



Montenegrins, Renewing Battle, Call on Allies for Aid

VILLA BANDITS SWORE DEATH TO AMERICANS

Leaders Agreed in November to Kill All in Mexico.

CAPITAL KNEW OF THE PLEDGE

Suppressed News Here and Relied on Carranza to Stifle Plot.

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Sothorn Cannot Play Romeo to Any Juliet Save Marlowe

Wife's Illness Closes Distinguished Shakespearian Actor's Career—He May Some Time Open Own Theatre in London, He Hopes.

Great leather trunks piled in the marble hallway of the Sothorn home, in East Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, were visible evidence that the actor and his wife, Julia Marlowe, have truly determined to leave the stage forever.

"I cannot play Shakespeare without Mrs. Sothorn," the actor said, "so that since her illness two years ago I have realized that the time had come to fulfill her dream of going to live in the English countryside which she loves.

"For two years my wife played arduous engagements of Shakespeare with me before she confessed that she was ill. Her health is all that matters to me in the world. I am resigning on that account.

DIVORCED HUBBY BEGS FOR HIS MAIDEN NAME

Plea of Man Who Took Wife's Name on Marriage Granted.

If your name is Mr. Smith and becomes, say, Mr. Pankhurst upon your marriage to Miss Pankhurst, may you retake your maiden name after divorce from the lady of the dominating name?

BURGLARS FELL GIRL AS SHE ENTERS HOME

Thieves Then Pack Up \$100 in Valuables and Flee.

Returning to her home, 271 St. James Place, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock last night, Miss Helen Herm, eighteen years old, noticed a light flashing in the parlor.

WALL STREET BETTING ON U. S. STEEL DIVIDEND

Odds Given That One Will Be Declared on Common Stock.

So great is Wall Street's interest in the outcome of the meeting of the United States Steel board, next Tuesday, that yesterday there was considerable betting as to whether a dividend on the common stock would be resumed.

MRS. DE FOREST LOSES FIGHT TO ENGINEERS

Court Holds It Cannot Compel Election by Society.

Mrs. Nora Stanton Blatch De Forest, daughter of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, yesterday lost her action to compel the American Society of Civil Engineers to admit her to associate membership. She was a junior member.

SWANNENTERS THOMPSONWAR VIENNA DENIES PERSIA SINKING

Begins Inquiry Into Committee's Biltmore Hotel Bill.

STATE SCANDAL LID QUIVERING

Powerful Interests Trying to Balk P. S. Investigation, Says Senator.

Efforts to block the investigation by the Thompson committee will lead to a state-wide scandal, those conversant with the situation declared last night. Already charges of graft, bribery and perjury have been hurled back and forth.

Germany Has Already Said Her Submarine Was Not Guilty.

Vienna, January 22.—The government has informed Frederic C. Penfield, the United States Ambassador, that no Austro-Hungarian submarine was concerned in the sinking of the Peninsular & Oriental Line Steamer Persia.

Washington, Jan. 22.—With Austria's denial that her submarine sank the Persia, the question of what caused the destruction of the vessel, again becomes a mystery. Germany has announced that all German submarines have reported and none of them was responsible for the sinking.

There have been reports from German sources that an internal explosion sent down the liner. None of the survivors said that he had seen a submarine. The only definite information was given by one of the ship's officers, who believed he saw the wake of a torpedo in the water.

No reply has been sent to the American note, officials desiring to have all possible information regarding the Persia before proceeding further. It was regarded as probable to-night that the communication would go forward in the near future.

Austria has promised to punish the submarine commander who destroyed the Ancona after she had halted and while she still had passengers on board and to make reparation for the American lives lost by payment of indemnity.

The contention of the United States that merchant vessels must not be destroyed until passengers and crews are placed in safety is accepted without reservation, so the communication has been regarded in official circles generally as practically a complete concession to the American demands.

Notice that several life insurance companies will claim part of any indemnity Germany may pay on account of the loss of life on the Lusitania has raised a question for which State Department officials say there is no precedent. Heirs of many of the Lusitania victims already have presented claims.

Final decision as to whether insurance company claims on account of policies paid out shall take precedence will rest with Secretary Lansing.

Officials pointed out to-day that where insurance was paid on cargo indemnity for its destruction usually went to the insurance companies rather than to the owners, but it was said that there were many arguments in justification of a different course in the case of loss of life.

Germany has offered indemnity for the Lusitania victims, but acceptance by the United States hinges on the outcome of negotiations now in progress for the settlement of all issues growing out of the tragedy.

BRITISH E-BOAT SINKS PLANE AND WARSHIP

Destroys Aero in Adriatic and Torpedo Boat.

London, Jan. 21.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that a British submarine has sunk in the upper Adriatic an Austrian torpedo-aeroplane and also an Austrian torpedo boat which went to the rescue, taking the crews of both craft prisoners.

Amazing Effrontery

Samuel Hopkins Adams grinned expansively when he learned of it—then he made a story of it in detail. It is told in his usual trenchant style in The Sunday Tribune.

How Liberman, the masquerader under many names, tried to put one over. Not content with being flogged and flogged, he attempted to rent a store in The Tribune Building. His love for us was such that he longed to come and live with us! But he isn't coming—as is made very plain in

ASQUITH APPEALS TO WOMEN TO SAVE ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The urgent necessity of speeding up the supply of munitions has determined the government to put into force immediately plans for the dilution of skilled labor with semi-skilled, unskilled and female workers in all controlled establishments.

In a statement on the subject in the House of Commons to-day Premier Asquith announced that the government was convinced that this plan offered the only prospect of securing a sufficient supply of munitions "to enable the war to be brought to a speedy and successful conclusion."

"Any lack of munitions," continued the Premier, "would exact a heavy toll in lives of soldiers. It is quite impossible that foreign supplies can take the place of the home production of munitions, but even if these sources of supply were indefinitely extended, the immense demand thereby caused upon our financial resources and our shipping would present insuperable difficulties."

London, Jan. 21.—Austrian armies have resumed the conquest of what remains of Montenegro, Vienna announced to-day.

BERESFORD ASKS RUSSIANS ATTACK FULL BLOCKADE ERZERUM FORTS

Cork Up All Ports, He Says—Hits Policy of "Wait and See."

By GORDON GORDON SMITH. (By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Jan. 21.—Commenting on the blockade situation, Lord Beresford said to-day:

"I am absolutely in favor of declaring a blockade of all enemy ports. The policy adopted up to now has been a complete failure. The system of singling out a number of articles as contraband of war opens the door at once to all sorts of abuses. The system so far has been a farce. Of ninety ships taken recently into Kirkwall, eighty were released without even being examined. As it is enforced at present the quasi-blockade only irritates neutrals without effectively depriving the Central Powers of supplies.

"Britain should come out fairly and squarely and declare a complete blockade of Germany. Nothing must be allowed to come out. I am convinced that the British navy is in a position to make such a blockade effective. During the American Civil War we respected the blockade proclaimed by the Northern States, and that despite the fact that it was practically only a paper blockade and never really effective. But while it was in existence the Lancashire cotton spinners were starving.

"The great source of weakness of the coalition government has been its irresolution. Its policy of wait and see has been disastrous. One result has been that the decisions of the Allies are always outdistanced by the march of events and everything they have undertaken has been done too late. It is time now for a resolute, virile policy which will not leave all the initiative in the conduct of the war to the enemy."

Lord Beresford considers the creation of the coalition a fatal mistake, as the union of elements usually opposing leads only to a system of compromise, tending to move along the line of least resistance, which is fatal to an energetic prosecution of the war. But while recognizing the weakness of the coalition he sees no prospect of getting rid of it. There is no man commanding enough influence to lead the assault. The only hope is such an outburst of public opinion as to render further tenure of office impossible. But of this there is no sign.

The Russian columns operating in Persia have pushed to and occupied the town of Sultanabad, 150 miles southwest of Teheran and about an equal distance northwest of Isfahan. The garrison and the German Consul have fled to Boudjird, fifty miles west of Sultanabad. The chief difficulty of the British Mesopotamian force marching to the relief of Kut-el-Amara has been the weather.

"The hurricane of the last few days," says a British correspondent, "has made navigation and other operations most difficult. The Tigris has risen four feet and the stream is the color of a red brick. A large share of the annual rainfall of three or four inches has fallen within a week, aggravating the hardships of the troops.

"Nevertheless, active fighting continues, with heavy enemy losses, those killed including the Turkish General Bekirpasha Bey, ex-Governor of Tripoli. Attacks on the enemy are made difficult by the nature of the ground, which affords no protection, being unbroken by hedges, roads, trees or water courses. The British losses, therefore, have been heavy."

EGYPT DRIVE HALTED BY LACK OF COAL

Germans Reopen Syrian Mines to Get Fuel for Railroad.

London, Jan. 21.—Germany's campaign in Egypt is meeting with unexpected obstacles, it is announced here, due to lack of coal to operate the railroad constructed southward through Syria to the edge of the desert approaching the Suez Canal.

The construction of the railroad has been largely facilitated by French rails and material for a similar line, which was partially constructed, but the absence of coal prevents opening to transportation.

This lack of coal has led the Germans to reopen the old Turkish mines in Syria, used by the Romans, but abandoned by them a thousand years ago. The capacity of these mines is limited to 500,000 tons annually. A large force of Turkish laborers is engaged in developing the mines.

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TEUTONS BEGIN DRIVE TO WIN ADRIATIC PORT

Albania Sends 20,000 Men to Aid Mountaineers.

KING NICHOLAS NAMES LEADER

Threat of Revolt by General Prevented Surrender.

London, Jan. 21.—Austrian armies have resumed the conquest of what remains of Montenegro, Vienna announced to-day.

Meanwhile the valiant Montenegrins, headed by their aged King and his sons, are retiring through the mountains toward Albania. To aid in extricating the troops an appeal has been issued to the Allies for assistance such as was rendered the Serbs.

Complete command of the Montenegrin troops, according to Rome advice, has been entrusted to General Martinovich. For several days the report has been current here that it was General Martinovich, backed by the army, who refused to agree to the peace King Nicholas had arranged with Austria.

Before the threat of open revolt the King was obliged to yield and throw in his lot with that of his soldiers, or face the loss of his throne.

Essad Pasha Sends Troops. Essad Pasha, the Provisional President of Albania, is also reported from Rome to be rushing 20,000 troops to the assistance of the hard pressed mountaineers. It was Essad's soldiers who also protected the retirement of the Serbs to Scutari, while last month the Albanian leader was said to have sided with the Allies and declared war on Austria and Bulgaria.

Scutari, on which the Montenegrins are retiring, is being hastily fortified by the Albanians and Serbs already concentrated there.

One Austro-Hungarian division is advancing in the general Cetinje-Podgorica direction, while another is moving south along the Adriatic coast toward Antivari, according to advice from Geneva. Other detachments of less strength are reported to be in Albania within fifteen kilometers of Scutari.

The Montenegrin Consul in Paris makes the official announcement that all negotiations between Montenegro and Austria have been broken off and that Montenegro has decided to fight to the bitter end.

The official announcement from the consulate says: "Lazare Mouchekovitch, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro, arrived at Brindisi last night, accompanying Queen Milena and the princesses on their way to France. He telegraphs to King Louis Drunet, Montenegrin Charge d'Affaires at Paris, that the King and the government have energetically refused all the Austrian conditions, and that Montenegro will continue the war to the bitter end.

"King Nicholas and his two sons remain with the troops to organize the resistance and facilitate, in case of necessity, the retreat of the valiant army. The King expresses the hope that the Allies will eventually provide him with effective aid in extricating the army, as has already been done for the Serbian army.

"The malevolent insinuations of which Montenegro has been the victim, founded on partisan news from the enemy, have distressed the King's government. M. Mouchekovitch hopes that the last tragic experience undergone by his country will show her heroic fidelity to her allies, to her past and to her future, and will end the unjust campaign.

Officials Leave for France. The Premier is waiting at Brindisi for the diplomatic body, which is due to arrive there to-day and with the members of which he will travel to Lyons."

AUSTRIANS OF 55 CALLED TO COLORS

Will Replace Territorials Sent to War, Says Vienna.

Berlin, Jan. 21 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The Austrian government, in order to replace territorials sent to the front, according to the Overseas News Agency, has issued a decree fixing the age limit for the conscription of the war at fifty-five years.

Those who are between the ages of fifty and fifty-five will do service only for six weeks continuously, and then only in districts outside the war zone.

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