East Prussia Germany has anxiously awaited the opening of the Austrian offensive order. This offensive should be of real importance."

"It was necessary to stop the operations in the Serbian theatre of war, which, at the present moment is only of third rate importance, and the Austrian change of plan by which she ceased to divide her forces in order to concentrate her strength against Russia was strategically correct. We can punish the Serbians later."

"The Austrian troops now on the Serbian frontier and in New Serbia must suffice to hold them in check."

WHEAT DROPS 10 CENTS.

Stamps All Along the Line, as Export Trade Was Overestimated. CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Board of Trade markets experienced the after effects today of their week's skyrocketing and declined all along the line. From the record price of \$1.25 a bushel for May delivery, reached yesterday, prices declined 4 cents a bushel from the close of yesterday's trading, so low as \$1.15. The market rallied to \$1.18 1/2 and then dropped to \$1.15 1/2, the closing figure.

The December price covered a range of from \$1.12 to \$1.09 and closed at \$1.09 1/2. Cash wheat held firm but was three to five cents lower at other points. An overestimated foreign demand is the reason assigned by the trade for the slump in the price.



The speed of the Russian invasion of eastern Prussia is spreading alarm throughout Germany. The invaders by forced marches seem to have driven a wedge between the German forces, so demoralizing them that they abandoned many of the entrenched positions along the Angerapp River and in the lake country.

The Russians have occupied Tilsit and their line now extends from that town on the north to within a short distance of Koenigsberg and Thorn, and within striking distance of Posen, 160 miles from Berlin. Three army corps have been driven into Koenigsberg and the Germans are evacuating towns as the Russian forces advance.

The Russian commander is confining his operations to attack on the main army and the Czar's Military Attaché at London says that they will march straight on to Berlin after the Vistula has been crossed. Emperor William has called for relief to be sent into Prussia. It is not known how many army corps Germany left in this section to oppose Russian advance, but it is believed to have been only five.

GOLF

The novice at golf misses the ball not because the ball is hard to hit, but because in his anxiety to watch its flight, his interest is divided between the ball and the blue, with the result that he is denied both the joy of hitting the ball and the prospect of seeing it career through space.

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the disadvantage of Germany. Mr. Harold's utterance was the first of the kind heard in Congress since the publication of the proclamation of President Wilson in which he urged Americans to avoid an appearance of taking sides as between the belligerents.

"I am quite sure," he said, "that these American ships which are to carry grain and cotton to Europe will land exclusively in British ports. They will, of course, make the excuse that the Channel and the North Sea being mined, they could not proceed any further than English ports. This extension of American trade must therefore result in superior to belligerent nations and only belligerent nations on one side or the other. It will benefit England and France to the exclusion of Germany and Austria."

It is the purpose of the leaders to pass the war risk bill to-morrow.

GERMANY WILL ALLOW DYES TO COME TO U. S.

Rhine Is Open and Needed Materials Will Be Shipped in Dutch Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Information of vital importance to industries throughout the United States respecting millions of men was received at the State Department to-day, when Ambassador Gerard reported that Germany had lifted the restrictions on shipments of dyestuffs to the United States. This means that many cotton, woollen, leather and other factories that use colors made in Germany will be able to get supplies without interruption.

Germany has also given assurances that the Rhine is open for transportation. This means that the colors may be shipped in the neutral vessels of Holland.

The news from Ambassador Gerard was announced in the House by Representative Metz. Earlier Mr. Metz had a conference with Secretary Bryan and "Count" von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The latter gave assurances that his Government would aid the United States to obtain and ship German dyes. It may be necessary for the Government to send an agent aboard to see that the dyestuffs are put aboard Dutch liners.

Representative Metz, who is familiar with the chemical industry in Germany and transportation conditions on the Rhine, is willing to undertake this journey. It will be decided soon whether or not it will be desirable or necessary for Mr. Metz to go to Germany.

CALLS IT LAST GREAT WAR.

Aero Club Secretary Sees Long Peace After Conflict.

The present European struggle will be the last of its kind, Henry Woodhouse, secretary of the Aero Club, told 100 alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at a meeting at 17 Gramercy Park, yesterday afternoon. War will not be possible in the future, he said, because of the close sympathy that will exist between different peoples, a sympathy and mutual need that will be brought about by the future commercial carriers of the air.

A long period of recuperation will be imperative after the close of the present terrific war, and during that period Mr. Woodhouse said, rapid communication between the races by means of aircraft, a communication that will be as far superior to the railroad as the railroad was to the stage coach, will make national boundaries mere formal lines.

"As no frontiers can be built in the sky the process of mixing people and their interests will progress rapidly," he said.

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