

EYEWITNESS SAYS BALKAN WAR'S LIKE FOOTBALL GAME

Every Move of Allies Planned With Team-Like Precision, Declares Ex-Minister.

SAW FIRST GUN FIRED.

Mr. Moses, on Tip From King Nicholas, Was Witness of First Battle of Conflict.

The armies of the Allies have been moved just like a Yale or Princeton football quarterback swings eleven men into another. This was a great football game in its strategy, everything moving by prearrangement.

Such was the characterization of the deadly struggle in the Balkans, given today by retiring United States Minister C. H. Moses of Concord, N. H., the first eye witness of battles between the Allies and the Turks to bring back to this country graphic pictures of the grim precision of modern warfare.

The attack of the Allies upon Turkey was absolutely prearranged, he said. "Every foot of the campaign and the part that each of the little powers was to play, in tackling their giant neighbor and common enemy, were planned last May. At that time, a secret meeting of the military strategists of Montenegro, Serbia, Greece and Bulgaria was held in a little town in Delmatia, accurate information as to the strength and degree of preparedness of the Turks was in the possession of these strategists; they knew just when and where to strike.

ALLIES KNEW WAR WAS INEVITABLE.

"I witnessed the mobilization of the Greeks at Athens and then the mobilization of the Montenegrins at Cetigne, the capital of Montenegro. Everything went as smoothly as a well-oiled machine, and even while the big European powers were saying peace could be maintained, the Montenegrin army, a little nation known as inviolable as the rising of the sun, because it had been determined upon.

"Two days before the Montenegrins opened hostilities, King Nicholas, the much beloved monarch of the little State, called me to an audience and gave me an advance tip.

"If you will go to Detich, said he, naming a little Turkish town just across the border from Montenegro, at 10 o'clock next Wednesday morning, you will see the first gun of a victorious war fired."

"I followed his advice and promptly at the dot of 10 A. M. a big piece of field ordnance belched a solid shot across the valley to the fortifications behind the Turkish town. The war was on.

"Instantly, all of the heavy cannon of the Montenegrins had secretly moved across the frontier during the night and placed in positions previously selected, opened up on the fortifications and the Turkish guns replied. I stood back with the staff of Gen. Karimovich, the commander of the Montenegrin army, and watched the action through field glasses.

HE WITNESSED FIRST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

"It was grim; it was terrible. But there was something tremendously inspiring in the sight of the two columns of Montenegrins, moving forward with the precision of a football squad advancing the ball. Under cover of the heavy artillery firing the two columns pushed boldly up the heights toward the fortifications, deploying as they went, and soon the roar of volley firing supplied steady undertone to the booming of the heavy guns.

"I could see the rending and smashing of the Turkish fortifications under the exploding shells from the Montenegrins' guns; watched the long line of white cottonball puffs along the parapets where the red crescent flag waved; followed the detached blocks of men clambering up the heights, inexorably closing in on the doomed fortress.

"Finally, after about five hours of fighting, there was a faint cheer borne across the valley, even above the roar of guns, and I saw the Montenegrins sweep forward in the final dash up the slope to the parapets of the fort itself. Soon it was all over. The red flag waved and dropped, and in its place rose the flag of little Montenegro, while bullets scudded it."

MONTENEGRINS ARE WONDERFUL FIGHTERS.

Mr. Moses said he witnessed two other minor engagements at Tuzi and Tchepchamik and saw the preliminary skirmishes of the siege of Scutari, which the Montenegrins are now investing. He left Cetigne to return home on Oct. 20, with all of Montenegro in a ferment of enthusiasm over the crushing of the ancient enemy.

"The Montenegrins are born fighters," said the retiring Minister. "Physically, they are such magnificent men that anybody under six feet in height is counted a dwarf. Gen. Martinovich, the commander, is the one great dynamo of the country—commander, secretary of State, treasurer and everything else combined. He is a marvel.

"The first victories over the Turks were expected by the Allies, but it has been a great surprise to them, as well as to the European observers, that the Turks have not recovered from their initial reverses. The Allies expected some resistance, yet they have just begun to meet it at the doors of Constantinople itself."

FORMER U. S. MINISTER TO GREECE, WHO SAYS WAR'S LIKE FOOTBALL



GHOST IN 'HAMLET' MAKES THE GHOST WALK IN COURT

Theodore Roberts, the actor who does the disappearing act several times a night as the Ghost in "Hamlet" at the Garden Theatre, has no thought of repeating the vanishing stunt just because a \$50-a-week alimony bill is staring him in the face.

Justice McCall was so informed in the Supreme Court today when attorneys for Mrs. Lucy C. Roberts asked to have him punished for failing to pay the alimony ordered by Justice Davis, pending trial of the action.

Herman L. Roth, attorney for Roberts, played the leading part in today's proceedings. He assured the court that his client had no thought of leaving New York because of his marital troubles. In fact, the lawyer said, the actor's difficulties had made him more determined than ever to remain here and fight the case, as he feels he will be victorious.

Then Justice McCall suggested that the actor might begin making payments today, and Attorney Roth dug down in his pocket and pulled out a check for \$50, which was turned over to Mrs. Roberts's attorney. This seemed to please everybody, and the lawyers left the courtroom beaming.

BANDIT FORSBREY TORN FROM GIRL TO SERVE SENTENCE

"I shall blow his brains out, here and now."

"I was not unnecessarily severe," said the Sheriff before leaving the Criminal Courts. "I have information from the Tombs that Forsbrey has said I shall not get him to Sing Sing alive. I shall deliver him there, though my dead body is carried there, shackled to his."

On the way to the Grand Central station the van was stopped at Police Headquarters, where it is customary to take the finger prints of all prisoners on their way to Sing Sing. But Sheriff Harburger refused to allow Forsbrey to be taken out of the van. With his big revolver half thrust in the pocket of his overcoat he stood vigil at the door of the van until the other six prisoners traveling with Forsbrey had been released. Then he took a seat beside the driver on the front seat of the wagon. He acknowledged the salutes of the friends who recognized him in this exalted position with his left hand. His right never strayed from the butt of his weapon.

On the train the Sheriff had Forsbrey shackled hand and foot to one deputy, and with his big revolver slipped under the fold of his coat took up station in the seat behind, warning the criminal fiercely from time to time that his first motion to break loose would mean a bullet through his brain.

FORSBREY MURDERED HABERDASHER, SWEARS PAL PUT ON TRIAL.

The defense of James Cassidy, on trial before Justice Aspinwall in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for the murder of Walter Menschik, the Flatbush avenue haberdasher, who was shot to death in his shop last summer, was heard today with the presentation of an alibi.

The defendant was the first witness and began his testimony by putting the murder up to Henry Forbrey. He accounted for the fact that he had pawned the safety razors stolen from the murdered man's shop by saying that he had met Forbrey on the street and complied with the young desperado's request to pawn them for him.

MENSCHIK WOMEN TELL OF LAWYER GIBSON'S STRANGE QUERIES

(Continued from First Page.)

Dr. Arthur S. Moore had testified along the same line.

Dr. Arthur S. Moore, assistant physician in the State Hospital at Middletown, has after first witness called.

Piled on the large table around which sat the forces of the defense, now augmented by medical experts, were twenty-seven huge technical volumes. Gibson sat eyeing them as if trying to divine what lay within them that might prove incorrect the diagnosis of the officiating and attending physicians.

The Sabo autopsy, who swore the woman was not drowned, but strangled, showed beef contracted by EMBALMING INGREDIENT.

Dr. Moore demonstrated the contrasting tendencies of formalin, which was the chief ingredient in the fluid with which Mrs. Sabo's body was embalmed.

"The beef was contracted about 15-20 per cent of an inch since the injection," he said.

"Would there be the same effect on human flesh?" asked Elder.

"I think there would be Mr. Wasservogel, the Prosecutor's assistant, objected on the ground that the young physician had never made an experiment to justify his belief. Dr. Moore was asked if he could assign any cause for the fattening of the brain.

"It was probably from natural causes," he said, after an objection by Mr. Wasservogel had been overruled.

The physician then testified he had produced a condition in the throat of a corpse similar to that found in Mrs. Sabo.

"When was this experiment performed?" asked Elder.

"Last night."

"How was it done?"

"It can be done simply by moving the body backward and forward."

In his description of the experiment the physician told of having cut a hole in the back of the neck of the corpse, which he experimented and watching the results through this "window."

"I could see the soft palate fall on top of the windpipe," Dr. Moore testified, "and the other organs congested, just as in the case of Mrs. Sabo."

HAD NO EXPERIENCE WITH THROTTLED PERSONS.

Under cross-examination Dr. Moore said he had never performed an autopsy on a person who had been throttled by the hands.

"When were you first employed as an expert for the defense?" he was asked.

"Three days ago," the witness answered.

Then Dr. Moore was led to admit there would have been less changes in the beef had it not been put in a bottle.

Through a long mass of technicalities, the prosecutor from New York led his witness to admit that at the time of the body of Mrs. Sabo had been interred more than fifty days after the death, and that his competency as an expert was tested.

"Would you care to examine the throat organs now?" asked Mr. Wasservogel.

"I would like to," said Dr. Moore, after a moment of hesitation.

"Name the muscles of the throat."

The doctor hesitated. Then he said: "I'm afraid I can't."

"You wish to qualify as an expert, eh? That's all," said Wasservogel.

William E. Osgoodby, manager of the Farmers Club at Pompton Plains, N. J., testified that he had been in conversation with Minton on the train that brought the State witness back from Jersey City after the coroner's hearing there. He said Minton had told him he could not swear that Gibson throttled the woman.

Edward Clark of No. 48 Jackson street, Paterson, N. J., formerly a cook in the Sterling Forest Hotel, was next sworn.

"I was rowing on July 18 last," he testified. "I saw a couple standing up who were having a rowing race. They were each other to change seats. The boat tipped over and they went into the water. I saw two heads bob above the surface—but it must have been the same head coming up the second time."

D. W. Ellmore, a private detective, told of a visit to Minton Sept. 17, in which the latter said that at the time of the occurrence he was attracted by hearing sounds, and saw nothing which preceded.

The second heavy gun in the medical battery of the defense was Dr. Cuttill, who explained that he had studied medicine here and abroad and had occupied various hospital staff positions, and is now relying his book on post-mortem pathology. Dr. Cuttill is the expert upon whom the defense had depended so strongly that his identity was kept secret. He had heard Dr. Schittle's testimony and part of that of Dr. Haskin and Dr. King.

GIBSON LAUGHS AT CURIOSITY SEEKER'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Dr. Cuttill defined rigor mortis in such a way as to weaken the testimony of the State's witnesses. The testimony was technical and during the half hour it occupied the 300-odd spectators jammed into the courtroom, women by courtesy occupying the front benches,

ALL OF ROBIN'S DEEDS ARE BARED AT HYDE TRIAL

(Continued from First Page.)

"That I am going to let you go home for Thanksgiving Day dinner if I hold night sessions to do it."

There was a broad smile through the jury box.

Mr. Steuer resumed his cross-examination by asking Robin if the Fidelity Developing Company, which Robin controlled, and the Washington Trust Company, another Robin institution, did not have big accounts in August, 1910, in the Carnegie Trust Company.

He explained that he asked these questions to show how hard Robin would have been hit by the failure of the Trust Company.

"If I am permitted to show those facts," said Mr. Steuer, "I can show that the compelling cause that made Robin make the \$150,000 loan was the very fact that every one of his own interests would have been ruined by the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company, and that to save himself—and not to favor Hyde—he made the loan."

Despite this plea Justice Goff refused to permit this line of questioning to continue. By taking another tack Mr. Steuer brought out that several of the Robin concerns did have large deposits in the Carnegie Trust Company in August, 1910—when the \$150,000 loan was made—and that they would have been embarrassed financially by the trust company's failure. Others of the Robin concerns deposited in the Northern Bank, and these accounts would have been lost by the failure of the Northern Bank and the Northern. Mr. Steuer brought out, would have been crushed by the failure of the Carnegie Company.

The Northern Bank, Robin said, had on deposit in the Carnegie Trust more than \$200,000, and the Washington Savings Bank had \$80,000. In addition, the Washington Savings Bank had \$80,000 in the Northern Bank. The Fidelity Developing Company, \$10,000; the South Shore Traction Company, \$15,000.

"The other accounts," said Robin, "were nominal."

ALL OF THIS MONEY—NEARLY \$500,000—the defense contended, would have been lost by the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company or the subsequent failure of the Northern Bank. Most of the Robin concerns, it was shown, did not go under when these two failures came.

Mr. Steuer harkened back to Robin's conversation with Hyde, when the \$150,000 loan was "forced."

Q. Did you say yesterday that you told Hyde you did not see how he could deposit more than \$150,000 of the city's moneys in the Northern Bank in payment for the loan to the Carnegie company, because you had up only a bond of \$150,000 to protect the city? A. Yes.

Q. Well, is it not a fact that five months before you ever saw Hyde, the deposits of the city of New York with the Northern Bank numbered \$250,216—what was the balance \$249,216 more than your bond? A. No; I did not know it.

Mr. Steuer, reading from the report of the bank, showed that for months before Hyde's alleged threat to Robin the city had far more than \$150,000 on deposit in the Northern Bank.

Mr. Steuer brought out that at the time the Northern Bank loaned \$150,000 to the Carnegie Trust Company, Robin himself owed the trust company \$233,000 on "demand loans," and that the repayment of this \$233,000 would have required the necessity of making the \$150,000 loan.

Q. Did you offer to pay this \$233,000 and thus relieve the situation? A. I said I would do so if Cummins and

Reichman would pay to the Northern Bank the \$170,000 they owed it.

There were many objections on the part of the State against this line of questioning.

Mr. Steuer then took up the question of Robin's sanity, in an effort to show that Robin's sister, Dr. Louis Robinson, had him placed in Dr. Carlos McDonald's asylum on the day he was indicted. All his questioning along this line was balked by Mr. Moss's objections.

Robin's alleged reputation of his parents was taken up, but every question was ruled out, save one:

"Have you not repudiated your parents?" asked Mr. Steuer.

"In a flash, Robin exploded 'no,' but the Court ordered the answer stricken from the records.

"How many days since you pleaded guilty," was asked, "have you spent in the District-Attorney's office?"

Objections were sustained.

Q. Has it not been promised that as soon as this trial was over, you would be permitted to withdraw your plea of guilty and be allowed to go to trial? A. No.

Robin was not allowed to tell of his attempt at suicide.

Q. While you were in the Tombs, did you say to Mr. Montgomery, former president of the Hamilton Bank, that you knew nothing about Mr. Hyde, but that great treasure was being sought to bear on you, and that you had had to yield to the pressure as the only way you could get out of trouble? A. No.

BELIEVED CUMMINS'S STORY THAT HE WAS WEALTHY.

Robin was questioned on indirect examination by Mr. Moss.

Q. You said you were under the impression that Frederick E. Cummins and Joseph B. Reichmann of the Carnegie Trust Company, were men of great wealth. How did you get that impression? A. They told me so. (Laughter.)

Q. You told Mr. Steuer you would not give your true name because it might incriminate you in some other country. In what country was that, and when? A. In Russia, when I was five years of age. (More laughter.)

Robin was excused and William L. Brower, vice-president of the defunct Northern Bank, in charge of the bank's loans, was called. He was examined by Assistant District-Attorney John K. Clarke, his testimony being a technical description of the \$150,000 loan made to the Carnegie Trust Company.

Frederick E. Goldmann, who was assistant manager of the Tremont avenue branch of the Northern Bank, explained the method by which deposits of city money were made at his branch.

Mr. Steuer, interrupting the technical testimony, said it gave him a headache, and that he was willing to concede such matters. The State then placed before the jury a great mass of documentary evidence.

These documents—about 1,000 pounds of them—consisted of deposit slips and ledgers, showing how city money was deposited in the Tremont branch of the Northern Bank. It took the witness more than an hour merely to tell what the books represented. From them the witness had compiled a voluminous list of results, showing the total deposits of city money daily in the Northern Bank.

No Butler Needed. (From the Chicago Tribune.)

"We'll have to get a butler, you know," said Mrs. Pneuitch.

"What for?" asked Mr. Pneuitch.

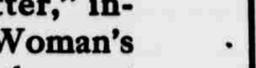
"Well, to look after the wine cellar, and—"

"Not much, Pneuitch! I'm capable of looking after the booze myself."

"A butler lends dignity to an establishment, too."

"Well, when I set so hard up for dignity that I have to borrow it from a butler, I'll quit and go back to the retail grocery business. I manage the hired girl, Pneuitch, and I'll attend to running the man part of the shebang."

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PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The second bloodless operation for the cure of a case of congenital curvature of the spine or "hunchback," was performed at the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital here yesterday, when Dr. J. P. Mann of this city, by a series of manipulations and weights straightened the backbone of a thirteen-year-old girl.

Bartha Moon was taken into the operating room on a rolling chair, as her deformity was so great she had never been able to walk. She stood the operation with wonderful fortitude and smiled at the surgeon and his assistants who applied the heavy weights to keep the bones in place until the bandages had been applied and the plaster cast made.

No anesthetic of any kind was used, and the child said that she had experienced no pain. Dr. Mann is of the opinion that the operation will be successful.

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