gathering momentum of the Allies, once checked, could never be recovered."

On the point made in Lloyd George's speech that guarantees of future peace must be made before terms could be discussed, the Germans say that this is getting the cart before the horse. They assert that President Wilson agrees with them. What use of guarantees, they ask, if after the guarantees were given the conferring belligerents split on a question of a division of territory and the resumption of fighting was forced?

This is about all there is to say on the Washington end of the German peace move, except to add that Count von Bernstorff is cheerful, hopeful of the future and optimistic in every conversation. At least he is a good actor.

The representatives of the Entente began to-day an effort to counteract the impression that they had been disappointed and grieved by the complication caused by Mr. Wilson's interjection of himself and this government into the situation. "There was no coincidence in object," was the way one diplomat expressed it.

Official Texts of Teutonic Replies Reach Wilson

Washington, Dec. 28.—The official text of Germany's reply to President Wilson's peace note was received here early to-day. Austria's note, which is virtually the same, arrived later.

The official German text, which differs somewhat in phraseology from the unofficial, follows:

"The imperial government has accepted and considered in the friendly spirit which is apparent in the communication of the President (the) noble initiative of the President looking to the creation of bases for the foundation of a lasting peace.

"The President discloses the aim which lies next to his heart and leaves the choice of the way open. A direct exchange of views appears to the imperial government as the most suitable way of arriving at the desired result. The imperial government has the honor, therefore, in the sense of its declaration of the 12th inst., which offered the hand for peace negotiations, to propose speedy assembly on neutral ground of delegates of the warring states.

"It is also the view of the imperial government that the great work for the prevention of future wars can first be taken up only after the ending of the present conflict of exhaustion. The imperial government is ready, when this point has been reached, to cooperate with the United States at this sublime task."

The Austrian text differs slightly on the last paragraph, saying:

"The imperial and royal government likewise concurs in the opinion of the President that only after the termination of the present war will it be possible to undertake the great and desirable work of the prevention of future wars. At an appropriate time it will be willing to cooperate with the United States of America for the realization of this noble aim."

Page Explains to Sonnino What President Means

Rome, Dec. 28.—United States Ambassador Page had a long interview with Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, yesterday, in regard to President Wilson's note. Ambassador Page elucidated passages of the note which have been the subject of controversy in the Italian press and emphasized the friendly spirit which moved the President to address the belligerent powers.

The "Giornale d'Italia" says that the Austrian and German replies to President Wilson's note show, even in advance of the answers of the Entente Allies to the Central Powers, that the German peace proposals, as well as President Wilson's move, will have no lasting effect. It says that President Wilson and other neutrals must now be convinced that the hour for effecting peace negotiations has not come; that the Central Empires virtually have given this answer to the President.

The "Corriere d'Italia" expresses the opinion that the Central Empires really desire peace and for that reason hastened their answers to President Wilson's note, proposing a practical way for an interchange of information concerning the intentions of the belligerents.

The "Tribuna" and the "Idea Nazionale" again urge the Allies to make their reply, saying that a misunderstanding of their standpoint may result from dilatoriness.

Germany Evades Issue, Says Lausanne "Gazette"

Paris, Dec. 28.—The Lausanne (Switzerland) "Gazette" says:

"The Berlin government pretends to welcome President Wilson's initiative, but it really evades answering the American note as well as the Swiss one. It suggests a conference between the belligerents, a conference held behind closed doors and at the conclusion of which each of the negotiators would be free to boast of extensive concessions made and accuse his adversary of secret reservations and bad faith.

"What the appeal of Washington and Berne is for is the juxtaposition in full daylight of the objects of the war, but the objects pursued being evidently contained in the motives of those who let loose the war those motives cannot help being made apparent. It is easy to see what a formidable indictment they would form and why Berlin and Vienna insist on discussing peace on the basis of the war map and refuse a procedure which would throw a full light on the responsibility for the war."

Giddings for Peace League of America and Entente

The best hope of a permanent world peace would come through an alliance against war between the United States and the Entente Allies, according to Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia. This step, Dr. Giddings said yesterday, would be only the beginning, and there would still be much to do before world peace became an actual fact.

The alliance with the Allies, according to Dr. Giddings, would be "an agreement to reduce armaments and an agreement to bring pressure to bear upon every nation to this end by means of trade discrimination against any nation that refused."

"Of course," he continued, "economic pressure is one of the tenets of the League to Enforce Peace, but I would like to see it applied directly on this point. It could, by this understanding between the Allies, the United States and other neutral nations, be applied to all nations not in the league.

"In this work we must bring to bear our own ideals and purposes without any thought of sacrificing our sovereignty or policies like the Monroe Doctrine."

6,048 SLAIN IN EAST PRUSSIA

Berlin, Dec. 28 (by wireless to Sayville).—"The number of civilians assassinated in East Prussia in 1914, during the Russian invasion, has been officially made public by the Koenigsberg statistical office and totals 6,048, of whom ninety-nine were women," says a statement to-day by the semi-official Overseas News Agency.

"Among these, 338 men and fifty-eight women were shot, forty-eight men and one woman stabbed, twenty-seven men and one woman beaten to death, six men and five women burned and one man choked to death, and two men killed during the hold-up of a train. Of 107 men and four women 'murder' is given as the cause of death."

ENTENTE URGED TO STATE TERMS

London Press Suggests All Allies Should Follow Czar's Lead

NO PEACE ON BASIS OF "STATUS QUO ANTE"

Would Take Alsace, Colonies and Indemnities from Germany

London, December 28.—The official order issued by Emperor Nicholas, stating that the time had not arrived for peace negotiations, takes the leading place to-day in both the news and editorial sections of the evening newspapers. Some of them suggest that the other members of the Entente should follow the lead of Russia and state their terms. "The Standard" says:

"We cordially welcome this frank exposition of war aims from one considerable member of the Alliance. It would do no harm and it might do much good if the other Allies made it clear once for all that there can now be no question of restoration of the status quo. There has been far too much inclination in this country to treat the mere evacuation of occupied territories as a test of sincerity on Germany's part.

What Allies Aim to Win

"We trust that the Allies in their reply to the peace overtures will emphasize the point made by the Emperor, and they might go further. They might point out that Prussia has broken faith time and again and that there is every reason to suspect treacherous designs in her present approaches, and that no peace could be safe for Europe which leaves Prussian militarism with the prestige of victory, which would be hers should the war be terminated to-morrow.

"It is now quite time that belligerents and neutrals understood the true situation. The Allies believe they can inflict very shortly a crushing military defeat on Germany. She will then be offered peace on the lines of restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, relinquishment of her spoils, the loss of her colonies and the payment of suitable indemnities, while the allies will have to meet the minimum demands of Russia and Italy."

Hopes for Speedy Victory

"The Westminster Gazette" expresses the hope that the Allies will reply fully and adequately to President Wilson's note, and says:

"If the internal situation of the Central Powers and their prospects in men and munitions are what we suppose, we shall get on from point to point until we reach the stage where our necessary aims become realizable."

"The Manchester Guardian," arguing that Germany has rejected the proposals made in the American note, says that President Wilson's suggestion, instead of being "the outcome of a dark German scheme," is so embarrassing to Germany that it is evaded altogether in the reply, which recurs instead to the proposal Germany herself had made and which the Allies already had rejected.

Peace Longing Aroused

"British denunciation of the note is clearly superfluous," "The Guardian" continues. "The task of our Foreign Office will be very much lightened if Germany refuses to carry her definition any further, or even to reply to the general statements made on our behalf. It is clear we on our side can go no further for the time being.

"President Wilson by the issue of his note has cleared his conscience, and if Germany now resumes or, rather, increases submarine 'frightfulness' so as to strain her relations with the United States, the President will at any rate stand before his people as one who did his utmost to avert catastrophe by an effort to reestablish peace.

"We shall have no conference for the present, nor even any formal negotiations, but the word peace for two or three weeks has been in every one's mouth, and in no country can men speak of peace without raising an atmosphere of longing."

Dutch Support Wilson; Hague Press Is Hopeful

The Hague, Dec. 27 (via London, Dec. 28).—A flood of cable messages is being sent to President Wilson by trade unions, social welfare societies, religious bodies of all denominations and other organizations wishing him success in his efforts to bring about peace. The Dutch Socialist party sent the following message to the President today: "The Dutch Socialist party supports in the strongest way your initiative in favor of peace and appeals to the belligerent powers to accept your proposal."

The newspapers, in voluminous articles, regard the situation rather hopefully, with the exception of the anti-German "Telegraaf," which favors a war to a finish and sneers at Germany's answer, using the words "if it can be called an answer." The "Telegraaf" says that the Central Powers are grateful to President Wilson, which "is comprehensible, inasmuch as their idea of a durable peace is to arrange things so as to avoid having to give up the territory they have grasped."

The general feeling is, perhaps, best expressed by the pacifist "Nieuws Van Den Dag," which says: "No one will be under any illusion about a speedy meeting of peace delegates at The Hague or elsewhere to begin discussions, although the hope remains that this mountain of talk will bring forth more than a mouse, and that from now on the voice of peace will never more be stilled." The paper speculates as to whether the British Imperial Conference may purposely have ben called for the end of February, because the Entente then will have their terms ready.

The Calvinist organ "Nederlander" calls attention to what it terms the striking difference between the tone of Germany's reply to President Wilson as compared with the previous German notes to America. This change, the "Nederlander" says, gives the impression that Germany not only sincerely desires peace, but also wishes to avoid giving offence to America.

The Roman Catholic "Tijd" understands from a diplomatic source that diplomatic and Parliamentary circles at The Hague are fairly optimistic regarding peace prospects. There is talk of preliminary non-official meetings of delegates at The Hague, but the "Tijd" says that the wish in this case is probably father to the thought, although Holland, owing to her geographic position, is doubtless best suited for the preliminary negotiations.

Gas Kills Officers of Law

John W. Davis and William C. Foster, of Walhalla, S. C., were found dead yesterday from the effects of gas in a room they engaged Tuesday night at 1184 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. Davis was Sheriff of Oconee County, S. C., and Foster was Superintendent of Prisons. They had come to take back John Walker, a negro, wanted in Madison, S. C., on a charge of murder.

RUSSIA HAS SPOKEN LAST WORD ON PEACE

Petrograd, Dec. 29.—After the recent declarations of the Russian Foreign Minister and the pronouncement of the Emperor it is believed that, except for the formulation of Russia's official reply to President Wilson's note, the last word has been said here regarding the possibility of peace negotiations.

Russia's negative attitude has been strengthened, if possible, by the German answer to the American note, which the Russian government considers "not only irrelevant, but impertinent to the United States."

GREEK KING MAY SEND PERSONAL REPLY TO U. S.

Gets Peace Note as Allies Frame Demands on Him for Reparation

Athens, Dec. 26 (via London, Dec. 28).—Garrett Droppers, the American Minister to Greece, to-day communicated to the Serbian and Greek governments the peace overtures of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and also the suggestion made by President Wilson to the belligerents urging them to define their aims.

King Constantine and Prince Nicholas of Greece held a long conference this afternoon when the note of President Wilson was discussed. His majesty is considering the question of personally replying to the President's suggestion.

Members of the Entente diplomatic corps say that final instructions regarding the note defining the reparation to be required of Greece have not been received from their capitals.

BERLIN'S PEACE HOPES WANING

Allied Refusal Expected—U. S. Plea "Loyally Accepted," Officials Say

Berlin, Dec. 28.—The disposition of certain Pan-German newspapers to read an unfavorable interpretation into the Austrian and German replies to President Wilson's note is not shared in official circles where the interpretation generally voiced is that the reply is in principle "a loyal acceptance of President Wilson's suggestion promoting the prospects of peace now and in the future, and an effort in the same direction as the original peace proposal of the Central Powers."

The speed with which the Austro-German answer was delivered is a further indication, according to a high German diplomat, of the ready acceptance here of President Wilson's ideas.

The diplomat in question declared that, concerning what he considered the intimation in President Wilson's communication regarding the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the belligerents in an ultimate peace settlement, the answer lay less with the Central Powers than with their adversaries. The latter, he said, had openly proclaimed as their goals of war the detachment of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany, Galicia, Bukowina and the Adriatic provinces from Austria-Hungary and Constantinople and Armenia from Turkey.

As to the prospects that peace will result directly from the present negotiations and interchange of notes there is no marked display of optimism in either official or unofficial circles. The example of the Portsmouth negotiations, which ended the Japanese-Russian War, is, however, sometimes recalled.

The diplomat already quoted expressed the personal opinion that the Entente probably would reject the German proposal for a conference in a neutral country. He said that if the proposal was accepted Switzerland was the most probable place for the meeting, because of its central position and facilities.

PARIS IS PLEASED BY CZAR'S STAND

Continued from page 1

words, and at the same time give all satisfaction to the United States."

Danger to United States

Jean Herbette, in "Echo de Paris," says: "The contrast between the American note and the German reply is brutal. Germany, in excluding neutrals, foreshadows the worst dangers for the United States. Germany wants to engage the world once more in a labyrinth of mystery by calling for negotiations in which nothing would be known beforehand of what was to be proposed or what ends were to be sought.

"What does it signify to America that Germany consents to talk of universal peace at some time in the future, after she has first assured herself that she is holding all the instruments for dominating the world? The German game is so plain that it must be seen immediately in America."

Germany's reply to the President is "ironic and impertinent," in the opinion of "Le Petit Parisien," which adds: "It is very doubtful if President Wilson will receive this hypocritical expedient pleasantly. Negotiations are only conceivable if concrete propositions are put forward by those who not only began the war, but first proposed peace.

Demand Future Safeguards

"The President thoroughly understands this, but Berlin does not seem to. For the Allies it is not necessary to know for the moment in all its details how the map of Europe is to be remade, but it is absoutely necessary to know how any such reorganization is to be maintained.

"To put an end to the war is not enough for the Allies; they demand to know how peace will be maintained for future generations. America is as much interested as Europe in this question, so it may be forearmed against another world crisis."

Stephen Pichon says: "It is enough for the neutrals to demand to know what Germany is fighting for to make impossible a German answer. Germany bragged that she could make propositions that everybody would accept, but when President Wilson asks them she demands a conference of belligerents where views may be exchanged. Thanks to the President, all the impudence of the German manœuvre has been shown up."

REPLIES TO SWISS SILENT ON TERMS

Germany and Austria Welcome Humane Sentiments and Offer Conference

AGAIN DEFER WORLD LEAGUE OF PEACE

Say Wilson Wants War Ended Before Considering Future Safeguards

Berlin, Dec. 28.—The German reply to the Swiss note was handed to the Swiss Minister yesterday. It is on the same lines as the reply to President Wilson.

The text of the answer:

"The imperial government has taken note of the fact that the Swiss Federal Council, as the result of its having placed itself in communication with the President of the United States, is also ready to take action and side with the United States toward bringing about an understanding between the belligerent nations and toward the attainment of a lasting peace.

Postpones Peace League

"The spirit of true humanity whereby the steps of the Swiss Federal Council are inspired is fully appreciated and esteemed by the imperial government. The imperial government has informed the President of the United States that a direct exchange of views seems to it to be the most suitable means of obtaining the desired result.

"Led by the same considerations which caused Germany on December 12 to offer her hand for peace negotiations, the government has proposed an immediate meeting of all the belligerents at a neutral place. In agreement with the President of the United States, the government is of the opinion that the great work of preventing future wars can be taken in hand only after the present world war has terminated. So soon as that moment comes they will joyfully be ready to cooperate in this sublime task.

"If Switzerland, which is faithful to its noble traditions in mitigating the sufferings caused by the present war and has won unending gratitude, will also contribute to safeguarding the world's peace, the German nation and government will highly welcome such action."

Austria Sends Answer

A Vienna dispatch says that the Austro-Hungarian government answered the Swiss note yesterday by transmitting a copy of the note sent to President Wilson. A covering message assured the Helvetian government that the "noble minded suggestion of President Wilson met with a thoroughly sympathetic reception" from Austria-Hungary.

The message added that the Austro-Hungarian government regarded the Swiss action in supporting President Wilson as an evidence of the "noble and humane disposition which Switzerland, since the beginning of the war, has manifested toward all the belligerents."

U-BOAT 'MURDERED' HELPLESS SEAMEN, BRITAIN CHARGES

Ship Torpedoed Without Warning and Shelled—"Climax of Savagery," Says Admiralty

London, Dec. 28.—The Admiralty has given to the Associated Press the following statement concerning the sinking of the British steamer Westminster, which was reported lost on December 18:

"The degree of savagery the Germans have attained in their submarine policy appears to have reached a climax in the sinking of the Westminster, which was proceeding from Torre Annunziata to Port Said in ballast. On December 14, when 180 miles from the nearest land, the Westminster was attacked by a German submarine without warning and was struck by two torpedoes in quick succession, which killed four men. The Westminster sank in four minutes.

"This ruthless disregard for the rules of international law was followed by a deliberate attempt to murder the survivors. The officers and crew, while effecting their escape in boats, were shelled by the submarine at a range of 3,000 yards. The master and chief engineer were killed outright. Their boat was sunk. The second and third engineers were not picked up. It is presumed they were drowned.

"The captain of the submarine must have satisfied himself of the effectiveness of his two torpedoes, yet he proceeded to carry out in cold blood an act of murder which could not possibly be justified by any urgency of war, and can only be regarded in the eyes of the world as a further proof of the degradation of German honor and morale."

ODESSA IS GOAL OF MACKENSEN

Continued from page 1

in a northeasterly direction. The enemy again in this defeat suffered heavy sanguinary losses.

"Yesterday 3,000 prisoners and twenty-two machine guns were brought in as booty. The number of prisoners made by the Ninth Army in engagements near Ramnicu-Sarat form a total of 10,220 Russians.

"With the Danube Army yesterday there were only local engagements.

"In Dobrudja, Bulgarian and Turkish troops succeeded in throwing the Russians from fortified height positions east of Matchin."

Petrograd, Dec. 28.—To-day's official report says:

"Dobrudja—Attacks by the enemy south of the Danube were repulsed with great losses to him. West of Vizir Slavnoe British armored motor cars took part in beating back the attacks. The gallant commander of the British armored motor car detachment was wounded during the battle on Tuesday, when repulsing enemy attacks. Nevertheless, on Wednesday he again directed the operations of his detachment and put the enemy to flight.

"The enemy made attacks all along the front in Dobrudja, against the positions occupied by our advance guards. He was repulsed everywhere by our fire except at the village of Rakel, which has been occupied by him.

"On the Rumanian front, after stubborn resistance, our detachments were pushed back under superior hostile pressure in a sector near the railway in the region of Ramnicu-Sarat and were obliged to withdraw to the River Ramnicu.

"On the Moldavian frontier, the enemy took the offensive with considerable forces along the front from the village of Glashutte to Sezmezo and, pressing back our detachments, occupied a series of heights.

"In the region north and south of the valley of the River Doftiana and in the valley of the River Mituz, east of Sezmezo, fighting continues. The enemy's advance south of Sezmezo was stopped by our fire."

GREEKS ORDERED TO FIGHT ALLIES

Constantine Directs Prisoners to Leave Germany, London Hears

London, Dec. 28.—A telegram has been received from Salonica by the Anglo-Hellenic League to the effect that the 400 officers and 6,000 men in the Greek division which surrendered to the Bulgarians at Kavala has been ordered by King Constantine to leave Goerlitz, Germany, where it has been interned, for the Macedonian front, to fight against the Entente Allies.

Such a move by King Constantine would be tantamount to an act of war against the Entente powers, and as recent dispatches from Athens have represented that the differences between Greece and the Entente were being composed the accuracy of the unconfirmed dispatch to the Anglo-Hellenic League is open to puestion.

Greek Envoy in U. S. Calls Venizelos Letter Forgery

Washington, Dec. 28.—German Cafandaris, former Minister of Interior of Greece, now representing the Venizelos provisional government in this country, to-day declared that a published letter attributed to former Premier Venizelos calling for extreme efforts to bring Greece into the war on the side of the Allies is a forgery.

Copies of the communication were handed yesterday to the State Department for its information by Greek Chargé Vouros. The letter, which is alleged to have been written to General Korakas, head of the Greek revolutionary movement, suggests personal violence against "designated persons, no matter who they may be."

"The letter," says the statement of Mr. Cafandaris, "was written by the court circles of Athens, in order to counterbalance the painful impression made on the civilized world by the vandalism and murders which lately have taken place at Athens at the expense of liberal citizens. The forgery adds one more crime to those committed by the court circles of Athens."

Greek Note to Allies Says People's Anger Is Growing

Athens, Dec. 27 (via London, Dec. 28).—The government is addressing a second note to the Entente powers pointing out the growing popular resentment against their blockade.

The note refers to Greece's previous communication urging mutual considerations, with a view to clearing the situation, and says that unless some such action is taken shortly Greece may be forced to seek the advice of the nation respecting the course to be followed.

TISZA'S RETIREMENT DENIED

Hungarian Premier Said To Be at Odds with Austrian Colleagues

Berlin, Dec. 28.—The administration papers in Budapest deny a report that Count Stephen Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, is about to retire. This possibility, however, has been in the air since before the death of Emperor Francis Joseph. A well authenticated story then declared that the change was contemplated as in line with the determination to weaken the predominance which Hungary, under Count Tisza, had acquired in the Dual Monarchy.

The present report gives as the reason differences which Tisza is alleged to have with Count Czernin and the coalition Cabinet. The Czernin administration is believed to have been formed primarily to conclude delicate negotiations for an adjustment of the differences between Hungary and Austria, and it is over the details of this adjustment that Premier Tisza is supposed to have disagreed with his Austrian colleague.

Spain's Peace Action in Doubt

Paris, Dec. 28.—The Spanish Cabinet has reached no decision in regard to the attitude of the government toward the peace movement. A Havas dispatch from Madrid says that Premier Romanones has issued an unqualified denial of the report that Spain had given adhesion to the American and Swiss notes, saying that when the policy of the government had been determined it would be communicated at once to the country.

PLAN FOR U-BOAT WAR, U. S. URGED

Friend of Allies Advises Opening Ports to Armed Ships

FORCE WOULD FREE NATION OF THREATS

Submarine Attacks on the Coast Could Be Reduced to Minimum

Washington, Dec. 28.—"The United States should prepare for a renewal by Germany of submarine warfare on a more terrific scale than ever. This country should make ready by abolishing the limitations now placed on 'defensively armed' merchantmen, and by organizing a fleet of light cruisers for the purpose of attacking submarines which ventured into American waters. With these steps taken, the threat of a renewal of the submarine attacks would not loom as a terrible menace to the billion dollar export trade to the Allies."

This statement was made to-day by a man whose opinion is highly esteemed in Allied diplomatic circles and who is frequently consulted by ambassadors of the Entente powers.

"The representatives of the Allies," he said, "are finding it difficult to convince their governments that there was no collusion between President Wilson and Germany in his peace move. It is the natural assumption. But I find that the Allied diplomats here do not generally think that the President did act in conjunction with Germany; at least they have been convinced that Washington planned its peace move independently. But transmitting this conviction across the water is another question, and one which has so far not succeeded to any noticeable extent.

Cause for Friendly Relations

"This is very regrettable, for nothing should be permitted to happen which would strain the friendly relations between the United States and the Allies. It is true that this country has fought wars with one of them—Great Britain—and perhaps has no particular reason to bear her good will, but with France the relations have been most cordial, and enlightened self-interest in the United States would be in favor of a continuance of the friendly feeling between the two peoples, especially if one looks back to the negotiations of John Hay, for instance, when he was Secretary of State.

"It seems not to be generally known that, due to his representations, Great Britain declined to enter the combination aimed at that time against America's Monroe Doctrine, and that Great Britain's refusal caused the failure of the plan, which obviously might have had the most serious consequences for the United States.

"There is no doubt in my mind that President Wilson sent his note because he is afraid that unless peace comes the renewal of the submarine warfare would force the United States into war. The German menace is the more terrible because the prosperity of the United States is so amazingly bound up in the export trade to the Allies. Never in the world's history has there been such a volume of trade between such limited areas. A fleet of submarines, stationed just outside the three-mile limit, could paralyze that trade.

"This threat would be made of little consequence if America would take off the absurd limitations with regard to the arming of merchant ships against submarines. With the merchant ships carrying guns wherever they wished to mount them, they would bag so many of the attacking submarines that the attacks would merely be annoying, instead of fatal, when the entire volume of trade was considered. Also, the United States could organize a fleet of light cruisers, such as have been used so successfully in British waters, for the avowed purpose of hunting submarines. This fleet could be held in reserve in case of violations of Germany's pledges to the United States regarding the character of submarine warfare.

URGES TRADE PEACE LEAGUE

Representative Says Safeguard Is Needed Against Economic Wars

Washington, Dec. 28.—Representative Hull, of Tennessee, declared in a statement issued to-day that neutral nations should exert their influence to secure the adoption in any peace treaty that may be negotiated between the belligerent powers of a provision for an international trade agreement congress. Mr. Hull announced his intention to introduce a resolution in the House embodying his idea.

"The congress," said Mr. Hull, "would consider all international trade methods, practices and policies which are calculated to create dangerous and destructive commercial controversies or fierce economic wars and to formulate trade agreements to eliminate and discontinue to the fullest extent possible the dangerous possibilities of such economic warfare and to promote fair and friendly trade relations among all the nations."

"A Remarkable Collection of Exceedingly Beautiful Ancient Potteries"

At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

ON FREE VIEW, 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

Mr. Thomas B. Clarke's

Remarkable Collection of

Beautiful Pottery Vases

of Eastern Origin

GREEK,—ROMAN,—EGYPTIAN,—ITALIAN,—RHODIAN,—PERSIAN,—HISPANO-MORESQUE,—BABYLONIAN,—DAMASCUS,—KUTAIS,—RAKA,—RHAGES,—SULTANABAD,—ARABIC,—SPANISH,—CASTLE DURANTE,—DIRUTA,—MESOPOTAMIA,—T'ANG,—HAN,—SUNG,—YUAN,—CHING,—MING.

Dating from the Sixth Century B. C. to the Eighteenth Century A. D.

Formed by the owner during the past Thirty-five years

To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale on the Afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of Next Week January 3, 4, 5 and 6, at 2:30 o'Clock

*** Catalogue Written by Dana H. Carroll and Illustrated by Process Color Plates and Fine Half-Tone Reproductions (Limited Edition). Mailed on Receipt of One Dollar.

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

Madison Sq. South. Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Last-Minute Needs For New Year Festivities

LUXURIOUS FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS

DINNER & EVENING GOWNS

For New Year Parties and other holiday functions

Ice Frocks Skating Suits—Fur-trimmed Motor Coats—Fur-lined Motor Caps—Fashionable Sweaters and Smart Coats of Natural Furs in long and short styles for Motor and Sports wear

CONTINUING

MID-WINTER SALES

OF FASHIONABLE APPAREL AND FURS

AT VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS

BERLIN DEFENDS SINKING OF DELTO

Reply to Washington Says Vessel Was Chartered to the Allies

Berlin, Dec. 27.—The reply of the German government to the American inquiry in regard to the destruction of the Norwegian steamship Delto, with Americans in the crew, declares that the steamship was chartered for transport purposes to a belligerent government and hence its destruction was legitimate. This reply has been delivered to the American Embassy.

The settlement of the Marina case, which hinges on the question whether the steamship was a government transport, is being delayed pending the receipt of further advices from Washington. The American government has transmitted for information two statements from the British government asserting that the vessel was engaged to carry horses as part of its cargo on eastbound voyages, but was under no engagement for westbound trips, and therefore could not be regarded as a transport. Germany is waiting to learn what interpretation the American government gives these statements.

There have been no further developments in the case of the Arabia.

Text of the Delto Reply

The German reply on the Delto follows:

"After investigations had been made by the German naval authorities, the ship Delto, chartered by the Italian government for the transportation of coal, was stopped on October 13 of this year about forty sea miles to the southeast of Cape Polos and sunk by artillery fire for assisting the enemy in a way contrary to neutrality, after the German commander had taken possession of the ship's papers and had caused the crew to go into the boats.

"Half an hour was given to the crew for leaving the ship. The weather was good and very bright. The boats had to travel a comparatively short way until they reached the Spanish coast, so that the usual security was given for the safety of the crew.

"The conjecture expressed by the American government that the lives of American citizens on board the Delto had been placed in jeopardy is, therefore, not justified."

Decorated for Sinking 128 Ships

Announcement is made that the Order of Merit has been conferred on Captain Valentiner, commander of a German submarine, for sinking 128 ships, of a total tonnage of 282,000. Included among the boats sunk are a French gunboat, a troop transport, four steamships loaded with war material and a French submarine convoying fourteen coal steamers.

In addition, Captain Valentiner has had numerous engagements with armed hostile ships, capturing two on which guns were mounted. It was his submarine which shelled Funchal, Madeira Islands, early this month, and sank in the Funchal harbor the French gunboat Surprise and the steamships Dacia and Kangaroo.

MANSION SPECIAL

"The Coffee that Sells Itself"

It talks in terms of palate-satisfying delight

30c PER POUND

(Delivery free on orders of five pounds or more)

"No Grocer Sells It The Postman Brings It."

Alice Foote MacDougall

"The Only Woman Coffee Importer."

138 Front Street New York

Phone John 1485

SKATING

Enjoy the greatest sport of the hour. We have a splendid line of skates, embracing all grades and makes, including the famous CANADIAN AUTOMOBILE SKATES.

Outfits from $7.50 up

J. B. CROOK & CO., Inc.

Specialists In Sporting Goods (Established 1837)

463 FIFTH AVENUE

Opp. The Library. Tel. 244 Vanderbilt.

B. Altman & Co.

Girls' Tailored Suits, Coats and Serge Dresses

(sizes in general from 6 to 16 years)

comprising virtually the remainder of this season's assortments, will be placed on sale to-day

at very radical price reductions

Misses' and Juniors' Tailored Suits and Coats

have also been subjected to decided price reductions

(Second Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York