TURKS FIGHT STUBBORNLY IN ARMENIA

At Koprikoi Sultan's Forces Charged Repeatedly, Despite Their Heavy Losses.

COSSACKS PUT KURD HORSEMEN TO ROUT

By HAMILTON FYFE.

Special Correspondent of the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—The Turkish forces in Armenia are in larger numbers and are offering a more stubborn resistance than was expected. They have been steadily reenforced and now amount to a quarter of a million men with a quantity of big guns, many of the latest German design.

In the operations against Koprikoi, which is a valuable strategic point as regards Erzerum, the Armenian capital, the Russians hastened to seize the position as quickly as possible. Under direction of German officers the spirit of the Turkish soldiers is good, as it always is when they are under competent leaders.

Although the efforts of the Turks to recapture Koprikoi failed the Turks admittedly fought well and in spite of heavy losses came on again and again, endeavoring to scramble up the steep slopes of the fortified position under a terrible fire. The Russian advance pushed the pursuit, but the cavalry reported that the enemy was in great strength centring on Erzerum, so the general attack was delayed until reenforcements arrived.

It is very difficult to move troops quickly through the gorges of the Caucasus, for roads in the European sense scarcely exist, with the exception of the military road from Kars to Erzerum, which is good as far as the frontier, but which degenerates on the Turkish side into a mere track. After the passage of guns this road is frequently worse than the fields and marshes on either side. Bridges frequently break beneath the weight of artillery and the gun teams often have to struggle through deep masses of fresh snow.

The German hope had been that the Russians would be harried and hampered by the clouds of Kurd horsemen. This hope has not been fulfilled, for whenever the Cossacks met these troops of brigands they have utterly routed them and they have fled in terror. (At this point a passage has been deleted by the censor.)

It is doubtful whether the Kurds or any other Mussulman irregulars care to face the Russian troops or to match the Cossacks who are able to beat them at their own game. At any rate the Turks were soon glad to get rid of their auxiliaries.

On account of the difficulties of provisioning over the roads from the bases in Asia Minor which are not usable for the continuous passage of transport wagons, communications must be sent by sea through the port of Trebizond. The Russian fleet will soon be able to sink or capture the steamers which Turkey commandeered at Constantinople the day before war began and the supplies of the Turkish army will then be cut off. Maintenance so far from the bases is impossible.

TREBIZOND BOMBARDED.

Fort and Barracks in Flames and Five Ships Destroyed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—The Russian fleet has cannonaded the fort and barracks at Trebizond, causing outbreaks of fire. An unofficial report says that five ships in the port were destroyed.

A semi-official report from Marmoritza says that the Russians are victoriously driving the Austrians from northern Bukovina.

TURKS IN THE DANUBE.

Three Destroyers Reported to Have Entered Sulina Arm of River.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A despatch from Petrograd says that three Turkish destroyers have appeared before Sulina and are reported actually to have entered the Sulina arm of the Danube delta, with the object of getting into communication with representatives of Austria and Germany, or possibly merely as a protest against the governance of the Danube delta. The Sulina arm of the delta, with other mouths of the Danube, is under the public law of Europe protected by a series of treaties from 1841 down to that of London, in 1883.

Rumania, as a result of this action, is faced by the question whether she takes sides with Germany and her ally Turkey, or whether she maintains her own rights and supports the right of the public law of Europe. In the latter case these Turkish warships, attempting to utilize the protected waterway running through Rumanian territory as a base for warlike activity against Russia, will be disarmed and interned. Rumania's action in this matter is being closely watched.

FEAR REVOLT IN TURKEY.

Anti-German Feeling Said to Be Increasing in Constantinople.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A despatch to the *Standard* from Rome says that the resentment felt in Turkey against the German domination and the Young Turk influence which forced Turkey into the war is so great that the German Ambassador and German commanders in the Sultan's army and navy are in fear of assassination.

A conspiracy involving the third son of the Sultan, Shukri Pasha, Fuad Pasha and many of the most prominent men in civil and military life has been discovered. Prince Burhan-Eddin is a Lieutenant in the navy and is said to feel humiliated over his subordination to German officers. Shukri Pasha is one of Turkey's most able generals and defended Adrianople in the first Balkan war.

The *Standard's* correspondent adds:

"Army and navy officers went to the War Office and complained that the Germans had taken all authority out of their hands. They threatened to resign in a body unless the Germans were put in their proper place. An influential group has been formed to endeavor to counteract the present policy of the Young Turk party and to rid the country of German domination."

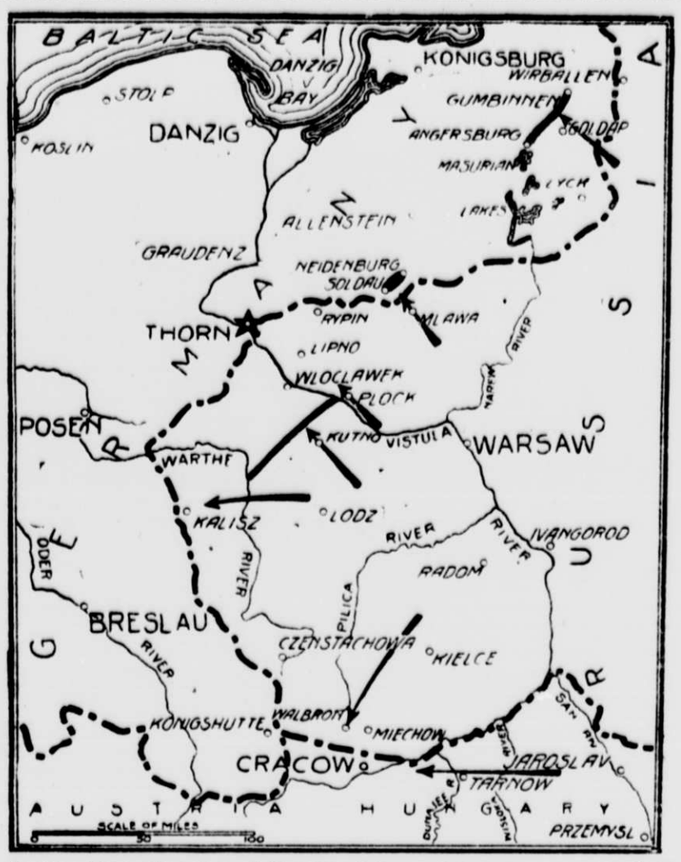
Dr. Hans von Miquel, the German Ambassador, and Gen. Liman von Sanders, the German commander of the Turkish army, have received threatening letters. It is evident that revolt is looked for.

LESS TRAVEL TO TURKEY.

Bulgaria's Prohibition Prevents Salonica-Constantinople Traffic.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ATHENS, via Rome, Nov. 18.—Railroad communications between Salonica, Dedeagatch and Constantinople have been completely interrupted, owing to Bulgaria's refusal to allow the transit of passengers for Turkey through her territory.



Arrows Show Direction of Russian Advance Into Germany and Galicia.

The accompanying map was prepared on the bases of the Russian, German and Austrian official reports and illustrates the location and direction of operation of the principal masses of troops in the eastern theatre of war.

The latest official announcement from Petrograd is that the Russian armies in East Prussia are advancing steadily and are constantly fighting. One is moving westward near Gumbinnen. The other is moving northwestward and is attacking the Germans near Soldau and Niedenburg.

A Russian army in northwest Poland, between the Vistula and the Warthe, has met with a setback in an attempt to invade Germany at the Posen line. The Russian Government admits a withdrawal toward Bzoura.

Another Russian army is striking at the Czenstachova-Cracow defence line and is reported to have gained successes. According to Petrograd reports, Cracow is besieged. According to Berlin, the Russians have been beaten back. In Galicia the Russians are driving the Austrians through the Carpathian passes, are investing Przemysl and are moving a force westward between Tarnow and Cracow.

Russians Admit Retreat on Frontier of Poland

Continued from First Page.

the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, when he held that if Germany had to conduct a war on two fronts it would be impossible to maintain a frontal defence of Silesia against an invasion from the east.

Gen. von Hindenburg is following the dictates of this strategy and all reenforcements from the west are being concentrated around Thorn. His immediate danger is from continuous strengthening of the Russian columns to the north and their crossing into the railway system region of East Prussia.

The German and Austrian staffs are disputing about the course to be pursued at Cracow. The Austrians, for political and strategical reasons, favor putting up a virtually passive defence, reserving their main strength to protect the roads to Vienna. The German staff vetoed this plan on the ground that the early surrender of Cracow would necessitate a radical change in all German plans. The Austrian Emperor is expected to support the contentions of his own generals.

Signs are accumulating that the Kaiser is determined to stake everything in the eastern campaign on the operations developing from Thorn. These are still separated by nearly 100 miles from the terrible hand to hand struggle in the Mazurian Lakes region, where the Russians are beating the easternmost German army to the ground.

SEES CHECK IN POLAND.

"Daily Telegraph" Correspondent Says Russians Fell Back.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Petrograd correspondent refers to the lack of details of the Polish operations and says:

"It is clear that the German counter attack has compelled the Russians to concentrate at some distance to the rear of the line reached by their right flank in its westerly advance. The movement also has been rather sudden and looks like a check to the victorious Russian progress."

The *Daily Chronicle's* Petrograd correspondent says:

"The fighting between the Warthe and the Vistula is of the most furious kind. The troops at some points have been fighting continuously for sixty hours, both sides delivering incessant bayonet attacks. The Germans in the last two days have achieved an average advance of two miles along the entire line, suffering severe losses. Near Gostynin a German cavalry regiment was caught on the shore of a small lake, driven into the water and destroyed. Thousands of men have been killed on the banks of a stream near Dombrowiza."

ADVANCING IN POLAND.

Russians Renew Forward Movement—Big Battle Near Soldau.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—It is apparent from both Russian and German official statements that the Russian armies have been checked in northwest Poland and are attempting to gain momentum between the River Vistula and the Warthe. It seems apparent also that they have suffered no vital reverse and that retreat is no part of the plan of the Russian commander in chief.

The German victory at Kutno served to stagger the Russian force striking toward Posen, but the force was not broken up and seems to have rallied with fresh troops to fill gaps. All the news seems to show that the Russians are moving more slowly in this region than in any other part of the battle front, and are still far from the German frontier.

To the north the situation is much more favorable to the Russian arms. The advance from two directions toward the Dantzig-Thorn inner defence line in East Prussia has been pressed determinedly in the face of fierce resistance. A despatch received by the Havas agency of Paris says:

"A terrific battle of unexampled violence has been proceeding for four days around Soldau. The cannonading has been maintained day and night. The Russians are endeavoring at any cost to avenge their former check at Soldau and are throwing themselves at the Germans with indescribable fury. They have carried position after position by assault, in spite of the infernal fire of the Germans. The Germans are offering a most energetic resistance and their fighting is alternately defensive and offensive. In spite of the torrential rains, which have turned the ground into a quagmire, the Russians are advancing toward the interior of Germany. The Russians have captured ten big cannon, none of which was damaged."

Further to the south the Russian advance is very near the German border, and the Germans are making a strong stand in the region of Kalisez. The army advancing toward Cracow has made progress, according to Russian claims, and there are unofficial reports that Cracow is being besieged and that the northern part of the city was fired by Russian shells. The German Government asserts that the attack was repulsed and that the Russians were driven back.

TURNING POINT NEAR.

Kaiser Stakes All On Polish Battle, Says Correspondent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The *Morning Post's* Petrograd correspondent, remarking that the Russians are complaining of the recent scantiness of the official bulletins, says:

"The reason for the comparative silence is that it is a period of continuous marching behind cavalry screens. The turning point of the war is now only a few steps ahead. Grand Duke Nicholas is nowise averse to meeting the Kaiser's last stand on Polish ground rather than on German soil. Poland is ruined wherever the Germans have passed. Since the Tatar hordes of Genghis Khan devastated the Russian lands no such scenes have been witnessed as in the past months in Poland. But the railways and roads from the neighborhood of Warsaw westward have been diligently repaired and the Russian main armies are moving steadily forward behind a far advanced cavalry screen.

"Germany again is the attacking party. The battle has been developing for a week past and will be joined in the next few days. It will terminate, we hope, within ten days. It must decide the fate of the whole German adventure. It is not merely the end of the invasion but the beginning of the breakup of the whole German Empire. The Kaiser is staking all on this last stroke. He has collected his best troops and borrowed the best cavalry yet known to German armies, namely the Hungarian Horse. He has depleted the garrisons and moved their guns and now strikes for victory or death.

LINER BALTIC BUMPED BY COMAL IN CHANNEL

Suction From White Star Ship Pulls in Vessel One-fifth Her Size.

The Mallory liner Comal, which is about one-fifth the tonnage of the White Star steamship Baltic, sailed from her North River pier yesterday afternoon a bit later than usual because she had a bumper cargo of nearly 2,000 tons of merchandise to get below hatches. The Baltic was also doing stunts in stowing cargo and was delayed.

The quickest way to sea is by Ambrose Channel, and the Comal went out by the straight, deep fairway around 3 o'clock. Presently the Baltic came along astern and whistled twice, meaning that she was going to pass the Comal on the port side. Everything was serene, including the sea, and passengers on both ships gathered at the rails to wave things at one another and exchange a few kind words. There were sixty cabin passengers aboard the Comal.

Capt. McIntosh of the Comal made a gallant effort by throwing his helm hard over to prevent the suction of the greater ship, making about 15 knots, from dragging him over. He thought he was clear when a gentle shock came. The port bow of the Mallory ship was drawn swiftly against the heavy steel plates of the Baltic amidships, and for a moment the two ships ran along together. The Baltic stopped and the Comal fell away.

It was seen that the big ship had suffered no appreciable damage, but several bow plates of the Comal were dented, steam pipes of her winches fractured and her capstan broken. The incident seemed so trivial to the passengers that they were surprised to find themselves going back to the Mallory Line pier. The Comal was undamaged below the water line and seemed all right when she docked last evening. The ship will be held here a week for repairs, her passengers being sent South by rail.

The Baltic stopped a few minutes near the spot where she sidewiped the Comal, about three miles north of Sandy Hook, and finding that nothing ailed her, proceeded for Liverpool. She carries 82 first cabin, 94 second cabin and 298 steerage passengers, among whom are many British reservists.

Feared Capture of Gold For American Refugees

New York Banker, Who Sailed With U. S. Cruiser Tennessee to Distribute Relief, Tells of His Experiences in European War Zone.

CONDITIONS IN GERMAN CAPITAL ARE NORMAL

Harvey D. Gibson, who as a representative of the Bankers Trust Company went to Europe on the cruiser Tennessee, which carried $5,000,000 for refugees in the war zone, has written an interesting article for the *Pyramid*, the monthly magazine published by the employees of the trust company, concerning his experiences. One of the members of his party was stopped once as a spy; he visited Germany, learned something of that country's preparedness for war and something about the big howitzers used by the Germans.

The cruiser took $3,000,000 from the Bankers Trust Company. "The gold," he writes, "was packed in sixty kegs, numbered consecutively, each keg containing $50,000 in twenty dollar gold pieces. It was our duty to deliver these kegs to Capt. Decker of the cruiser Tennessee, and thereafter our responsibility ceased until we disembarked, when we were obliged to take delivery of the gold again on the decks of the Tennessee at the port of landing.

"We checked these sixty kegs many, many times before we finally got them to England, and our committee has never been able to agree whether or not, had we been captured, it would have been our duty to check the kegs as they went to the enemy. I am perfectly free to admit, however, that at no time was there the slightest doubt in my mind as to what my actions would be under such circumstances, and I hope you will all be charitable to me if you guess correctly.

"On our way over the organization of the relief parties was perfected. The army officers were divided up into different divisions. These groups were to proceed to England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and other centres. Complete instructions were drawn up by a committee formed by the gentlemen who were familiar with the various problems with which these army officers would be confronted in discharging their duties. Each day a meeting was held and the different phases of the instructions thoroughly explained to all, so that when we arrived at Falmouth, England, every one was fully posted as to what his duties were to be upon his arrival, and subsequent developments have shown that they all did their work well."

Held as Supposed Spy.

Gibson tells of his arrival in Falmouth and the experience of one of his party who was for a short time held as a supposed spy. He writes:

"Three of the bankers' representatives and myself took an automobile trip to the Lizard light, some twenty miles from Falmouth. As we were going through a small town about fifteen miles out we were held up by a detachment of English soldiers, who pointed their rifles at us in a manner which was not entirely comfortable. Our automobile came to a stop, and one of our party was accused of being a German spy. With very little difficulty, however, with the aid of our passports, we were able to convince the soldiers that such was not the case."

After the bankers arrived in London it was found that it was impossible to receive any word from Ambassador Gerard in Berlin. Consequently Ambassador Page, Gibson writes, asked him and another banker if they would go to Berlin and carry despatches to Mr. Gerard. The two men were glad to go. "As soon as we decided to go," writes Gibson, "the London bankers' committee also appointed us their representative to investigate the banking situation for them, and the Red Cross did likewise."

Gibson tells of his trip through Holland and Germany, of his riding in a train filled with German wounded soldiers. "The German system," he writes, "is that if a soldier is seriously wounded so that he is not likely to recover he stays at the Red Cross hospitals at the front. If he is less seriously wounded and is likely to recover he is taken somewhere between the front and his home. If he is only slightly wounded he is allowed to go home after his wounds are dressed."

Found Berlin Unchanged.

When he arrived in Berlin, Gibson says, he found conditions on the surface just the same as when he was there two years ago. He received much information concerning the big siege guns used by the Germans.

"This leads up," he continues, "to a subject which I believe will be interesting, namely, the preparation that Germany had made for war, and the implements for warfare upon which she is depending.

"Germany's main army has a fighting strength of upward of 5,000,000 men. For these when war started Germany had on hand 2,000 rounds of small ammunition per man, in other words ten thousand million rounds, and five complete uniforms per man, or over 25,000,000 uniforms. They had ready for service a field gun for each six bayonets, and for each of these field guns at the time it was built they had placed in reserve sufficient ammunition to wear the gun out. They were able to put at the front with very little delay over 50,000 motor vehicles. They have some sixty or seventy Zeppelins, which will certainly play an important part in the war in the future. For some time whenever a submarine has been built and launched a duplicate has been built and put in reserve. Practically every private motor truck built for a long time was built according to Government specifications and subsidized."

Mr. Gibson concludes his article with a comparison of the military equipment of the United States and of the warring nations. He believes that this country should be better prepared for war.

RUMANIAN RULER WARNED BELGIUM

Premier's Speech at Secret Session of Chamber in 1913 Is Made Public.

By Central News.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.—The Vaz Dies Agency has been authorized to publish the speech made by Premier De Broqueville of Belgium at a secret session of the Belgian chamber in 1913, when the military bill was before Parliament. The speech follows:

"We have convened this secret session to communicate information which we do not intend to publish at the moment. We do not desire to influence any one and every one is free to vote as he chooses. The bill owes its origin to the German bill introduced in 1912, representing the greatest exertion made by Germany since 1870. Germany has had 300,000 more first line troops than France.

"We learned last summer that the object of the increase was to enable the German army to break through Belgium. This was learned from various Powers."

The Minister then read reports on Germany's strategic railways, which enabled the Germans to send 50,000 men to Belgium in less than twenty-four hours after a march of three hours. He continued:

"We must be on our guard against Germany. Regarding France let us remind you that Maubeuge has not been maintained, but that France has constructed new fortresses on the southern frontier. France has increased the number of her cavalry and infantry regiments. We do not fear violation of our independence by France, but the French General Staff has had to study the hypothesis of a march through Belgium.

"Various Powers have expressed to us the opinion that were we unable to discharge the duty of self-defence there would be the greatest danger of foreign Powers establishing themselves in our territory to protect us. Last July a friend of the Belgians, the ruler of an independent State, declared textually to the King: 'I give to Belgium the advice of a friend, that she devote herself seriously to her own defence, for the miracle of 1870, when Belgium remained unhurt between two hostile armies, will not be repeated.'"

The Vas Dies Agency is informed that the "chief of a State" whose name was not mentioned by Baron De Broqueville was the late King Charles of Rumania.

DENIES SON'S ARREST AS SPY.

Samuel Ullmann Says Joseph, American Citizen, Is in Leipsic.

Samuel Ullmann, head of the fur house of Joseph Ullmann, at 18 West Twentieth street, with branches in London, Paris, Leipsic and St. Paul, denied yesterday that his son, Joseph, has been arrested and sentenced as a German spy in England. He said that his son, who is 21 years old, is now safe in Leipsic, whence came a cable message to the firm from him yesterday.

GERMAN GOLD PLENTIFUL.

Reichsbank's Statement Shows Nearly Half a Billion Dollars.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Deutsche Reichsbank's statement of November 14 shows gold to the amount of 1,916,000,000 marks ($479,000,000). The proportion of note circulation is 47.2 per cent.

War loan payments amount to 3,673,000,000 marks ($918,250,000).

RUSH OF ENGLISHMEN TO COVER NEW LOAN

Issue of $1,750,000,000 Believed to Have Been Subscribed in Day.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—From early this morning enormous subscriptions for the new £350,000,000 ($1,750,000,000) war loan have poured into the Bank of England. A special temporary issue office was erected in the forecourt of the bank to take care of the subscriptions. One broker had investment orders aggregating £100,000 ($500,000).

It is believed that the whole loan already has been covered, but the lists will remain open until Tuesday to allow the provinces to participate. This feature, together with the fact that the prospectuses can be obtained at any bank or post office in the United Kingdom, gives wider opportunity than usual for the public to participate.

There is no indication of attempts to create a speculative market, although the loan is quoted at from par to a quarter premium. On the Stock Exchange the view is taken that the loan is a good investment (it bears interest at 3½ per cent., is issued at 95, and is redeemable at par on March 1, 1928), and that the Government will issue another loan in April.

The Bank of England bought £110,000 ($550,000) in American eagles to-day. Silver was quoted at 22 15-16. Copper was irregular at 53⅜.

So far as can be ascertained the settlement was concluded smoothly. No trouble is reported from any department apart from the cases of firms unable to collect debts from abroad. Their position is to be dealt with especially afterward. In even these cases the complications were less serious than was anticipated, so Throgmorton Street is more cheerful.

The growing confidence in the American and mining markets justifies the belief now that when the settlement for November 27 is cleared it will be possible to begin preparations for the reopening of the Stock Exchange.

SEE GOOD EFFECT HERE.

Bankers Think Low Rate Presages Little Liquidation.

Bankers in Wall Street said yesterday that no part of the $1,750,000,000 British war loan would be taken here. The rate at which the loan is being issued, yielding 4 per cent., was considered by them as one of the most favorable signs of health in the British, and therefore the world, financial situation.

The 4 per cent. rate was said to be particularly significant in its bearing on this market. So long as British bankers were satisfied that the very moderate rate of 4 per cent. was sufficient to insure the success of the loan and its wide purchase by the British public it was felt certain that British holders of American securities were in no position where they would have to liquidate their American holdings or would even desire to do so. The British loan therefore was interpreted as an indication that the New York Stock Exchange could reopen with fair assurance that liquidation from Great Britain would not be great.

The British Treasury, it was suggested, was assured of the success of the loan at the interest rate announced long before it was made public.

EMPEROR HELPS LOAN.

Francis Joseph Subscribes $1,000,000 in Austria.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent forwards a Vienna despatch saying that Emperor Francis Joseph has subscribed 5,000,000 crowns ($1,000,000) to the Austrian war loan.

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BRIEUX IS GUEST OF PRESIDENT BUTLER

Distinguished Company of Men of Arts and Letters Meets Dramatist.

Eugene Brieux, the distinguished French dramatist and member of the French Academy, who is in this country to give a course of lectures before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was the guest last night of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University at his home, 60 Morningside Drive. There gathered there for dinner a company of men prominent in arts and letters, and the dinner and reception which followed were in the nature of an introduction of Brieux to the men he is to address later. There were about 400 additional guests at the reception.

President Butler toasted M. Brieux, and the French littérateur in his reply outlined the history of the French Academy and complimented the American people on the accomplishments of their authors and artists.

Those at the dinner were President Butler, Thomas Hastings, President Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale, Bliss Perry, Edwin H. Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, Horatio Parker, Daniel C. French, James Ford Rhodes, Andrew D. White, William Dean Howells, Brander Matthews, Charles Francis Adams, Thomas B. Lounsbury, F. Hopkinson Smith, Timothy Cole, Herbert Adams, Owen Wister, George W. Cable, William Milligan Sloane, William C. Brownell, Paul W. Bartlett, William Rutherford Mead, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Robert Underwood Johnson, George W. Chadwick, Cass Gilbert and Augustus Thomas.

KAISER TO BUILD NEW EMDEN.

She Will Wear Iron Cross on Bow, Emperor Announces.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Nov. 18.—The Emperor has replied to an expression of sympathy telegraphed by the town council of Emden regarding the loss of the cruiser named for that city.

"My cordial thanks," the Kaiser said, "for your telegram of sympathy upon the sad but heroic end of my cruiser Emden. The brave ship, in her last fight against a stronger foe, earned new laurels for the German naval colors. A new and stronger Emden will be built, on whose bow an Iron Cross will be affixed to commemorate the glory of the old Emden."

CARNEGIE FUND IS $14,129,000.

That Sum Available for General Endowment Purposes.

The Carnegie Foundation had its ninth annual meeting yesterday in the foundation headquarters at 576 Fifth avenue. Mr. Carnegie was present. Robert A. Franks, treasurer of the foundation, reported the general endowment fund was now $14,129,000, and its annual income $606,000. Of this amount $681,000 was used in paying pensions to 432 professors or widows of professors, of whom forty-four were added to the list during the year. This was an increase of $86,000. Since the establishment of the foundation 482 professors and 114 widows, representing the seventy-two institutions associated with the foundation, and eighty-three other institutions have received allowances amounting to $3,551,000.

The division of educational inquiry, specially endowed, has completed its study of education in Vermont, undertaken at the request of that State, and a preliminary report on legal education, undertaken at the solicitation of the American Bar Association, has been completed.

CAME TO SEE SIGHTS; GIRLS ARE LOCKED UP

Three Adventurous Misses From Syracuse Land in Detention Pen.

Three well dressed good looking girls who looked much younger than the ages they gave—16, 17 and 18 years—came arm in arm through the Grand Central gates at 10 o'clock last night with a crowd that had just got off a train from Buffalo. Detectives Cooper and Hauser stopped them.

"Where are you youngsters headed for?" demanded Detective Cooper.

With an air that said, "How dare you, sir?" the three tried to get by but the detectives blocked the way. The detectives showed the three young misses a telegram received at Police Headquarters earlier in the evening from Chief of Police Woods of Syracuse asking the police here to be on the lookout for three girls that looked and were dressed like the three stopped by Cooper and Hauser.

At the Second Branch Detective Bureau at Lexington avenue and Forty-second street the girls gave the following names and Syracuse addresses: Helen Graff, 16, of 329 Hudson street; Mildred Acker, 17, of 261 West Kennedy street, and Margaret Ecker, 18, of 105 South Franklin street. Their combined fortunes, so an examination of their purses showed, amounted to about $200.

Then they had a bad time of it for a while. For some reason the three girls, who gave every evidence of coming from good families, were placed in the detention pen at the Jefferson Market night court from 11:15 until almost 1 o'clock this morning among a crowd of drunken women who were awakening the echoes with cursing and obscene language.

Little Miss Ecker, acting as spokesman, told Magistrate Herbert when they finally were arraigned before him that they had come to New York, their first visit, to see the Hippodrome first and then make the rounds of other theatres.

Magistrate Herbert lectured them kindly and told the three, who now were crying, the dangers they were running in coming late at night into a city unknown to them. He turned them over to Matron Margaret Luther of the Clittendon Home, who will look after the adventurers at the home until their parents arrive here to-day.

KANAWHA NOT GOING TO WAR.

Sale Is Cancelled Because of Time Needed to Overhaul Yacht.

The sale of the steam yacht Kanawha to a foreign Government has been cancelled and the yacht will be taken to Morris Heights and laid up at the yard of the Gas Engine and Power Company.

When the yachts Kanawha and Winchester and the steamship Bermudian were engaged it was stipulated that the vessels should be ready to go to sea in forty eight hours. With the Bermudian and Winchester this condition was easily complied with, as not much was necessary to put them in shape. The Bermudian was in commission and the Winchester had only been laid up late this fall. The Kanawha had not been in commission for two years, and when she was hauled out on the dry dock at Hoboken it was found that so much work had to be done to get the hull in shape and the engines running at their best that the deal was called off with the consent of both parties.

The agents of the foreign Government who had arranged the purchase agreed to pay all the expenses incurred so far in getting the yacht ready.

Yacht brokers yesterday said that it is not likely that any other vessels will be taken. There are no other 10 knot boats available, and high speed is what is wanted.

B. Altman & Co.
The Corset Department
A feature is being made of Elastic Construction Bust Supporters and Hip Reducers, fitted and adjusted by expert corsetieres to the requirements of the individual figure.
Enveloppantes and Corselets are also a specialty.
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