

SERBIA IS UNDER GERMANY'S THUMB

THE REPLY OF AUSTRIA TO BE DICTATED BY GERMANY

What Advice Will be Given, is Question Being Considered by Officials While Awaiting Word from Last Note.

THE NOTE IS SHARP AND EMPHATIC

Expectation is That Austria Will Attempt to Enter Long Drawn Out Quibbling, Like Germany Did in Lusitania Case.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—How Germany will advise Austria to answer the Ancona note made public today—the sharpest communication the United States has sent to any belligerent—was the big question officers considered today. The answer depends whether long diplomatic negotiations must be endured and whether Austria will yield at all. German diplomats have practically admitted advising Austria in the situation thus far and the advice has been that Austria should yield to the United States. However that was before it was known the United States planned such a note—that its message was to be a demand. Whether Germany will advise Austria to do now what it itself would hesitate in doing, is a serious question. The impression today is that Germany will advise Austria to bring about some such long drawn out negotiations as followed the sinking of the Lusitania. It is felt to be certain that such a situation will result if the teutonic diplomats think they can bring it about. This feeling in the state department, it is believed, was one cause for the outspoken character of the note. It was desired that Austria should realize that the United States is in no temper to parley. One probability is that Austria will feel out the American temper with a reply only partly satisfactory and if it finds such measures can be pursued, will continue them. The note itself however, is a warning against such a course. It is in the sharpest, most emphatic language the United States has used. In place

of "confidently expecting" this country "demands." It takes for granted that Austria could not have ordered her submarine commanders to such "wanton slaughter" of defenseless non-combatants. "Abhorrent," "inhumane" and "barbarous," are other straight-from-the-shoulder terms. In the whole message there is given no hint that the United States thinks perhaps there might be extenuating circumstances or that there may be facts it does not know. It is flatly stated that this country knows the facts and the law in the case; that it demands indemnity for all Americans killed, a disavowal of the act by Austria and fitting punishment for the submarine commander and that it expects Austria "appreciating the gravity of the case, to accede to its demands promptly."

THE CHANGE OVER IN CHINA IS WANTED BY MAJORITY

Monarchy Instead of Republic is Move to Bring About Order and Peace.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] [The following statement was prepared especially for the United Press by Thomas F. Millard, editor of the China Press, Shanghai; author of "The new far east," "America and the far eastern question," and internationally recognized as one of the foremost American authorities on far eastern subjects. Millard arrived in Washington from China in the past week.] [By Thomas F. Millard.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The real significance of Yuan Shi Kai's reported acceptance of the dragon throne of China at this time, does not appear on the surface, but lies behind a veil of diplomatic intrigue, with Japan as prime mover in the game. Any understanding of present conditions in China turns on this fundamental fact. There is nothing in a change from a so-called republic to a constitutional monarchy, of itself, to disturb China at this time, or to menace the peace of the far east. In fact, the Japanese foreign minister is quoted as saying in the Japanese diet, "China is not now and never has in recent years, menaced the peace of the far east, or any other part of the world. The main points should be got straight and then the course of events can be understood. First, there is no doubt that the reversion to a monarchy suits a vast majority of Chinese and that this same majority also prefer Yuan to continue at the head of the government. It is also true that most of the foreign residents of China think a monarchy better suited to China at this stage of her development as making for internal order and stability. While it is true that this change and

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ATHENS, Dec. 13.—Anglo-French troops have been retiring across the Greek frontier since Saturday, according to information received by the Greek army today. Giegevi is reported to have been evacuated by the allies Saturday night or early Sunday. The retreat of the expeditionary force was being covered yesterday by artillery forces and machine gun detachments stationed only a few miles across the Greek border.

Salonica dispatches said the battle was drawing closer to the Serbo-Greek border every hour. They said it was understood that no opposition would be offered by Greek military authorities if the advancing Bulgars crossed into Greece and continued the onslaught against the Anglo-French rear guard. Rabrovo, Valandovo and several small villages a few miles from the Greek frontier, have been occupied by Bulgarian troops. The French operating in the Valandovo sector were squeezed back against the Vardar and then battered southward toward the border. Their fierce resistance cost the Bulgarians enormous losses.

After beating back a wave of attacking Bulgars that rolled up against their lines all day Saturday, the British north of Lake Doiran were forced to fall back to their second line. They rallied and were holding up the enemy's advance in a violent struggle when the last information was received at Salonika. They were greatly outnumbered, however, and their retreat to Greek soil was said to be only a matter of hours.

As on Thursday and Friday, the British were subjected to the heaviest assaults in Saturday's fighting. The Bulgars made repeated attempts to break the British line and surround small detachments. Two assaults against the British front cost the attacking forces 8,000 men in killed and wounded.

A grand assault was ordered by the Bulgarian commander when the first charge was hurled back. The Bulgarians advanced through a thick fog in dense formation to within 500 yards of the British trenches. British machine guns and rifles suddenly swept their front with a frightful fire. Those who escaped the first "hot" bullets ran swiftly forward until within 200 yards of the British trenches. A second shower of bullets mowed them down by hundreds. The survivors broke and fled. The French retreat became hurried on Saturday, according to reports reaching here. By successful flanking movements the Bulgars forced the French to evacuate strong positions among the hills. Bulgarian artillery then occupied the second line of vantage and wrecked the second line positions the French had hastily prepared.

CONQUEST IS COMPLETE.

BERLIN, Dec. 13. (Via wireless to Sayville.)—The conquest of Serbia has been completed. The Anglo-French forces have been driven completely from Serbian soil. General Todorov's Bulgarian army has occupied Doiran and Giegevi, the last Serbian cities held by the expeditionary forces. It was officially announced this afternoon. Two English

(Continued on page 2.)

SERBIA CRUSHED IN TWO MONTHS

Country Completely Overrun in That Time by Austrians, Germans and the Bulgarians.

BEGAN ON OCTOBER 7

Allies Made Little Impression, Having Spent Most of Their Time Backing Out of the Country.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—In a little more than two months, the combined Austro-German and Bulgarian armies completely overrun Serbia, capturing and putting the Serbian army to flight and forcing King Peter to flee across the Albanian mountains. The invasion of Serbia by Austro-German forces began October 7. A few days later the Bulgarians attacked Serbia from the east. Belgrade then Nish, the temporary capital, and other important cities, fell rapidly before the hostile advance.

Anglo-French forces were landed at Salonika and left that port October 15, with the object of relieving the Serbians. They arrived too late, however, and were unable to press forward very far into Serbian territory. The recent retreat of the Serbs from Monastir made the Anglo-French positions untenable. The beginning of the general retreat of the allies was first reported in United Press dispatches on December 9.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, Dec. 13.—Russian troops are pressing forward in the vicinity of Hamadan, following the defeat of the Turkish rebels at Aveh, a Teheran dispatch said today.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, (via wireless) Dec. 13.—Russian troops operating in the Riga region have captured a German post, it was officially admitted this afternoon, but it was stated the captured position was unimportant.

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Dec. 13.—German troops exploded a mine in front of the French trenches of Meaulin Hill, in the Champagne last night, the war office reported this afternoon, but French troops immediately occupied the pit dug by the explosion. No other developments of importance were mentioned in the official communique.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Dec. 13.—The British steamer Pinegrove has been sunk by a submarine. Twenty-two of her crew were saved. The Pinegrove displaced 2,847 tons. She was owned by Alexander and Blair, of Glasgow, at which port she was registered.

THREE MILLION VOLUNTEERS. LONDON, Dec. 13.—That at least 3,000,000 men have answered Lord Derby's call for volunteers, was the report in official circles today, following the close of England's greatest recruiting campaign.

Definite figures will not be obtainable until Lord Derby's report to Premier Asquith is made public. But it was reported that Lord Derby will tell the parliamentary committee on labor tomorrow that the campaign was a success and that conscription is not likely in the near future.

PRESSURE CONTINUES. LONDON, Dec. 13.—Great Britain intends to inflict all economic pressure possible upon Germany in an effort to bring the war to a victorious end, Lord Robert Cecil, under secretary for foreign affairs, declared in the commons this afternoon.

His statement was in reply to a query about the commercial agreement just negotiated between Great Britain and Denmark, giving assurance that articles she is permitted to import from England will not be permitted to cross her frontiers into Germany.

Premier Asquith, speaking on the same subject, said the Danish agreement involves no change of policy, its object, he said, was to further restrict German trade.

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail reported today that an important German war council, presided over by the Kaiser, is taking place on the eastern front. Von Hindenburg, von Mackensen, General von Falkenhayn, chief of staff and members of the Bulgarian and Turkish general staffs are attending, he reported.

508 SHIPS SUNK. BERLIN, Dec. 13. (Via wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—German and Austrian submarines since the beginning of the war, have sunk 508 vessels with a total tonnage of 917,819. It was announced here today.

This statement was made in semi-official comment on recent English claims about the efficiency of the British submarine "blockade" in the Baltic. It was pointed out that the German fleet continues to wander untrammelled in the Baltic and that the activity of the submarines will soon be impeded by ice.

FORD'S CHRISTMAS CARD TO RULERS OF EUROPE

Peace Appeal is Sent by Wireless to the Kings of Every Country Now at War, Asking for Consideration.

ENOUGH WAR TO PROVE ITS FOLLY

Time has Come to Stop the Bloodshed and Save the People from Further Slaughter and the World from Ruin.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—From the peace ship Oscar II now approaching Christiania, Henry Ford has wireless a peace appeal to all European rulers. The Oscar II is due in Christiania tomorrow or Wednesday. Ford wireless the United Press via the liner Noorse and Cape Race, N. F., today, that he had sent the peace messages to European rulers. It follows: "Sire—We come in this time of trouble, not to add to your burdens, but to help lift them, not to consider which nations are most to blame for the disaster that has befallen Europe, but to end the strife, not to intrude ourselves upon your national life and national ideals, but rather with an earnest desire to understand them, and a heartfelt desire to aid in realizing them. The love of country for which every day tens of thousands of lives are sacrificed, is the same in every land. Your nation, like the people of all the other belligerent countries, is fighting for its national existence and its best national traditions and so there can be no irreconcilable differences. Such common ideals surely must afford a basis upon which to establish a magnanimous and honorable peace. "The men and women of your country and of all the warring countries have proved their loyalty. Enough blood has been shed, enough agony endured, and enough destruction wrought. The time has come to stop the bloodshed, to save the people from further slaughter and the civilization of the world from anarchy and ruin. "Has not war been tried enough by sixteen months of fighting? Is it not proven that war cannot solve the problem, but that it leads only to loss and misery? Must more lives be crushed and more wives and mothers bereaved before we recognize that Europe is bleeding to death and that the wound must be staunch? "The rising desire of the people in neutral nations to convert a barren disinterestedness into active good will, has prompted the citizens of the United States of America to sail for Europe on the steamship Oscar II with the serious purpose of joining with the citizens of the European neutral nations in an organized effort to help restore peace upon an honorable and just basis; to facilitate direct negotiations between you and the other warring nations. We neutrals are averse to join in a conference which shall without delay, form and submit to you and all the other belligerent nations, proposals as a basis simultaneously for discussion leading to the final settlement.

"Therefore, we do earnestly entreat you and the rulers of all the other warring nations to declare an immediate truce. Let the armies stand where they are. Then let the negotiations proceed so that the soldiers may be delivered from another bitter winter in the trenches and sent back to their labors and their firesides. As there is no other way to end the war except by mediation and discussion, why waste one more precious human life for the sake of humanity. (Signed) HENRY FORD."

War on Peace Ship. [By Charles P. Stewart, United Press Staff Correspondent.] ABOARD PEACE SHIP OSCAR II, Dec. 12. (Via wireless to Lands End, England.) (10 p. m.)—War has broken out aboard the Ford peace ship.

Several members of the peace mission are preparing to quit the party at Christiania and return to America, alleging that the extreme pacifists have adopted an insulting attitude toward everybody upholding President Wilson's preparedness program. Ford himself is doing his best to prevent the party from breaking. He issued a statement today denying that he was responsible for the "steam roller" tactics alleged to have been employed by the extreme pacifists. As a matter of fact, this accusation was not made against Ford, but chiefly against Rev. Chas. F. Aked, of San Francisco, Rockefeller pastor, and Rev. Jenkin Lloyd-Jones of Chicago.

A complete split is imminent. The war broke out Friday, Dr. Aked, Rev. Jones and Arthur L. Weatherly of Lincoln, Neb., introduced a resolution at a meeting of the peace voyagers, opposing the president's preparedness plea. Ford and twenty-one other peace delegates signed the declaration. Nine other leaders refused.

Dr. Aked, who was one of the first to accept the invitation to make the peace trip, intimated very plainly that those who refused to attach their names to the resolution would be unloaded at the first port. The voyagers who refused to sign, rushed to Ford to find out whether Dr. Aked had authority for his statement. Ford denied they would be unloaded, and asserted they would continue as his welcome guests despite their personal feelings toward the president's message. Ford, however, continued to support the majority. The minority carried Ford's message back to Dr. Aked. The conversation was continued on page 2.

Republican Convention City Will be Selected Tomorrow

[By Perry Arnold, United Press Staff Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The republican national committee meets here tomorrow. It will choose a convention city; fix a date—and adjourn, the committeemen say, confidently awaiting November 1916 and a verdict against democracy. There was more than the usual pro-campaign buoyancy among the party chiefs today. It was more than a definite hope. National Chairman Charles D. Hillis summed up the conviction among his colleagues in this metaphorical passage: "The democratic party has been tried before the bar of public opinion and convicted. The verdict will be a four years vacation—and the corrective measure which the people will apply will be four years of republicanism."

The national committee is not here to select a candidate," Hillis continued. "The republican ranks contain half a dozen or more men behind whom the ever-growing sentiment against democratic inefficiency would crystallize. The democratic party is divided against itself. A tariff of democratic tinkering has reduced the treasury balance and the party is trying to go ahead with a tremendous program of national preparedness without even the foresight of considering from what source they

will draw the necessary money. On the president's own admission, even without the expenditures for armaments, the government will face an enormous and unprecedented deficit by the end of the fiscal year next June. "There is a definite significant swing back to republican principles and ideals throughout the country. It will be a united harmonious party which the democrats face from now on. The democrats slipped in three years ago on a forty-one percent vote. In my belief there will be no such opportunity in 1916." The most fervent boosters in hotel lobbies today were those from St. Louis. The Missouri metropolis isn't content with having drawn the democratic convention and its boomers think a republican gathering there would offset the democratic hope of electoral votes from that section. The St. Louisians were first on the ground. Delegations from Chicago, Philadelphia and San Francisco were expected tomorrow when the committee begins its sessions. The republican committee will probably take the stand that it has no right to impose a primary system of selecting delegates to the national convention on states which have themselves passed such a law, according to Secretary James B. Reynolds today. He was asked if the committee would follow the democratic plan recommended by National Democratic Chairman McCombs in formally calling the democratic convention. "Two thirds of the delegates to the republican convention will be elected under state primary laws," he said. "I don't know whether the republican committee will direct that the remainder be chosen under direct primaries. However, I should say that if a state wanted a delegate elected by popular vote, it would pass a primary law. Why should the national committee impose a primary on a state which shows inaction in passing such a law?"

Only 10 More Shopping Days Until Christmas.

BRAVE AMERICAN DOCTOR IS MADE SERBIAN CAPTAIN

Refused to Leave the Hospital When it Was Bomarded by the Bulgarians.

[By Wilbur S. Forrest, United Press Staff Correspondent.] LONDON, Dec. 13.—Rare bravery was displayed by Dr. Richard Jett of Cleveland, Ohio, and Matron Anna Dull, during the Bulgarian attack on the Serbian city of Pirot, Lady Sybil Finlay declared on her arrival here from Salonika today. With the British hospital contingent, Lady Finlay fled from Serbia along the Serbian "trail of horrors." "Bulgarian shells were breaking in every direction in Pirot," said Lady Sybil, "but Dr. Jett and Matron Dull refused to leave. Buildings close to the hospital, which was installed in a school, became targets for the Bulgarian gunners and it seemed certain that the hospital itself would be blown to pieces at any moment. Dr. Jett and the matron not only refused to leave when the bombardment began, but insisted that they

be allowed to remain alone in the hospital and care for the desperately wounded. The Serbian military authorities declined their offer and ordered them to move at once to a less perilous position.

"They were under fire for several hours while the wounded were being removed to a train bound for Nish. Some of the hospital patients had just submitted to operations. Their removal threatened to cause their deaths. Dr. Jett personally supervised the transfer of each of these men.

"Arriving in Nish, we found the city half deserted. The shops and public buildings were still decorated in honor of the expected arrival of the Anglo-French reinforcements. When Nish was threatened, we were forced to flee to Krushevatz. From this point we began the trip over the trail to Salonika. "For his bravery at Pirot, Dr. Jett has been honorably commissioned a captain in the Serbian army." Lady Finlay corroborated the stories of the terrible sufferings of refugees on the road to Salonika, cabled by Wm. G. Shepherd, United Press staff correspondent.