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WAR TO CONTINUE UNTIL ALLIES WIN ASQUITH ASSERTS

England's Peace Conditions Now the Same as They Were a Year Ago.

WILL BE NO FALTERING

Premier at Lord Mayor's Banquet Shatters Recent Rumors.

STRATEGY ALL IN THE FLEETS

Significant Declaration by Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty. Kitchener's "Survey of East."

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Nov. 9.—"The conditions under which the allies will lay down their arms are the same now as they were a year ago," declared Premier Asquith in his speech at the Guildhall banquet tonight in honor of the new lord mayor of London. It was the first reference that he has made to the recent rumors of peace negotiations. He added:

"Be the journey long or short, we shall not cease nor falter until we have secured for the smaller states of Europe a charter of independence, and for Europe itself, what we all have at heart, final, emancipation from a reign of force."

In beginning his speech Mr. Asquith said:

"There is no more doubt now than there was a year ago that England is right and will win."

He defended the censorship and referred indirectly to the recent suspension of the Evening Globe for publishing a report that Lord Kitchener had resigned.

Foreign to English Tradition.

"It is not to be wondered at" he said, "that an instrument so foreign to our habits and traditions as the censorship should fail to work with perfect smoothness. The English press, with two or three notorious exceptions, has shown an admirable sense of responsibility. The government values to the highest degree its co-operation."

Lord Kitchener, he stated, had "gone for a short time to survey at close quarters the whole situation in the East. His mission is regarded with the unqualified approval and warm sympathy of our allies."

"Regarding Serbia," Mr. Asquith continued, "the time has not arrived for a full disclosure of our diplomacy and strategy. When that time does arrive I do not believe the allies will shrink from the verdict of an impartial tribunal.

"Each ally is resolutely determined to secure for the Serbians the future which their heroism and sacrifices deserve, each contributing his full share to the common cause."

He expressed admiration for the courage and skill of the Italians, who were "pushing the Austrians back step by step and coming weekly nearer to their goal."

"The allies," he added, "are united and will stand or fall together."

Allies' Ambassadors All Present.

There was a brilliant assemblage at the banquet. The ambassadors and ministers of all the allied powers were present.

Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, the new lord mayor, in proposing the usual toast to the King's health, stated that his majesty's progress was satisfactory and that he would soon resume his activities at the head of the empire.

Ambassador Cambon, of France, responded to the toast, "Our Allies," and declared that the Germans were seeking to dominate the world by terror.

"Their odious acts," he said, "have dishonored the nation and those who govern it, and have strengthened the resolution of the allies to resist and conquer. From the day of the assassination of Nurse Cavell voluntary recruiting in England has received fresh impulse."

Arthur Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, declared that the German triumph was not due to the short-sightedness of British diplomacy, but to "Bulgarian greed and fear." The central powers had been utterly foiled of their object on the western front, he said, and added:

Strategy Based on Fleets.

"The whole strategy of the allies is based upon the allied fleets."

Lord Reading, head of the recent France-British financial commission which went to the United States to negotiate the half billion loan, said that if he had rendered any service to England as a result of his visit to America, he was proud.

CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE TRAIN. AUGUSTA SPECIAL, leaves Washington daily 7 p. m. Columbia, Augusta and Aiken. Have your dinner on the diner Southern Railway.—Adv.

MANTELL'S SON IN JAIL.

Fails to Pay Alimony to Support Wife Who Is in Asylum.

New York, Nov. 9.—Jack P. Mantell, son of Robert B. Mantell, Shakespearean actor, was today sent to Ludlow Street Jail for nonpayment of alimony.

Mantell married Elsie Hillis, a pretty girl of 19, four years ago. Shortly after the birth of a daughter they separated. She charged him with treating her cruelly and deserting her. After a trial the court awarded her $12 a week alimony. Mantell has paid only $193 since April, 1914.

Two months ago Mrs. Helen M. Hills, mother of Mrs. Mantell, had herself appointed a committee to take charge of her daughter and her estate upon the ground she is an incompetent. Mrs. Mantell was committed to Central Islip Asylum, where she is now a patient.

Mrs. Hills stated she saw her son-in-law twice within the past month and pleaded with him to give her money for the support of his daughter and wife. He admitted he was earning $25 a week as a moving picture actor, but said he needed all of it himself. Mrs. Hills then began a proceeding to have him sent to the alimony club.

FIGURES SHOW D. C. TAX FAIR

George Report Refuted in Statement to Joint Select Committee.

COMPARISONS WITH RATES IN TWENTY OTHER CITIES

Citizens' Committee Findings Regarded as Disposing of Charges of Under-assessment.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

Results of a painstaking, expensive, and exhaustive tax analysis, covering a period of five years and based upon sales of real estate in the District, yesterday was presented to the Joint Select Committee of Congress investigating the fiscal relations between the District and the Federal government.

The figures presented by Thomas Bradley, vice chairman of the committee on taxation and assessments of the Joint Citizens' Committee, constitute the reply of the property-owners of the District to the sensational charges of under assessment and inequalities made first in the George report of 1912, and since reiterated times without number on the floor of the House and Senate.

Answers the George Report.

By the showing made by Mr. Bradley the George report for the first time is answered effectively and finally—it was literally blown to bits by the force of Mr. Bradley's attack and clearly shown to be a mass of unjustifiable deductions from unsecure or totally false premises. The effect of Mr. Bradley's attack is two-fold; it discredits in large part the contentions of Herbert J. Browne, virtually the author, investigator and historian of the George investigation, who now appears to advocate the abolition of the half-and-half plan, and the doing away with all government contribution. As the practicability of Mr. Browne's plan depends entirely upon the statistics of taxable property in the District as carried in the George report, yesterday's onslaught removes Mr. Browne from consideration, in addition to correcting many false impressions that have existed.

At the morning session Assessor Richards completed his own vindication of the charges made against him by Mr. Browne, and denied categorically that he had favored Mr. Glover's estate. In the afternoon, he was recalled to the stand and questioned further in this connection. Mr. Richards made it clear to the committee that his office was greatly hampered by lack of sufficient clerical assistance and that a number of the administrative faults to which attention had been called were due to this shortage.

Compared with Twenty Cities.

Mr. Bradley in dealing with the question of assessment and taxation here started out with a careful comparison of the tax burden in this city with that in twenty other cities. These comparisons were based upon actual sales. Mr. Bradley said:

"Great care was used in the effort to obtain records of sales that would be absolutely accurate and typical.

"The figures thus obtained from statements of over a thousand sales in twenty cities show that the average rate of taxation is 92 cents on the true value, ranging from a rate of 43 cents per $100 in Mobile, Ala., which has a nominal city tax rate of 75 cents per $100, to $1.60 in St. Louis Mo., which has a nominal tax rate of $2.16 per $100.

"If the county and State taxes are included, we find that Wheeling, W. Va., has an actual tax rate of 94 cents per $100, and that St. Louis, which has a nominal tax rate of $2.25 per $100, has an actual rate of $1.75 per $100.

"In the city of Washington the actual tax rate is $1.10 per $100, as against a nominal rate of $1.50 on an assessment supposed to be two-thirds of the actual value.

Lower in Thirteen Cities.

"It will be noted that of the twenty cities, other than Washington from which data was obtained, in thirteen the city

"I'LL PREPARE YOU!"

—From the New York Evening Sun.

ITALIAN LINER IS TORPEDOED

Ancona from Genoa for New York Sunk by Austrian Submarine.

SURVIVORS NUMBERING 270 ARE LANDED AT BIZERTA

Many of Those Saved Reported Severely Wounded—Maiden Trip to America in 1908.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Rome, Nov. 9.—The Italian steamer Ancona bound from Genoa for New York has been sunk in the Mediterranean by an Austrian submarine.

The Ancona carried 239 steerage passengers and a crew of sixty.

Two hundred and seventy survivors have been landed at Bizerta, on the North African coast. Some of them were severely wounded.

The Ancona was of 8,210 tons. She was a twin-screw steamer, with two decks and a spar deck and fitted with wireless.

She was owned by the Italian Line (Societa di Navigazione a Vapore) and registered at Genoa. She was built in Belfast in 1908.

She was 500 feet long and her capacity for passengers in the steerage was 2,500. She had accommodations for only first-class passengers.

On her maiden voyage to American ports in 1908 she hailed as a big advance on the old-style steamers which formerly carried immigrants to these shores. She plied between New York, Philadelphia, Genoa and Naples.

The Ancona left New York for Genoa on October 17 carrying a large number of Italian reservists. She arrived at Genoa on October 29. Capt. Massardo was in command on this voyage.

PROTEST AGAINST GREEK HOSPITALITY TO ALLIES

Bulgarian Premier Said to Have Given Emphatic Warning to Athens Government.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The Temps prints a dispatch from its correspondent at Saloniki which says:

"The Bulgarian premier has made representations to the Greek minister at Sofia protesting against the hospitality given the allied troops by the Greek government. He has emphasized a warning to the Athens government that it cannot hold the Bulgarian government responsible for the consequences."

As a possible indication of the Bulgarian plans the France de Main prints the following dispatch from Berne:

"It is reported that in high diplomatic circles that as soon as juncture of the German and Bulgarian forces is effected, it is the intention of the invaders to march on Saloniki, and not go directly to Constantinople."

BULGARIAN TROOPS MUTINY.

Soldiers Refusing to Go to the Front Shot by Hundreds.

Paris, Nov. 9.—Serious mutiny has broken out in the Bulgarian army and outbreaks have occurred in many cities, it is stated in a telegram from Bucharest. At Bielogradchik a whole battalion, which had refused to go to the front, was disarmed and half the soldiers were executed. At Philippopolis, Kustendil and Varna there have been similar defections.

Many officers as well as soldiers have been shot for refusing to fight against the Serbians.

Mission Receives Aid from Wilson

Letter Lauding Work Comes With Check for Thanksgiving Feast.

President Wilson is one of the first to contribute to the fund being raised by officials of the Gospel Mission at 214-26 John Marshal Place northwest, to furnish free turkey dinners to poor families on Thanksgiving Day. H. D. Gordon, treasurer, yesterday received from the White House a check for $5, accompanied by a personal letter, lauding the work of the mission and expressing gratitude that he was able to assist in the work.

Last year more than 300 poor families were supplied with dinners on Thanksgiving Day. A royal banquet was spread at the mission for those who could attend and baskets of provisions were sent to the homes of those who, on account of illness or destitution, could not visit the mission.

Several barrels of turkeys will be ordered within a few days. These turkeys will be baked at the New Willard Hotel, in accordance with an annual custom of the management of the hotel. Baked beans for the dinner will be prepared by the Raleigh Hotel.

EFFORT TO END BREWERY WORKERS' STRIKE FUTILE

Central Labor Union Committee and Liquor Magnates Fail to Reach Agreement.

Another effort to settle the local brewery workers' strike yesterday ended unsuccessfully.

A special committee of the Central Labor Union met with representatives of the five boycotted breweries in an attempt to settle the differences, but no agreement was reached, it was announced. The conference was held in the office of Leon Tobriner, attorney for one of the breweries. The National Capital, Chris. Heurich, Abner-Drury, Arlington and Washington brewing companies were represented.

Attorney Tobriner said last night that the whole situation was discussed without result. He said there was little hope of a settlement in the near future, as no further conferences have yet been planned. The Central Labor Union committee consisted of Norman Sprague, E. L. Tucker and William Clarke. The men have been on strike since April

WILL EXPEND BILLIONS HERE

France to Buy All Her New Machinery and Material in United States.

COMMISSIONERS IN NEW YORK TO ARRANGE WITH BANKERS

Immense Trade That Formerly Went to Germany Now Coming to This Country.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Nov. 9.—Billions of dollars will be spent in this country on industrials and agricultural materials if the plans of the French commercial commission, which arrived today on the liner Lafayette, are successful.

All the money France has spent in the past in Germany for machinery and equipment will be spent here, the commissioners said, and as a guarantee of the worth of their prediction, something like $500,000,000 in orders will be given to American manufacturers within the next few months.

Maurice Damor, secretary of the committee of appropriations of the French Chamber of Deputies, is chairman of the French commercial and industrial commission, and with him arrived J. Lesueur, agricultural engineer and official delegate of the department of agriculture; L. Trincano, director of the National Watchmaking School of Besancon and official delegate of the department of commerce; E. Delasalle-Thiriez, delegate of the French spinning industry, and secretary of the French syndicate of spinners; and M. Chauffour, a Paris banker. Representatives of the Bank of Paris, the Banque Nationale de Credit, the Lyons chamber of commerce and metal industries will arrive on the next steamer from Bordeaux.

To Re-equip Ruined Factories.

"Our object is to re-equip and modernize the French industrial factories and shops destroyed by the war," M. Damor said. "Besides this we wish to effect a general modernization of all French commercial industrials and agricultural lines. The United States must furnish the material for the rebuilding of France's industries.

"Heretofore we have spent $100,000,000 in Germany each year for machinery alone. That money will now come to the United States. These figures are very small in comparison with what will be spent in the future, and the fact that practically all the machinery in Northern France has been destroyed. Our orders will cover every kind of machinery made, including agricultural implements, tools, hardward and spinning machinery. Every industry in France needs new machinery and the most modern obtainable.

"French and American bankers will cooperate in this gigantic undertaking—the remodeling of a nation. We need the cooperation of the financial and industrial representatives of America to further the industrial future of France.

Wilson Felicitates Japanese Potentate

On the occasion of the formal accession to the throne of Emperor Yoshihito, of Japan, President Wilson yesterday sent the following message to His Imperial Majesty at Tokyo:

"On this auspicious occasion of Your Majesty's formal accession to the throne, I take pleasure in extending cordial felicitations and in expressing the confidence that the influence of your high ideals of right and justice which will continue to guide you in your exalted office will inure to the advancement of your country. I assure your majesty of my best wishes for your personal welfare and that of your majesty's family and for the continuance of the friendly relations existing between Japan and the United States."

JAPAN'S RULER IS ENTHRONED

Yoshihito Becomes Emperor at Ceremonies Marked by Pomp and Weirdness.

BOWS AT SHRINE IN SILENCE; THEN SILVER BELLS ARE RUNG

Reed Instruments Sigh and Barbaric Chant Rises as Royal Ancestors Are Informed of Accession.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 10 (Wednesday).—Yoshihito was crowned Emperor of Japan today in a glittering ceremony which combined all the pomp of the modern world with weird and impressive rites that have come down through the centuries from the dim beginnings of the national existence.

The Emperor really has ruled since July 31, 1912, the day following the death of his father, Mutsuhito, but not until today's ceremony, staged in the ancient capital of Japan, did his ancestors become regularly informed of his accession.

This morning the Emperor presented offerings to his ancestors and worshiped them, informing them that he had inherited their throne. This afternoon he took his seat on the throne and by the action announced his accession to his subjects and to the representatives of foreign countries.

Ambassador Guthrie Present.

The foreign representatives, the Japanese nobility of higher rank, ministers of state, and high officers of the army and navy were assembled in a new hall erected for their accommodation in the courtyard of the palace. Strikingly conspicuous in the glittering mass of uniforms and decorations was the republican simplicity of the American representative, Ambassador George Guthrie.

The Emperor was invested with ceremonial dress, consisting of robe and belt of milk white silk, and at the same time the princes and high officials in immediate attendance changed into Japanese ceremonial costume of kimono and sandals with two-handed swords.

While this was going on in the privacy of the smaller hall men armed with bows and arrows and swords advanced to the gates and took up their posts as guardians. These wore short blue tunics, covered with brocaded surcoats, and bright scarlet leggings. Two rows of men, also in archaic attire, took up their stand beside gongs which had been arranged in the courtyard, and at some distance another body guarded an old-style armory containing bundles of swords in brocade bags, bows, arrows and quivers, halberts, spears and shields.

To the sound of reed instruments and barbaric chanting the doors of the shrine were thrown open and Shinto priests carried forward offerings of silk and rice. The Emperor entered the inner chamber of the sanctuary, the sacred sword and mirror were placed on a table before him, and the princes, the premier and various high officials took up their position around the shrine.

An Impressive Scene.

The great moment of the ceremony had arrived, and the picture in the bright, cold sunlight under the low roofs and plain-white wood walls of the immaculately new buildings was one of extraordinary effectiveness. In a dead silence the Emperor bowed thrice before the shrine, where the spirits of his ancestors dwell, and then he read to them a document called the imperial report.

When he had finished a number of priestesses rang silver bells. All present bowed to the shrine, the Emperor left the sanctuary; the gongs and drums sounded three times a single long-drawn note; and the assembly dissolved like the melting of a kaleidoscopic picture.

The ceremony of ascending the throne took place this afternoon. This corresponds to the coronation of European monarchies, but it has no religious significance and is extremely simple, though its surroundings are gorgeous.

The United States cruiser Saratoga, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, was present to take part in the ceremonies. Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander Jay H. Sypher, his chief of staff; Commander Stanford E. Moses, of the monitor Monterey, and Capt. Frederick J. Horne, naval attache of the United States Embassy, were at Kyoto for the ceremonies.

INVADERS EXTEND LINES IN SERBIAN TERRITORY; TWO TOWNS CAPTURED

Gap of Only a Few Miles Now Remains To Prevent a Juncture Between the Teutons and Bulgarians.

ALLIES RUSH ARMY FORWARD

French and British Troops Already Landed at Saloniki Said to Number 300,000—Believed Invaders Intend to March Upon Latter City.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Nov. 9.—The scythe-shaped Teuton-Bulgar front, which is cutting a gash through the heart of Serbia, swept across more territory today. While in Southern Serbia, on the handle of the scythe, the Serb-French troops are reported to have gained some successs, including the recapture of Veles by the French, in the north the rush of invasion continues. Lescovac, south of Nish on the railway to Saloniki, has been occupied by the Bulgarians and Alexinac, north of the captured war capital, also has been taken. The capture of the latter place puts the Bulgarians in close touch with the Austro-Germans, who, pressing southward, have taken Krusevac. A gap of only a few miles remains to be closed before the Orient route will be completely in the hands of the invaders and trains will be running from the North Sea to the Bosphorus.

7,000 Serbians Taken Prisoners.

An official statement given out in Berlin today supplements the report of the capture of Krusevac with the information that 7,000 Serbians were taken prisoners there. Fifty cannon, ten of which were heavy pieces, were captured.

The allies, meanwhile, are reported to be sending troops forward rapidly to the relief of the harassed Serbians. A Copenhagen dispatch states that news received from Berlin is to the effect that 300,000 French and British troops already have been landed at Saloniki. From the latter point comes news that Bulgarian columns have been thrown back north of Prilep and that Monastir, for the time at least, has been saved. The British have entered the arena, the first English blood to be spilled in the Balkans crimsoning the ground along the Krivolac railroad where, on Saturday and Sunday, determined Bulgarian attacks were broken up.

A dispatch to the Telegraph from its Saloniki correspondent reports the reoccupation of Veles by allied forces. Earlier Athens reports stated that the Bulgarians were falling back upon Veles before a Serbo-Anglo French advance. The Telegraph correspondent gives as his authority the Serbian commander at Guevgeli.

Russian Force of 200,000 Waits.

Meanwhile, Italian advices are to the effect that 200,000 Russians have been concentrated on the Roumanian frontier and are awaiting orders for a descent upon Bulgaria. Heavy artillery in great force supports the Russian troops, it is said, some big guns already having been sent ahead by way of the Danube.

On the western arc of the line of invasion the Austrians are engaged in a desperate struggle with Montenegrin troops along the frontier. Further east Austro-Hungarian forces have gained fresh successes in the Kraljevo district, according to an official report received tonight from Vienna. It says:

"The situation is unchanged on the Montenegrin front. Austro-Hungarian troops have occupied Ivanjica and have thrown the Serbians from positions on the road from Ivanjica to Kraljevo. German troops have thrown the Serbians from intrenched positions south of Kraljevo.

"South of Trstinik severe fighting is in progress.

"Bulgarian troops have occupied Lescovac."

The Austro-Germans in their advance through the Morava valley have reached the most difficult country in Serbia, a series of jagged foothills and mountains, in which their gains are bought at a heavy cost in life. From the beginning it was predicted that the most desperate fighting would take place here, the Serbs having prepared strong positions among the crests and on the mountain sides.

A report received here from Berne asserts that the Teutonic forces will not waste much time in this difficult country, but will march straight for Saloniki. A Berlin dispatch from Sofia says that the railway from Nish to Pirot, near the Bulgarian frontier, has been opened and traffic has been resumed.

Expect Chamber To Be Dissolved

Not Believed New Greek Cabinet Will Receive Vote of Confidence.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald

Athens, Nov. 9.—A decree dissolving the Chamber of Deputies is expected tomorrow.

The Athens paper Patris prints a statement by Premier Skouloudis, who was asked if the ministers would appear in the chamber. He replied:

"The question has not yet been decided, but will be today. I can say, however, that the cabinet will not appear unless assured of a majority. If a guarantee of this is not given, the chamber will be dissolved."

The papers here which support Venizelos all declare that the reappointment of Gen. Yankittsas in the new cabinet makes impossible any vote of confidence in the new ministry.

Venizelos proposed, it is said, either that Yankittsas apologize to the chamber for the incident which caused the fall of the Zaimis cabinet, or that all the Venizelos following will absent themselves from the meetings of the chamber.

CLOSES GATES TO AUSTRIA.

Capture of Lofty Col-di-Lana Peak Celebrated in Italy.

Milan, Nov. 9—The taking of Col-di-Lana, a height of 8,084 feet, by the Italian troops after four months' effort has caused great rejoicing by the Italian press. This guardian of the great Dolomite road is of the highest military importance.

Its possession with that of Sasso-Ni-Strio and Piccolo Lagazuci and the destruction of forts Corte and Tagliata-di-Ruaz has now completely closed the two Austrian doors into Italy.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES INCREASE.

Over Half a Million During the Last Fifteen Weeks.

Rotterdam, Nov. 9—Ten lists of Prussian losses have been published, covering the period from October 22 to November 2. They amount to 78,376, or 21,000 more than the previous ten lists.

These lists refer to losses during the allies' offensive and the ensuing counter attacks.

The total Prussian losses are now 2,099,454. Prussia, during the last fifteen weeks, has lost 503,190.

Carmen Sylva Undergoes Operation.

Bucharest, Nov. 9—Queen Elizabeth of Romania (Carmen Sylva) underwent a successful operation for the removal of a cataract from her right eye. The operation was performed by Prof. Landolt.

Mrs. Galt Will Make Own Wedding Hats; Cannot Find Ready Made Ones to Suit

Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, future mistress of the White House, spent an hour in a millinery store yesterday trying on hats. She found nothing to suit her and said she had met with the same experience in New York.

"I simply cannot find what I want ready-made," said Mrs. Galt to a companion. "I am going to settle the difficulty by buying materials and making the hats myself. I have ample time to do this and will be better pleased in the end."

The resolution was put into effect by the purchase of a quantity of velvet, ribbons, etc.

Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, daughter of the President, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones also went wedding shopping. They visited a number of jewelry stores and other places where wedding gifts might be obtained, but made no selection.

The President was a luncheon guest at Mrs. Galt's home. Later they motored around the speedway and Mrs. Galt stopped at the New National Theater to hear Miss Geraldine Farrar's song recital. She occupied a box with Mrs. Joseph Davies, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Hitz, and two other friends.

The afternoon costume worn by Mrs. Galt was of dark blue faille with white Georgette crepe collar and cuffs. Her hat was small and blue.