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See Editorial Page, Column 1.

New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News - Editorials - Advertisements

WEATHER.
Fair To-day and To-morrow;
Fresh Northwest Winds.
Full Report on Page 13.

Vol. LXXV.... No. 25,237. [Copyright 1915—The Tribune Ass'n.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1915. ONE CENT In New York City, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken. Elsewhere Two Cents.

Allies Abandon Fight to Force Dardanelles

DEFEAT WILSON, NOT BOOM T. R., GARY DINNER AIM

Politicians See Move to Heal Republican-Progressive Breach.

COLONEL NOT ACTIVE CANDIDATE, IS BELIEF

"Purely Private Affair," Is Neutral Declaration of 18 Prominent Men There.

The main object of the Gary diners was to get Colonel Roosevelt back in the Republican fold.

A union of all forces opposed to President Wilson's policies, and not the booming of any Presidential candidate, was the subject discussed.

It was understood by every one present that the Colonel is not an active candidate for the Presidential nomination, Republican or Progressive.

This outline of the "purely private affair," which has started so much political speculation, is the view held by those closest to the situation and best entitled to speak.

As for the eighteen who attended the dinner at the home of the head of the Steel Corporation, all continued to maintain strict neutrality yesterday and refused all information as to what happened.

It is generally conceded that the nomination of Justice Hughes, of the Supreme Court, or some other candidate with progressive tendencies that the Republicans might develop within the next few months, would be satisfactory to Colonel Roosevelt, and probably to the rank and file of the remaining Moose forces. With the Colonel's declaration that he proposed to work for a reunion of forces to defeat the present unsatisfactory administration of industrial affairs, with the future prosperity of the country as the chief issue, Republican success would practically be assured next year, according to some of the Republican leaders. That was the drift of the talk at the Gary dinner, it was said.

George B. Cortelyou, who was in Colonel Roosevelt's Cabinet, and managed his campaign until the Colonel split the Rtpublican ranks, said yesterday split the Republican ranks, said yesterday drawn so far from the Gary dinner, at which he was a guest, were not based on facts. When it was suggested to him that the inference had been drawn that the affair was a beginning toward healing the Republican-Progressive breach, he insisted that the proprieties had to be observed and he could not discuss what had taken place at a private dinner.

Wait, Says the Colonel.

All overtures to Colonel Roosevelt yesterday to discuss the gathering of Friday night met with the same polite refusal, and the reply that he would have nothing to say "until after the first of the year," meaning, presumably, until after the meeting of the Progressive National Committee in Chicago on January 11.

George W. Perkins, acting chairman of the Progressive National Committee, who was a guest at Judge Gary's, would say nothing about the dinner, but he was quick to emphasize his assurances that the Progressives were going right ahead with a national convention, and intended to have a national ticket of their own in the field next year. Mr. Perkins was inclined to believe that Justice Hughes, or any Republican nominee, would not be satisfactory to the Bull Moose. Republican politicians, however, discount his broad assertions, on the ground that it is his particular function at this time to talk for political effect.

"I don't see how the Progressives could indorse any candidate the Republicans might nominate," said Mr. Perkins. "The law in some states will not permit one party to indorse the candidate of another."

Mr. Perkins was asked if he thought Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy might be forced upon the Republican National Convention.

"I don't know what the Republicans intend to do," he replied. "I have a big enough job attending to our own affairs."

"Do you think Colonel Roosevelt will run as the Progressive candidate for President?" Mr. Perkins was asked.

"Don't Know," Asserts Perkins.

"I don't know the Colonel's intentions," he replied, "but if the managers of the next Republican convention attempt to run rough shod over the wishes of the delegates as they did in 1912, there will be another bolt and more Republicans will follow the Progressives, in which case, we might have to draft the Colonel again."

There was a report yesterday that the Progressive National Convention would be fixed for June 7, in Chicago, the same date and place selected by the Republicans. Mr. Perkins denied the report last night, and declared that no one would know the time and place for the convention until after the meeting of the Progressive National Committee in Chicago on January 11.

Despite the Perkins attitude, local politicians were more inclined than ever yesterday to see the road clearing for the return of Colonel Roosevelt to the Republican workshop. They invariably made the Gary dinner a basis for renewed confidence in that respect. One prominent local Republican said:

"There's no place for the Colonel to go but back. He's bound to come in.

Continued on page 4, column 3

METZ DIVORCED, IS REPORT

Wife of Former Controller Said to Have Obtained Decree in Reno.

A report reached Brooklyn from Reno, Nev., last night that a divorce decree had been granted on November 19 to Laura A. K. Metz against Herman A. Metz, former Representative and Controller. The decree was based, it was said, on the ground of desertion since 1909.

No confirmation of the report could be obtained at the Metz home, 252 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. A woman, who said she was a member of the family answered all inquiries with the statement that Mr. Metz was not there and that he could be seen at his office this morning.

VILLAGES STILL SNOWBOUND

Labor Demand of Jersey Munition Plants Leaves no Shovellers.

Butler, N. J., Dec. 20.—Roads are still impassable and residents in the country districts are getting about on snowshoes. The local supply has been exhausted.

Succasunna, N. J., Dec. 20.—Between the snow and the war things are at a standstill here. The ammunition plants in nearby places have given lucrative employment to practically all the men and there is no way to get others to shovel snow, so that even now, a week after the storm, the roads are impassable.

WIFE NO. 2'S 'AUNTIE' POPS SECRET TO NO. 1

Note of Congratulation Goes to Divorcee Instead of Bride.

Mrs. Florence Deems Magee divorced Alfred J. Magee, of Great Neck, Long Island, six weeks ago, and never knew that he had married again until yesterday, when she received a letter of congratulation intended for wife No. 2. The latter was Miss Cella Brandt, of Brooklyn, named by wife No. 1 as corespondent in the suit against Mr. Magee.

Mrs. Magee, the first, is living in Flushing with her father, Dr. Frank M. Deems. Yesterday a missive came to her which read:

"My dear niece: Congratulations. Your father is all in because he failed to get to the wedding. Congraulations again to you and hubby. AUNTIE."

The letter had been sent to the former home of the Magees in Great Neck, and had been forwarded to the erstwhile wife. She immediately had inquiries made by her attorney, James L. Dowsey.

"The wedding took place somewhere in Connecticut," Mr. Dowsey said last night. "I believe it was a couple of days after the final decree was signed. They are now living at the home of Mr. Magee's parents, and will leave after the first of the year for Montana, where they will reside permanently."

The son of wife No. 1 will accompany Mr. Magee and wife No. 2 to Montana. Wife No. 1 will stay in Flushing with her daughter, whose custody was awarded her by the court.

BLOOD TO BUY GIRLS' GIFTS

Columbia Galahads as Transfusion Volunteers Earn Christmas Cash.

A dozen Columbia students, who for the best of reasons neglected to do their Christmas shopping early, will now be able to do the handsome thing by their dozen dearest girls in the world. They can truthfully say, too, that the gifts are the product of their life blood, for the heroic dozen earned the price by submitting to transfusion operations.

A few hours after the "jobs" had been announced by the appointments office yesterday the Christmas Galahads were back on the campus, each richer by $25 and lighter by the weight of an ounce of blood.

COURT ROOM KILLED JUROR

Judge Blames Drafts in Part VI for Causing Pneumonia.

After announcing that he would hear no more cases if compelled to sit in the little temporary quarters designated as Part VI in General Sessions, Judge Malone said yesterday that one of the jurors who had taken cold in that courtroom had died from pneumonia. The juror was Adolph Jentes, of 230 West Ninety-ninth Street. According to Judge Malone, the drafts and the poor ventilation are responsible for the juror's death.

Judge Malone has held hardly one complete session in this room since December 1. He has repeatedly adjourned his court and notified the Sinking Fund Commission of the conditions in this little room. Since these quarters were first used as a courtroom four years ago Judge Malone said two other jurors had died from illnesses acquired during their service there.

BROKERS PAY INDEMNITY

Jokers Heed Victim's Demand for Christmas Dinner—for the Poor.

"Buck" Buchanan, a specialist in Corn Products on the Stock Exchange, while the brokers were wondering yesterday why the market did not pick up a bit, relieved the monotony by raising more than $100 for the Salvation Army Christmas dinner to the poor.

"Buck" for the last few days had been made the target of several practical jokes by his cronies, and took this way of getting even. He donned the hood and wrap of the young woman who stands just outside the exchange and then went on the floor, announcing to his friends that they would have to "come across." They did.

WOMAN'S TRUNKS HID RUBBER FOR GERMAN NEEDS

Passenger's Personal Effects Aimed to Supply German Shortage.

PLAN ELUDED PORT NEUTRALITY RULES

Crude Material Taken by Authorities Was To Be Forwarded from Holland.

A scheme to furnish Germany with crude rubber from American dealers to supply the shortage in that country was revealed yesterday. The recognized head of the plan is a naturalized German citizen, Max Jaeger. The proposed scheme was to send large quantities of rubber as the personal baggage of women agents travelling from New York to Rotterdam. A German known to be formerly in the service of the German War Department was to take charge of the disposition of the product after its arrival in Holland.

Federal agents discovered the plot while investigating the seizure on November 27 of four trunks and eight packing cases containing 3,400 pounds of crude rubber which were about to be shipped without declaration on the Holland-American liner Ryndam as the personal baggage of Miss Anna Dekkers. This was the first shipment, it is believed, of 10,000 pounds of rubber purchased by Jaeger from a firm belonging to the Rubber Manufacturers' Association. It was seized by the neutrally squad of Collector Malone's Customs House forces.

A third person involved in the scheme is Richard Wohlberg, a manufacturer of rubber cement, who was to act as intermediary between Jaeger and the firm from which he purchased his supply of rubber. Jaeger and the other two are not under arrest, but the evidence collected by the federal authorities will be given to United States District Attorney Marshall to-day, and indictments may follow.

Suspect a U. S. Citizen.

Jaeger came to the United States from Germany in 1902, but has kept in close touch with his former home by frequent visits from this country. He is a mechanical engineer and a graduate of the Karlsruhe Technical School. He has held several positions in this country, and in 1913 he became naturalized.

Last March Jaeger returned to Germany with his family and became associated with an automobile manufacturing firm in Bierstadt.

After an extended visit to the leading automobile manufacturers in this country in July, Jaeger again returned to Germany with several cases of automobile accessories which were to be manufactured by his firm there. The shortage in rubber, it is thought, caused the head of the company to decide that there was more profit in importing rubber, and Jaeger, on account of his familiarity with American methods and manufacturers, was chosen to head an importation scheme.

The president of the German automobile firm, whose name could not be learned, took Jaeger to the head of the rubber department in the Deutsches Bank, in Berlin. He produced a letter of introduction to his nephew, who was employed by a firm of rubber dealers in the United States, and unfolded to him the plan of procuring rubber for the German government by evading the United States law requiring that the complete cargo of every ship leaving American ports be put on the manifest.

Jaeger's part in the plan was to get agents who would travel from New York to Rotterdam, carrying with them as personal baggage, which is not included in the ship's cargo, quantities of crude rubber.

Scheme Eluded Port Rules.

The trunks of contraband that reached Rotterdam by this scheme were to be taken in charge by a man formerly in military service under the German War Department, according to the Federal agents. A white chrysanthemum was the badge by which the agents were to recognize him upon their arrival. The trunks were not to be opened at Rotterdam, but were to be sent under seal to various addresses furnished by the bank official.

In pursuance of his secret orders Jaeger reached New York October 31 on the Ryndam, and a few days later presented his letter of introduction. Members of the rubber firm told him that on account of possible complications with the Rubber Manufacturers' Association it would be impossible to sell to him directly. They suggested that he secure an intermediary. After considerable argument Richard Wohlberg, a rubber cement manufacturer, was persuaded to accept this role, and through him Jaeger bought 10,000 pounds of crude ruber. The company made the deal with the full knowledge that the product would be turned over to Jaeger for delivery to the German government.

Of this purchase, 3,400 pounds was sent to Vetterman's Hotel, in The Bronx, where it was packed in trunks and cases and sent to the Holland-America pier in Hoboken as the personal baggage of Miss Dekkers.

Neutrality Squad Stops Plan.

Jaeger had secured her services as an agent when they were fellow passengers on the Nieuw Amsterdam, sailing from New York August 31. She was familiar with American ways, having first come to this country eight years ago. It has been her annual custom to visit her parents in Rotterdam.

Miss Dekkers sailed from Rotterdam on her first rubber mission November 15 on the Ryndam, travelling on a Dutch passport. Jaeger met her at New York and arranged for her return on the same steamer, which was to sail

Continued on page 9, column 5

SO EASY TO GET A FUR COAT

'Frisco Man Just Tries It On and Walks Out, but Meets Detective.

With the crowd of shoppers there went to Macy's yesterday afternoon Robert Elliott, a chauffeur, who calls 804 Market Street, San Francisco, home. He selected a fur coat marked $34.75, tried it on, took a look in the glass to see that it fitted, and—nonchalantly walked out of the door to Thirty-fourth Street.

Such was the testimony of Miss Lillian O'Keefe, one of the store detectives, before Magistrate McQuade in the men's night court last night.

"I lose both ways, your honor," complained Elliott. "I went in there with my fur coat on, and when I walked out I thought that the salesman had put my coat back on. Now I've got no coat."

Christmas is near and Magistrate McQuade confessed that he felt sorry for the prisoner. "But I will say that I'd like to get a coat that easily," he added, as he held Elliott in $500 bail.

DANES BAN PEACE RALLIES BY FORD

Auto Maker Will Go to Copenhagen to Pick Delegates—Press Predicts Failure.

Christiania, Dec. 20.—Henry Ford has received information that he will not be permitted to hold meetings in Copenhagen. He will go there, however, to select the delegates to accompany his peace party to The Hague.

Owing to his indisposition Mr. Ford has decided to postpone the departure of the peace party for Stockholm. It was planned to start for that city on Wednesday, but it probably will be several days before Mr. Ford is well enough to travel. It is stated that he is not seriously ill, but merely fatigued after the long sea voyage.

Mr. Ford is determined to make a public appearance in Christiania before leaving the city. He is now confined to his hotel.

The newspapers, in commenting editorially on the Ford peace mission, express little hope for its success. The "Verdens Gang," after saying that the expedition will live in history, says:

"The great industrial organizer has undertaken a gigantic task seemingly without a definite plan. His peace plan seems without snape and not worked out. The delegates appear to know nothing about it. The purpose is greatly admired, but, unfortunately, it is vague. Nevertheless, it will figure in history."

Only 200 persons besides the Ford party attended the meeting last night. This may have been partly due to the fact that an admission of five kroner was charged.

HIS LEG TOOK A NAP AND LOST HIS MONEY

Knute, Who Made Right Shin His Treasurer, Finds Sock Robbed.

Knute Luddy will not hang up his stocking Christmas eve in his sailor's bunk at 721 First Avenue, Staten Island. Since yesterday afternoon, when he went to Brooklyn with a wad of $32, he has had no faith in the old woollen sock. It cost Knute three crisp ten spots to learn that the moment his right leg went to sleep the rather intimate hoarding place known as the "First National Bank" became insolvent. And, because he had spent $2 to show his old friends in a Hamilton Avenue saloon what a good fellow he was Knute went home penniless.

After paying for the first round of drinks Knute hitched up the leg of his trousers and deposited $30 within the top fold of his right sock. He matched feet under the table with half a dozen friends until his right leg began to tingle. Walking around the café brought the limb out of its nap. A little investigation showed Knute that some one had jimmied his right sock when the contiguous portion of his anatomy was insensible to touch. His garter was missing, too.

He raised an awful row, accused every member of the party and finally compromised by having Christopher Hansen, of 80 Hamilton Avenue, arrested. Hanson denied that he had taken advantage of Luddy's temporary unfeelingness.

SWEENEY GETS 300 "SORRYS"

Juvenile Police Visit Organizer, Victim of Appendicitis.

"No one knows but the boys how much it meant to hear to-day that Captain Sweeney's better," said Chief Inspector Harry Rodman, of the juvenile police, last night. "We couldn't eat and we couldn't study, and so three hundred of us went to Bellevue this afternoon to tell him we're glad that they say he'll be all right in a little more than a week."

Captain John F. Sweeney, of the Fifth Street station, founder of the boys' police organization, was operated on for appendicitis at Bellevue Saturday.

BRITISH MOVE 100,000 MEN FROM STRAIT

Abandon Anzac and Suvla—Will Hold Sed-ul-Bahr.

SENT TO GREECE, LONDON BELIEVES

Seek to Forestall Teuton Drive on Salonica and in Egypt.

London, Dec. 20.—The announcement that 100,000 British troops had been withdrawn from Gallipoli overshadowed all other war news tonight for the British public. The abrupt War Office statement marks the end of one of the great chapters of the war's history.

The shock of the news was hardly broken by the fact that rumors had been current in the street for some days, and that the withdrawal of the forces had been a matter of widespread discussion ever since Lord Ribblesdale's famous speech in Parliament, in which he declared that withdrawal had been recommended by a high military authority.

The feeling of the man in the street was generally one of relief mixed with regret. A popular halfpenny paper sums up the British public's attitude as follows: "Thus ends the enterprise on which the highest hopes were built, and which, if it had succeeded, would probably have turned the tide of the war. Our troops from first to last were within a few miles of victory."

The policy underlying the Dardanelles expedition may yet be carried to a successful issue in some other quarter of the Near East, but the prospect of forcing a way to Constantinople through the famous straits is apparently relinquished.

Still Hold Sed-ul-Bahr.

British troops continue to occupy the tip of the peninsula at Sed-ul-Bahr, commanding the entrance to the straits, where many British have declared a new Gibraltar will one day arise. The position here is protected by a double line of ships, and it is assumed that this will be held.

Many see in the withdrawal the possibility of the return of Lord Fisher to the Admiralty, which is now being strongly advocated by many of the most faithful followers of the Cabinet. The importance of holding up 200,000 Turkish troops who might turn the scale in Asia Minor is fully recognized, and it is believed that, together with the retention of Sed-ul-Bahr, the navy, which Sir Ian Hamilton described as the father and mother of the Dardanelles expedition, will still remain in a position to keep the Turks busy.

"The Daily News" Parliamentary correspondent says that the official statement that there were only a few casualties in the withdrawal of the British from the Gallipoli Peninsula is literally true and that not even one machine gun was lost. He adds that the government is anxious that the story should be told in detail and that arrangements are being made to do so.

Turks Taken Unawares.

The following official statement was issued here to-day:

All the troops at Suvla and Anzac, together with their guns and stores, have been successfully transferred, with insignificant casualties, to another sphere of operation.

Without the Turks being aware of the movement, a great army has been withdrawn from one of the areas occupied on the Gallipoli peninsula, although in the closest of contact with the enemy. By this contraction of the front operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out.

Sir Charles Monro gives great credit for this skilfully conducted transfer of forces to the generals commanding and the royal navy.

The report of the French War Office

Continued on page 6, column 3

Timely Instruction

Studying foreign finance is like taking up a foreign language: you need a good teacher at the start.

Yves Guyot

Editor of "L'Agence Economique et Financière"

is cabling twice a week articles to The Tribune, translating the language of francs into the idiom of dollars. There is an article from him to-day. Page 11.

The Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.

GREEKS OCCUPY DOIRAN, INTERPOSING TROOPS BETWEEN BULGARS AND ALLIES

London, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Athens, coming by way of Messina, reports that the Greek troops have occupied Doiran station and town, thus interposing themselves between the Entente Allies' line and the Bulgarians.

The Sofia "Echo de Bulgarie" announces that the Bulgarian troops have been halted on the Greek frontier for the present, in order to avoid embarrassing the Greek government, while the Allied troops are gradually massing around Salonica. It declares, however, that it may become necessary for the German and Bulgarian armies to invade Greece in pursuit.

A dispatch to the "Post" from its Athens correspondent states that the reply of the Central Powers to the Greek inquiry regarding their advance into Greek territory declares that all will depend on the development of military operations. The reply, the correspondent says, makes no reference to the non-utilization of Bulgarian and Turkish troops.

LABOR MUST WIN FOR ALLIES, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

New Appeal in Commons Declares Victory Rests with Unions.

London, Dec. 20.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, gave an account of his stewardship in the House of Commons to-night. He declared that the success of the Allies depends on the attitude of organized labor—whether it will allow the government to recruit a sufficient number of skilled men for the factories which the munitions department has brought into being.

"We want 80,000 skilled men and from 200,000 to 300,000 unskilled men for these new factories," he said. "We must reduce the proportion of our orders which go abroad and develop our home resources. On the supply of labor, I think, depends our success in this war.

"On this depends whether we can reduce the cost of the war by scores of millions of pounds. On this depends whether we can supply our troops with the right sort of guns and enable them to make next year's campaign a success.

Unions Only Can Help.

"Here only organized labor can help us. We have done our best to get skilled labor by the system of munitions volunteers. It is of no use for me to go into the question of why we got only 5,000 or 6,000 men, although that story may have to be told later.

"The whole question depends on organized labor. Unless it allows us to put unskilled workers on the work which hitherto has been the monopoly of skilled labor we cannot perform this task. There can be only one appeal—namely, to patriotism. Victory depends on this. Hundreds of thousands of precious lives depend on labor's answer.

"It is a question whether we are going to bring the war to an end in a year, or linger along in the blood-stained path. Labor has the answer."

Earlier in his speech Mr. Lloyd George admitted that there was a bad shortage in the British munitions supply in the first year of the war, but declared that the present situation was quite a different matter. Last May the British were turning out only 2,500 high explosive shells daily, against the Germans' quarter of a million.

No Shortage in Big Drive.

"Here is the situation now," he said. "The quantity of shells fired in the recent September operations was enormous. The battle lasted days, even weeks, yet there was no shortage of shells. This was the result of four months' careful husbanding. Yet we replaced the whole amount in a month, and hope soon to be in a position to replace a like quantity in a week."

The minister declared that the output of machine guns had increased fivefold since June, and the output of hand grenades forty-fold. More trench mortars were produced every fortnight than in the entire first year of the war.

"There have been other developments of our work which I dare not mention," he continued. "There has been valuable experimental work of a kind better not discussed. As to explosives, we shall be able to continue to supply ourselves and our Allies.

"It is too early to talk of the danger of overproduction. In the last great battle, although there was a tremendous accumulation of ammunition, the generals stated that with thrice the quantity of ammunition they would have achieved twenty times the result.

Allies Might Win in Forty Days.

"Two hundred million pounds, or the cost of only forty days of war, would produce an enormous quantity of munitions. If you had that quantity at the right moment the war might be won in forty days, whereas, without it, the war might be prolonged perhaps 400 days.

"With regard to munitions, what is spared in money is spilled in blood. If there are risks to be taken, let them be risks to the pockets of the taxpayers and not to the lives of men."

"The successes of the Germans have been due almost entirely to the mechanical preponderance they achieved at the beginning of the war," said Mr. Lloyd George. "Their advances east, west and south alike were due to this mechanical superiority, and our failure to drive them back in the west or check their advance in the east was due to the tardiness with which the Allies developed their mechanical resources.

"But the superiority of the Central Powers in these respects will be brought to an end at the earliest possible moment."

In one direction, the minister added, the Allies had the superiority on the mechanical side.

"Our command of the sea," he said, "is due not to the excellence of our

Continued on page 6, column 3

BULGARS INSULT AMERICANS; TEAR DOWN U. S. FLAG

Seize Red Cross Supplies and Hold Officers Captive in Monastir.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Dec. 20.—"The Times" has received the following dispatch from its correspondent at Salonica:

"The brutal and high-handed methods of Prussian militarism seem to be finding successful imitators in the Bulgarian army, as Dr. Harry Forbes, of Boston, and Mrs. Mildred Farwell, correspondent of "The Chicago Tribune," members of the American Red Cross mission at Monastir, have found to their cost.

"The American consulate at Salonica has been officially apprised by Dr. Stewart, head of the American sanitary commission lately in Serbia, that on December 9 the Bulgarian military authorities at Monastir demanded that twenty-four carloads of flour which the Americans were in the process of distributing daily to necessitous civilians in that town should be handed over to them, offering to pay a high price. The Americans refused to accede to the demand of the Bulgarians, who then threatened to take the supplies by force.

"Dr. Forbes thereupon hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the entrance to the hospital. Next day a squad of soldiers appeared on the scene and their officer summoned Dr. Forbes to give them admittance. On his refusal, the officer, who spoke fluent English and stated that he had once been a deputy sheriff in Kansas, shouted:

"'I know that rag! It is only fit to frighten Mexicans with.'

"He then ordered the soldiers to tear down the flag and break into the premises. Having obeyed this order, the soldiers rushed in and seized Dr. Forbes. When the latter tried to resist an officer hit him with the flat of his sword. Mrs. Farwell, who remained quite cool and self-possessed, was standing in the background. She thought these proceedings afforded a first rate opportunity for a snapshot and began to operate with her kodak. Some of the soldiers, noticing this, turned on her and smashed her kodak. Having overcome Dr. Forbes's purely formal resistance, the Bulgarians placed seals on the flour depot and an officer informed the American that the distribution of supplies must cease. After stationing sentries at all the entrances to the hospital the officer departed.

"Dr. Forbes and Mrs. Farwell have asked permission to leave Monastir for Greece, but this has been refused. The matter has now been referred to the American government.

"The Bulgarians are said to urge in extenuation of their conduct that on arriving in Monastir they were so short of bread that the men's daily ration was reduced to half a loaf.

"The Bulgarian forces in Monastir are commanded by German officers and include a considerable force of cavalry."

BRITISH AIR FLEET TO RAID KRUPP WORKS

Curtiss Expert, Back from England, Tells of Aeroplane Plan.

England soon will launch a tremendous fleet of air craft which will raid the Krupp works at Essen. This announcement was made by G. O. Robinson, an expert of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, who returned from England yesterday on the American liner St. Paul.

Mr. Robinson, who has been engaged in assembling the new air fleet, refused to describe its position or composition. He predicted, however, that even aeronauts would be astonished by new principles employed by the English in aerial navigation.

The St. Paul carried a consignment of $3,425,000 in gold to bankers here and in Canada. This will be apportioned as follows: J. P. Morgan & Co., $1,950,000; Canadian Bank of Commerce, $625,000; American Express Company, $375,000; Mechanics and Metals National Bank, $200,000, and $275,000 to order.

F. B. Patterson, an official of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, a passenger on the St. Paul, fell down a companion way on Friday and broke his leg. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital when the vessel docked.

General Wulfred Ellershaw, of the British army, also arrived to inspect munitions being made here for the Allies.

Novogeorgievsk Is Now Modlin.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—On the authority of Emperor William the name of the Polish fortress town of NovoGeorgievsk, which was captured by the Germans last August, has been changed to its historic Polish name, Modlin.

ANCONA NOTE MEANS BREAK, CAPITAL FEARS

Wilson Determined to Stand Firm on All Demands.

REPORT ENVOYS READY TO LEAVE

Nine Americans Lost When Liner Sank, Is Page's Report.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 20.—Austria's reply to yesterday's note must be a compliance with the American demand if she wishes to preserve relations with this country. The American government has closed its case and will not debate either the evidence, the law or the terms laid down. The continuance of friendship between the two countries will depend on the answer, and the choice rests with Austria alone.

This was the attitude taken to-day by officials, and they are quite prepared for the break in relations which will come if Austria evades or refuses. They still hope that she will see fit to put herself into agreement with the law and humanity, but the course they will take if she fails to do so has been laid out.

Little weight is given to the possibility that Austria will repudiate her Admiralty's statement, on which the American case is based. To do so would be hardly less injurious to her pride than a full and direct compliance with the American demands, and would at best give only a brief respite until this government could prepare in a new form the evidence it has been gathering from its own witnesses as to the action of the Austrian submarines. It might, moreover, be construed by this government as showing a lack of frankness by Austria in her dealing with us and thus increase rather than diminish the tension.

Wilson to Stand Firm.

Secretary Lansing declined to discuss the affair to-day, announcing that the note would be made public Wednesday afternoon, when, presumably, it will be delivered to the Foreign Office in Vienna. From informed officials, however, it was learned that the administration's policy toward Austria was formulated definitely before the first note was sent, that it was rigidly adhered to, and that it will be followed to the end.

Officially silent, the administration has quietly circulated the information through confidential channels that Austria will be dealt with in strict accordance with the terms of the original American note, without quibbling and without further discussion.

"It would do untold harm," an official said to-day, "if the impression were conveyed through the press that any solution short of complete satisfaction would be acceptable to this government. Such reports cabled to Vienna might place the Austrian government under a misapprehension as to the real intentions of the United States and lead to another evasive answer, which could only result in a severance of relations. It cannot be stated too strongly that this government is ready to break with Austria if its demands are not speedily complied with."

Washington Sees Break.

In the face of this sentiment, which is reflected in administration circles everywhere, hope of an amicable settlement of the Ancona case has greatly lessened. Such hope as exists is based almost entirely on the belief that President Wilson will allow himself once more to be drawn into a protracted debate, in which the main issue will be lost in a maze of irrelevancies.

Published forecasts of the new note are looked on in German circles as precluding any other solution than a rupture. It is admitted that there is still a possibility that Vienna will meet the American demands, but if this is done it will be purely because of material considerations, chief among which are the effect that such an event would have on European, and particularly Balkan, neutrals, and on the extensive work now being carried on for Austria-Hungary in connection with prison camp inspection, in which hundreds of American consular and diplomatic agents are engaged. The transferrence of this duty to another government would work great hardship on Austria.

It is not believed there that the breaking off of relations is at all likely