

GUTIERREZ AND AIDSAID TO BE HELD BY VILLA

Wires From Aguascalientes South Cut to Prevent Peace Terms.

WASHINGTON HEARS FIGHTING IS GOING ON

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 18.—To end all parleys with Carranza, Gen. Villa made Provisional President Gutierrez and the entire convention virtual prisoners in Aguascalientes today, according to despatches received here by Constitutional representatives.

The messages stated that Gen. Villa justified his action by the plea of military expediency the purpose of which is to prevent possible unfriendly members from entering into communication with Gen. Carranza or his forces in the field.

The same advisers say that Gen. Pablo Gonzalez has definitely decided to support Carranza and that he has concentrated his army, which is a considerable force, at Queretaro and will make a stand there against Villa's advance.

The strength of Gonzalez at Queretaro has prevented Villa, it is said, from ordering a general movement from San Luis Potosi against Tampico, as the northern leader fears a flank attack by the Gonzalez forces.

HOPE OF PEACE GONE.

Washington Hears War is Going On—Situation is Serious.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Those who had pinned any hopes on Mr. Bryan's announcement two days ago that peace is assured in Mexico were disillusioned this afternoon by further reports to the State Department.

Despatches were received indicating that a state of war virtually exists. From Mexico city came the word that the situation is serious. From Aguascalientes it was reported that all negotiations for compromise between Carranza and the convention are at an end, while from Villa's headquarters came the statement that the leader of the convention's forces is rapidly proceeding southward toward Mexico city and has already occupied the town of Leon without meeting any resistance.

The impression that Carranza was willing to retire was created by a message sent to Aguascalientes by Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, the chief Carrancista in the present situation, announcing to President Woodrow Wilson that he had agreed to turn over the executive power to Gen. Gutierrez, the man whom the convention elected President to succeed Carranza.

Carranza, however, has repudiated this message. Not only does he now insist that Villa must leave the country and meet him at Havana but he demands also that the executive power be given to Gen. Gutierrez but to some man in whom Carranza has trust and confidence. He suggests Gen. Gonzalez as being such a man. And there the situation stands, with Carranza apparently determined never to make a fight to maintain his present authority.

Consul Canada reported from Vera Cruz today that fighting had occurred near Puerto Mexico on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec between former Federal soldiers and Carranza troops. The ex-Federalists in the south of Mexico have gone over to Villa's side in the latter's conflict with Carranza. According to Consul Canada the fighting was still going on at the time of his report, though he had been informed that the leader of the ex-Federalists, Gen. Carranza, had been killed in the action.

SHOTS SWEEP NACO, ARIZ.

Six Wounded on American Side—Bullets Crash Into Train.

NACO, Ariz., Nov. 18.—For twelve hours this town has been swept by Mexican bullets fired in the battle for possession of the town of Naco, Sonora, across the border in Mexico. Passenger trains passing through here were in the line of fire and bullets crashed into the cars, breaking windows and causing passengers to be wounded.

Six people, three of them women, were wounded on the American side. Two of the wounded were Americans, R. H. Reynolds, United States customs inspector, having his leg shattered by a bullet. A soldier of the Tenth United States Cavalry was struck by a spent bullet.

Carranza troops, holding the town, repulsed attack after attack by the Villa troops. Gen. Hill, the Carranza commander, says that his men killed 200 Mexican men in the one day's fighting. Less than fifty were killed or wounded in the town during the day, according to Gen. Hill's report. Fighting continued tonight.

TO PLEAD WITH WILSON.

Carranza's Legal Adviser Hopes to Show Villa is Disturber.

Roberto V. Pasquerra, legal adviser to President Carranza, is at the McAlpin Hotel on his way from Mexico city to Washington, where he expects to call upon President Wilson and urge him to look for greater favor upon Carranza's cause. Gen. Pasquerra carried with him many folders filled with documentary evidence against Gen. Villa. He also has papers prepared to show that Frank Carranza, Carranza's special investigator for the State Department with Gen. Villa, has wholly misrepresented Gen. Villa's activities and purposes.

GREAT BEAR SPING WATER.

In the case of six slain stoppered bottles.

WILSON MESSAGE REASSURING.

President Begins Work on His Address to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The President went to work to-day upon his annual message or address to Congress. It was said that the document which he will read to the lawmakers on assembling in December will be less than 3,000 words long.

The President is writing the message out on his typewriter. The message, it is suggested by persons in the President's official circle, is likely to be a sedative for the tired nerves of business. He will intimate to Congress, it is believed, that the work of constructive legislation has been well performed and that there ought to be no more legislation except necessary supply bills and a few Administration measures, already recommended, that did not get through in the last Congress for want of time.

The tone of the message, it was predicted to-day, would be reassuring to business.

OSBORNE CONFERS WITH RILEY.

Matter of Accepting Sing Sing Wardenship Not Yet Decided.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Thomas Mott Osborne talked with Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley this afternoon for several hours, going over the offer of the wardenship of Sing Sing to Mr. Osborne.

"I have the matter under consideration," said Mr. Osborne tonight.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE TO REOPEN MONDAY

No Stock Quotations Under Closing Prices of July 30 to Be Permitted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The Chicago Stock Exchange will open on Monday morning. The governing committee of the exchange has announced today for the plan. The clearing house committee of the Chicago banks had given its approval. The move precedes and is entirely independent of any action of the stock exchanges of New York and London.

When the exchange opens no quotations will be permitted on the floor under the closing prices of July 30, when the world's exchanges closed, following the start of the war. The new local exchange members for one has been buying and selling through a committee of the exchange at these prices or better, and the reopening will not bring about any sacrifice. By adhering to the July 30 minimum the stock market will be kept from falling at the banks will not be disturbed, the banks having agreed to refrain from calling margins on loans based upon the closing prices.

Some local stocks are selling several points above July figures. In such stocks there will be a broader market than in those still standing at the minimum. Also the trading in bonds should be fairly brisk, since no new issues of the exchange has permitted a minimum price four points below the July closing. The previous list there was added to-day. South Side Elevated 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, Oregon Gas 5s and Diamond Match 20s.

The Continental and Commercial and the First National banks applied during the day to the new local exchange for \$250,000 each of the new Federal reserve notes. The notes, which are one of the two new kinds of currency which may be issued under the Government's new money law, will arrive in the banks' hands in a few days.

The new notes are being taken out by the two banks as a sort of celebration of the day to the new local exchange. Reynolds of the Continental and President Forgan of the First National decided to take out the notes to show that the two largest banks in the city intend to endorse the Federal reserve system. They also want their banks to be first in the field with the new money. They are willing to pay the interest to be charged by the Federal Reserve Board, but they want the first to supply the demand to the public.

250,000 BACKSLIDERS!

Presbyterians Get Report of Number on "Suspended Roll."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—More than two hundred and fifty thousand members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States are placed on the "suspended roll" in the last five years, according to the report of the Rev. William Fulton to the General Assembly Committee on Educational Policy now in session in this city.

He gives as the causes "the growing love of pleasure, disregard for the Lord's day and the social and amusements and the influence of worldly company—in short, the modern view of life which is preached by many secular organizations." The Presbyterian records show that in 1910 there were 48,936 on the "suspended roll," in 1911 the total was 54,143; 1912, 51,266; 1913, 50,927; 1914, 50,484.

MELT BOILER TUBES FOR GUNS.

Copper Secretly Forces Germans to Use Locomotive Parts.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.—Copper for the manufacture of war materials is so scarce in Germany that it has been decided to melt down the copper parts of old locomotives, including the boiler tubes.

KING'S NAME FOR PARIS STREET.

French Capital to Call Thoroughfare After Belgian Sovereign.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The municipality of Paris has voted to give the name of King Albert of the Belgians to some boulevard or street in Paris.

Lisbon Has Gen. Joffre Avenue.

Lisbon, via Paris, Nov. 18.—An avenue in Lisbon has been named in honor of Gen. Joffre, the commander in chief of the French armies.

Hrast Furnaces as Crematories.

Philadelphia, Va., London, Nov. 18.—Numerous trains laden with bodies of the German dead are going to Saragun. It is believed that they will be cremated in the blast furnaces there.

THANKSGIVING AT HOT SPRINGS, VA.

Special train arrives N. Y. 1 A. M. Mon.

ITALY PLANS MOVEMENT TO SHIELD SERVA

Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister, Summons Ambassadors to Conference.

MAY URGE RUMANIA NOT TO SEIZE LAND

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

ROME, Nov. 18.—The Italian Ambassadors to France, Germany, Austria and England have been summoned to Rome to confer with Baron Sidney Sonnino, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Baron Sonnino states that the gathering of envoys will have no political significance, and that they are sent for merely because it is expedient that he should be personally acquainted with each one and have verbal reports of the unprecedentedly grave situation in the world war.

It is not unlikely, however, that one of the problems to be discussed by Baron Sonnino and the Ambassadors is Italy's proper course as regards the formation of a Balkan league to prevent Serbia from being overwhelmed and dismembered by Austria. The Italian Government favors such a league but refuses to take the initiative, leaving that course to Russia, which has most at stake at the present time.

Hence Italy is exerting no pressure on either side, but participates passively in the exchange of views, retaining complete freedom of action in the defence of her own interests. Unquestionably the Ambassadors will be asked to give their views as to whether or not Italy's interests will be served by permitting Austria to complete the conquest of Serbia.

There are numerous indications that Italy is weighing the point very carefully. Prince Ghika, the Rumanian Minister to Italy, returned to Rome yesterday after a month's visit to Bucharest. Upon his arrival he conferred with the Foreign Minister, who received separately the German, Austrian and Turkish Ambassadors. The relations between Italy and Rumania are very cordial and it is not to be doubted that Italy will counsel Rumania to accept Russia's suggestion that Serbia should not take advantage of her weakness to seize territory.

Baron Sonnino has designated Tuesday as the day for the weekly diplomatic receptions. Yesterday the absence of the representatives of France, Russia and Great Britain was significant, but it was given out that their failure to attend the reception was due merely to a coincidence. However, it is likely that a day will be fixed weekly so that they can be received separately from the envoys of the countries at war with their own nations.

BELGRADE SHELLED.

Austrians Are Bombarding City From Semlin Again.

By the London "Daily Mail" War Service. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BELGRADE, Nov. 18.—The Austrians are bombarding Belgrade from Semlin again and have damaged the palace and other buildings. Austrian engineers are attempting to repair the bridge from Semlin to Belgrade under protection of heavy artillery and of river monitors.

Austrian forces have succeeded in capturing the bridge near Surcin, five miles south of Semlin, and crossed to the Serbian side, while a third force is marching along the Save, via Doderon, to attack Belgrade. The Serbians have taken up a strong position in the hills near Hanovo, three miles south of Belgrade.

KAISER TELLS OF HOLY WAR.

Informa Crown Prince of Sheikh-ul-Islam's Proclamation.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.—German newspapers arriving here announce that the Kaiser telegraphed to the Crown Prince that the Sheikh-ul-Islam has published a fatwa, according to which every Mussulman must as a religious duty fight to the utmost against England, Russia and France, the "oppressors of Islam."

This fatwa, the Kaiser wrote, will be distributed in the entire Mohammedan world and has already been proclaimed to the pilgrims at Mecca.

"This means," said the Emperor in conclusion, "a holy war of the whole Islam world."

DE WET'S REBELS SCATTER.

British Official Bureau Announces Loyalist Victory.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The official press bureau issued the following statement tonight regarding the situation in South Africa:

"The South African Government announces that a loyalist command under Col. van Collier has defeated in the northern part of the Free State a whole rebel laager. Forty-seven of the rebels were captured."

"Premier Botha reports that Gen. De Wet's followers are disheartened as a result of their defeat on November 11 and are fleeing in all directions. The pursuit is continued and some of the rebels have been captured."

USE RADIUM ON BATTLEFIELD.

Mme. Curie's Suggestion Has Had Beneficial Results.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Mme. Curie, the co-discoverer with her husband of radium, has suggested the use of automobiles containing radiographic apparatus on the battlefield and has organized the nucleus of such a service.

By the use of this field apparatus bullet wounds have been found and treated from the heads of wounded soldiers. The lives of several patients whose brains had been pierced by bullets have been saved.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Still POLAND WATER Acetated

Recognized as the Leader for its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of world.

Continued on Fourth Page.

GERMANS FORCE RUSSIANS BACK ON POLISH LINE

Czar Continues Advance in East Prussia—Angerburg Resists Strong Attack.

DEFENDING FORCE IS ROUTED AT LODOVITZA

Petrograd admits in an official statement that the German offensive in northwest Poland has beaten back Russian advance guards. It is announced that the Germans have obtained a foothold in the Orloff region and that the Russians are retreating toward Bzura.

In every other area of fighting, Petrograd says, the Russian armies are progressing. A favorable report is made of the operations in East Prussia against Craow and in Galichin. A great battle is raging at Soudan, in East Prussia.

The Germans are bombarding Libau, the Russian Baltic fortress.

A terrific combat of artillery characterized the fighting in Belgium and northwestern France yesterday, according to the announcements of the French Government. No definite success was reported.

Very heavy fighting at Chauvencourt, on the left bank of the Meuse, is, it is reported, being reported. Germans destroyed with mines the western part of the village, houses of which the French had occupied. This may mean that a detachment of French troops was annihilated. Correspondents say the Anglo-French fleet is bombarding German positions near the Belgian coast.

The Italian Government has called home its envoys to England, France, Germany and Austria, presumably that Foreign Minister Sonnino may obtain their views as to a Balkan league for the protection of Serbia.

It is reported that food supplies are going into Germany from Italy.

The unexplained act of the Turks at the port of Vurla, near Smyrna, in firing on the cruiser Tennessee has caused some apprehension in Washington. The United States Government has not demanded an explanation from the Porte, but has requested a detailed report from Minister Morgenthau, from Consul General Horton and from Capt. Decker of the Tennessee.

The German War Office says that the situation in the West has undergone no change, but that the French have attacked unsuccessfully on the west bank of the Meuse. Victories are claimed over the Russians, who are reported by the War Office to be retreating from Soudan and giving way in north Poland.

RUSSIANS FALL BACK.

Germania Force Advance Guards to Retire on Polish Line.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—The Russian Government reported tonight that the advance against Germany and Austria is proceeding satisfactorily everywhere except between the Vistula and the Warthe, where Russian advance guards have been compelled to withdraw. The text of the communique was as follows:

Between the Vistula and the Warthe our advance guards opposing the Germans who took the offensive are falling back in the direction of Bzura. The enemy succeeded in setting foot in the Lenczwa-Orloff region and sent advance guards in the direction of Piotrkow.

In East Prussia our troops continue to make progress, fighting all the way toward the front of Gumbinnen and Angerburg, which the enemy is defending. In trenches near Varschlagen the enemy abandoned more than 300 dead. Among the officers captured was an artilleryman attached to the infantry owing to the latter's lack of officers.

On the Masurian Lakes front our troops reached the wire entanglements and forced them.

In Galicia we are occupying in succession the passes of the Carpathians.

CHECK KAISER'S ADVANCE

Russian Troops Halt Polish Invasion, Says Report.

By F. W. HENNET.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Special Correspondent of the London "Daily News."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—The Russians have held up and are rolling back the new German invasion from Thorn into Russian Poland. The movement is being crushed without the Russians having to make their energetic penetration northward into East Prussia.

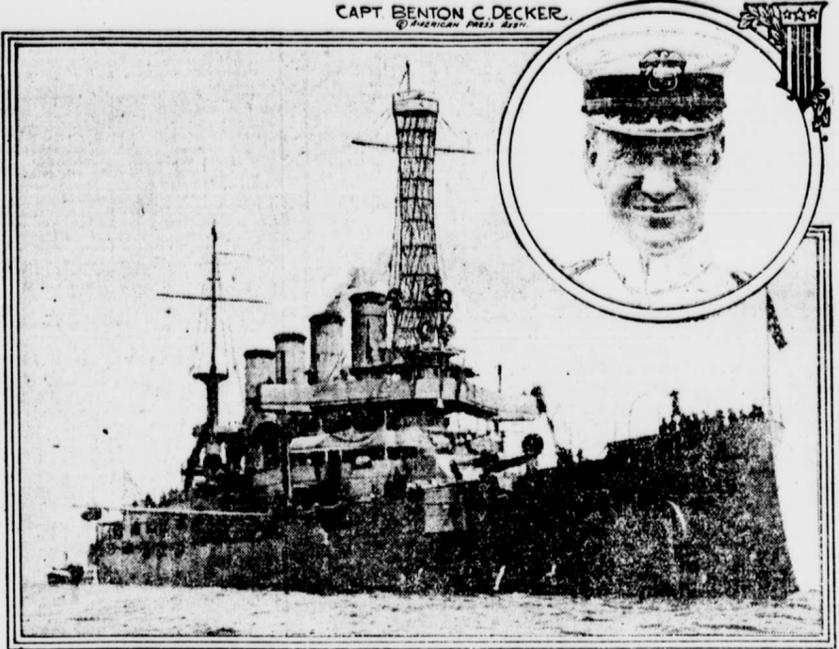
These operations on the part of the Germans demonstrate that Gen. von Hindenburg means to stake his winter campaign on repeated attempts with a great force to prevent an invasion of central Germany by flank attacks on the Russian right wing.

This strategy was plain to Von Moltke five years ago at the time of the invasion of France.

American's Favorite. Still POLAND WATER Acetated. Recognized as the Leader for its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of world.

Continued on Fourth Page.

U. S. SEEKS EXPLANATION OF FIRING ON FLAG AT SMYRNA; CONSUL FEARS OUTBREAK



CAPT. BENTON C. DECKER. U. S. ARMORED CRUISER TENNESSEE.

Ambassador Is Instructed to Send Full Details of Incident.

NAVY DEPARTMENT EXPECTS NO CLASH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Immediately after confirmation was received to-day that the Turkish forts at Smyrna had fired on the captain's steam launch of the armored cruiser Tennessee, the United States Government took steps to obtain details of the incident from the Sublime Porte. A cable despatch was sent to Ambassador Morgenthau in Constantinople requesting him to obtain more information from Smyrna. No official demand for an explanation will be made until a more complete account of the Smyrna affair has been received.

Capt. Decker of the Tennessee sent only a very brief report of what happened and he has been asked to supplement that report. Until word was received from Capt. Decker the officials in Washington could not believe the newspaper reports that the United States flag had been fired upon.

While officials here admit the gravity of the incident they believe it may be satisfactorily and speedily adjusted.

Officials here are counting on a Turkish Government manifesting a much less belligerent attitude than that of the military Governor of Smyrna.

"M. KLUCK, FARMER" COMMANDER'S ALIAS

Gen. von Kluck Visited Soissons Last Spring to Purchase "Mushroom Farm."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 18.—The *Piquette* says that Gen. von Kluck, who commanded the German army in its drive toward Paris, visited Soissons last spring and registered at a hotel as M. Kluck. He examined the famous quarries, long abandoned where 200 Russians held at bay a whole French army in 1848, and bought all the quarries for what he said was to be a German mushroom farming scheme.

When the Germans entered Soissons city officials recognized Gen. von Kluck as the mushroom farmer.

GERMAN BOMBS KILL TWO.

Missiles From Aeroplane Barely Miss General Near Dunkirk.

By BASIL CLARKE.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Special Correspondent of the London "Daily News."

DUNKIRK, Nov. 18.—A German aeroplane flew over Cassel, near here, at noon to-day and dropped two bombs near the town hall. A woman and a child were killed. A General of the Allies who was near the town hall at the time escaped injury.

German prisoners taken at Ypres are being employed to-day in mending the roads, which are full of great holes caused by the German shells.

"YOUR FACE IS LONGER."

Belgian Barber Explains Higher Cost of Shaving Germans.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.—A Swiss newspaper says that a German officer who went to a barber shop in Brussels and was asked to pay 50 centimes for a shave complained, saying, "but yesterday I paid only 40 centimes."

"I know," the barber is said to have replied, "but to-day your face is much longer."

Who is believed to be responsible for the firing on the Tennessee's boat, Willie Smyrna has been for months a hotbed of anti-foreign sentiment, the Turkish Government, both before and after Turkey's participation in the war, has given every indication of a desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States. It is believed, therefore, that the Porte will either disavow the action at Smyrna and apologize or else offer an explanation which the United States can accept without loss of prestige or dignity. The United States is looking after Turkey's interests in the countries with which that country is at war.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels was quick to point out that the firing upon the Tennessee's launch might have been merely shots of warning to her not to proceed further on her course. It is suggested that the Turks were merely going to enter Smyrna and were not trying to sink the American boat.

Real anxiety, however, entirely separate from the incident of the firing, is caused by the statement in Capt. Decker's report that Consul-General Horton at Smyrna is apprehensive for the safety of the consulate. This statement, it is feared, implies that conditions in Smyrna are bad and that the anti-foreign sentiment which has long been gathering there has reached a dangerous stage. Further information on this point is anxiously awaited.

There are about fifty Americans, mostly missionaries, in Smyrna. The incident has served to revive criticism of the policy which kept the Tennessee and the North Carolina in Turkish waters at this time on the ground

that as the vessels had fulfilled their errand of offering gold to Americans in Asia Minor it was unwise to keep them in Turkish waters lest they should be the cause of some incident which might disturb the friendly relations between the United States and Turkey.

The information now in possession of Administration authorities is limited to that contained in a despatch from Capt. Decker of the Tennessee, concerning which the Navy Department made this statement:

"Capt. B. C. Decker, in command of the Tennessee, wired Secretary Daniels this morning that while proceeding from Vurla about the harbor from Smyrna to Smyrna to make official calls he was fired at by the Turkish forts. He is believed to be the Ambassador's aide, Capt. Decker to go to Smyrna on the suggestion of Consul-General Horton, who has for months been apprehensive regarding conditions there. It is clear that Capt. Decker left for Smyrna at the direction of Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople under whose command both the Tennessee and North Carolina have been since Turkey's entrance into the war. It is understood that this action was taken at the request of the Turkish authorities through Ambassador Morgenthau."

Though nothing is said officially on this point, it is a fact that great surprise was felt here when it became known that the Tennessee had been fired upon at Smyrna. It is believed that this was due to the fact that several weeks ago before Turkey joined the war the United States learned that the Turkish Government had ordered the Navy Department to be notified of any foreign warships were warned not to visit the port. The military Governor of the port further declared that in the event that Turkey should declare war on Smyrna it would be his duty to send messages all Christians and destroy the city. Consequently neither the Tennessee nor the North Carolina went to Smyrna to every day.

The Navy Department called attention to the fact that in September it had announced that Smyrna was under quarantine because of a bubonic plague, but it also said that the State Department received the information regarding the peril of an anti-foreign outbreak.

Officials here are satisfied that Capt. Decker had no doubt that the shots were directed at his steamer rather than that they were merely aimed across his bows to warn him to stop. His use of the words "fired upon" is regarded as convincing evidence of this fact.

Ambassador Morgenthau had not received that he was sending the Tennessee to Smyrna. He had stated that he was more than usually apprehensive regarding the safety of the consulate.

The Navy Department gave out the following facts concerning the commander of the Tennessee:

"Capt. Decker, now commanding the Tennessee in Turkish waters, is an officer with an excellent record during his service of over sixteen years since graduation from the Naval Academy, to which he was appointed from Illinois in 1883. He had considerable experience in duty similar to that which he is now performing in Turkish waters. He was in command of the Chester during the war between Italy and Turkey.

"During this war the Chester spent considerable time in Tripoli waters, where he and his crew were engaged in the fight against the interests of American. These duties were well performed by Capt. Decker, who had similar duties while in command of the Chester in Dominican waters during a revolution several years ago."

LIBAU BOMBARDED BY GERMANS AGAIN

Shells Kill Five Persons—Attacking Destroyer Sinks, Is Report.

By the London "Daily Mail" War Service.

LIBAU, Russia, Nov. 18.—A squadron of cruisers from the German Baltic fleet, accompanied by several destroyers, bombarded the harbor here yesterday for more than four hours. Several factories were damaged, the petroleum reservoir was shelled and destroyed, the railway station was set on fire and houses in the poorer part of the town were damaged.

The Germans also brought along some small cargo steamers which they sank in the entrance to the harbor.

Five persons were killed by the bombardment, including two women, and thirty or forty were wounded. It is stated here by the best authority that a German destroyer struck a mine and sank during the bombardment.

Libau is an important seaport and watering place on the Baltic, near the Vistula and 105 miles west of Mitau. A German fleet bombarded the city early in the war and inflicted slight damage. The city has a population of about 75,000.

NAVAL BATTLE IS REPORTED.

German and Russian Fleets Are Said to Be in Action.

By HERBERT DECKWORTH.

Special Correspondent of the London "Daily News."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18.—A naval engagement is reported in the Baltic from Vals, Island of Gothenburg. Yesterday afternoon very heavy cannonading was heard along the north and west coast.

It is believed that there has been a battle between the German fleet and the Russian fleet which left Heisingfors two days ago. The firing was from very heavy guns apparently in broadside, and lasted an hour without inflicting slight damage. Then after an interval of fifteen minutes it started again and lasted until late at night. The ferry service to Sweden was stopped during the engagement.

Hotel Clarence, Seabree, Florida. Representative, 119 Bway. Tel Madison 94 148 Ad.

Consul-General Anxious.

While this message was pronounced by naval officers as too brief to make all the circumstances of the incident clear, they were believed from the same important facts. Capt. Decker went to Smyrna at the direction of Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople under whose command both the Tennessee and North Carolina have been since Turkey's entrance into the war. It is understood that this action was taken at the request of the Turkish authorities through Ambassador Morgenthau.