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WHEN you aim to please everybody you usually please none. A striking contradiction of this rule is The Tribune's Sporting Page—G. Herbert Daley, its editor, has endeavored to give the small college as fair a show as he gives the big. How well he has succeeded is evidenced by the universal popularity it enjoys with college graduates.

The Tribune First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

also been sent to aid in the attacks on Babuna Pass, and an attempt is being made to retake this position. Many inhabitants of Monastir are already preparing to depart, while arrangements are being made to transfer such government departments as are there to Scutari, Albania, where Italian troops are to protect them. That the Serbs defending the pass could not hold out much longer was the word brought to Salonica by the Russian secretary of legation at Athens on his arrival from Mitrovitza, by way of Albania. The only hope of saving Monastir, the secretary said, was that the Serb force concentrated at Mitrovitza would prove strong enough to take the offensive and advance through Tetovo toward the city. "The morale of the Serbians is splendid," he said. "Half trained recruits march to battle singing like veterans. Their aged King Peter is fighting in the trenches, and in the uniform of a private. He sees death, saying, 'When I am killed you can flee or surrender!'" "Famine and misery prevail. There

is no bread at Mitrovitza. The people are reduced to eating haricots." General Sarrafi, the French commander in his official report to Paris, says that 30,000 Bulgarians took part in the attack, and that their losses were very heavy. Not one French gun was lost, he reports. Dispatches from Sofia, relayed by way of Berlin, however, claim additional Bulgarian victories over the French troops on the night of November 13 and 14. French troops on the night of November 12 and 13 attacked Bulgarian positions, but were thrown back on the night bank of the Karavus by the Bulgarian counter-attack. The Bulgars took two machine guns and two mountain guns.

A detailed Bulgarian report of operations since the capture of Nish was issued from Berlin to-night, and, aside from the narration of munitions captured, asserts that the First Serbian Territorial Regiment moved during the retreat and killed Colonel Pribitchevich.

Colonel Pribitchevich was implicated in the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, at Sarajevo. He was named in the confession of Nedjeljo Gabonovic, who threw the bomb, as having obtained the bombs and revolvers with which the conspirators were armed.

Orient Railroad Nearly Open. After the mating, the Sofia report says, the regiment disbanded, and the men went into the surrounding hills and villages.

Dispatches from Sofia also indicate that the Bulgarians are pushing the repairs to the Orient railway running from Nish to Sofia. It is declared that trains over the line will be running in a few days.

A small local success has been obtained by the Serbs at Kalkandelen, according to Athens reports, which say that 520 Bulgars were captured, with large quantities of munitions.

Slight friction between the French troops at Salonica and the Greeks is reported in an Overseas News dispatch, which says that the French attempted to occupy a Greek military building, but were resisted. The French military authorities, says the dispatch, afterward apologized for the incident, declaring a mistake had been made.

GERMAN OFFICIAL. From Berlin the following official report has been received on the Balkan operations.

Pursuit of the enemy continues vigorously. Yesterday more than 1,000 Serbians were taken prisoner, and two machine guns and three cannons were captured.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL. Vienna's official report is as follows: In the Balkan theatre the Austro-Hungarians are advancing everywhere. They have reached the district of Uvace, Glogova Planina and the Javor Heights.

The German detachments of General Koeves have advanced on both sides of the road running from Kraljevo to Novipazar and have taken Ustie. The Austro-Hungarian forces further eastward, near Babica, have crossed the road from Raska to Kursumlija and stormed Serbian trenches on the Lueak Mountain. They took as prisoners three officers and 110 men and captured one machine gun. The German and Bulgarian troops are approaching from the north and east, a point of junction at Kursumlija.

MONTENEGRIAN OFFICIAL. An official communication issued by the Montenegrin Army Headquarters to-day says:

The Austrian attack against our Sandjak army was repulsed in violence all day on the 14th. We succeeded, nevertheless, in maintaining our positions and inflicting tremendous losses upon the enemy. We have repulsed Austrian attacks upon Novichko and Trojane, and are fighting along the remainder of the front continues.

FRENCH OFFICIAL. Paris to-night issued the following report:

Army of the east: The Bulgarians renewed their violent attack on November 14 against our front on the left bank of the Cerna. They were everywhere repulsed, with very heavy losses.

Calm prevails on the whole front along the left bank of the Vardar. The debarkation of French and British troops at Salonica continues without incident.

PENFIELD TOLD TO ASK AUSTRIA FOR ANCONA DATA

Ambassador Instructed to Make Careful Inquiry Into Case.

PLEDGE OF VIENNA MAY BE DEMANDED

Officials See Necessity for Renewing Negotiations with Germany.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 16.—The first official move in what is expected to be a long drawn-out effort to win from Austria promises as to her submarine warfare similar to those given by Germany was taken to-day, when the State Department called Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, to inquire into the case and to get from Austria a statement in detail. This action was taken within a few hours after the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires had presented an official statement accepting responsibility for the sinking of the Ancona.

This statement, in substance the same as that transmitted by wireless from Berlin on Sunday night, contains the first data on which this government can act. The Italian government statement transmitted yesterday failed to charge definitely that the submarine was either Austrian or German, and was so vague in its allegations that no official action could be taken on it.

The United States is still without information from its own officials abroad, and the long delay is increasing the hope that Italy has not been able to make out a case of illegal action by the submarine. This would relieve this government of the necessity for asserting and protecting the rights of its citizens, but it is said it would not prevent action in the case. Many officials feel that, regardless of the legal aspects, the crime against humanity was so great that it cannot be allowed to pass without protest.

Seek Pledge from Vienna. A determination is becoming evident in official circles to obtain from Austria a declaration of neutrality to the United States, assuring the safety of non-combatants at sea. The increasing activity of Austrian submarines in the Mediterranean, with the constant danger that Americans will be exposed to the danger of this campaign, has made the need of such an understanding clear, and the Ancona case is believed to offer an opportunity for reaching it, even if it proves that the submarine was not Austrian.

The methods used with Austria, it is understood, will be much the same as in the dispute with Germany. Following the establishment of the facts, a protest will be sent to Vienna, stating the American position, pointing out the moral wrong in killing non-combatants, women and children, and demanding guarantees for their safety. No statement was made at the State Department to-day as to the exact information Ambassador Penfield had been asked to obtain. It was admitted, however, that there was a definite intention of reaching a definite understanding which by no means substantiated the claim of justification, and that Ambassador Penfield had been instructed to inquire particularly concerning them.

Ask Definite Statement. It is assumed that Ambassador Penfield's first demand will be for an unequivocal statement that the attacking submarine was Austrian. It is thought significant that the Admiralty statement leaves this entirely to inference, which permits the suspicion that the Austrian government is assuming responsibility for an act which is committed by a German vessel. It is pointed out this ruse might be adopted both to avoid war between Germany and Italy and to preserve the validity of the German government's assurances to the United States.

Ambassador Penfield will try to learn the exact relative positions of the Ancona and the submarine at the time of the attack and at the time when the torpedo was fired, as well as the position of the hostile vessel, the approach of which is alleged to have made it necessary to sink the Ancona before all the passengers had been rescued. The Austrian government will be asked to reply to the Italian charge that passengers who swam to the submarine were repulsed with jeers and left to drown.

Whether or not the Ancona case proves such as would demand an immediate disavowal, the administration officials admit that it demonstrates the necessity of reaching a definite understanding with Germany concerning the Lusitania and the whole question of submarine attacks on merchant shipping. The State Department now realizes that the German's assurance of safety from complete, and that there is no solid ground on which this government can stand in case of a renewal of the submarine campaign.

It is probable, therefore, that Ambassador von Bernstorff soon will resume his visits to Secretary Lansing's office, and that the State Department will try to reach through a continuous series of "informal" conversations a definite agreement with Germany.

Ancona Might Have Been Warship, Vienna Suggests. Vienna, Nov. 16 (via Berlin), by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The full report of the commander of the submarine which sank the Ancona has not been received, but the report on which the statement sent out on Sunday by the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty was based showed, according to the report, that the loss of a single life was unnecessary.

The crew of the Ancona, it is alleged, was panic-stricken from the beginning, and actually lowered lifeboats when the ship was moving fourteen miles an hour. These boats naturally were swamped, but it is asserted that there were still enough lifeboats to save everybody. Furthermore, the charge made that the members of the crew pre-empted the boats and rowed far from the steamer, the captain of which had been allowed almost ninety minutes for the safe removal of those aboard.

An Austrian official remarked that the same panic-stricken conduct was reported in the case of the Italian crew of the liner Firenze, which was sunk after the Ancona.

The government has the original instructions to all Italian shipmasters to attempt to ram a submarine or escape, depending on the relative positions at the time of an attack.

It is pointed out in official quarters here that the commander of the submarine which sank the Ancona had no means of knowing whether the Ancona was a peaceful outward-bound passenger ship or a transport, and it is declared that he was even justified in

ITALIAN GUNS POUND GORIZIA

Churches Destroyed by Incessant Fire, Says Vienna Report.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN FROM DOBERDO HILL

Invader Storms Slopes on the Plateau South of Stronghold on Carso.

London, Nov. 16.—On the Austrian front the centre of activity is still the sector around Gorizia. To the north the Italians claim further progress in their drive on the Austrian stronghold. To the south, on the Doberdo plateau, Vienna admits that the enemy penetrated positions on Monte San Michele, but says the Italians have been almost completely ejected.

Meanwhile the bombardment of the city itself, which began on October 18 and has lasted ever since, continues with varying intensity. An official telegram from the front, issued at Vienna, says:

"On several days more than one hundred projectiles of all calibres, but especially heavy shells, fell on the town. The bombardment usually begins early in the morning, reaching its climax between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon and relaxing toward evening. The convent of Monte Santo has been burned and its church destroyed. The vestry of the Gorizia Cathedral has been demolished. The Franciscan convent of Castagnavizza, with the burial vault of Charles X, Henry V and other members of the Bourbon family, has been hit by several shells which have damaged the roof, as well as paintings in the church and convent.

The convent of the Ursulines, in the centre of the town, has been half demolished and the Church of San Antonio damaged by aerial bombs. Both railway stations have been pierced by artillery projectiles. Churches in the suburbs of Podgora, Grafenberg, Pedana, Santa Andrea and the Oravija have been destroyed. The southern part of Gorizia has suffered more heavily than other parts of the town.

"The city frequently is bombarded by airmen. Two bombs fell among groups of children, causing the death of eight of them."

FRENCH OFFICIAL. The following official communication was issued at Paris:

The day was characterized only by artillery actions, which were especially intense in Champagne, in the Artois, in the Vosges, in the forest of Apremont and in Alsace, in the region of Ammentzwiller.

BRITISH OFFICIAL. An official communication from Field Marshal Sir John French says:

Since my communication of November 10 the artillery on both sides has been increased in Champagne, in the Artois, in the Vosges, in the forest of Apremont and in Alsace, in the region of Ammentzwiller.

\$400,000,000 CREDIT TO BE RAISED HERE

Anglo-American Loan To Be Controlled by International Board.

London, Nov. 16.—"The Times" says to-day:

"We understand that the preliminary arrangements for the Anglo-American banking credit, the object of which is to bring further relief to the exchange rate, are being completed. Certain formalities have yet to be gone through, but the scheme has reached a stage which permits the publication of some of its features."

According to a memorandum issued to bankers yesterday, the plan provides for the raising of a first credit of \$50,000,000 in New York, on behalf of eight of the clearing banks on either side, but other banks here will be allotted participation in the credit, which will be secured by deposit of securities at the Bank of England.

"Another feature which is contemplated which would bring the total amount of credit to be placed under the control and direction of an international committee to about \$400,000,000, inclusive of the amount realized for us by the Anglo-French loan. Subsequent credits will be secured by a gold pool, and will, we understand, take the form of six months' bills. An essential part of the scheme is that a government guarantee will be given to provide for certain contingencies."

CURTAIN OF FIRE HALTS U-BOATS

Continued from page 1

serious dent in the bottom of a battleship.

The Englishman who had devoted his attention to this problem then forgot about lyddite, battleships and submarines and took up the study of automatic and aerial torpedoes. He wanted a fuse that would act at a given depth under water, no matter when it had been fired.

This inventor had been bothered by the lead pipes in the automobile becoming clogged and the gas not getting to the engine. He had found that water would not run freely through a small tube at atmospheric pressure, but that if a thin wire was placed in the tube capillary attraction would draw the water along the wire through the tube.

That was the idea the inventor went back to when he sought a fuse that would explode a charge of lyddite at a given depth under water. So he made a fuse of a tube, a piece of wire and a pinch of potash, put the fuse in a shell and dropped it overboard. As soon as it dived, the water rushed into the tube and six feet below the surface the water reached the potash and the shell exploded. Another shell, with a longer tube, exploded twelve feet below the surface.

Timing the Explosion. A little study and improvement perfected a fuse that could be cut and timed as accurately as the ordinary time fuse in the old-fashioned shell, while another device provided against the danger of flooding of the magazine when the shell stood in the battleship. The British and Italian navies

SEES TRIUMPH FOR CHURCHILL

London Believes His Career Did Not End with His Resignation.

CONTENT TO WAIT, SAYS LORD FISHER

Will Not Answer Charges. He Declares, While Britain Is Plunged in War.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Nov. 16.—Winston Churchill will leave for the front to-morrow to join his regiment in Northern France.

London, remembering the ovation the former Lord of the Admiralty received in the House of Commons yesterday, when he made his defence, is confident that he will be called to a position other than one of "well paid inactivity." Lord Fisher refuses to believe that with his resignation from the Cabinet the career of the impetuous Churchill is ended. The cheers with which his frank remarks were greeted yesterday are sufficient evidence of that.

Mr. Churchill has fought in other British campaigns, in India and Egypt, and he has won medals for bravery. There are those in official circles here who think that he told too much yesterday and that he might have shouldered the blame until peace had relieved the tension on the country. But London does not look at it in that light. Lord Fisher only knows that Churchill goes to the trenches to-morrow, while many "slackers," whom the government could spare far more easily, linger at home.

Admiral Lord Fisher, ex-First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the House of Lords to-day, replied to Mr. Churchill, who complained in his speech that he had not received from Admiral Fisher with respect to the Dardanelles attack the clear guidance before or the firm support after to which he was entitled.

"Certain references," said Lord Fisher, "were made to me in the speech delivered yesterday by Mr. Churchill. I have been sixty-one years in the service of my country, and I leave my record in the hands of my countrymen."

"The Prime Minister said that Mr. Churchill had said one or two things he would better not have said, and had necessarily and naturally left unsaid some things which would have to be said. I am content to wait. It is not fitting to make personal explanations affecting national interests when my country is in the midst of a great war."

Lord Fisher then left the House.

PANKHURST MEETING WILL NOT BE HELD

Managers of London Hall See a Light and Stop It.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Nov. 16.—The widely advertised Pankhurst meeting, called a patriotic gathering, on Thursday night, "to demand a loyal and vigorous conduct of the war," but privately announced as an effort to demonstrate that "our national interests are not safe under the present regime," will not be held, because the managers of the hall saw a light.

Invited to speak were Lord Wiloughby de Broke, who has been the orator at several Zeppelin reprisal meetings organized by "The Globe," and the government inquisitor in the Commons and Mrs. Pankhurst. Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, always chief targets for Pankhurst bombs in their suffrage paper, "Britannia," and the government inquisitor in the Commons and Mrs. Pankhurst. Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, always chief targets for Pankhurst bombs in their suffrage paper, "Britannia," and the government inquisitor in the Commons and Mrs. Pankhurst.

The only reply from the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union was that the meeting would be held later, and an instruction to ticket holders to retain their tickets until further arrangements were made.

ASKS COURT TO OUST GERMANS IN COUNCIL

British League Seeks Removal of Speyer and Cassel.

London, Nov. 16.—The Lord Chief Justice, Baron Reading, and Justices Sir Horace Avory and Sir Charles Lush heard arguments to-day on the question whether Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel can retain membership in the Privy Council. The case was brought by the Anti-German League, which obtained a writ directing Sir Edgar and Sir Ernest to show cause why they should not relinquish their

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Report of the condition of the IRVING NATIONAL BANK at New York City in the State of New York at the close of business Nov. 10, 1915.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES, listing various bank assets and liabilities with their respective values.

Total \$89,551,398.14

Capital stock paid in \$4,000,000.00

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