"WE MUST BE PREPARED, NOT FOR WAR, BUT FOR DEFENCE," SAYS PRESIDENT WILSON

is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development. In no man's mind, I am sure, is there even raised the question of the wilful use of force against any nation or people. No matter what military or naval force the United States might develop, statesmen throughout the whole world might rest assured that we were gathering that force, not for attack in any quarter, not for aggression of any kind, not for the satisfaction of any political or international ambition, but merely to make sure of our own security. We have it in mind to be prepared, but not for war, but only for defence. But we feel justified in preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and unmolested action by making the force that is in us ready for assertion."

After outlining in some detail his belief as to what preparedness should consist of and insisting that "no thoughtful man feels any panic haste in the matter" the President came to the hyphenated problem.

Warning to Hyphenates.

"The only thing within our borders that has given us grave concern in recent months has been that voices have been raised in America professing to be the voices of Americans which were not indeed and in truth American, but which spoke alien sympathies; which came from men who loved other countries better than they loved America, men who were partisans of other causes than that of America and had forgotten that their chief and only allegiance was to the great government under which they live.

"These voices have not been many, but they have been loud and clamorous. They have proceeded from a few who were bitter and who were grievously misled. America has not opened its doors in vain to men and women of other nations. The vast majority of those who have come to take advantage of her hospitality have united their spirits with hers as well as their fortunes. These men who speak alien sympathies are not their spokesmen, but are the spokesmen of small groups whom it is high time that the nation should call to reckoning.

"The chief thing necessary in America in order that she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume, in the deep unison of a common, unhesitating national feeling. I do not doubt that upon the first occasion, upon the first opportunity, upon the first definite challenge, that voice will speak forth in tones which no man dare gainsay or resist."

This message was delivered by the President before representatives of every division and faction of the party which elected him to office. In fact, the Manhattan Club celebration became automatically a great love feast, a place to forget old feuds and cast aside old rancors. To some who were there it was an amazing sight to see the true Wilsonians, holders of the true faith, go about the grand ballroom shaking hands with and beaming upon the reactionary leaders who had fought them so hard at Baltimore, and with whom a feud of three years has been running.

Tammany Not Forgotten.

The Wilsonians made a fuss over Tammany last night, and Tammany seemed to like it. The Tiger came to the feast all a-purr, exhibiting its recent victors, Sheriff-elect Al Smith and District Attorney-elect Swann. Mr. Murphy was there in the midst of his lieutenants, and if Charles F. did not actually shake hands with President Wilson and agree to let bygones stay gone, it was because Mr. Murphy did not arrive until the general reception and free for all handshake was over and the President had gone upon the dais.

But the sweet harmony and honey dripping affection was very present. Tom Smith, Secretary Tom of Tammany Hall, just couldn't help saying that it was nice for somebody to love Tammany because it had been many a year since Tammany had had anybody to love her.

So the dinner had political significance as well as great national importance. Lots of persons came to the conclusion that the President's forces are making up with the old time leaders who died with their boots on at Baltimore and who have never had much recognition since. Besides Murphy, there was Roger Sullivan of Illinois and a troop of lesser bosses, all smiling and happy as you please, all sure that "we were now one happy family and the Lord help the Republicans when Wilson runs again!"

Some Who Were There.

A hasty glance over the room indicated the various shades of Democratic complexion of the banqueters. There, for example, were Nathan Strauss, James W. Osborne, Alf Hayman, Dudley Field Malone, who, though spokesman for the President, did not read the President's speech; Theodore P. Shonts, Frank B. Wiborg, Justices Seabury, Dowling and most of the other Supreme Court Justices; Paul Fuller, Edward G. Riggs, Charles R. Flint, Mark Fagan of New Jersey, Thomas J. Pence, D-Cady Herrick, Judge Kernochan, Thomas W. Churchill, Thomas F. Ryan, with William W. Sheehan and De Lancey Nicoll, Simon Guggenheim, Dr. Simon Baruch, Dr. H. B. Baruch and Bernard M. Baruch, Theodore N. Vail, John B. Stanchfield.

District Attorney-elect Edward Swann, R. A. C. Smith, with Theodore Wilcox of Portland, Ore., and H. F. Alexander of Tacoma, Col. William M. Black, U. S. A.; E. T. Holmes, Edward B. Close and Theodore Rousseau, Louis Stuyvesant Chandler, Bainbridge Colby, Progressive leader; Chauncey M. Depew of the old Republican stalwarts, M. Linn Bruce, another Republican; Charles F. Murphy, with Alfred E. Smith, Sheriff-elect; Thomas F. Smith, Robert F. Wagner and James A. Foley, John J. Gilroy, John H. O'Brien, James B. Curtis, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Irving T. Bush, J. Henry Haggerty, Col. George B. Harvey, Max Steuer, James B. Regan, Philip F. Donohue, treasurer of Tammany Hall.

Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky, sub; Ralph Pulitzer, Lee Shubert, John C. Calhoun, William R. Willcox (stanch Republican among the Democrats), George Haven Putnam, Ralph Peters, William Hamlin Childs, Bull Moose leader in Brooklyn; John F. Galvin, Francis P. Garvan, Jefferson M. Levy, George H. Doran, John D. Kernan of Utica, Arthur A. McLean of Newburgh and many others, mostly Democrats, of course, who run things in their party.

Gather 1,000 Strong.

They gathered, a thousand strong, at the Biltmore as early as 7 P. M., but even by 8:30 P. M. they were still shaking hands and predicting rosy things for the future as well as congratulating the Manhattan Club on its half century of excellent club standards and good fellowship and public activities worth while. The President entered the reception room on the nineteenth floor at 8 P. M., and for nearly an hour he gripped the hands of good Democrats and heard them wish him well. What with one thing and another it was after 9 P. M. when the banqueters found their seats in the grand ballroom. The room, holding with difficulty the 1,000 members and guests, was elaborately decorated. "Manhattan Club, 1865-1915" flashed in colored incandescents from the wall above the speakers' table. Upon every one of the 120 small tables great bouquets of chrysanthemums were placed.

As the guests were placed at the main table President Wilson was on the right of Philip J. Britt, president of the Manhattan Club. Then came Morgan J. O'Brien, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity; Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, Justice Victor J. Dowling and William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. From Mr. Britt's left the guests were Senator James A. O'Gorman, Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Frank R. Lawrence, president of the Lotos Club; Patrick Francis Murphy, Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician.

Mr. Britt began the speechmaking at 10:30 P. M. with an anniversary address. Thereafter the members and their guests heard from Morgan J. O'Brien on "The Principles and Achievements of the Manhattan Club," Patrick Francis Murphy on "Retrospective Musings," Frank R. Lawrence on "Sister Clubs" and then the President.

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FLASHLIGHT of the scene at the anniversary dinner of the Manhattan Club at the Biltmore. At the guest table are seated left to right, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, Joseph P. Tumulty, Patrick Francis Murphy, Frank R. Lawrence, Mayor Mitchel, Morgan J. O'Brien, President Wilson, Philip J. Britt (president of the Manhattan Club), Senator O'Gorman, the Rev. William T. Manning, Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, and Victor J. Dowling. There were about 1,000 men at the tables in the banquet hall and galleries.

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Following is the text of President Wilson's address:

"MR. TOASTMASTER AND GENTLEMEN:

"I warmly felicitate the club upon the completion of fifty years of successful and interesting life. Club life may be made to mean a great deal to those who know how to use it. I have no doubt that to a great many of you has come genuine stimulation in the associations of this place and that as the years have multiplied you have seen more and more the useful ends which may be served by organizations of this sort.

"But I have not come to speak wholly of that, for there are others of your own members who can speak of the club with a knowledge and an intelligence which no one can have who has not been intimately associated with it. Men band themselves together for the sake of the association no doubt, but also for something greater and deeper than that, because they are conscious of common interests lying outside their business occupations, because they are members of the same community and in frequent intercourse find mutual stimulation and a real maximum of vitality and power. I shall assume that here around the dinner table on this memorial occasion our talk should properly turn to the wide and common interests which are most in our thoughts, whether they be the interest of the community or of the nation.

"A year and a half ago our thought would have been almost altogether of great domestic questions. They are many and of vital consequence. We must and shall address ourselves to their solution with diligence, firmness and self-possession, notwithstanding we find ourselves in the midst of a world disturbed by great disaster and ablaze with terrible war; but our thought is now inevitably of new things about which formerly we gave ourselves little concern. We are thinking now chiefly of our relations with the rest of the world, not our commercial relations, about those we have thought and planned always, but about our political relations, our duties as an individual and independent force in the world to ourselves, our neighbors and the world itself.

America's Ambition.

"Our principles are well known. It is not necessary to avow them again. We believe in political liberty and founded our great Government to obtain it, the liberty of men and of peoples, of men to choose their own lives and of peoples to choose their own allegiance. Our ambition, also, all the world has knowledge of. It is not only to be free and prosperous ourselves, but also to be the friend and thoughtful partisan of those who are free or who desire freedom the world over. If we have had aggressive purposes and covetous ambitions, they were the fruit of our thoughtless youth as a nation and we have put them aside.

"We shall, I confidently believe, never again take another foot of territory by conquest. We shall never in any circumstances seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion, because we believe, we passionately believe, in the right of every people to choose their own allegiance and be free of masters altogether. For ourselves we wish nothing but the full liberty of self-development; and with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere. We wish not only for the United States but for them the fullest freedom of independent growth and of action, for we know that throughout this hemisphere the same aspirations are everywhere being worked out under diverse conditions, but with the same impulse and ultimate object.

"All this is very clear to us and will, I confidently predict, become more and more clear to the whole world as the great processes of the future unfold themselves. It is with a full consciousness of such principles and such ambitions that we are asking ourselves at the present time what our duty is with regard to the armed force of the nation. Within a year we have witnessed what we did not believe possible, a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of a great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is embattled. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of Governments, and from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development.

Our Need of Preparedness.

"In no man's mind, I am sure, is there even raised the question of the wilful use of force on our part against any nation or any people. No matter what military or naval force the United States might develop, statesmen throughout the whole world might rest assured that we were gathering that force not for attack in any quarter, not for aggression of any kind, not for the satisfaction of any political or international ambition, but merely to make sure of our own security. We have it in mind to be prepared, but not for war, but only for defence; and with the thought constantly in our minds that the principles we hold most dear can be achieved by the slow processes of history only in the kindly and wholesome atmosphere of peace and not by the use of hostile force. The mission of America in the world is essentially a mission of peace and good will among men. She has become the home and asylum of men of all creeds and races. Within her hospitable borders they have found homes and congenial associations and freedom and a wide and cordial welcome, and they have become part of the bone and sinew and spirit of America itself. America has been made up out of the nations of the world and is the friend of the nations of the world.

"But we feel justified in preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and unmolested action by making the force that is in us ready for assertion.

"And we know that we can do this in a way that will be itself an illustration of the American spirit. In accordance with our American traditions we want and shall work for only an army adequate to the constant and legitimate uses of times of international peace. But we do want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least the most rudimentary and necessary forms of military training; that they will be ready to form themselves into a fighting force at the call of the nation, and that the nation has the munitions and supplies with which to equip them without delay should it be necessary to call them into action. We wish to supply them with the training they need, and we think we can do so without calling them at any time too long away from their civilian pursuits.

For 400,000 Citizen Soldiers.

"It is with this idea, with this conception, in mind that the plans have been made which it will be my privilege to lay before the Congress at its next session. That plan calls for only such an increase in the regular army of the United States as experience has proved to be required for the performance of the necessary duties of the army in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, upon the borders of the United States, at the coast fortifications and at the military posts of the interior. For the rest it calls for the training within the next three years of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual contingents of 133,000 who would be asked to enlist for three years with the colors and three years on furlough, but who during their three years of enlistment with the colors would not be organized as a standing force but would be expected merely to undergo intensive training for a very brief period of each year. Their training would take place in immediate association with the organized units of the regular army. It would have no touch of the amateur about it, neither would it exact of the volunteers, more than they could give in any one year from their civilian pursuits.

"And none of this would be done in such a way as in the slightest degree to supersede or subordinate our present serviceable and efficient National Guard. On the contrary, the National Guard itself would be used as part of the instrumentality by which training would be given the citizens who enlisted under the new conditions, and I should hope and expect that the legislation by which all this would be accomplished would put the National Guard itself upon a better and more permanent footing than it has ever been before, giving it not only the recognition which it deserves but a more definite support from the national Government and a more definite connection with the military organization of the nation.

"What we all wish to accomplish is that the forces of the nation should indeed be part of the nation and not a separate professional force, and the chief cost of the system would not be in the enlistment or in the training of the men but in the providing of ample equipment in case it should be necessary to call all forces into the field.

The Naval Problem.

"Moreover, it has been American policy time out of mind to look to the navy as the first and chief line of defence. The navy of the United States is already a very great and efficient force. Not rapidly, but slowly, with careful attention, our naval force has been developed until the navy of the United States stands recognized as one of the most efficient and notable of the modern time. All that is needed in order to bring it to a point of extraordinary force and efficiency as compared with the other navies of the world is that we should hasten our pace in the policy we have long been pursuing, and that chief of all we should have a definite policy of development, not made from year to year, but looking well into the future and planning for a definite consummation.

"We can and should profit in all that we do by the experience and example that have been made obvious to us by the military and naval events of the actual present. It is not merely a matter of building battleships and cruisers and submarines but also a matter of making sure that we shall have the adequate equipment of men and munitions and supplies for the vessels we build and intend to build. Part of our problem is the problem of what I may call the mobilization of the resources of the nation at the proper time if it should ever be necessary to mobilize them for national defence. We shall study efficiency and adequate equipment as carefully as we shall study the number and size of our ships, and I believe that the plans already in part made public by the Navy Department are plans which the whole nation can approve with rational enthusiasm.

"No thoughtful man feels any panic haste in this matter. The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources are known and her self-respect and her capacity to care for her own citizens and her own rights. There is no fear among us. Under the new world conditions we have become thoughtful of the things which all reasonable men consider necessary for security and self-defence on the part of every nation confronted with the great enterprise of human liberty and independence. That is all.

"Is the plan we propose sane and reasonable and suited to the needs of the hour? Does it not conform to the ancient traditions of America? Has any better plan been proposed than this programme that we now place before the country? In it there is no pride of opinion. It represents the best professional and expert judgment of the country. But I am not so much interested in programmes as I am in safeguarding at every cost the good faith and honor of the country. If men differ with me in this vital matter I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbance.

"In the fulfilment of the programme I propose I shall ask for the hearty support of the country, of the rank and file of America, of men of all shades of political opinion. For my position in this important matter is different from that of the private individual who is free to speak his own thoughts and to risk his own opinions in this matter. We are here dealing with things that are vital to the life of America itself. In doing this I have tried to purge my heart of all personal and selfish motives.

"For the time being I speak as the trustee and guardian of a nation's rights, charged with the duty of speaking for that nation in matters involving her sovereignty—a nation too big and generous to be exacting and yet courageous enough to defend its rights and the liberties of its people wherever assailed or invaded. I would not feel that I was discharging the solemn obligation I owe the country were I not to speak in terms of the deepest solemnity of the urgency and necessity of preparing ourselves to guard and protect the rights and privileges of our people, our sacred heritage of the fathers who struggled to make us an independent nation.

"The only thing within our own borders that has given us grave concern in recent months has been that voices have been raised in America professing to be the voices of Americans which were not indeed and in truth American, but which spoke alien sympathies, which came from men who loved other countries better than they loved America, men who were partisans of other causes than that of America and had forgotten that their chief and only allegiance was to the great Government under which they live. These voices have not been many, but they have been very loud and very clamorous. They have proceeded from a few who were bitter and who were grievously misled.

"America has not opened its doors in vain to men and women out of other nations. The vast majority of those who have come to take advantage of her hospitality have united their spirits with hers as well as their fortunes. These men who speak alien sympathies are not their spokesmen but are the spokesmen of small groups whom it is high time that the nation should call to a reckoning. The chief thing necessary in America in order that she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume, in the deep unison of a common, unhesitating national feeling. I do not doubt that upon the first occasion, upon the first opportunity, upon the first definite challenge, that voice will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gainsay or resist.

"May I not say, while I am speaking of this, that there is another danger that we should guard against? We should rebuke not only manifestations of racial feeling here in America, where there should be none, but also every manifestation of religious and sectarian antagonism. It does not become America that within her borders, where every man is free to follow the dictates of his conscience and worship God as he pleases, men should raise the cry of church against church. To do that is to strike at the very spirit and heart of America. We are a God fearing people. We agree to differ about methods of worship, but we are united in believing in Divine Providence and in worshiping the God of nations. We are the champions of religious right here and everywhere that it may be our privilege to give it our countenance and support. The Government is conscious of the obligation and the nation is conscious of the obligation. Let no man create divisions where there are none.

"Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who is there who does not stand ready at all times to act in her behalf in a spirit of devoted and disinterested patriotism? We are yet only in the youth and first consciousness of our power. The day of our country's life is still but in its fresh morning. Let us lift our eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interests of righteous peace. Come, let us renew our allegiance to America, conserve her strength in its purity, make her chief among those who serve mankind, self-reverenced, self-commanded, mistress of all forces of quiet counsel, strong above all others in good will and the might of invincible justice and right."

M. J. O'BRIEN'S TRIBUTE.

Calls President Wilson Great Leader in Crisis.

Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, reviewing the history of the Manhattan Club, paid a tribute to the membership, which has remained loyal to the principles of Democracy in defeat as well as in victory. In every crisis, he said, the United States has found an able leader.

"In our great Revolutionary struggle we found a Washington," continued Judge O'Brien. "When the integrity of the nation was threatened we found a Lincoln. Now, when nearly all the civilized nations are engaged in war, and when the world seems to be relapsing into barbarism, we find such a leadership in our President, whose ability and patriotism, whose life and training, whose courage and clearness of vision, and whose loyalty and devotion to the principles of democracy have fitted him for the great task which he is now, in the providence of God, called upon to perform, of certifying before all men to the enduring worth of democratic ideals."

MURPHY STIRS MIRTH.

President Leads Laughter at Reference to "Serious Engagement."

Philip J. Britt traced the fifty years history of the club and gave way to Patrick Francis Murphy, who began his speech thus:

"Nothing happens in this world but the unexpected. A man may be too proud to fight [a pause, followed by cries of "Go on; go on!" and laughter.] and yet find himself in a serious engagement." [Laughter, led by the President.]

Mr. Lawrence cut short his speech because of the lateness of the hour. It was 11:55 P. M. when the President arose, and it was 12:20 A. M. when he finished.

Henry Watterson, enthusiastic veteran of the club, could not attend the dinner, but from Louisville, Ky., his home, he sent a letter which was read. After telling of Presidents who had been members of the club he wrote:

"God grant it may be the destiny of Woodrow Wilson, likewise and now a member of the club, to reconcile strength of administration with popular ideals, compelling a world at war to find in the American republic at once an ennobling example, a helping hand and a friend in need."

WILSON VISITS FIANCEE.

Will Start for Washington at 10 This Morning.

President Wilson arrived in New York yesterday afternoon at 3:17 P. M., coming in his private car from Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The President was accompanied by his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty; his physician, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, and by a guard of secret service men.

Col. Edward M. House met the President at the Pennsylvania Station and they were driven immediately to Col. House's apartments at 115 East Fifty-third street. After a brief chat with Col. House, the President went to the Hotel St. Regis to call on his fiancee, Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, who has been in New York several days selecting gowns for her trousseau. The President remained with Mrs. Galt and her mother for half an hour. Not even Dr. Grayson would say whether certain gowns selected by Mrs. Galt were submitted to President Wilson for approval, but at all events, when Mr. Wilson reappeared in the lobby of the St. Regis his face was beaming.

He returned then to Col. House's apartments and remained there until it was time to go to the Manhattan Club dinner at the Hotel Biltmore. He will be the guest at luncheon to-day of Cleveland Dodge, leaving at 3 P. M. over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington.

While the President was at the Manhattan Club dinner Mrs. Galt saw Miss Grace George in "The New York Idea" at the Playhouse. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss A. E. Gordon, and by Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President's niece. None of the party was in evening dress, as the theatre party was quite informal. Mrs. Galt purchased tickets from an agency and when Miss George's management offered a box she expressed her thanks but declined the offer, saying she preferred to sit in an orchestra seat. Mrs. Galt wore a black coat with a white fur collar and a broad black hat.

CARDINAL GIBBONS HAS COLD.

Chilled by Long Ride in Auto From Friend's Home.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—Cardinal Gibbons is confined to his room with a severe cold.

The prelate had been a visitor at the home of his old friend, William Shriver, in Carroll county, and yesterday decided to return to his own residence. The day was raw and blustery and the long ride in an automobile chilled him.

Last night symptoms of a cold developed and Dr. Charles O'Donovan was summoned. The physician ordered the Cardinal to keep to his room, but tonight he showed some improvement and was permitted to take tea in the dining room.

MAYOR OF MEMPHIS OUSTED.

Also Two Other Officials for Not Enforcing Liquor Laws.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4.—E. H. Crump, Mayor; R. A. Utley, Commissioner of Fire and Police, and W. M. Stanton, Judge of the Municipal Court, were removed from office by the Chancery Court to-day.

George C. Love, head of the city's Department of Streets, Bridges and Sewers, was elected Mayor. T. C. Ashcroft was elected to succeed Mr. Love and W. T. McLain was made Commissioner of Fire and Police. R. H. Stickley was elected presiding officer of the Municipal Court.

Charges under which the officials were ousted were filed at the instance of Attorney-General Thompson. They involved allegations of wilful failure to enforce the liquor laws.

SAY GERMANS OWN HOCKING.

Britain Will So Inform Page as Basis of Seizure.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Order in Council relating to vessels owned in whole or part by Germans will be cited in reply to Ambassador Page's request for the grounds upon which the American steamship Hocking was seized by a British warship.

The Ambassador will be informed that the Hocking came within this order because the steamer is partially owned by Germans.

LLOYD GEORGE IN SCANDAL?

Son Gets Rapid Promotion; Commons Will Be Asked Why.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Government will be questioned in the House of Commons on the rapid promotion of the son of David Lloyd George, who has been made a lieutenant-colonel of a Welsh regiment.

The announcement of his promotion is unofficial and inquiries made at Mr. Lloyd George's house and elsewhere today failed to obtain confirmation.

BRITAIN WILL GET OUR TRADE PROTEST TO-DAY

Efforts Will Be Made to Have the Note Published Monday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The note of the United States to the British Government protesting against British interference with neutral trade reached London yesterday and will be presented at the British Foreign Office to-morrow, according to advices received at the State Department to-day.

It is probable that the note will be published in this country and in England next Monday morning. Ambassador Page has been instructed to try to make an arrangement to this effect at the Foreign Office to-morrow.

Copies of the note will also be delivered to the British and French embassies to-morrow. This action is desired by the two Ambassadors and is in line with the policy of the State Department. In other cases where a note has been sent to one of the belligerent Governments the State Department has frequently furnished the diplomatic representative here of that country with a copy of its communication.

France is regarded as equally interested and responsible with Great Britain in the present situation, as both Governments issued virtually identical orders to enforce the blockade against Germany and other measures which have caused damage to American trade interests.

The impression has been created here that the note to Great Britain contains a vigorous reassertion of American rights.

All phases of the American complaints against the practices of the British Government are dealt with and it is expected by officials here that it will satisfy those who have been charging that the United States Government was unwilling to take England to task for violations of international law, though most insistent in its demands of Germany in the submarine issues.

U. S. WHEAT SHIPS EXEMPT.

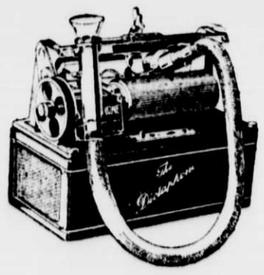
Not Liable to Requisition on Reaching England.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—In connection with the Government's plans to requisition merchant shipping in cases of emergency, the Board of Trade announced to-day an arrangement whereby vessels loading wheat in the United States for England before December 15 will be exempt from requisition upon their arrival here and will be free to begin another voyage even if it is not a North Atlantic journey.

It is believed that the Government will obtain a great part of the required tonnage from the list of liners engaged in regular service elsewhere.

Another plan is to prohibit by an order in council the carrying of all cargoes between ports of foreign countries except in special circumstances.

H. J. Whitey, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Commons, will head the committee in charge of the requisitioning of foodstuffs.



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