Queen of Greece Kept Kaiser Posted On Fight in Athens

Telegrams Between Emperor and Sister Are Made Public

King Is Called "Tino"

Attack on Sarrail's Flank Urged to Force Decision in Macedonia

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to Reuter's, Ltd., from Athens contains the texts of telegrams secretly exchanged between Athens and Berlin prior to the overthrow of King Constantine. One of the most interesting was sent November 23, 1916, by Queen Sophie, sister of Emperor William, to the Emperor. It follows:

"By a miracle we are unhurt. The Allies bombarded the palace for three hours with the French fleet, which opened fire without warning. We took refuge in the cellars.

"There was lively street fighting today, revolutionaries firing from houses on the army and people, who fought magnificently. It was a great victory against four great powers, whose troops fled before the Greeks and withdrew, escorted by Greek soldiers.

"There is great anxiety as to the demands which the Entente will make, but we are prepared for anything. Please tell us when the army of Macedonia will be sufficiently strong to take the offensive definitely."

Emperor William replied to his sister as follows:

"I thank you cordially for your telegram, which has caused me deep emotion. I know the dangers through which you and Tino have passed. I admire your courage at this difficult time.

"I also note with pleasure the magnificent attitude of the army and their loyalty to the royal house. May God deliver you from your horrible position.

"The Entente once more has shown its hand, and nothing remains for Tino to do but to take open action against these brutes. The intervention of Tino, with his forces cooperating against Sarrail's western flank, would bring about a decision in Macedonia and the liberation of poor Greece. Tino knows that."

Venizelos Sure Allies Will Win the War

Greek Premier in Rome Confident Italy Will Weather Assault

ROME, Nov. 3.—"I am sure of the final victory of the Allies, though the war may yet be a long one," said Eleutherios Venizeles, the Greek Premier, to The Associated Press to-day.

"Also I am sure that Italy's morale will hold and that she will keep in the fight. I am surest of all that if all the other countries quit the United States and also England will stay in the fight until there shall be a final victory of democracy and freedom.

"The Russian situation still ends with a question mark. The Greek situation is improving all the time. The Greek morale is excellent. The royalist party has been dominated and now is submitting to the inevitable. All the same, I prefer that my absence from Greece shall be as short as possible."

The above dispatch conveys for the first time the information that Premier Venizelos is in Italy. How long he has been in Rome and his purpose in going there are not known.

Teuton Fliers Drop Peace Offers in Italy

Handbills Fall Where Poisoned Candy Was Scattered Last Summer

ROME, Nov. 4.—Udine and other towns in the invaded districts are being placarded with messages announcing the peaceful intentions of the Austro-German forces. Airplanes also are dropping handbills along the Tagliamento offering peace, according to Deputy Girardini, who has just returned from these districts, which he represents in Parliament. Last summer Austrian airplanes dropped poisoned candy in these regions.

All the cities in Central and Southern Italy are filling up with refugees from the invaded districts and also from behind the Tagliamento line, who fear cruelty at the hands of the invaders.

A majority of the refugees have little more than the clothes they are wearing. Most of them are women and children.

Poets Ask Aid for Italy

Committee Wants $80,000 to Buy Ambulances for Front

The Italian defeat has brought an appeal from the poets' committee raising funds for the purchase of ambulances for Italy. It urges more money be subscribed to this work at once. Robert Underwood Johnson, chairman of the committee, said yesterday, by November 15 forty ambulances furnished by the organization would be in commission on the Italian front, but that the need was far greater than the supply and $80,000 more was required this week alone.

The grand total of the fund is now $112,457.98. All but $10,000 of this is now in hand. The rest is pledged and on the way. Among the week's subscribers are: Mrs. Benjamin Miller, of Philadelphia, $2,000; "Chicago Tribune" fund, $2,000; Mrs. Charles Benton Power, of Helena, Mont., $2,000; Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, of New York, $2,000, and Miss Ellen F. Mason, of Newport, $1,000.

General von Berrer Killed Visiting Riga Trenches

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says General von Berrer, commanding the Würtemburg armies on the northeast front, was shot dead Friday when visiting the trenches near Riga.

General von Berrer had a prominent share in the capture of the Russian positions in this region.

British Liberals Demand Allies Restate War Aims

Newspapers Attack Government in What Promises To Be a Peace Offensive—Italian Reverse Fans Flame—Drive to Force Cabinet's Hand To Be Made in Commons

By Frank Getty

LONDON, Nov. 4.—One of the predominant questions in England to-day, which has been smouldering many months, and which the Italian reverse has served to kindle into flame, is whether the Allies should redefine their war aims.

When Lloyd George made his Albert Hall speech, it was considered that he had made a definite promise that such a policy would be the subject of consultation when he said the forthcoming Allied conference was to be "a military and political conference," attended by all of the "greatest and most distinguished statesmen," with power to determine not only the course but the "ultimate issue" of the war.

Last week Bonar Law took back the whole promise—if, indeed, Lloyd George intended it as a promise—by declaring that the conference was to consider "not the aims of the war, but only its prosecution."

It is clear the government at present does not desire a discussion of war aims. This was established by Bonar Law's statement in Parliament, and by the interviews I have had with Lord Robert Cecil, another mouthpiece of the government.

Demand for Statement Is Growing

On the other hand, the Russian delegates are coming to their first Allied conference with the definite intention of forcing, if possible, such a discussion. Moreover, there is a growing demand in this country for a clear statement of the Allied war aims.

The two greatest Liberal organs in England, "The Manchester Guardian" and "The Nation," to-day fired the opening guns in what promises to develop into a real peace offensive.

"The Allies are the guardians of their own conscience," says "The Nation," in an article entitled "The Failure of the Government." "Have not their armies and their people earned the right to know what they are called upon to die for? Is that an immodest request? We are witnessing the diversion of the stream of humanity from its course in the air and the light to dark underground currents of hate and destruction. The need of the world is for men who perceive this misdirection and seek to stay it.

"We cannot reckon Lloyd George as of this company. Among those now concerned in the direction of war politics we perceive only four who visibly cherish such an aim and pursue it—Wilson, Smuts, Branting and Czernin. But all the belligerent nations possess reserves of prudence, honesty and compassion, on which they will increasingly draw as the spirit and aims of imperialism recede.

Predicts Change Is Coming

"Such a ministry could be formed in Britain as elsewhere, and everything in the country that is serious, upright and truly patriotic would breathe the freer for it. There is no need to go far abroad to seek such a Cabinet, truly based on the constitution and Parliament, on the traditional politics and on the new democracy of Britain.

"That change is coming. Never in history has England been governed by such men and in such a way as she is governed to-day, and unless her conscience and intellect have gone to sleep she will, in a not far distant hour, arouse herself to dismiss them."

"The Manchester Guardian" goes deeper into the same question. Its editorial to-day declares:

"Our statesmanship never in this war has made full use of its moral advantages. To be fighting for the liberty of nations and the overthrow of militarism is not only a great ideal, but, if properly used, ought to be a great political asset. We have not succeeded in using it; on the contrary, if we have lost the effective fighting force of the Russian people, it is in no small measure due to the fact that we have let the Russian people believe that our aims exceed the limits of justice and necessity.

"If Austria did not finally break away from Germany before the late offensive, it was largely because we continued most superfluously to threaten her with disruption. If the 'whispers' about Alsace-Lorraine have never sounded above a breath, it is in part because the moment they caught the ear voices were raised which spoke senselessly about the left bank of the Rhine.

Wants Bluff Eliminated

"If the Italian disaster leads us face to face with realities, we shall begin by cutting out talk of this kind—talk more mischievous at home and far more dangerous in its effect abroad than that of any pacifist.

"We shall insist on a clearer and closer definition of our war aims, requiring our spokesmen to eliminate the element of bluff and agree upon an actual basis on which peace will be possible. Otherwise, the people cannot too soon or too clearly understood that the war will not merely run into the next year, but into 1919 and possibly 1920—and its termination will not depend on any of the European Allies, but upon the force American is able to bring to bear.

"We acknowledge cordially the great effort America is making, and doubt neither her whole-hearted resolution nor her power. But for Europe and this country the outlook, if the war is to run two years more, is devastating. It cannot be cured and must be endured, and Germany had best understand that, rather than yield on essentials, we will go through to the end. But we, on our side, should make sure that it is only on the essentials that we are standing and that no irrelevant issue postpones the day of relief.

The League of Nations

"What are our essentials? Ambassador Page, speaking for America, puts in the first place a league of nations. This object is accepted by our statesmen, but, if we except General Smuts and Lord Grey, it does not figure largely in their utterances. Yet it is the one healing principle the conflict has engendered. It is not repelled by Germany; it is welcomed by Austria.

"If accepted in sincerity, it bears with it the overthrow of militarism, and thereby triumph for the main thing for which we have fought. It bears with it also a consequence that the war cannot be ended, as other wars have been ended, by forced cessions of territory, but that territorial changes must be examined and finally sanctioned by the nations assembled in council. It means that such changes must not be conceived in terms of gain or loss for the victors or vanquished, but in terms of the permanent tranquillity of Europe, Asia and Africa.

"The right note was struck by Lloyd George when he spoke of the territories we had occupied and declared that, while claiming none of these by right of conquest, we would hold them for the disposal of the peace conference, to do with them as might then and there be determined.

"Will Germany do the same with the territories held by her and in dispute? If so, the ground is open for peace discussions. Lloyd George might do well to repeat and reinforce his declaration, challenging the German government—which, after all, has hungry people to face—to make a similar submission of judgment to the world.

Honorable Peace May Be Possible

"Let us not too hastily assume that Germany would refuse. It is by no means certain that an honorable peace is beyond attainment without two more years of bloodshed."

These, in the main, are the arguments of what might be called the "Left" in England, namely, that the discussion of war aims is essential to prevent two more years of war, that the time is ripe for such a discussion and that the present government has not fulfilled its duty when it fails to make such a declaration.

In an interview with The Tribune Lord Robert Cecil gave the government's point of view.

"It seems to me," he said, "we should win the war before we start discussing what we want to get out of it. We have already stated our aims more than once, notably in the instance of our reply to President Wilson. Furthermore, your President has stated them for us. If we now demand more than we can get it will mean prolonging the war; if we demand less than we can get it will mean the loss of something that might have been gained. Even the pacifists should see the logic of this."

This summarizes the government's main argument against a declaration of aims at this time, and, coupled with the Premier's declaration, "I have scanned the horizon closely, and cannot see possible terms of peace in sight," it shows that there is no possibility of the desired discussion of war aims taking place in the near future.

Drive to Force Government's Hand

Meanwhile an actual drive to force the government's hand in the matter will be made in the House of Commons on Tuesday, when the consolidated fund bill comes up for a second reading. An amendment will be moved declaring roughly that "no obstacle should be thrown in the way of a discussion of peace by negotiation, embracing the fundamental principles of a league of nations, the restoration of territory and agreements tending to prevent future wars."

This amendment, when moved, will lead to an interesting debate, in which the opponents of the government are certain to strike home with some pertinent truths which they have been saving up for just such an occasion.

But it is doomed to failure and certain defeat, for the reason that, if it is passed, it would mean holding up the entire bill, which must be passed at the present time. Therefore, since it will be a question of funds against peace, the funds, being the more pressing need of the hour, will carry the day. Even those really supporting the amendment will vote against it for this reason. But while the debate lasts it is certain to produce some of the hottest attacks against the present government that have yet been launched.

Bulgarian Ministry Upheld in Close Vote

Attacked in Parliament for Permitting Country to Become Vassal of Central Powers

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.—A Sofia dispatch to the "Vossische Zeitung" says that the opposition in the Bulgarian Parliament proposed on Thursday last a vote of want of confidence in Premier Radoslavoff and his ministry, which was defeated by only nine votes.

The opposition speeches are not transmitted, but a brief résumé of Radoslavoff's reply indicates that the government was criticised for permitting Bulgaria to become a vassal of the Central Powers from a military standpoint and for sacrificing economic indpendence and advantages to serve Austro-German interests.

He denied that the government had attempted to prevent Bulgarian exports to the United States and related how he had offered to send Bulgarian attar of roses to America by the submarine Deutschland. The government had received in exchange for Bulgarian raw material exported to Austria and Germany military supplies to the value of more than 1,000,000,000 marks.

The Premier expounded the high importance of the Austro-German military aid, without which, he said, Sarrail, the French commander on the Macedonian front, would probably have been far more successful.

Austrian Ruler Not To Be Polish King

Warsaw Paper Declares Head of State Must Be Elected by Diet

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—The Warsaw "Kurjer" prints some particulars of the draft of the new Polish constitution, according to which the reports that Emperor Charles of Austria is to be King of Poland evidently is untrue.

The newspaper says the constitution provides that the King always must live in Poland, and that he cannot, without the consent of the Diet, simultaneously be the head of another state. The constitution also provides that the first King of Poland must be elected by the Diet.

British Down Two 'Planes

Bombs Are Also Dropped on Airdrome at Engel

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Admiralty announced to-day that a number of patrols were carried out by the Royal Naval Air Service. The statement says:

"One two-seater enemy machine was brought down in the sea and another two-seater was driven down damaged, and a scout was probably destroyed.

"A bombing raid also was carried out this afternoon on the Engel airdrome. Bombs were seen to fall among the hangars and sheds in the airdrome. Our formations were attacked by enemy machines, two of which were driven down out of control. All our machines returned safely."

Austrian Reichsrat Scene of Stormy Attack on Czechs

German Nationalist Leader Warns Government to Beware of Their Aims

[Staff Correspondence]

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Some interesting conclusions as to political conditions in the heart of the Dual Monarchy can be drawn from the following scene in the Austrian Reichsrat on September 27, as described in the "Pester Lloyd":

"Wolf (leader of the German Nationalists)—This Parliament is not worth a farthing. It was a shame, an absurdity, an act of frivolity in these awful and anxious times to have added to all other cares and anxieties about the existence of the state by calling this Parliament together without being sure of the agencies that could lead to a healthy end. What ducks and drakes have not the Czechs already played with their Parliament! To allow Herr Burival (one of the amnestied Czech leaders) to take his seat would be to open the doors wide to all traitors. I warned against the amnesty." (Violent protests on the Czech benches.)

"Prokecz (Czech)—This is a piece of effrontery.

"Wolf (excitedly striking his desk)—Silence when I speak!

"The Czechs reply with loud laughter and interjections. 'Sugar Wolf wants to call in the police!' [An allusion to the fact that Wolf's paper, the 'Ostdeutsche Rundschau,' is financed by the Sugar Syndicate.]

"The President—I beg of Herr Wolf to allow me to watch over the order of the Assembly.

"Teufel (German Nationalist), addressing the President—You are taking too many liberties. You ought to call these fellows to order. Freedom of speech exists here for us as well as for the Czech traitors and intriguers. (Storms of interjections and great noise.)

"The President—I call Deputy Teufel to order.

"Lisy (Czech, addressing Teufel)—You cucumber dealer!

"Teufel—You are an unabashed rat. You are a mutineer!

"Prokecz (addressing Teufel)—You unabashed fellow! You hinterland hero!

Wolf Resumes Speech

"Wolf profits by the occasion to resume his speech. He says that owing to the activity of the amnestied Czech traitors thousands of German sons have had to bleed on the battlefields.

"Again the storm of interjection is resumed and again the President asks the Assembly to be quiet.

"Wolf—Is the Czech everything in the world? Is Czech impudence and arrogance to go so far as to upset our Parliamentary institutions? (Lively interjections and continuous din.)

"Prokecz—I have four sons at the front.

"Teufel (banging the desk with his fist)—Shut up!

"Wolf—For God's sake, take away this Czech fool!

"He proceeds to speak again about Burival, and again causes an outburst.

"Exner (Czech)—He has Burival on his brain. (Interjections from the German side: 'You will soon have him also on your brains.')

"Wolf—If the government has not the courage to settle the national autonomy of the Czechs and the Germans in Bohemia in an extra-Parliamentary way all efforts will be in vain.

"Prunaz (Czech)—The Bohemian lion does not eat sugar.

Wants Ears Boxed

"Teufel—This is a personal insult, for which you ought to have your ears boxed.

"Lisy (to Teufel)—Come along here. Try to box my ears, you rascal.

"The President—I call to order Deputies Teufel, Prokecz and Prunaz. I draw Deputy Wolf's attention to the fact that he has exceeded his speaking time.

"Wolf—More than half of my time has been wasted through interruptions.

"The President—I ask Deputy Wolf not to enter into polemics and to finish his speech, as otherwise I shall have to stop him.

"Wolf—We want an honorable peace.

"Witt (Czech)—Perhaps a victorious peace.

"Wolf—Yes, a victorious peace—an honorable peace for the glory of Germany and Austria-Hungary. I warn the government against acceding to the aspirations of the Czechs.

"The President—Your time, with the addition of 50 per cent for interruptions, has expired.

"Wolf—The interruptions lasted longer.

"The President—I call upon Deputy Wolf to terminate his speech.

"Wolf (banging the table)—All right, I have finished. What more do you want?"

Sword Will Regain Respect, Says Kaiser

Calls Hindenburg the Wotan, Ludendorff the Siegfried, of Modern Times

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Kaiser, in a conversation with the German author Max Bewer, published by the "Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger," expressed his opinion about his generals. Hirdenburg he called the Wotan and Ludendorff the Siegfried of our time. He also praised the defenders of East Africa, concluding with the words:

"The German sword will regain us the respect of all the world. In France the detestable word 'Boche' is getting ever rarer. Just wait! Things will become different. The sword makes us respected."

The "Muenchener Post" asks who is responsible for the contents and circulation of this imperial speech. Hardly the Chancellor, it adds, the whole success of whose pacific answer to the Pope it calls in question.

Pope's Peace Efforts Abandoned as Italy Unites Against Foe

ROME, Nov. 4.—The gravity of the situation and the fusion of all parties into one national entity determined, at all odds, to drive the enemy from the mother soil, apparently, according to high officials, has reached even the Vatican, where it is realized it is advisable to abandon any efforts toward peace, for the present at least.

The leaders of the Catholic party have made declaration of their support to united Italy in the supreme struggle, and it is said in official quarters that the Vatican has been informed that for the moment any attitude which might be considered to run counter to the national aspirations would be most unwelcome.

Books Worst Things In City, Jews Are Told

"Flash Literature" Undermining Faith of Younger Generation, Says Louis Marshall

"There are too many books. The worst thing in the city is books—Carnegie library books, with no thought in them worthy of the paper they are printed on."

So Louis Marshall told members of the Institutional Synagogue yesterday at the Mount Morris Theatre.

"The trouble with the American Jew has been that he has not been able to find himself in his new environment," said Mr. Marshall. "Of late years there has been a tendency on the part of the young men and women to neglect their religion, to sneer at the observances of their fathers—to become atheists, in fact. This is to be noticed in all walks of life—in the schools, universities, professions and business generally. 'I pay no attention to idle ceremonies; superstitions are of no value to me; I have stocks and bonds, own an automobile, have changed my name and live on Riverside Drive.'

"So they speak, forgetting that most of us are either immigrants or children of immigrants.

"Is it any wonder that fathers do not know their sons and sons do not understand their fathers? It is our purpose, those who are here assembled, to bring back parents and children to a right understanding and to revive the faith that for so many centuries has never faltered."

Mr. Marshall advised young girls of the Jewish faith to return to the habits of their grandmothers, to eschew the "flash literature" of the day and become familiar with Jewish teachings. The reading habits of his race generally did not please Mr. Marshall.

"Subway cars are crowded with readers," he said. "Every one is hidden behind a newspaper. They read the headlines; they think only in headlines. There are some books in the hands of young women. None are Bibles. It may shock you to hear me say so, but there are too many books. Get back to the Bible and its wonderful teachings, and you will be the better for it."

T. R. Blames Wilson For McLemore Bill

Shifts Responsibility When Representative Replies to Criticism

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Representative McLemore, of Texas, made public to-night a letter from Theodore Roosevelt, replying to one from the Texas Representative, objecting to an uncomplimentary reference by Colonel Roosevelt to him and his resolution to warn Americans off armed ships. Mr. McLemore called attention to Secretary Lansing's memorandum of January 28, 1916, saying Americans who sailed on armed merchant ships did so at their own risk, and declared that he based his resolution on that.

"While, of course, I do not agree with you about your resolution," Colonel Roosevelt wrote in reply, "it is due to you to say that it came logically from this note of January 28, issued by direction of the President, and from his action in treating the sinking of the Lusitania as a closed incident. I will very frankly say that in view of what you set out, the blame I have ascribed to you for your action ought more properly be ascribed to the Administration.

"If the actions of the Administration at that time were proper, then your action was proper; and, of course, as a matter of fact, our action in going to war, which I deem so absolutely right, can only thus be considered right if we also frankly admit that our action was entirely wrong in not going to war after the Lusitania."

Steel Ban Would Cripple Japanese

[By a Japanese Correspondent]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Just how disastrous would be the effect of the American ban on steel export on the shipbuilding plants in Japan can be gathered from the following cable message from Tokio to Japanese newspapers here:

"There are about fifty shipbuilding yards in Japan which are comparatively substantial and extensive. If the United States refuses to export steel to Japan thirteen of the number may find ways and means to keep the plants open after a fashion, but the rest will be forced to close up completely. In fact, it is highly questionable that even the thirteen plants can be continued. This is the view expressed by government officials who have examined the yards.

"The steel famine in Japan is sending prices to a great height. Governmental price fixing in the United States put steel shapes at about $60 and steel plates at $65 a ton. To-day Japan is bidding more than $650 a ton for steel plates and $500 for steel shapes, nearly 1,000 per cent more than the prices fixed in America."

Soldiers to Join Baltimore Protest On Muck Concert

Camp Meade Detachment Will Participate in Patriotic Demonstration

[Special Correspondence]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—The indignation of Baltimore citizens over the scheduled appearance of Dr. Karl Muck, German leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at the concert here Wednesday night has spread to the National Army soldiers from this city who are training at Camp Meade.

General Joseph E. Kuhn, commander of the camp, has decided to give an outlet for the indignation by sending to the patriotic mass meeting Tuesday the Camp Meade band and fifty soldiers. General Kuhn notified former Governor Warfield, who is leading in Baltimore's protest, of this to-day. Practically every patriotic society in the city will be represented.

If Dr. Muck is retained as director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, as it has been announced he will be, there is a possibility that the concert Wednesday night will be forbidden. General Lawrason Riggs, president of the Police Board, said it was the duty of the board to see that no gathering tending to disturb the peace be permitted.

"At present," he said, "it does not appear that there will be any call for action in regard to the Boston Symphony concert, but the board will be guided by developments of the next two days.

"The matter has now grown out of the realm of academic discussion," General Riggs continued, speaking as an individual. "It has become a question of an aroused public feeling. The presence of Dr. Muck necessarily would destroy any pleasure in the music. Personally I would not care to attend the concert if he were to conduct."

Police Marshal Robert D. Carter said to-day he was absolutely opposed to any concert led by Dr. Muck. The marshal said he had received many anonymous postal cards and letters making threats against Dr. Muck, the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Lyric Theatre. He added that if the sentiment expressed at the patriotic mass meeting Tuesday indicated that there might be trouble at the concert steps would be taken to prevent the concert.

Boston Orchestra Leaves For Baltimore; Dr. Muck To Lead National Anthem

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The Boston Symphony Orchestra left to-day for Philadelphia, where it will give a concert Wednesday evening, with Dr. Karl Muck conducting. Dr. Muck will lead the orchestra in the final number, "The Star-Spangled Banner." Major Henry L. Higginson, who maintains the orchestra, probably will be at the concert if there are indications that difficulties will arise.

Now that it has been announced that the anthem will be played at every future concert, the question is whether there will be objection to Dr. Muck such as has already appeared in Baltimore, and whether there will be any attempt to have German music eliminated from the programme.

Friends of the orchestra point out that the field of symphonic music will be considerably restricted if German works are eliminated. They ask whether under this theory there should not be protests against the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" and Mendelssohn's wedding march.

There were no developments to-day concerning the resignation of Dr. Muck. Major Higginson adheres to his announced position that Muck's loss would be a disaster, and if the acceptance of his resignation is forced it will mean the end of the orchestra. The major pays Dr. Muck $18,000 a year, or $3,000 more than last year's deficit for the orchestra, despite its great revenue from concerts. Dr. Muck came to Boston on a five-year contract, which expired last spring, and Major Higginson considered him so essential to the success of the organization that he asked him to remain.

Anthem To Be Played at All Milwaukee City Concerts

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—"The Milwaukee City Symphony Orchestra will open every concert this season with the national anthem, and the audience, as well as the musicians, will be required to stand during the music," Joseph C. Grieb, secretary and manager of the Milwaukee City Auditorium, said today. Grieb announced plans for the city's 10-cent popular concerts. He added:

"We will have no repetition of the scandals in other cities over the playing of this hymn. Thus Milwaukee will again show the rest of the country that it is loyal to the core."

Woman Killed in Quarrel

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Miss Jennie Lane, of the Charlestown district, this city, was killed and Mrs. Bertha Harris, of the Roxbury district, wounded dangerously to-day by revolver shots in a hotel room which they occupied. Frank H. Bradbury, of Newburyport, is under arrest, charged with the shooting.

According to the police, Bradbury said Miss Lane was engaged to marry him. It is alleged the shooting resulted from a quarrel. Bradbury is a cabinetmaker by trade.

Higginson Assumes Blame in Muck Case

Orchestra Sponsor Says He Did Not Tell Director of Demand for Anthem

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—A statement absolving Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the men under him of any disloyal or disrespectful intent to omit "The Star-Spangled Banner" from their programmes was made to-night by Major Henry L. Higginson, sponsor of the orchestra. Major Higginson took upon himself blame for any mistakes made.

The statement was brought forth by criticism by citizens and certain patriotic organizations in Providence of the omission of the national anthem from the programme of the concert in that city last week.

The orchestra, with Dr. Muck, left to-night for Baltimore, where citizens are preparing a protest against a concert scheduled for Wednesday night.

Major Higginson, in his statement, said he received a request from some Providence women unknown to him and not subscribers to the orchestra concerts to have the anthem included in the Providence concerts. The request was not communicated to Dr. Muck or the orchestra, Major Higginson said, and they knew nothing about it until they had returned to Boston, the concert having been "as usual, quiet and well received."

After the publicity given the criticism of the orchestra in Providence "The Star-Spangled Banner" was made a feature of the regular public rehearsal of the organization in this city Friday afternoon. Referring to this, Major Higginson said to-night:

"The first time Dr. Muck and the orchestra were asked to play 'The Star-Spangled Banner' they played it, and, still further, the request had never been refused.

"The original object and plan of these concerts was the enjoyment and education of our fellow citizens. On one point I may insist. The orchestra, under Dr. Muck, has given to the public from the Atlantic to the Pacific great comfort and happiness through many years, and this band of many nationalities has worked well and loyally under most trying circumstances for the good of us all. Each one of them deserves not abuse or suspicion, but hearty thanks, and I ask it for them—thanks not in words, but in deeds and in trust."

Seek Soldiers as Robbers

Four Camp Mills Men Accused of Waylaying Civilians

CAMP MILLS, Long Island, Nov. 4.—Military and Hempstead police are still looking for the four soldiers who have held up two civilians here within the last forty-eight hours. These men attacked Floyd Weeks on Friday night and robbed him. On Saturday night they held up Charles Holzatel, beat him and stole $17.

Additional guards have been set about the camp, and soldiers found in Hempstead without passes will be arrested promptly.

Ten men of a Western regiment here were injured to-day when the motor truck in which they were riding lost its body while rounding a curve. The chassis remained on the road, but the body and its occupants were flung into a ditch. Four of the ten men were so badly cut and bruised that they were taken to the hospital.

Twenty thousand visitors came to camp to-day.

Police Eagerly Await Choice of Chief Inspector

Woods Will Appoint Successor to Schmittberger Before Election, Is Belief

"Who is to be made chief inspector?" is the topic of discussion, to the exclusion of everything else at Police Headquarters and squadrooms and station houses since Saturday, when Max F. Schmittburger was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The vacancy is the most important Arthur Woods has had to fill in the three years of his administration. Coming on the eve of the municipal election, there is an added zest to the rumors that are flying thick and fast throughout the department.

A percentage of the force—those who believe Mayor Mitchel will fail of reelection to-morrow—are not looking to Police Headquarters for the announcement, but have their ears to the ground to get information from the underground channels that have furnished them with the news that Bird S. Coler is to be the Police Commissioner in the event of the election of Judge John F. Hylan.

Among the members who feel Commissioner Woods will fill the vacancy, regardless of the action of the voters to-morrow, three men are in line for promotion. They are James E. Dillon, borough inspector in charge of Brooklyn, who for two months has been acting chief inspector; Inspector Cornelius Cohalane and Inspector "Honest Dan" Costigan, both attached to Headquarters.

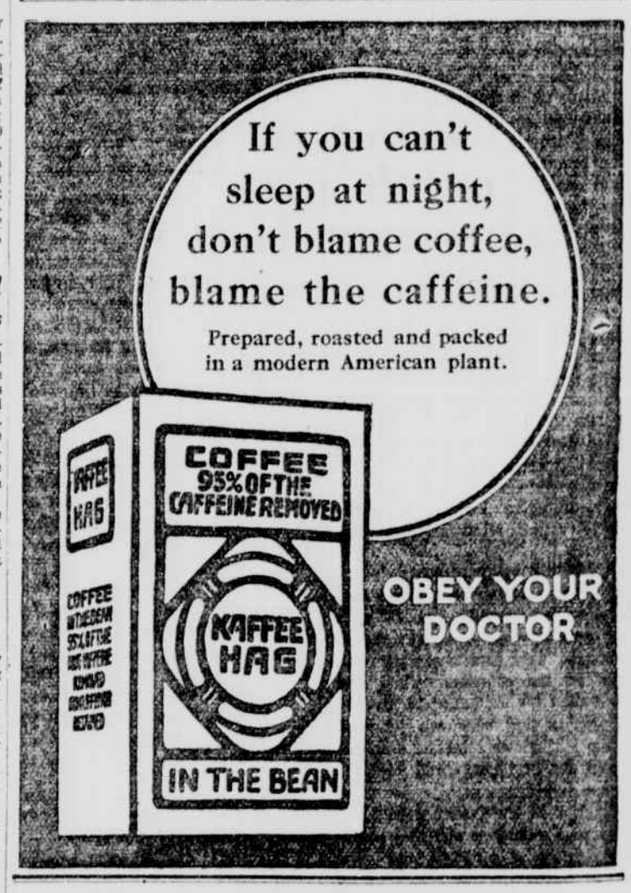
To many Dillon appears to have the best chance. He is of the progressive type and has been responsible for many of the recent improvements in the department. During the Gaynor administration he was given a leave of absence and appointed Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Brooklyn and Queens.

There are others, however, who look for the advancement of Inspector Cahalane. He is recognized as Commissioner Woods's right hand man, and has written many papers on police work used by Woods in his campaign to educate the public to the commendable qualities of the force.

Costigan is figured in the race because of the confidence the Commissioner has in him and the fact that Commissioner Woods made him an inspector about a week ago, only a month after Costigan had been promoted to a captaincy.

Schmittberger's death brings to an end, at least temporarily, the effort to increase the chief inspector's salary to $7,500 a year. But for the fact that "Bill" Devery is still on the civil service preferred list for Chief of Police and has first call under the law for that position, the chief inspector's salary could have been increased by reviving the position of chief of police.

The rumor of the possibility of Coler's appointment is being treated seriously by policemen. It is known that several captains in line for inspectorships have completed arrangements to lay their claims before Coler through mutual friends. They feel with Woods out that the slogan "ability first" will give way to the Tammany system of "pull counts."



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