

STREET CAR HEAD STANDS OFF MOB AT WILKES-BARRE

In Nightshirt, Defies Crowd with Shotgun—Wife Armed with Pistol.

10,000 STORM DOORS OF PRINCIPAL HOTEL

Citizen, Attacked, Shoots and Is Arrested—Nine Men Beaten in All-Day Rioting.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Nov. 28.—Rioting which began in Nanticoke this noon swept over this end of the Wyoming Valley and culminated to-night in a howling mob about the doors of the Sterling, the leading hotel of the city, when two train dispatchers, beaten and bleeding, sought asylum there from the crowd. Employees barred the entrance to the hotel until the police, missing until the damage was over, appeared and leisurely dispersed the disturbers.

At 10 o'clock to-night word was received that a crowd was marching upon the house of Thomas A. Wright, vice-president and general manager of the company. Wright was notified, and when the crowd arrived he was waiting for it on his veranda clad only in a night shirt and gripping a repeating shotgun.

"If you don't get away from this place and keep away," he cried, "there will be something doing. Come on these grounds and I will shoot. You know me. Now get."

Shortly afterward a detail of city police arrived, but members of Wright's household were then arranging to do guard duty themselves. Mrs. Wright taking her turn with an automatic pistol.

The explanation of the police for the riot in the center of the city is that the afternoon men had gone to dinner and the night force had not gone on duty.

At the time of the riot the dining rooms of the Sterling were filled with guests, who were brought to their feet by yells from the street. As they ran into the hotel lobbies two brothers, George and Lewis Anderson, staggered in, yelling for help. The crowd sought to work its way past a clerk who had hastily thrown his bulk in their way.

Others of the hotel force went to the assistance of the two men who, after a physician had attended them, were put to bed in the hotel under the care of trained nurses.

Chauffeur Beaten. Hardly had the diners of the Sterling resumed their places at table when the sound of battle again resounded, this time from the private entrance to the hotel, where half a dozen men leaped from an automobile and began pounding an inoffensive chauffeur who was waiting for a fare and who was mistaken for the chauffeur of James A. Waddell, in charge of the new employees of the road. This man escaped more lightly than the dispatchers had, while his assailants, assisted by the mob, escaped. Later another automobile load made its appearance near the Wood Street barn of the company, where 400 employees of the company are housed, but were scared away.

The most serious trouble came a few minutes later, when Charles Costello, a new employee of the company, was set upon by a mob in the public square and, when cornered, pulled a revolver and shot. The crowd fell back, and a policeman and hustled him into the Sterling for safe keeping. In a few minutes a mob of ten thousand were battering at the doors of the hotel, demanding to be let in. The two policemen on duty pleaded with the crowd to go home, assuring them that the men were under arrest and would be charged with attempted murder. The charge against both is carrying concealed weapons, and against one for assault with intent to kill.

Women in Panic. While this was going on a riot call was sounded, bringing Superintendent of Police Roberts and a few policemen to the hotel. While they were still inside the doors another man—this one a citizen not connected with the company—was set upon and forced into the hotel for safety. Within the hotel the guests, largely women, were in a state of panic. Those with rooms fronting on Market Street were advised to keep away from their windows as a matter of safety.

About this time two line-men of the company were set upon in a distant part of the city and badly beaten before aid could get to them.

The trouble to-day began about noon, when a car arrived in Plymouth. Immediately it was set upon by a crowd, setting behind a screen of women and children. The state constabulary went to the mob, and, swinging right and left, rescued the car crew. They took to prisoners.

About this time, in Nanticoke, a car was set upon by a mob armed with clubs, and the conductor, Charles Sheller, was knocked to the street by a blow which broke his leg. His motor-man, not knowing of the accident, proceeded, leaving him lying in the road. He was being kicked about when another car came. With controller and switch in the conductor and motor man drove the mob to cover and took the man to the hospital.

Over in Edwardsville cars were pelted repeatedly and there two con-

Haunted House Murder Secret May Be Buried with Its Victims

Motive of Crime by Hired Man, Who Groped Through Dark House Twice Reloading His Deadly Weapon, Veils Slaying in Mystery.

New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 28.—A lonely little farmhouse stands bleak and empty to-night, three miles from here, on the winding dirt track known as George's road. The family of four and the two hired men who until Wednesday were its inhabitants now lie in the morgue in this town, killed by revolver bullets fired by Joe Petruca, a Pole, one of the hired men, "Weitzmann's Place," they have been used to call the forty-odd acres of land and barns and dwelling where Samuel Weitzmann, his wife, his son-in-law, David Kigner, and his wife, all Hebrews, lived and worked and flourished by their dairying and trucking. From now on the farmers of Middlesex will know it as the "Haunted House."

Already they are referring to it by that title and it has earned its name. "Poe might have written fittingly the details of the tragedy. He might have pictured them. No one knows them. The secret of what happened on the little farm some time Wednesday night lies with the bullet-train forms in the New Brunswick morgue. A quarter mile from the nearest dwelling, no sound of the sextuple killing reached a neighbor's ears. All Thursday, Friday and Saturday farmers plodded or drove past the homely dwelling, while behind its old-fashioned windows and unlocked door six stark bodies lay, while starrings crows lowed in the barns and a frightened crow whimpered and chewed at the front door to escape the house of horror.

Twelve Shots Fired. Only the still forms in the morgue know, and until their tongues are loosed, what transpired last Wednesday night must remain a mystery. Six albedoid persons lay down to sleep in the house that night, and one of them was able to rise and go from room to room, shooting down the other five, apparently uninterrupted and with no positive sign of resistance. It is hard for the authorities to construct a motive for the slaughter. It is doubly hard for them to see how the crime was possible.

The murderer had a .38-calibre, five-chambered revolver. From it he fired twelve shots, not all of which took effect. This means that after the first fusillade he must have paused twice to reload. Perhaps the others were panic-stricken. Perhaps they slept until the end came. Perhaps they covered in their beds, helpless with fear, and heard the maniac stumbling toward them through the dark house.

Kigner alone did not die in his bed. He was found in the room with the two bodies of the hired men. He lay wounded in the chest, forehead and chin. John Ganas, the other hired man, and Petruca lay on their cot, the latter with

the gun, three chambers still loaded, in his stiff hand, a black ring of powder burn on his temple. County Physician Edwin Carroll held an autopsy to-day. The coroner's jury inspected the bodies to-night. "They will be buried to-morrow," Prosecutor W. E. Florence said. "It was necessary for the jury to see them at once. You see, they had lain where they died since Wednesday night, or perhaps even Tuesday night. It was horrible," he added with a grimace.

Until to-day the names of the two farmhands were not known. Little even of the family itself is positive. They were bound together by Hebrew ties of clanishness and associated little with their neighbors. On looking over papers at the farmhouse to-day Mr. Florence discovered memoranda from the Liberty Employment Agency, at 107 East Fourth Street, Manhattan. These showed that Ganas had come to Weitzmann on November 17, 1915. Petruca, the murderer and suicide, came on November 6. To his slip was attached the phrase, "Eighteen per month, clear money."

Missing Girl Sought. Robbery was not the motive of the killing. In a glass box on the bureau used by Mrs. Weitzmann the prosecutor's men found several diamond ornaments, valued at \$800. An old safe in a corner of the parlor had not been touched.

Some weeks ago the Weitzmanns discharged a servant girl, who has insisted since that they refused to pay her wages. The police are now looking for her, that she may be able to throw some light upon the conditions which led up to the murders.

Samuel Kigner, brother of the murdered man, was arrested to-day, and is held on a charge of trying to make way with several articles belonging to the dead. He went to the farm this morning and opened the safe, in the presence of the county detectives. Later it was found that a mortgage on the farm, indorsed with an authorization for cancellation, and a deed to the property had been sent away with the last. The other two items, a diamond ring and a \$5 bill—the only money found on the farm. The two items had been sent away with the last. The other two items, a diamond ring and a \$5 bill—the only money found on the farm.

Butcher Suspected of Taking Round from Steed Auto Killed. Paterson, N. J., Nov. 28.—The police are looking for the person who has taken the hind quarter from a steed sacrificed to the god of Speed. Butcher shops, delicatessen stores and sausage factories are under suspicion by detectives in Captain John Tracy's force.

While driving in a buggy on Madison Avenue Saturday Joseph Tarula, of 8 North York Street, was in a collision with an automobile truck. Tarula's horse, killed instantly, was left by the roadside. This morning when a local curator of dead animals went after it he found one of the hind quarters cut from the carcass.

T. R.'S COMPANION CAPTURED. British Hold the Rev. Krieger, Suspecting He Is a Spy. [By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Hartford, Conn., Nov. 28.—One of Colonel Roosevelt's hunting companions, the Rev. Frederick Krieger, has been captured by the British on suspicion of being a German spy in British East Africa. He is being held in a concentration camp in India pending investigation.

Mr. Krieger is an expert big game huntsman, and while stationed at a Nairobi mission accompanied Colonel Roosevelt, who admired his ability with a rifle. He was captured while on a government hunting expedition. The minister was born in Germany and was not naturalized here.

STEAMSHIPS CRASH IN BAY. The Italia and City of Savannah Damaged When They Meet Head On. In avoiding a collision with a string of towboats near the Statue of Liberty yesterday morning, the Italia, of the Italian Line, and the City of Savannah, of the Ocean Steamship Company, crashed together in a head-on collision. Both ships were badly damaged, but reached their piers safely. There were no passengers on either boat.

The Italia, a large freighter, arrived late on Saturday from Genoa, and on her way to a berth at Pier 22, Brooklyn. The City of Savannah, formerly of the Savannah Line, was bound for India with a heavy cargo of freight. It is expected she will be able to continue her voyage soon, but the Italia may have to go into drydock.

CANADIAN WHEAT COMMANDEERED TO FEED ALLIES

Bulk of 20,000,000 Bushels Now in Elevators Will Go to Italy.

PRICE TO BE PAID NOT YET FIXED

Seized Product Stored from Fort William to Atlantic Coast—200,000,000 Bushels Left.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 28.—The Canadian government has commandeered all high grade wheat in elevators from Fort William, on Lake Superior, to the Atlantic Coast.

The action was taken under the special war act by the Canadian Grain Commission. The wheat seized was of No. 1 hard and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern. It was the property of grain shippers and millers. That taken is all which on Saturday night was in public elevators at Fort William, Port Arthur, Midland, Tiffin, Port McNichol, Collingwood, Goderich, Kingston, Port Colborne, Prescott, Quebec, St. John, Montreal and Halifax.

A revised estimate places the amount at about twenty million bushels. A considerable amount is the property of American grain dealers. The grain was taken Saturday night so that grain exchanges should be affected as little as possible. It is officially stated that the price will be fairly adjusted and the grain owners promptly paid by the Canadian government.

Alles to Get Surplus. This year's Canadian wheat crop, according to the last official estimate, was 336,000,000 bushels. Later unofficial figures placed the crop at about 350,000,000 bushels. For export the surplus is expected to exceed 200,000,000 bushels. It is expected that most of this will be taken in the future for the use of Great Britain, France and Italy.

The domestic supply of Russia is more than sufficient to meet the needs of that country. Had the Dardanelles been forced the surplus of Russian wheat would have made the present action unnecessary. While the wheat just taken was commandeered to fill an order from the British government for a large quantity of the grain, it is understood that most of it will be shipped to Italy.

The Canadian government will look after the transportation of the grain to the Atlantic seaboard, and from there its shipment across the Atlantic will be undertaken by the British government in the same way that shipments of oats and hay have been handled for the last year.

World Supply Abundant. The official statement issued by the government says: "The phenomenal crop of wheat in the Canadian West has brought upon the government the duty of assisting to the furthest extent possible in its marketing. The supply of wheat the world over is known to have been abundant, and the importance of taking advantage of every opportunity to provide for the disposing of our grain is on that account the greater.

"For many months the government has been in touch with the British authorities with a view to procuring orders from the United Kingdom and the allied governments in order that the utmost share of the consuming demand in those countries may be turned toward our Canadian surplus. As a consequence of this, the British government has requested the Canadian government to provide within a short time a very large supply of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern wheat.

"The problem of meeting these requirements, and of doing so at such prices as would induce the repetition of orders in Canada, then confronted the government. The effect of government purchases in the open market, such as were made by different countries a year ago, is well known to the public. The market rises abnormally, adding to the profits of grain dealers and speculators who have purchased the grain which the governments require. The advance in price of large amounts of grain in store becomes the loss of the purchasing government, and

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KENNETH G. TRIEST.

TRIEST, FREED BY BRITAIN, HERE

Princeton Freshman Who Escaped Spy's Death Avoids T. R.'s Lecture.

Kenneth G. Triest, nineteen years old, Princeton freshman, who was imprisoned in London as a German spy, arrived here yesterday with his father on the American liner St. Paul. Instead of the welcome due to a prodigal son, he narrowly escaped a lecture by Theodore Roosevelt.

Triest ran away from Princeton last January to enlist in the Royal Navy's wireless corps. He was arrested after writing to an uncle in Berlin that he had valuable secrets for the German War Office. His release followed an appeal to the British Ambassador by Colonel Roosevelt.

Kenneth refused to be interviewed. He blushed when asked how the Tower of London compared with the new Princeton dormitories. A few hours later he boarded a train for Boston, and, according to his father, W. G. Triest, a wealthy contracting engineer, of 970 Park Avenue, he will be under the surveillance of a faithful agent until the war ends. Mr. Triest was quite sure his son would not go to Oyster Bay.

Colonel Roosevelt's views, set forth in a letter to J. Mayhew Wainwright, Mr. Triest's counsel, were made public yesterday.

"The boy shall appear to be still of unbalanced mind, my own judgment is that he ought to be sent to some sanatorium at least until this war is over," said Colonel Roosevelt. "If he has in any way recovered, then Mr. Triest should bring him to me and give me the opportunity to explain to him, in the presence of his father and of yourself, the terrible character of the offence he has committed and the heavy load of obligation he and his family are under to the British government."

"I wish him to understand the offence in his case is not only an offence against the law of nations but an offence against the law of honor as understood by gentlemen—an offence which, if it had not been committed when his mind was unbalanced, would unfit him for association with any soldiers of a high standard or professional and personal probity and honor."

"Moreover, he should understand and appreciate the contrast between the conduct of the British government in his case and the conduct of the German government in permitting and sanctioning what, in order to be truthful, can only be described as the butchery of Miss Cavell."

"Miss Cavell took risks such as were taken by hundreds, probably thousands, of women in our Civil War, and it would be a disgrace to the British government if it could only describe as the butchery of Miss Cavell."

"The following official communication, was issued at Vienna to-day: On the whole littoral front the Italians continued attacking actively. In their unsuccessful attempts yesterday they lost heavily. The most stubborn battle was fought at the Gorizia bridgehead, where the enemy uninterruptedly attacked with all his fresh and strong forces, especially near Osavia, where they attempted to break through along the road.

For a short time the summit northeast of Osavia was in the hands of the enemy, but after a heavy fire all the troops were repulsed. Equally unsuccessful were all attacks in the northern Isonzo sector, near Zagora, against several points of the Tolmino bridgehead, at Mrvlivh.

Win Podgora Posts. The Italians also penetrated our positions at Podgora, but were driven out and afterward pursued by an efficient fire. The ground before the bridgehead was covered with enemy dead. Near Osavia alone we counted 1,000 bodies.

On the border of the Dohberdo Plateau the Italians limited their operations to an attack southwest of San Marino, which was repulsed. Equally unsuccessful were all attacks in the northern Isonzo sector, near Zagora, against several points of the Tolmino bridgehead, at Mrvlivh.

GORIZIA FALLS IN HOT FIGHT, SAYS GENEVA

Italians Enter City from the North, Is Chiasso Report.

FOE REPULSED, VIENNA ASSERTS

Admits Invader Pierced Posts, but Claims to Have Rewon Them.

Paris, Nov. 28.—Gorizia has fallen, according to reports from Chiasso, on the Swiss-Italian border. These dispatches, sent through Geneva, add that the Italians entered the town from the north.

No official confirmation of these messages has yet reached Paris. Vienna asserts that heavy attacks by the invader along the whole Isonzo front were repulsed with heavy losses. Rome gave out no official statement to-day and its indication is construed here as an indication that the critical moment on which hangs the fate of the Austrian stronghold has come.

The report that the city has fallen is credited generally here. For the last week Berlin and Vienna have remarked on the increasing damage done by the besiegers' guns. The Italian artillery was moved nearer the city every day. Moreover, it is known that General Cadorna has brought reinforcements from the Tyrol front for these operations. Hopelessly outnumbered, the Austrians could not long withstand the fierce and repeated attacks of the invader, covered by the intense fire of his heavy artillery.

Italians Pierce Lines. In the Austrian official statement issued to-night there are signs that the fall of the city is practically at hand. Vienna talks of repulsing all the Italian assaults, but at the same time the Austrians admit that the invader succeeded in piercing their lines in many important places. With more, and still more, men to pour into the breach, these strategic positions can be penetrated again, as Vienna admits they were forced to-day. And then the city must fall.

For the Gorizia bridgehead, the key to the stronghold, a furious battle has been fought. Vienna tells how the enemy attacked "uninterruptedly with his fresh and strong forces" in the attempt to carry this important post. For Osavia and for the Podgora crests, which dominate the bridgehead, a fierce struggle waged.

Vienna admits that the Italians succeeded in gaining the summit northeast of Osavia and the positions still held by the defenders on Podgora, but says that counter attacks won both ways back. The ground before the bridgehead, says Vienna, was covered with dead, and near Osavia alone more than one thousand bodies were counted.

Tolmino's Fall Near. Along the rest of the Isonzo front the struggle continues. On the Dohberdo plateau, south of Gorizia, the Italians attacked constantly. Further north, where Tolmino is the objective of the invader, another fierce fight is in progress, with the bridgehead as its centre. Here, too, the Italians have pressed so close to the Austrian positions that victory seems only a matter of time.

The terrible losses which the Isonzo campaign has already cost the Italians have left General Cadorna still more determined to wrest the Austrian stronghold from the Austrians. Reports that Gorizia has fallen have come before and have not been confirmed. But that the stronghold must fall is accepted here as inevitable.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL. The following official communication, was issued at Vienna to-day: On the whole littoral front the Italians continued attacking actively. In their unsuccessful attempts yesterday they lost heavily. The most stubborn battle was fought at the Gorizia bridgehead, where the enemy uninterruptedly attacked with all his fresh and strong forces, especially near Osavia, where they attempted to break through along the road.

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POSTERS WARN GERMANS TO QUIT POWDER WORKS

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Wilmington, Del., Nov. 28.—Posters warning all German workmen employed at the various plants of the du Pont Powder Company in this vicinity to get out not later than January 1 have mysteriously appeared on fences and trees in the neighborhood within the last few days. According to employees of the powder company, some of the signs have been tacked or pasted on fences within the yards.

These warnings are believed to mean that there will be a bold attempt by agents of Germany to blow up the plants in the near future. The wording of the warnings recalls those circulated by the imperial German government, through its agents in this country, previous to the sailing of the Lusitania.

Extra heavy guards have been stationed in and around the plants and Federal Secret Service men are conducting an investigation.

25 LIVES LOST AS TURK BOAT STOPS STEAMER

"We're No Murderers!" Submarine Officer Cries to Barulos Passengers.

Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan, a writer, returning yesterday on the New York from a tour of Southern Europe, brought the first news that has reached this country of the panic on the passenger ship Barulos, which drowned twenty-five persons. Men, women and children joined in a mad rush to leave the vessel when a Turkish submarine was sighted near Crete. The disaster occurred while the ship was on her way from Piraeus to Alexandria early in October.

Mrs. Egan, the wife of Martin Egan, of 11 East Fifty-fifth Street, was nearly drowned, as she was carried overboard in the passengers' rush to escape a fate that really never threatened them. She told yesterday of the terrible scenes on board the Barulos as the fear-crazed crew fought their way to the lifeboats and cut them loose, while terrified mothers, driven back from the boats, threw their children into the sea and plunged after them.

A single shot from the submarine, fired over the Barulos as a signal to stop, was responsible for the panic, said Mrs. Egan. Scores of lives were saved, she declared, by the crew of the submarine, which stood by for five hours.

Submarine Crew Aided. There was apparently no desire on the part of the Turkish boat to sink the Barulos without warning, for the crew did all in their power to check the loss of life, according to Mrs. Egan. She was struggling in the water when she saw the submarine's commander, evidently an Austrian, wave his hands and shout in perfect English: "For God's sake go back to your ship! We are no murderers!"

The Barulos flew a British flag, but most of the passengers and crew were Greeks and Orientals. About five hours after leaving Crete the ship picked up three boats containing the survivors of the British steamer Sallier Prince, which had been sunk by a submarine a few hours before.

Already nervous at the thought of the dangers besetting the ship's course, the passengers were on the edge of panic when the stories of the rescued sailors were passed in whispers along the decks. Excited groups gathered here and there about the ship discussing in low tones the danger that seemed so near, while they apprehensively scanned the horizon for the dreaded periscope.

Suddenly there was a flash of water and a shower of white life preservers away. A submarine had risen for observations. In an instant word flashed through the ship, and while the first warning shout still ran along the decks, a keel passed screaming over the ship. The passengers did not know it was only a warning. Strung to the highest point of nervous tension, passengers and crew alike lost their last breath of self-control. The Barulos became a veritable Bedlam.

Rush for Boats. The first mad rush was for the boats. Four of these resting in their chocks were swung overboard. Filled with men fighting for places in them, they crashed into the sea. Frightened sailors cut the ropes and swamped them instantly.

Pushed madly aside by the crew and stronger men passengers, women threw themselves into the water from the decks, often tossing their babies in before them. Meanwhile the British sailors, aided by shouts from the submarine, tried to quell the panic, but soon they turned their attention to saving the dozens of men, women and children struggling in the water on all sides. Numbers were pulled up to the submarine's deck, revived, and later taken back to the ship.

Mrs. Egan, caught in the blind scramble for the boats, was carried overboard by the rush of passengers pouring a from below. This is how she described her experiences: "When the wild panic broke loose, I was at the rail and started back toward the stairs to help quiet the passengers. But it was of no use, for I was caught in the rush and literally forced over the side into the sea. I had a hard time to keep above the water, for others struggling near kept trying to catch hold of me. Now and then a face near me would sink quietly and never come up again. The screams of those

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RUSHES ARMY TO RUMANIAN BORDER LINE

Last Serb Armies Forced Into Montenegrin Mountains.

GREECE'S REPLY PROMISED TO-DAY

Allies Demand Freer Use of Railways and Protection Against U-Boats.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Nov. 28.—Berlin announces to-night that the Serbian campaign has been completed. Already word comes from other sources that following the driving of the last Serb troops into Montenegro, von Mackensen's forces are being transferred rapidly down the Danube to the Rumanian frontier.

This, taken in connection with Rumania's refusal to allow the opening of the Danube throughout its entire length to enable German armed ships and supplies to reach Bulgaria and the Turks, is believed to portend the opening of a fresh chapter of the Kaiser's Balkan adventure.

Having aided Bulgaria in her campaign against Serbia, which is now cleared, the Kaiser is now called upon to protect his ally against aggression from the east.

Here the invasion of Bulgaria promised within a week by the Czar is imminent, and Russian warships, including new dreadnoughts, have again been seen off the port of Varna, on the Black Sea, although as yet there has been no news of any landing or movement of troops.

Russian Invasion Imminent. The Russians are reported to have gathered 350,000 troops at Rani, on the Rumanian border, and at Odessa, under the command of General Kuropatkin, for the Balkan expedition. The Czar inspected the force last week.

It is to strike this army before it is ready that the Germans are believed to have asked the use of the Danube.

King Ferdinand opened the session of the Rumanian Parliament in the presence of the Crown Prince and the ministers. The speech from the throne, says a Bucharest dispatch to Reuter's, referred to the continuance of "the war which is drenching the world with blood," and called attention to the fact that since the previous session other belligerents had been added to the nations engaged.

"This situation," the King continued, "imposes upon us increasingly the duty of untiring our efforts for the defence of Rumania. You will be called upon to decide various measures and credits to face the present difficult conditions, and I am convinced that you will continue to supply the needs of our beloved army, which has always shown itself worthy of the love and confidence of the country."

Matched with German anxiety over Rumania is that of the Allied Powers over Greece. A reply to the second note of the Entente, presented at Athens Saturday, is promised for tomorrow.

This note, besides insisting on an assurance of safety for the Allied troops, asks adequate railway facilities for their transport, the withdrawal of Greek troops from the vicinity of Salonica and the policing of Greek waters against German submarines.

Tentons Capture Rudnik. Telegraphing from Bucharest, "The Times" correspondent says: "In view of the threatened Russian intervention, preparations for defence are actively proceeding along the whole Bulgarian frontier under German supervision. Troops are being brought up from the Serbian front, and about four divisions of General von der Goltz's army are reported to have joined the Bulgarian forces. The Turkish and Bulgarian armies are now being well supplied with ammunition by way of the Danube.

"The Daily Mail's" Odessa correspondent reports that Ever Pachra, the Turkish Minister of War, and General von Falkenhayn, chief of the German Staff, have had a conference at Orsova, on the Danube, to discuss far-reaching alterations in the plan of the Balkan campaign caused by unexpected developments in the movements of the Entente Allies.

"The Daily Mail" says it suspects

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Alice Barrows Fernandez Director of the Vocational Educational Survey The days when the little red schoolhouse sufficed to teach the young ideas how to shoot have gone, for the world moves on and the theory of education moves with it. You who are interested, whether as teacher or as parent, in the new Gary School Plan cannot fall to find that what Mrs. Fernandez has to say is of incalculable assistance. One of her regular articles appears to-day. Page 5.

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