

ENGLAND ASKS U. S. TO POLICE SOUTH AMERICA

Charges German Fleet Received Aid From Ecuador and Colombia.

GIVES THIS COUNTRY CHANCE TO ACT FIRST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Charges by Great Britain that certain South American Governments are failing to prevent violations of their neutrality committed in the interest of Germany have served to develop new responsibilities for the United States because of its adherence to the Monroe Doctrine.

It became known to-day that the British Government, instead of directly bringing its neutrality charges to the attention of the South American Governments concerned, spoke first to the United States Government. The suggestion was made that, recognizing the peculiar position the United States occupies in regard to the foreign affairs of many Latin American Governments, it seemed fitting that the attention of the United States first should be called to the alleged violations of neutrality.

Further, it was strongly hinted that the United States should take it upon itself to call the attention of the South American Governments to the alleged violations with a view to putting an end to them.

The inference seemed to plain that, if the United States did not care to do this, then the British would feel bound to proceed in the matter, but the British Government suggested that it would better suit the convenience of the United States, and also avoid any possible irritation, if the United States acted first.

The charges concerned Ecuador and Colombia. The British Government is satisfied from information it has received that the German squadron in the Pacific, which recently met and defeated the British squadron off the coast of Chile, has had the use of wireless stations in Ecuador and Colombia, by means of which it received information as to the movements of the enemy's ships and made arrangements regarding supplies.

More Serious Charge Made. It is maintained by the British and generally agreed here, unofficially, that the German commander Admiral von Spee never could have effected the concentration of his forces at sea off the Chilean coast at the exact moment for meeting the British squadron had he not been in communication with the shore by some means.

The United States regards such communication with belligerent ships as closely in violation of neutrality, as is demonstrated by the vigorous action of President Wilson in laying a drastic censorship on all radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States. Though the question was a new one owing to the recent development of radio communication, the United States Government promptly took a firm stand in regard to it. An even more serious charge, and one which incontrovertibly constitutes a violation of neutrality, if true, is that the German vessels have been making use of one of the Galapagos Islands as a base of supplies. These islands belong to Ecuador, and being opposite the entrance to the Panama Canal have a strategic value recognized by the United States in several tentative efforts to purchase the islands and also by steps to prevent their falling under the control of other Powers.

The British representations to the United States Government on this subject were unwelcome to the State Department because of the number of embarrassing and delicate questions they inevitably bring placed in a position where it would be compelled by the force of circumstances to take up with any South American Government a charge of violation of neutrality in favor of any of the European belligerents.

No Positive Proof Offered. The raising of such a question would be embarrassing in relations with the South American Governments and might cause some feeling in the countries whose forces were said to profit by the alleged violations of neutrality. Finally it would be an acceptance of a measure of responsibility for "blatant" in Latin America which the United States Government does not desire to have thrust upon it. Consequently it is probable the State Department will be slow to move in response to the representations received thus far from the British.

Always important because of their strategic possibilities, American officers now regard it as absolutely essential to the safety of American interests in the vicinity of the Panama Canal that the Galapagos Islands should either be controlled by the United States or kept in the hands of Ecuador and free from any alien control whatever.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH ANDREW UHBER & CO., Edinburgh. Ask for the Black Bottle With the Green Stripe—46c.

U. S. ON VERGE OF PROSPERITY.

President Caldwell of Investment Bankers is Optimistic. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—"The United States is on the verge of the greatest prosperity the country has ever known. We have reached the bottom after a period of decline and things are now getting better every day."

With this spirit of optimism, George B. Caldwell of Chicago, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, arrived to-day to attend the annual convention of that organization, which will begin to-morrow morning. About 350 bankers from all parts of the United States are expected to attend.

"I do not want to mix in politics, but I think all will agree that we have had about ten years now of agitation, and agitation is not good for business," said Mr. Caldwell.

White Slave Court Wrecked by Bomb

Massive Doors Smashed, Building Damaged After Bronx Judge Gives Sentence.

A bomb was exploded at 11 o'clock last night in the entrance to the County Court House in The Bronx, at Third and Brook avenues. It tore the massive bronze doors from their hinges, shattered the columns on either side, and damaged other buildings within a radius of a dozen blocks. The force of the concussion threw many persons out of their beds.

County Judge Louis D. Gibbs, who has recently sentenced white slavers, was holding the trial of Harry Goldberg for forgery. Goldberg had just been found guilty, and the court room was being cleared when the crash came.

The building was shaken as if by an earthquake. The glass in the grated doors was blown out and the corridor leading from the outer to the inner doors was filled with debris. The two big outer doors were wrecked and the three-foot granite pillars flanking the entrance listed as if to topple over any moment. The bomb had been placed at the base of one of these pillars.

The Morrisania police station is one block away. Reserves sleeping there were thrown from their beds and windows were smashed. Men and women rushed into the streets, some carrying children in their arms.

All about the entrance to the Court House were found bits of shrapnel and lead. These were gathered up and preserved by the police. Inspector Owen Eagan of the bureau of combustibles came to the court house and the fragments of the bomb were turned over to him. Besides the lead slugs there was a piece of pipe three inches in diameter. Inspector Eagan said it was probably a powder bomb and that it had been set with a time fuse.

Inspector Eagan said he believed the person responsible for the bomb were in the court room. He believes also that the white slave crusade in The Bronx was the cause of the explosion.

The case of the Goldberg verdict was announced the court room began to clear and Judge Gibbs also had gone out immediately except that Goldberg, who had just been sentenced to a year in the State Prison, was still in the court room.

Under Sheriff Garvan, who is an architect, it is estimated that the damage to the court house would approximate \$15,000.

GHOST DIDN'T KNOW THE LAW.

Let Statute of Limitations Void Will Before Appearing.

DANVILLE, Ind., Nov. 11.—Ghosts that reveal forgotten wills should not be forty-four years old, and the Supreme Court of this State has served notice to that effect. The case was brought by Jasper Craven against his mother, Adaline Barker Craven, for the possession of a farm.

The farm had belonged to Mrs. Craven's brother, Jasper Barker, who was killed in the battle at Marston in 1870. The title to the farm was in the name of Mrs. Craven, but she had never questioned her claim until Jasper Craven, the nephew, reported that his uncle's ghost had appeared to him and reveal the will of his father. Sure enough, the will was found, and the suit was brought successfully in the lower court. But the Supreme Court reversed the verdict because of the statute of limitations, and said:

"While it may have been the intention of the uncle to bestow upon the appellee the real estate, yet if he had the power to appear in the court and disclose the existence of the will his failure to make the facts known for forty-four years has effectively barred the nephew's right to recover."

Bank Officials Search in Vain Until Mysterious Message Tells Hiding Place.

The story of a five hour search at the 11th street and Lenox avenue branch of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company for a package containing \$2,432 in cash was told last night by both the telephone branch of the detective bureau.

SCHOOL BOARD RULES AGAINST MRS. WAGNER

Superintendent Is Ordered to Charge Neglect of Duty Against Teacher-Mother.

MISS RODMAN FACES CHARGES BY MAXWELL

The Board of Education took up the motherhood question at its meeting yesterday, but did not adopt a by-law favorable to the teacher-mothers, as was suggested by Mayor Mitchell. The Board ordered District Superintendent Darwin I. Hardwell to make charges of neglect of duty against Mrs. Lora M. Wagner, the High School teacher of Tottenham, Staten Island, whose baby was born a week ago last Saturday.

The introduction of the report of the High School Committee stirred up the strongest debaters of the board. The report stated that Mrs. Wagner had asked leave of absence to care for her baby until next September. In the opinion of the committee the request was reasonable, and should be granted.

William G. Willcox said he did not see any justification for making an exception of this case. The issue should be kept clear. "It is all right to grant a leave of absence to a teacher who has suffered an injury or is really sick," he said. "We follow the example of all good organizations that permit employees to stay home when sick or injured. The board is not disposed to employ married teachers, nor is it disposed to be granting leaves of absence to its married women teachers so that they may bear children. The board believes that such child bearing teacher is less efficient to teach."

Dr. Ira S. Wiley said: "This woman has shown more courage under trying circumstances than the Board of Education has in the face of plain duty. 'Should Be One Rule.' 'I believe there should be one rule for all absences on account of sickness. A year ago you let a teacher go West for a year to nurse her foster father. If you are going to have a rule of action why not live up to it in all cases? 'I ask you what are you going to do when Mrs. Wagner goes back to school next Monday because you refuse to give her a leave of absence to fully recover from her illness? The by-laws have not yet forbidden motherhood. She has been sick and that is all.'"

Joseph Baroness said that "utter indignation" over the proposal to prevent married women teachers from contributing to the population filled his mind. Isadore M. Levy moved that the motion be laid on the table until No. 19 on the calendar had been disposed of.

The number referred to was Mr. Levy's proposed amendment to the by-laws, which was published in THE SUNDAY SUN. The amendment would give a year and a half leave of absence to a married woman teacher to bear and rear a baby.

Egerton L. Winchell, who is the secretary of the board, said that the committee should change its policy because of public opinion. "I don't think we should wait any longer for the opinion of the public. It is against the policy of this board," said Gen. Wingate. "The schools are made for the children and not for married women teachers and their babies. The board is not disposed to suspend Mrs. Wagner. It would be a disgrace to let her come back to school, as she stayed in school a day before childbirth."

Appendix to Dignity. No one had seconded the motion of Baroness, so it fell through, and the chair ruled Mr. Levy's motion out of order. So the meeting went back to Mr. Willcox's motion to suspend Mrs. Wagner. "I have no sympathy with the women who are forcing this matter before the public," said Arthur Somers. "We ought to go slow, and act in a dignified way."

City Supt. Maxwell said the board could not logically order the suspension of Mrs. Wagner, as no charge had yet been made against her.

Morton Stein then moved that the recommendation of the high school committee be dispensed and that Supt. Hardwell be instructed to make charges against Mrs. Wagner and suspend her pending trial. The vote was 28 to 8 in disapproval of the committee report.

Dr. Maxwell said it would be cruel and inhuman to act so quickly in suspending Mrs. Wagner after her "supreme ordeal."

Gen. Wingate retorted that she did not deserve sympathy. "It was a crime for Mrs. Wagner to stay in school until a day before her baby was born. In the name of humanity we ought to show this misguided woman who is regarded on by others seeking notoriety that she endangers her own life and that of her baby," said John Martin.

Miss Henrietta Rodman, teacher of literature at the Walling High School, was charged yesterday with insubordination and gross misconduct and asked for Miss Rodman's suspension. Miss Rodman replied that she had been insulted, bullied and robbed of money and credit by the Board of Education and that she would retain an attorney to defend her.

TO ISOLATE MOVIE MASHERS.

Chicago Ordinance Separates Men From Women Patrons.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Segregation of back-room patrons of moving picture houses to eliminate the masher nuisance is provided for in an ordinance drafted to-day and passed by the Board of Police Commissioners. The Chief would have all movie theatres divided into three sections—one for men alone, another for unaccompanied girls and another for married couples or women with escorts.

AUSTRO-GERMAN GENERALS SPLIT; DANKL BITTER

Francis Joseph's Commander Refuses to Cooperate With Kaiser's Staff.

AUSTRIA MAY SUE FOR PEACE ALONE

By F. W. RENNETT, Special Correspondent of the London "Daily News."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11.—Serious dissension has arisen between Gen. Dankl, commanding the Austrian armies, and the German generals. Gen. Dankl is now leading the remainder of the Austrian army due south across Galicia and has refused to cooperate further with Gen. von Hindenburg and the German General Staff.

The bitterness between the Austrians and Germans is such that officers who have been taken prisoners by the Russians have to be separated because they are constantly fighting.

The disposition of the Russian armies for the next attack on the Germans within German territory is proceeding steadily. The Germans have found it impossible to maintain their positions on the western side of Kalisz. The Russian cavalry which worked its way along both banks of the Warthe westward toward Posen prevented the enemy from keeping its frontier defensive position at Kalisz.

A message from Prague received here to-day admits that the Austro-German army is retreating on Cracow and says that the Russians are approaching the fortress. As a matter of fact the Russians are already attacking the outer forts. Thousands of German prisoners are now employed in Poland filling the trenches their armies had dug, removing the wire entanglements and restoring the country to something like its former state.

MAY BE DEFINITE BREAK.

Austria Thought Likely to Seek Peace Separately.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 11.—The correspondent of the Times at Petrograd says: Under today's date: "Promising developments which may have an enormous influence on the course of events are caused by the growing hostility and lack of mutual confidence between the Austrian and German armies. This sentiment which, during my trip to the front through Galicia and Poland, was at first barely noticeable, is now becoming more conspicuous, assuming proportions which should be watched as, if the tendencies continue, it will increase with rapidity."

"The last month has shown that it is quite conceivable that Austria may break with her ally and seek an independent peace. The entire German policy in Poland seems to have been to relegate the Austrians to rear guard work. The dead and wounded seen on all the battlefields during the last few weeks have all been Austrians. The Germans have been content to watch as, if the Austrians had been more noticeable, the hostility between German and Austrian prisoners has been much greater than that between the Austrian and Russian prisoners. The correspondent ascribes the friction between the commanders to the German policy of relegating the Austrians to the worst positions in the fighting in Poland. The Austrians, who were captured and the prisoners captured by the enemy during the last few weeks were Austrians."

RUSSIANS REPORT GAINS.

Win Fight in Soldan District, Petrograd Announces.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PETROGRAD, Nov. 11.—The official communication issued to-night says: "In Eastern Prussia our troops have approached the eastern outlets of the Mazur Lakes region. In the Goldap, Mlaw and Soldau districts there have been engagements which were favorable to our arms. "The Kaiser's army continues to push a vigorous offensive."

CROWN PRINCE BLAMED.

Petrograd Says He Led German Retreat From Vistula.

By HAMILTON FYFE, Special Correspondent of the London "Daily Mail."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11.—An official statement by the Russian War Office to-night confirms the fact that the German Crown Prince commanded the center position in the recent battle along the Vistula. This supports the assertion which I telegraphed, that it was the failure of the army of Frederick William to hold its ground which made retreat imperative along the whole line, although the American Embassy to-day and complained that the Russian poured between them and attacking on two sides forced them to scramble back to the frontiers as best they could, losing horribly all the way."

The military expert of the Boersche Gazette says: "The Kaiser's army, like a hot-house plant, requires special conditions, otherwise it cannot thrive. In spite of the condition of the roads the Russians have done marvel in retreating. Much credit is due to the excellence of the transport and commissariat services. "The German plans have always been left on the left on the country which they are operating, if outside of Germany. But Poland has not many resources for that sort of thing. The Russians did not count on the resources of the country, but

KAISER'S SON-IN-LAW IS MISSING ON BATTLEFIELD

Emperor William's Daughter Vainly Awaits News of Duke of Brunswick.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Petit Journal says that the Duke of Brunswick, the son-in-law of the Kaiser, has been lost and that searches among the dead and wounded in France and Belgium have not revealed any information regarding him.

The Duchess, the Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, begged the Kaiser to institute special searches and these were made, but without result.

Ernst Augustus, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, was married to the Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of the Kaiser, in Berlin on May 24, 1913. The Duke, who is a Prince Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, is a son of the Duke of Cumberland, who was a son of King George V. of Hanover. The Duke was born on November 17, 1887, and is a Colonel of Hussars in the Prussian army.

The Duchess gave birth to a son on March 18, 1914. Ernst Augustus, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, was married to the Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of the Kaiser, in Berlin on May 24, 1913. The Duke, who is a Prince Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, is a son of the Duke of Cumberland, who was a son of King George V. of Hanover. The Duke was born on November 17, 1887, and is a Colonel of Hussars in the Prussian army.

British Gunboat Sunk Off the Coast Near Deal

Thousands See Destruction of the Niger by German Submarine in the Downs—All of the Crew Are Saved. Captain Being Last to Leave.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Admiralty announced to-night that the British torpedo gunboat Niger was sunk by a submarine in the English Channel off Deal, between the headlands of North Foreland and South Foreland. The announcement says it is thought that there was no loss of life.

The Niger was two miles off shore when suddenly columns of black smoke rose from her, followed by the roar of an explosion. She sank in twenty minutes.

It was soon realized that the vessel was doomed. The Deal and Kingsdown lifeboats, as well as boats from other parts of the beach, were launched in an effort to save the sailors. Fortunately, the North Deal galley Hope, commanded by John Budd, lay at anchor near the spot, waiting to land a pilot from a London steamer going down the Channel.

"We saw the sailors," said Budd, "jumping from their vessel's side in dozens. As we neared the fast disappearing vessel we came upon swarms of men struggling in the sea, heroically helping each other. Some were fully dressed, others only partially so. They were clinging to pieces of wreckage and deck furniture and some were in lifeboats. It was a heartrending spectacle. Men were so thick in the water that they grasped at our oars as we dipped them. We rescued so many that our own boat got choked. We could not move any with our gunwales just out of the water. We were in danger of sinking ourselves. We called to the men that we could take no more in or we would sink ourselves, but they continued to pour over the sides and some hung onto the stern of our boat. We had about fifty on board. Never have there been so many in a boat before. One burly sailor whom we took to wait until the next boat came along laughingly remarked while in the water: 'All right, cocky, I will hold on by my eyeballs.' He drifted to another galley. Another boat then came along and relieved us of some of our men. 'Suddenly we heard a shout and, looking around, saw the commander of the Niger waving and beckoning to us on the stern of the sinking ship. We could not get to him as our craft was so heavily laden. Another galley then came along and, after taking out some of our men, together with those that were hanging on to our sides, we were closer to the sinking gunboat and took off some more men."

This is the first time that the enemy has penetrated the Downs. It is believed that the movements of the submarine were covered by a mysterious small cruiser flying the Dutch flag which had been lying in the Downs for the last two days and sailed to attack the attack on the gunboat was made.

The Niger was a small ship of 810 tons displacement and a length of 230 feet. She was built in 1892. She had a speed of 19.2 knots, developed by engines of 3,600 horse-power. Her armament comprised two 4.7 inch guns, four 3 pounders, one machine gun and three 18 inch torpedo tubes. She carried a complement of eighty-five men. The British torpedo gunboats of this class are used in the present war almost exclusively as mine sweepers.

EMDEN SURVIVORS ESCAPE.

Those Landed at Coos Islands to Destroy Wireless Get Away.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 11.—The forty-three men of the German cruiser Emden who landed at Coos Islands to destroy the wireless and were left ashore as a result of the appearance of the Australian cruiser Sydney, seized a local schooner and supplies during the fight between their ship and the Sydney and sailed away. Their whereabouts is unknown.

The wireless operator at Coos Islands had sent a despatch telling of the arrival of the Emden. The Sydney picked up this message and thus was enabled to destroy the German vessel.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Admiralty announced this afternoon that Capt. Carl von Muller of the German cruiser Emden, which was driven ashore in flames on the Coos Islands, and Prince Francis Joseph of Hohenzollern, one of the ship's officers, were unharmed and are prisoners of war. Unofficial reports give the losses on the Emden as 200 killed and 30 wounded.

DENIS CANOPUS WAS SUNK.

British Battleship Not in Fight, Chilean Admiralty Says.

GERMANS SEIZE DIXMUDE; ARE BEATEN ON YSER

Kaiser's Army Repulsed in Attempt to Cross the River.

ALLIES PUSH ON ALONG COAST TOWARD OSTEND

Recapture Lombaertzyde and Hold It Against a Counter Attack.

BRITISH DRIVE BACK INVADERS AT YPRES

French Forces Progress at Centre and at Lorraine Border Point.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Germans captured Dixmude late last night after a desperate all day fight and to-day they followed up their success by attempting to cross to the left bank of the Yser. Their latest effort, however, was repulsed energetically. The official communique to-night says the Allies have held their ground and have confined the German operations to the right bank.

The possession of Dixmude will be of little use to the Germans so far as making progress toward the coast is concerned, for although the town is a railroad centre on the line running to Dunkirk, twenty-five miles away, the Germans cannot avail themselves of the communications as long as the Allies hold the approaches on the left bank of the Yser.

The loss of Dixmude was offset by an important advance which the Allies have made to the north of Nieuport. Strong forces have recaptured the village of Lombaertzyde and have advanced a considerable distance up the coast toward Westend, in the direction of Ostend. The Allies met a strong German counter attack on Lombaertzyde, but in spite of it they held their advantage and strengthened their positions to-day.

The possibility of a flanking movement of the Allies succeeding still exists, for while the Germans have pressed in the line slightly at Dixmude they have been unable to make any impression on the Allies' movement northward and are obliged to keep strong forces on their extreme right to prevent the French and British from getting behind them.

In addition to the occupation of Lombaertzyde the Allies gained notable successes to the north of Soissons and to the west of Vailly, on the right bank of the Aisne. On the right of the battle line the French made more progress, routing a German detachment at Cointeville, passed from hand to hand since the beginning of the battle in Flanders. In late October it was held by the Germans, but they were driven out and for several days the Allies have been in possession, that being their main important position on the right bank of the Yser.

The official reports from the front to-night say that the fighting is proceeding between Nieuport and the river Lys without cessation and that the Allies continue to nullify the German offensive. The losses on both sides to-day are said to have been even heavier than on previous days.

HELD AT THE YSER.

German Attempt to Cross at Dixmude Fails.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 11.—The official communique issued at 10:40 o'clock this evening and covering the operations at the front until about dusk shows that the Germans have been successful in following up their advantage of last night, when they captured Dixmude, on the right bank of the Yser Canal, north of Ypres, and also that they have been unable to recapture Lombaertzyde, north of Nieuport. The communique follows:

The enemy has continued all day in the effort of yesterday without obtaining any results. He directed against Lombaertzyde a new counter attack which has been repulsed, and he has attempted in vain to cross from Dixmude to the left bank of the Yser.

On the rest of the front there is nothing new to report. [Dixmude is a small town of about 4,000 inhabitants on both banks of the Yser. It is a centre of railway lines and has a famous old parish church, St. Nicholas, which contains many works of art. It is important strategically because of the fact that steam railways run from it to Ostend and Ypres and that the line it to Nieuport to Dunkirk passes through it.] [Lombaertzyde is about two miles north of Nieuport, close to the coast.]

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