

FOOD BOXES BY MAIL  
NEWEST RELIEF IDEA

Givers Asked to Use Parcel Post  
in Sending Aid to Hungry  
Belgians.

BIG GIFT OF TOBACCO

The Commission for Relief in Belgium will send circulars broadcast throughout the country to-day setting forth the contents of ideal food boxes for Belgian relief, which can be purchased from wholesale grocers and sent direct to the distressed Belgian cities. This plan of gathering food supplies in small lots from hundreds all over America is a result of the announcement that the parcel post would assist in the collection of food supplies for the starving Belgians.

Mrs. Joseph Darling of Washington knitted stockings for the European war sufferers until this idea of food boxes came to her. Then she consulted Dr. Harvey D. Wiley, the pure food expert, and had him prepare a list of the contents of three ideal boxes. Wholesale grocers in New York modified Dr. Wiley's scheme so that these boxes will be less than fifty pounds in weight and may be purchased for \$2.50 and \$3, all packed and ready for shipment.

There are three kinds of boxes. One, with a green band around it, is for infants; another with a blue band for convalescents, and the third, red, for adults. H. C. Hoover, chairman in London for the Commission for Relief in Belgium, has issued new instructions to relief ships on account of the alarms spread by the recent activity of the German navy in the North Sea. After relief ships must carry, in addition to papers from German Consuls and port authorities, papers from British Consuls. Otherwise the British Admiralty cannot guarantee that the ships will not be held up and possibly delayed for days.

The appeal which the Lafayette Fund, of which Archer M. Huntington is treasurer, sent out from the Hotel Waldorf is meeting with responses which include the gift of two tons of smoking tobacco to be sent with the kits to the soldiers of France in the trenches. An anonymous donor gave this, while a prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange is going to give a million packages of cigarettes.

A letter which is typical of many received by Mr. Huntington has this in it: "It is a small amount, but little as it is, may God put a blessing on it to help some poor soldier."

Christmas Fund Now \$41,554.

Henry Clay, treasurer of the Dutch Church fund, announced yesterday that \$2,278 was subscribed on Saturday, making a total of \$41,554.

The Committee of Mercy Fund received \$775 yesterday, making a total of \$53,800 which doesn't include \$12,000 already raised by exhibits and performances.

GERMAN BAZAAR ENDS.

More Than \$300,000 Raised for Families of Soldiers.

The charity bazaar for the benefit of the widows and children of United States and Belgian soldiers, which has been in progress for the last two weeks at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, ended last night with a reception to the Irish residents of the city and with total receipts for the two weeks of more than \$300,000.

Plaza Art Auction Adds \$10,000 for Artists' Families.

The art auction in the ballroom of the Plaza on Saturday evening added \$10,000 to the fund for the families of French and Belgian artists who have been sent to the front. Sixty lots were disposed of and the remaining 200 will be sold at Clarke's art rooms, 5 West Forty-fourth street, to-morrow evening.

The sale at the Plaza attracted a brilliant gathering. It was formally opened by E. Haventh, the Belgian Minister to this country, who came from Washington with his wife to be present. Charles H. Sherrill, former United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, presided. Augustus W. Clarke gave his services and the artist with his total conducting the sale.

BUXTONS, SHOT, WELL AGAIN.

M. P. and Brother, Whom Turk Attacked, Reach Salonica.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Despatches from Salonica announce the arrival at the city yesterday of Noel Buxton, Member of Parliament for North Norfolk, and his brother, Charles, former Member of Parliament for Devonshire, who were shot and wounded by a Turk at Bucharest two months ago.

WAR MAKES MARRIAGE EASIER.

Suspends Law Requiring Posting of Banns Two Weeks.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Dec. 20.—Among the laws suspended because of the war is the one which requires that the banns must be posted in the city halls a week before the weddings are to take place.

DESTROY TWO TURKISH SHIPS.

Russian Cruiser Also Captures German Vessel Off Syria.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PETROGRAD, Dec. 20.—An official statement issued to-night says: The commander of the cruiser Askold, which was arrived at Port Said, Egypt, that while he was scouting along the Egyptian coast he captured at Haifa a German vessel named Haifa and took her to Port Said. At Beirut the Askold blew up a Turkish steamship and sank another.

The cruiser sent steam pinnaces ashore to conduct reconnaissance at six points along the coast.

SPY SUSPICION LEADS TO QUARREL ON LINER

George Rottweiler Called "Liar and Miserable Worm" by Canadian.

MISTOOK MAJOR SEAMAN

George Rottweiler, who says he was born in Danville, this State, but who speaks with a slight German accent, arrived yesterday by the American liner St. Louis from a visit to Berlin. Mr. Rottweiler is not neutral and admitted he was sore because he had been held up eight days on his last trip eastward aboard the Holland-America steamship Noordam.

Nearly all the 219 cabin passengers of the St. Louis were for the Allies, and this did not add to the comfort of Mr. Rottweiler. It was said aboard that Mr. Rottweiler suspected that Major Louis Livingston was a British spy deputized to watch him and he started a controversy in the saloon of the liner when she arrived at her dock in the afternoon.

Major Seaman, who wore the same sort of uniform he had in the Spanish-American war, had been examined by the immigration boarding officer, who knew the Major was a native. Mr. Rottweiler, obsessed with the idea that the Major was not an American, said to the boarding officer: "Is this man an American citizen?"

"He certainly is," the officer answered. "Why did he come aboard in the uniform of a British officer?"

Major Seaman stroled within earshot of the boarding officer then, and the latter remarked that "some one" had said that the Major was not an American citizen. The Major wanted to know who had said it and the officer pointed to Mr. Rottweiler and said, "I believe it was this gentleman here."

Major Seaman turned, and looking straight into Mr. Rottweiler's eyes, said: "You're a bloody German, aren't you?" "I don't know."

"Why don't you know? It seems to me you ought to know," said Mr. Rottweiler. "You're a blooming Britisher."

At this point Herbert Weaver of Montreal, who is about a head taller than Mr. Rottweiler, said he had seen Mr. Rottweiler "shake his fist" in a woman's face on the trip, and then asked in a tone that went all over the saloon, "Is that what they call culture?"

Mr. Rottweiler said he had not shaken his fist in a woman's face and Mr. Weaver called him a liar, to which Mr. Rottweiler responded: "You have no right to call me names." Whereupon Mr. Weaver alluded to Mr. Rottweiler as a "miserable worm."

The immigration officer requested all hands to be quiet as he could not go on with his work for Uncle Sam, and that ended the incident.

GERMAN REVENUE

Landed Estates Valued at \$800,000,000 by Credit Foncier.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Dec. 20.—At a meeting of the Credit Foncier yesterday M. Michel, the minister, read statistics of the real estate showing that the estimated value of real estate held by Germans on November 15 was 3.7 per cent. of all the real estate in France. The German population is 8.2 per cent. of the total French population.

The value of the landed estates held by the Germans is 4,000,000,000 francs (\$800,000,000), or 5.1 per cent. of the total in France. Building land held by Germans amounts to 4,800,000,000 francs (\$960,000,000), or 7.7 per cent. Industrial and commercial material held by Germans is valued at 650,000,000 francs (\$130,000,000).

DR. HILLIS STIRS IRE BY ATTACKING KAISER

Protests After Sermon Aimed at Germans in Plymouth Church.

Plymouth Church was crowded to the doors last night when the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis delivered the last of a series of sermons on the European war. Dr. Hillis spoke of Kaiser Wilhelm in uncompromising terms and denounced the brutality and the selfishness of his soldiers. While there was great applause there were many present who did not approve the attack. Some of them told Dr. Hillis of their disapproval after the services, but it was said that their criticism was friendly and that there was nothing like a row in Mr. Hillis's famous church.

In the first of the series of sermons Dr. Hillis praised the Kaiser as a man of wide sympathies, of startling accomplishments in many fields as one of the greatest men of the time. Last night he found the war lord lacking in many things, but especially in imagination. This man of many parts, said Dr. Hillis, could not see beyond the narrow circle of his own interests and his own ambition for him to court on Ireland and India and the rest turning against England was utter folly.

Dr. Hillis denounced Germany's alliance with the Turks and said that it could mean only that eventually Italy would range herself with the Allies.

Then Dr. Hillis read from a report recently published in which a Red Cross worker described the German officers and soldiers eating and drinking their fill in Belgian hotels while women and children, whose homes they had devastated, were dying of starvation. As he finished reading there was a round of applause and then he read it again and there was more applause.

EGYPT'S SULTAN THANKS KING.

Says He Will Devote Himself to Progress of His People.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 20.—Prince Hussein Kemal Pasha, the new Sultan of Egypt, has sent the following telegram to the King: "I present to your Majesty an expression of my liveliest gratitude for the sentiments of friendship with which you were good enough to honor me and for the valuable support of which you assure me in safeguarding the integrity and independence of Egypt."

"Conscious of the responsibility which I have just assumed and determined to devote myself, in concert with the protectorate, wholly to the progress and well-being of my people, I am happy to be able to count in the task upon the good will of your Majesty and the assistance of your Government."

New Sultan Occupies Palace.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. CAIRO, Dec. 20.—Prince Hussein Kemal Pasha, the new Sultan, entered into possession of the Abdin palace to-day. There was a tremendous procession, and British and Egyptian troops lined the streets and escorted a great gathering of British and Egyptian officials. The street crowds displayed much enthusiasm.

Believes Neutral Nations Will Demand Peace Soon

Roger W. Babson Discusses South American Diplomats' Plan to Demand Neutralization of Seas—Would Mean Work for Most of the Idle Here.

BLAMES ENGLAND FOR BUSINESS DEPRESSION

By ROGER W. BABSON.

With the exception of a spectacular but unimportant German raid on the coast of England, and the apparently successful effort by Serbia to rid her country of the Austrians, Europe of high importance has been neutral in the past week. With a neutral country on one side of her, many believe that Germany might have won the war before this; but, between two fires, the best observers fail to see how she can do more than hold her own. These conditions make it all the more likely that ultimate peace terms may be brought about by the neutral nations rather than by the belligerents.

The industries, commerce and finances of the entire world will soon become so involved that the neutral nations, seeing that the belligerents are making no headway, will arise in their wrath and demand peace. This has often been illustrated at the time of great industrial strikes. The public will stand only about so much inconvenience. They finally reach a point where, if the parties to the controversy will not get together of themselves, they will force the matter and take matters into their own hands.

In view of the fact that matters in Europe remain practically as they were a week ago, I shall take this opportunity of again referring to the neutrality commission of the Pan-American Union, which held its first meeting the past week.

It is rumored that some very vigorous remarks were made at this meeting. The attitude of our State Department has not yet been fully determined, but some of the South American Ambassadors are very firm in their belief that the neutrality of the seas should be maintained.

Dr. Federico Alvear Pezet, Minister from Peru, very clearly expressed his ideas on the subject and demanded that the two Americas should unite and insist on the neutralization of the seas, cables and other international channels. It is reported that Dr. Domínguez de Guzmán, Ambassador from Brazil, took a more conservative attitude, while Dr. Domínguez S. Saco, Ambassador from Argentina, took a middle ground.

There was a unanimous feeling, however, among all these commissioners that not only is some such action necessary to protect our industries, but also that this is the most practical way of approaching the nations in order to lead up to terms of peace. The question is constantly being brought about by persistent demands to have a complete victory. Most of these Ambassadors recognize that this is a trade war being fought over the control of the seas, and naturally ask, "Why should the seas be under the control of any one power?"

In fact an Ambassador in Washington said to me:

"Establish Fifteen Mile Limit. Let us give to every nation the absolute control of the waters within fifteen miles of its coast; but let us ask each nation to keep its battleships within this fifteen-mile area and out of the rest of the ocean, which should be neutralized. If any nation desires to send its battleships across this neutral stretch such ships should be accompanied by an international pilot who will represent the interests of all nations. By such an arrangement the foreign commerce of all nations would be under the joint protection of England and her Allies."

This would mean that the great German ships now lying idle would be sent to sea so long as they keep more than fifteen miles from the countries with which they are at war and carry no armament. If a German merchant ship should be within fifteen miles of the English, French, or Russian shore it would be liable to capture; but otherwise it would be under the joint protection of England and her Allies.

On the other hand, the increasing of the present so-called three mile limit to fifteen miles and the disarmament of the German merchant service should afford ample protection to England and her Allies.

This neutrality commission has three objects: First, to protect the interests of neutrals during the remainder of this war; second, to outline a plan which may result in bringing this war to an end; and third, to suggest some sort of commercial alliance which may make for permanent peace and render unnecessary a repetition of such a terrible conflict as exists to-day. Of these last two purposes I will treat in later articles, but I do wish to say a word relative to the first, namely the restoration of the remainder of neutrals during the remainder of this war.

More than a million people in this country are idle to-day on account of the European war. About one-tenth of our entire population are dependent upon foreign trade for support. A few of these people would not be employed simply by the restoration of our foreign commerce, but a vast majority of them could be so reemployed if normal shipping could be resumed. There is no reason whatever why normal shipping conditions should not be restored to a very large extent.

In the older days before nations were so dependent upon one another it was well enough to have international law prepared in the principal interests of belligerents, but now international law should be framed in the first interests of the neutrals. As Ambassador Naon of Argentina said to me last week: "The rights of belligerents must stop when the rights of neutrals are interfered with." This may mean a revision of international law, but if so, international law must be revised. Moreover, it should be done at once.

It is a shame for these ships longer to be tied up at our piers, to the detriment of hundreds of thousands of people on both sides of the ocean. If during the remainder of this war the neutrals cannot be made to agree to permit these ships to transport cotton from the United States to Germany and lyes from Germany to the United States they should be willing that we use the ships of any nation to transport goods between North and South America.

Although we may have no love for the Germans and may not wish to see them victorious in this conflict, yet we must not forget that it is the English navy that has held up American commerce and stopped the wheels of industry in this country. It has not been the German navy nor the Austrian navy, nor even the French or Russian navy. The English navy alone is responsible for the business depression in this country to-day, with its accompanying unemployment, failures and general ruin. And yet, according to international law as now written, the English are fully justified in their acts.

If our Government will, however, unite with the other neutrals, as suggested by this neutrality commission, and guarantee the shipments of sugar, cotton and everything else, excepting the munitions of war, and send a few warships over with the first ships, these will be no more held up. If the United States and all the other nations of this Western Hemisphere unanimously ask England to permit the ships of every nation peacefully to carry on their commerce between North and South America I believe that England is broad enough to grant this request. If not, I do not believe it would be necessary for us to accept any such ships with an escort of battleships. There is no doubt that England would gracefully agree to this plan, to which the other nations are already ready. Our people would be able to continue to make an honest living, our navy would be justified in its existence, and our Government could separate itself from Anglo-Americanism and ally itself with the neutrals.

Personally, I have great confidence in the English, and I believe that they would agree with the other belligerents in the neutralization of the seas, cables and every other international channel. Although England controls the seas to-day, she must realize that she cannot always hope to do so. The wheel keeps going around, and this control will be taken away from her some day, as it has been from France, Spain, Venice and other nations, each in its turn. From talks which I have had with English statesmen I am convinced that a large number of them are far-sighted enough to urge the adoption of this neutralization plan if it can be assured that it will provide for England's security in the generations to come and prevent any other nation from securing control of the seas and of England's commerce.

On the other hand, some even suggest that if England requires some pressure to bring about such a change the nations of North and South America, together with certain of the neutral nations of Europe, should unite at once and apply this pressure while England is engaged in this war. They say that England has been careful during the past dozen years not to declare war against Germany until she was sure that she could win. It is reasonably certain that none of these great nations would fight us, knowing that we stand only for justice and equality.

Certainly there is some reason to think that by some means the United States can at this time help on civilization in a great big way.

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ITALY STIRRED BY ANTI-AUSTRIAN RIOT

Commemoration of "Martyr of Trieste" Causes Wild Scenes in Rome.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

ROME, Dec. 20.—The celebration of the anniversary of the execution of Guglielmo Oberdan, the "Frederick" leader, who organized the unsuccessful plot to assassinate Emperor Francis Joseph in 1882, caused rioting in various parts of Italy last night and to-day which was suppressed only with difficulty by the police.

The trouble began last night following a meeting held in the Teatro Maxima here to commemorate Oberdan's death. Those who attended the meeting marched to the centre of the city and several were arrested and others were slightly hurt in scuffles with the police before the manifestations were dispersed. The police broke up the gathering before it had reached its goal, the Austrian Embassy.

Orders had been issued forbidding any demonstrations, but these were disregarded. Riots in the streets of Oberdan were posted throughout the city during the night, and circulars, black bordered and bearing the words "Remember the sacrifice of Oberdan," were distributed.

At one of the demonstrations in Rome, Napoleone Colaninzi, a Republican Deputy, made a speech before a cheering crowd, declaring that it was necessary soon to realize the ideals of the "martyr of Trieste." Ricciotti Garibaldi, son of the patriot, also addressed the crowd, leaning on his crutches. He said: "The word has come from Caprea (where Giuseppe Garibaldi lies buried) calling for deeds, not words, and the enlistment of volunteers."

The words were greeted with wild shouts of "Long live Trieste!" "Long live Trent!" "Long live Oberdan!"

The Republican Association held a protest this afternoon and unveiled a tablet commemorating Oberdan in the Republican Club.

The police of Genoa and Ancona suppressed similar demonstrations in those cities.

WANT WAR FOR "UNITY."

National League Favors Abandonment of Neutrality.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ROME, Dec. 19 (delayed).—A national league has been formed at Milan with the object of provoking Italy's timely intervention in the war in order to secure national unity and the completion of the freedom of Italians from foreign rule.

At the same time an Italo-Rumanian league has been formed among members of Parliament here with the object of strengthening the relations between the two peoples, united as they are by ties of blood and kinship.

Prince von Buelow, the newly appointed German Ambassador, presented his credentials to King Victor Emmanuel to-day and had an audience of an hour with the King. As he left the palace he said he was highly satisfied with the result of his audience.

The new Ambassador was conveyed to the Quirinal in one of the court carriages which the King sent for him. Baron von Hildebrand, counselor of the embassy, and a nephew of the field marshal, accompanied the Prince.

HELD WITH COLORS.

Italian Soldiers of 1892 Class Not to Be Sent Home.

By Central News. ROME, Dec. 20.—A royal decree has been issued maintaining, under the colors, the soldiers of the 1892 class, who should shortly be dismissed, and calling up all men of the class now on leave.

A further decree authorizes the extension of the banking moratorium until March 31.

An Exquisite Christmas Gift: A Hand-Made Humidor

In curly American Walnut or brown figured mahogany of the choicest kind, with an absolutely air-tight zinc lining that keeps the cigars in perfect condition.

Several interesting small objects, such as lamps, reading tables, book blocks, humidors, etc., have recently been produced by our shops in original designs. They possess the same elegance and refinement which characterize our Tobey-Made Furniture.

These articles are fashioned of rare and beautiful woods, and many have exquisite hand carving or painted decoration. Our display will supply numerous ideas for charming and distinctive Christmas Gifts.

The Tobey Furniture Company Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Third Street

TIFFANY & CO. PEARLS VARIETY QUALITY VALUE

THREE ARRESTED IN BIG COCAINE RAID Police Seize \$10,000 Worth of Drugs in Headquarters of Distributors.

Saks & Company Broadway at 34th Street Special offering today of Men's \$2 and \$3 Silk Scarfs made exclusively of foreign silks at 95c A late and limited purchase of fine foreign silks just arrived from abroad—only 700 scarfs in all.

Continuing today, sale of Bath Robes, House Coats & Dressing Gowns at important reductions \$4.00 Bath Robes reduced to \$2.95 \$5.00 Bath Robes reduced to \$3.95 \$6.50 House Coats reduced to \$4.95 \$10.00 Bath Robes reduced to \$4.95 House Coats and Dressing Gowns Were up to \$25 reduced to \$10

Sale of Pajamas today These pajamas are custom-made, in the finest of their respective materials, and in the smartest designs and colorings, and the values are immense. \$8.50 Silk Pajamas, in white, blue, tan and pink patterns, \$5.00 \$4.00 Silk & Linen Pajamas, in a variety of attractive designs, \$1.95 \$2.50 Striped Oxford Pajamas, in white with blue, helio, or black stripes, \$1.35

685 Men's Sweater Coats today—\$2.95 Good values any day at \$4, \$5, and \$6. Fine worsted knit, shaker and Jumbo stitch weaves, in both V neck, and heavy roll ruff collar styles. Assorted in navy, maroon, Oxford and brown. Made by a house that has been made by its sweaters! And warranted perfect in workmanship, wear, and warmth.

Sale of Wardrobe Trunks and Fitted Cases—today 75 excellent Xmas gifts for first comers—no more like them when these are gone! 25 Fibre Wardrobe Trunks, for both men and women. A standard make. Value \$30 \$19.95 50 Fitted Suit Cases, shown in a liberal variety of fittings; fine bargains. Values \$25.00 to \$35.00 \$15.95

Keep investment funds safe, and get an income from them, while waiting. A safe, convenient and profitable way to care for funds awaiting permanent investment is to place them with us on Certificates of Deposit, which pay a fair rate of interest and are payable either at a stated convenient time in the near future, or on demand. Our Officers will be glad to talk over this matter with you or to confer on any banking or trust business. If you cannot call personally, write for information. BANKERS TRUST COMPANY 16 Wall Street, New York City Capital, \$10,000,000 Surplus, \$10,000,000

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK MANHATTAN 4th Street, cor. 25th Street 4th Street, cor. Rivington Street 7th Street, bet. 48th and 49th Sts. Lexington Ave., cor. 124th Street Grand Street, cor. Clinton Street East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Aves. East Houston St., cor. Essex St. BRONX Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th Street BROOKLYN Graham Avenue, cor. Debevoise St. Pitkin Avenue, cor. Rockaway Ave. 1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS. REPAYED WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE