

U.S. Softens Tone to Win Austrian Compliance

T.R. IS BACKED BY OLD GUARD IN HYPHEN WAR

Republicans Hasten to Disown Pander-ing to Germans.

WILSON MEN FEAR COLONEL

Democratic Leaders Wor-ried by Growing Talk of His Candidacy.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The revelation in The Tribune this morning that Theodore Roosevelt will support Wilson for reelection in case of any pandering to the German vote by the Republican party on the issue of American safety and honor gave a new tone to the talk of the Colonel's candidacy which has been engrossing Washington for several days.

Many declared that the issue of Americanism is rapidly coming to the front and will overshadow all others in the campaign, and a few of the old Roosevelt men prophesied that the Colonel will be the only logical nominee of the party on that issue.

The increasing talk of Roosevelt's candidacy is plainly alarming the supporters of the administration. They take pains to declare loudly and often that he would be the easiest possible man to beat, and that they would welcome his nomination. They say it would drive to the support of Wilson thousands of men of both Republican and Progressive tendencies who are afraid the Colonel would involve the United States in the war.

In spite of the fact that the issue of the hyphen has not yet been brought forward in Congress, the Republican leaders agreed to-day that it would be fought hard there, and would be predominant next year. They see an increasing support of the attitude Mr. Roosevelt has been taking for months, and while, on the whole, they see no reason to believe that this will make him the logical candidate, they are convinced that the party will endorse it heartily.

No Patterning, Says Smoot.

"If Mr. Roosevelt is afraid of any patterning with the issue of America first," the Republican platform or candidate," said Senator Smoot, "the leaders of the old line conservatives, he may set himself at rest. The platform, I am sure, will deal strongly with the President's failure to protect American lives and interests in many parts of the world and with his hesitating, vacillating, uncertain and changeable attitude as shown in his frequent and verbose notes and public documents. There will be no hesitation or evasion in facing that issue."

"I believe that the platform should and will declare that the protection given by this government to its citizens should be the same in all parts of the world, whether the citizen be an American citizen, or a citizen of another country, and should make the fact of American citizenship mean something real and valuable everywhere. I believe that it will make clear, too, that the murder of an American baby in Mexico is as heinous a crime as the drowning of one on the Louisiana."

Senator Poindexter, of Washington, cited as a Progressive and only recently returned to the Republican ranks, is equally clear.

"I am satisfied," the Senator said, "that the Republican platform will declare for a more vigorous foreign policy. The policy of surrender and diplomatic tergiversation, as in the Panama Canal matter, Mexico, the Colombian treaty and the protection of the lives, property and rights of our citizens everywhere, will be one of the chief issues of the campaign. If the Republican party fails to take an unequivocal stand on this question it will overlook the greatest opportunity."

Republican leaders, on the whole, fail to see in the Colonel's recent activity any indication that he is seeking the nomination. They do not believe he would object to having it come his way, but they discredit reports that he will be an active candidate.

Think T. R. Checks Ambitions.

New Year's Gayety Must Stop at 3 A.M.

All Except Night Owl Places Will Have to Close Then, Mayor Rules.

Three hours after the New Year comes in the lights in Broadway cafes which possess a special license will go out together with the patrons thereof. This was the decision reached yesterday by Mayor Mitchell, who, torn between the plea for midnight closing advocated by many ministers in the city and the beseechings of the liquor and restaurant men for a whole night of celebration, took the middle course, and announced that all gathering places of New York revellers would become arid at the stroke of three.

The Mayor also wrote a letter to William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, explaining why he believed that the midnight closing law should be suspended in honor of 1916. Mr. Anderson had asked that no special licenses be granted this year, but Mr. Mitchell points out in his communication that "it is the custom in this town, of many years standing, for an unusually large number of people to go to restaurants on New Year's Eve."

"In recognition of this," he continues, "it seems to me wise to grant, as the law empowers me, to restaurants of good reputation a special license which will enable more people than usual to take a late supper on this one night of the year."

The Police Department will be obliged to vouch for the rectitude and virtue of every restaurant applying for a license. Two hundred eating and drinking places have already sent in their pleas, and after they have been measured by the police standard of propriety, they will be informed of their fate.

On the stroke of three the stream of champagne in which New Yorkers will endeavor to forget that morning brings in the day of renunciation will cease to flow. Patrons of the resorts will be allowed a reasonable amount of time thereafter to pass out into a dark and very dry world, illuminated only by the far flung lights of the twenty-eight saloons and restaurants of the city which rejoice in all night licenses.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Every bar in Chicago must close one hour after midnight ushers in the New Year and those celebrating the advent of 1916 will be allowed to purchase only a "reasonable amount" of drinks for consumption after the closing hour. This announcement to-day from the Corporation Counsel put a damper on preparations for protracted New Year's Eve celebrations.

THINKS HE'S CHARLEY ROSS

Brooklyn Man Backs Claim with Clippings and Records.

White haired and wrinkled, William R. Coleman, of 1198 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, claims to have discovered in himself the long lost Charley Ross, for whom the entire nation searches more than forty years ago. To support his assertion he produces a pile of age worn clippings, photographs and records.

"I first became convinced of the fact that I was Charley Ross seventeen years ago," he said. "I have made extensive investigations with the aid of O. A. Sargeant, of 215 Washington Street, and he, too, is certain that there can be no mistake."

Mr. Coleman possesses a picture he says is that of Christian K. Ross, father of the missing boy. Also, he points to an old picture of Charley Ross and to one of his own son, taken at the same age, as bearing marked resemblance of fact of American citizenship mean something real and valuable everywhere.

When he found no trace of the man or the wallet he sighed: "He who steals my purse steals trash, but this fellow got a bit of cash as well."

Sir Herbert is on his way to Los Angeles with his daughter, Iris, to appear in Shakespearean roles.

RESIGNS PLACE ON NAVY BOARD TO HIT WILSON

Henry A. Wise Wood Attacks Preparedness Plan.

CALLS DANIELS INCOMPETENT

Administration Accused of Crippling General Board for Political Reasons.

Indignant at the "inadequate and dangerously weak" military and naval policy of the President, Henry A. Wise Wood resigned yesterday from the Naval Consulting Board, which is meeting here for sub-committee conferences.

In giving up his position as chairman of the sub-committee on armaments, Mr. Wood, in a letter to Secretary Daniels, says that he feels he must relinquish this connection so that he will be free to prosecute without restraint his campaign for adequate preparedness.

Following the meeting the board issued the following statement: "Mr. Wood's resignation is an entirely personal matter with Mr. Wood, with which the board is not concerned." W. L. Saunders, who gave out the statement, said: "The board is a non-partisan, scientific body, organized for the purpose of improving the capacity of the country through its navy in peace and war. The question of preparedness is a relative term. We have nothing to do with any particular scheme of preparedness or with the policy of any administration."

"I have done this," Mr. Wood says in his letter, "in order that I shall be free to attack the thoroughly inadequate and therefore dangerously weak naval and military policy of the President as expressed in Secretary Garrison's and your own recommendations, and to urge publicly that the recommendations of the General Board of the navy and General Staff of the army, as contained in their original reports, be substituted therefor."

Mr. Wood then accuses the administration of crippling, for political reasons, the military policy advocated by the General Board of the navy and the General Staff of the army.

Daniels Incompetent.

"Where the General Board recommends," he writes, "that our navy be made the equal of the most powerful in the world by 1925, and offers a programme for 1917 withheld by you from the public—whichever the board says will accomplish this if continued in subsequent years on a similar scale, you have arbitrarily limited the board to a given sum for new construction, and thus have forced it to substitute for this a programme which in reality is not its own, but that of yourself, a civilian, who as such is wholly incompetent to judge how large or of what our naval forces should be. Furthermore, even this restricted programme which you have forced upon us by eliminating from its first year two dreadnaughts and one battle cruiser."

The former member of the Naval Consulting Board then attacks Secretary Garrison for not having the courage to support the recommendations of the General Staff of the army, and criticizes his proposal, in the face of advice given by trained experts, to limit the mobile force of the United States to 50,000 men.

"This, notwithstanding the General Staff's statement that one nation can deliver upon our Atlantic coast 827,000 troops in forty-six days, and another upon our Pacific coast 238,000 troops in sixty-three days."

Points to Dangers.

Following Mr. Wood's criticism of the unprepared condition of the United States, the sub-committee on Ordnance and Explosives of the Naval Consulting Board announced last night that it had passed unfavorable resolutions, merely by blockading Chile, break the back of all attempts at resistance to invasion on the part of this country.

Professor L. H. Backlund, chairman of the committee, pointed out last night that the United States depended entirely for its explosives upon the nitrate fields of the South American republic, and once cut off from them would be absolutely helpless under present conditions, no matter what other steps had been taken toward preparedness.

BEAT HEADS ON BARS AS FIRE LICKS CELLS

Prisoners in Burning Bridgeport Jail, in Frezzy, Try to Die.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 22.—A 350,000 fire in the Fairfield County jail here tonight endangered the lives of 238 prisoners locked in their cells. Many of the prisoners as the smoke became suffocating attempted to commit suicide by butting their heads against the steel bars of cell doors.

The alarm of fire was given by Clifton H. King, lawyer and former state representative, who was sentenced a week ago to six years in prison for embezzlement. Several prisoners are being held in this jail because the Connecticut state prison is overcrowded. The moans and screams of the terrified inmates could be heard some distance away from the building.

The fire started in the left wing, where the leather shop is situated, at 8:10 p. m. this evening. Its cause is not known, and there is a rumor that it was incendiary. Michael Scott, of Danbury, was the only guard on duty at the time. A general alarm called all the engines in the city to fight the flames, which mounted fifty feet above the three story building. The flames were well under control at 7 o'clock.

PAINTING LOANED BY FRANCE LOST

"Peace," 27-Foot Canvas, Vanishes from Pier—Insured for \$20,000.

"Peace," a 27-foot canvas painting by M. Albert Besnard, and the property of the French government, has been lost in New York, according to an announcement made last night by Franklyn Paris, trustee of the Museum of French Art.

The painting, which was to be the gift of the French government to the Peace Palace of The Hague, arrived early last week on the French Line steamer Espagne for a tour of America under the care of Mr. Paris for the benefit of the families of French soldiers. The canvas arrived all right—that much Mr. Paris knows, but since it was unloaded on the pier no man has seen it. It has vanished, and so mysteriously that the only explanation Mr. Paris and officials of the French Line can offer is that some one pushed it into the Hudson River.

Packed in an oblong box about the size of three coffins placed end on end, and with an inner box of lead lined, the picture, officials at the pier said, could not have been stolen.

"There could be no object in stealing it," said Mr. Paris, "for it is too well known to be pawned or disposed of, and it is too bulky for any one to keep. There is scarcely a room in the city high enough in which to hang it for the long way it is up and down. In order to exhibit it we had to engage the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, and there it goes even to the ceiling."

The "Peace" canvas, which was ordered by the French government four years ago and delivered on the day that war was declared, was the most important of eighty paintings signed by prominent French artists which are on exhibition in the Ritz-Carlton for two weeks, beginning January 2. Mr. Paris had the canvas insured for \$20,000.

HINTS AT SPLIT IN BRITISH CABINET

The London "Truth" on Lloyd George and Kitchener.

London, Dec. 22.—Lloyd George's speech on Monday is the last word in the keen, if polite, struggle between him and Lord Kitchener which has been proceeding for months. This morning's "Truth" says that either he did not know or tell his colleagues about the shortage in machine guns, which was discovered by France, himself on a personal visitage last night. It is June the supply of high explosive shells was reduced to 2,500 tons every day, while no substantial orders ever then were given out for big guns. Thirdly, at the same date, the War Office still insisted on patronizing its own pig farms, which were 85 per cent behind delivery.

Continuing, "Truth" says: "The munitions speech obviously provokes or discloses a Ministerial question. It is not easy to see how after it Lloyd George and Kitchener can remain in the same Cabinet. The fact that Asquith was present and nodded assent to certain of the most important messages being made, is no longer reasons to maintain the constant rumors that Lord Kitchener did not make it pleasant for the cabinet to share his responsibility for large debt and that, in particular, it became urgently necessary for somebody to find out separately from the War Office what was precisely the situation in the trenches."

KAISER IS ILL; FORCED TO QUIT WESTERN TRIP

Wilhelm Is Suffering From Cellulitis, Says Berlin.

AILMENT MAY BE DANGEROUS

War Lord Is Greatly Worn by Strenuous Travelling Between Fronts.

Berlin, Dec. 22 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Emperor William has postponed the trip he had planned making to the western front, the Overseas News Agency announces, a slight indisposition making it necessary for him to remain indoors for a few days. The agency's announcement describes the Emperor's ailment as "a slight inflammation of the cellular system."

London, Dec. 22.—An official message received here to-day from Berlin describes Emperor William's illness as "Kellgewebentzündung" (more frequently given as "Hindgewebentzündung").

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "Emperor William is suffering from a bad cold. He is under the care of throat specialists and confined indoors. He was greatly fatigued by his recent strenuous travelling and must take special precautions. The Crown Prince will pay a short visit to his father during the holidays."

Kaiser Has Suffered Ailments Since Boyhood

Emperor William, a sufferer since childhood from various infirmities, was forced once before since the war began to drop his activities because of a sudden illness.

Cellulitis, from which the Kaiser is now suffering, is described as a dangerous disease in many of its forms. An authoritative medical publication gives the term "cellulitis" and describes it as loose connective tissue, chiefly subcutaneous, but also of that between muscles and viscera, or surrounding various organs. It is characterized by the same spreading or atonic character as erysipelas, and is circumscribed or diffuse.

"The swelling is marked early by branching lines of lymphangitis. Pain is intense and great, and the absorbent glands and vessels are often inflamed. Constitutional symptoms are grave. The disease is often mild in degree, and the lymphatics may dispose of the poison and suppuration fails to occur."

Early this year Emperor William was reported to be returning to Berlin because of throat trouble. A little more than a year ago, on December 8, 1914, it was official admission that the Emperor was really ill, the announcement stating that he was suffering from a feverish bronchial catarrh. It was said, however, that he was able to give his attention to reports on the situation from the General Staff.

Rumors of all kinds have been circulated as to the Kaiser's condition. Once it was reported that he was dead. It was not long after his illness of last year that he resumed his usual activities, and the rumors were quieted for the time. Apparently his illness last year was the result of the strain he had been under and the hard work he had done during the early months of the war.

What, however, has made many persons apprehensive is the fact that the Kaiser has been a chronic sufferer since childhood from various illnesses. An abscess in the ear has given him great trouble and discomfort, and on many occasions it was only his will power which kept him at his duties.

Whether the Kaiser's illness is dangerous is entirely dependent on the exact location of the cellulitis. Should it be anywhere on the face, neck or ears, it is apt to be fatal.

Dr. Howard Lilienthal, of Mount Sinai Hospital, said last night that cellulitis was an inflammation of the tissues underneath the skin. He pointed out that it is commonest in the hand and that the disease on any part of the face or proximity of the head is apt to be extremely dangerous.

"It depends on the extent of the disease whether it is fatal or not," said Dr. Lilienthal. "It is a very painful malady and its symptoms are like those of an abscess. Generally there is a pus formation, and this must be opened and drawn."

SECOND NOTE TO AUSTRIA

Department of State, Washington, December 19, 1915. The Secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield: You are instructed to address a note to the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the following:

"The government of the United States has received the note of Your Excellency relative to the sinking of the Ancona, which was delivered at Vienna on December 15, 1915, and transmitted to Washington, and has given the note immediate and careful consideration. "On November 15, 1915, Baron Zwiadnek, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Imperial and Royal Government at Washington, transmitted to the Department of State a report of the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty with regard to the sinking of the steamship Ancona, in which it was admitted that the vessel was torpedoed after her engines had been stopped and when passengers were still on board. This admission alone is, in the view of the government of the United States, sufficient to fix upon the commander of the submarine which fired the torpedo the responsibility for having wilfully violated the recognized law of nations and entirely disregarded those humane principles which every belligerent should observe in the conduct of war at sea.

"In view of these admitted circumstances, the government of the United States feels justified in holding that the details of the sinking of the Ancona, the weight and character of the additional testimony corroborating the Admiralty's report, and the number of Americans killed or injured, are in no way essential matters of discussion. The culpability of the commander is in any case established, and the undisputed fact is that citizens of the United States were killed, injured or put in jeopardy by his lawless act.

"The rules of international law and the principles of humanity which were thus wilfully violated by the commander of the submarine have been so long and so universally recognized and are so manifest from the standpoint of right and justice that the government of the United States does not feel called upon to debate them and does not understand that the Imperial and Royal Government questions or disputes them.

"The government of the United States therefore finds no other course open to it but to hold the Imperial and Royal Government responsible for the act of its naval commander and to renew the definite but respectful demands made in its communication of the 6th of December, 1915. It sincerely hopes that the foregoing statement of its position will enable the Imperial and Royal Government to perceive the justice of those demands and to comply with them in the same spirit of frankness and with the same concern for the good relations now existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary which prompted the government of the United States to make them.

"LANSING."

GILDED PIG BOWS ALLIES' BLUNDER TO FORD ENVOYS

Mascot of Norse Students Gives Thanks for Gift of \$10,000.

By THEODORE N. POCKMAN. (By Cable to The Tribune.) Christiania (via London), Dec. 22.—A gilded pig, carried into the Old Hall of the Norwegian Students' Association by cheering undergraduates, captured all honors at a dinner given for Henry Ford as an appreciation of \$10,000 he presented earlier in the day to the association for a new building. Mr. Ford, who was to be the principal attraction, was unable to attend.

His majesty the pig, like the West Point mule and the navy goat, has been the mascot of the association from time immemorial. His owners are willing to enter him against any other animal of his own weight for the all-around, catch-as-catch-can, luck-bringing championship. His appearance at the head of the medieval procession which entered the old hall made even warring peace delegates forget their squabbling, and the dinner became a near riot when his piship, prompted by the students, thanked Dr. Aked for Mr. Ford's check.

In a short speech Dr. Aked, as official representative of the peace apostle, told the dinner guests that the friendly attitude of neutral governments toward Mr. Ford's project was assured.

Dr. Wilhelm Kellbau, president of the Students' Association, explained the sentiment in Norway toward the expedition.

"Please understand that the lack of official welcome is not because we do not want peace," Dr. Kellbau said, "but because we cannot offend the feelings of our belligerent neighbors."

Although twenty-three belated delegates who couldn't straighten out their passports in time to sail on the Oscar II arrived on the Frederick VIII, Mr. Ford did not meet them. He is better, but still denies himself to all callers.

Lange, secretary of the Norwegian Interparliamentary Union, called to pay their respects to-day, and many other cards were left for Mr. Ford.

More, Rosika Schwimmer, whose presence in the party has been entirely because she is a Hungarian, still remains in isolation.

Governor Isachsen of North Dakota gave a dinner tonight for Norwegian patriots in honor of Christiania. The dinner was given for Judge Ben Lindber, and Frederick H. Holt. An audience with the King has been arranged for Governor Isachsen to-morrow.

Although the Norwegian delegates have been chosen yet to accompany the party, it was officially announced to-day that the pilgrims would leave for Stockholm to-morrow.

A final meeting with the Labor party was held to-night.

SECOND NOTE MILDER; GIVES AUSTRIA TIME

Demands Repeated, but Reply Need Not Be "Prompt."

HINT U. S. MAY TRY PERSUASION

Critics Say Changed Tone Means Attempt to Entice Disavowal.

Washington, Dec. 22.—President Wilson's second note to Austria on the Ancona case, made public at the State Department to-day, is accepted here as an effort to place the Austrian government and people in a frame of mind that would make compliance with the demands of the first note possible, but without technically receding from the position he took two weeks before. He withdraws none of the demands, but he sets them forth in a far milder tone.

The request for a "prompt" answer is not repeated. The omission is intentional, and State Department officials say that Austria will be given any reasonable amount of time up to several weeks to prepare a reply. The epithets used in the first note are omitted in the second. "Wanton slaughter" has become "the act" of the Austrian commander.

No Backdown, Say Officials.

Insistence is still placed on the statement that the United States will in no essential particular back down from its original position. This government, officials repeat, is still willing to break with Austria, and will do so rather than accept any settlement short of a complete compliance with the President's demands.

Critics of the President's course are asking why he made use of the irritating characterizations of the Ancona crime in the first note, and why he insisted upon prompt action from Austria if he was later to renounce this method. The first Ancona note, it is declared, meant clearly that the United States was not only willing but anxious to break with Austria. The second is held to show just as plainly that the administration is ready to resort to soothing words if they will help to extract a disavowal.

The argument of the note, as forecast in The Tribune, is that Austria herself has provided all the facts necessary to the American case, and that the law of the case is too generally accepted to provide a subject of discussion. No further reference is made to the controversies with Germany on submarine warfare.

Arbitration Suggestions Ignored.

Suggestions from Vienna, printed in this country, that the Austrian government might consent to pay indemnity, but would ask that the legality of the act be submitted to arbitration, find no echo of sympathy at the State Department. It is held that such an arrangement would not even be discussed and that an offer of such character from Austria would be interpreted as a wilful attempt to prolong the discussion fruitlessly.

The State Department is chiefly concerned at present with the problem of throwing all the blame for any break on Austria. It is admitted that a plausible compromise offer from Austria might have the effect of placing that government in a favorable light before the world, and would consequently throw the burden on the United States if it were refused.

In Germanic quarters, however, it is believed that the United States has already placed itself hopelessly in the wrong by the harsh and provocative note which was Austria's first warning of American displeasure at the act of her commander.

Hold Austria Is Absolved.

A compliance with demands so expressed, it is held, could not have been expected from any self-respecting nation, and the note gave Austria ample grounds for breaking off relations without further parley. That the Austrian government did not do so, but, with the object of preventing such an outcome, dispatched a note in reply, is accounted a circumstance that absolves her from any blame that may attach to a later rupture.

"These facts are plain," an exponent of the Austrian side explains. "The United States in its first note showed plainly that it desired a break. Austria, when she could have broken with honor and credit to herself, swallowed a gross insult and played for time, indicating that she was willing to make sacrifices to preserve amicable relations. Whatever the two governments may say from now on, the conditions of

Continued on page 3, column 3

Responsive Chords There is a music critic in New York who never fails to strike a responsive chord in the minds of music lovers—because he is a music lover himself. You should read H. E. Krehbiel's comment in The Tribune—you will find it well worth while to do this regularly. His special Sunday articles on music are alone worth the price of the paper. The Sunday Tribune First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements