France Meets Munitions Crisis.
How the nation rose to the war's greatest emergency, with fine pictures of the great Creusot works, in THE SUN next Sunday.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain to-day; fair and colder to-morrow; fresh winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 51; lowest, 43.
Detailed weather and marine reports on page 13.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 76. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1915.—*Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.* PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPENT $500,000 ON LA FOLLETTE ---STEPHENSON

Ex-Senator Bares Secrets of High Finance in State Politics.

"WISCONSIN IDEA" NOT BATTLING BOB'S OWN

Break Followed Refusal to Contribute $250,000, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—At the age of 86 years ex-Senator Isaac Stephenson, one of the last of Wisconsin's lumber merchants, has issued a volume of recollections which for the first time bares the secrets of his relations with Robert M. La Follette and with the tumultuous political movement within that State which resulted in the genesis of the "Wisconsin idea."

Ex-Senator Stephenson discloses the details of his financing of La Follette's political ambitions and lays before his friends all the facts which he steadfastly refused to give out when La Follette turned on him and attempted to oust him from the United States Senate because he had spent more than $100,000 in his campaign for election to that body.

The venerable ex-Senator relates how he spent more than $500,000 on La Follette and his political lieutenants and how he has contributed probably $1,000,000 to the Republican party. He describes La Follette weeping with joy when his (Stephenson's) agent handed 'im the first $2,500.

Senator Stephenson makes the interesting disclosure that La Follette turned against him, finally trying to have him removed from the Senate, soon after he refused to put up $250,000 to back La Follette's candidacy for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Stephenson does not seek to connect the two events or to draw any deductions from them. He merely states the facts.

Some Interesting History.

How the movement for the "Wisconsin idea" began, how the "Half-Breed" faction within the Republican party came into being as the controlling political power and how La Follette rode the crest of the wave of popularity as "Battling Bob"—all these questions are answered in Mr. Stephenson's valedictory of his long political career, a valedictory which he has prepared only for distribution among his friends.

Ever since the Progressive movement in Wisconsin set the pace for other States the methods by which it gained its impetus have remained a mystery. Politicians generally believe that Senator Stephenson, whose wealth had enabled him to make generous contributions to the Republican party, knew. But he did not decide to break silence until his term of office had expired last March and he had definitely made up his mind to turn his back upon the tumult of politics.

The mystery, according to Mr. Stephenson's narrative, is no longer a mystery at all. The campaigns of the "Half-Breeds," or Progressive Republicans of Wisconsin, long supposed to have derived their force entirely from the spontaneous uprisings of the people against the bosses, did not differ greatly from other campaigns. Neither were the Progressive battles won by the brilliant leadership of "Battling Bob" any more than are the battles of the European war won by the generals.

Worked His Check Book.

In the Wisconsin campaign, as in the European battles, it seems to have been largely a question of ammunition. While Senator La Follette was working zealously on the firing line Isaac Stephenson in the background was keeping the bases intact and by frequent drafts upon his check book providing the weapons with which the old order in the Republican party was being overthrown and the new established.

"For almost seventy years," says Mr. Stephenson in his autobiography, "I had dealt with all sorts and conditions of men. I had blazed trails with them through the forest, spread my blanket beside them on snow, logged with them in the winter camps and shared with them the dangers of log driving and sailing vessels on the lakes.

"Thousands I have taught the way of fortune. In my employ I have had and now have grandfather, father and son working together. I have also known men of large affairs—merchants, railroad builders, manufacturers, capitalists—to whose energy and foresight the developed country is a monument. None of these has suffered loss through me.

"It remained for me in these later days to discover how quickly, in the ebb and flow of politics, convictions can be discarded, principles abandoned and obligations overlooked, and how readily the gauze of political progress veers to the currents of political animosity and ambition.

Spent $500,000 on Friends.

"To sum up, I had laid the plans and given the impetus which resulted in the organization of the 'Half-Breed' faction to which was due the sanely progressive legislation enacted in Wisconsin. I had contributed to the campaign funds of La Follette and many of his lieutenants, most of whom, I believe, would never have held political office if left to their own resources. In the aggregate I had expended approximately $500,000. For this I have been assured that without me the history of this achievement would have been a blank page.

"The moral of this narrative I leave for others to draw."

Mr. Stephenson, who dates his alle-

Continued on Third Page.

Importers to Hire Ships and Defy Great Britain

New York Syndicate Plans to Get $10,000,000 Worth of Goods Held Up at Rotterdam, by Using American Bottoms in the Venture.

WOULD FILE CLAIMS IF VESSELS ARE SEIZED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Plans are under way by a New York syndicate to offer a new method of relief for American importers whose goods are tied up in Rotterdam and who are unable to get the British Government to live up to the assurances which it gave for the release of the merchandise.

Announcement was made here to-day that a syndicate headed by Jules E. Bernard of Bernard, Judae & Co., forwarding agents of New York and Chicago, are considering the chartering of American owned steamships flying the American flag and manned exclusively by Americans to bring about $10,000,000 of this merchandise belonging to American firms. The plan, as announced here, is for the syndicate to accept all American owned goods for which the British Foreign Office has refused to grant releases.

The effect of this move, if carried out, will be to bring the issue between the United States and Great Britain in regard to this merchandise directly to a head. There will be nothing to prevent American vessels from taking on board the American owned merchandise now lying at the neutral port of Rotterdam, but if Great Britain seizes the American vessels after they leave Rotterdam and takes them into port American importers, it is contended, not only would have the basis for strong claims against the British Government, but would be in a position to appeal for more vigorous action on the part of the State Department.

Opinion of the Importers.

As explained here to-night there are many importers who believe that it will be several months before they can have any hope of obtaining their goods with the consent of Great Britain. By the time the goods, if released, are delivered here the market in many instances, it is asserted, will have ended.

Under these circumstances some importers would prefer to have strong claims made against the British Government for goods seized on the high seas than they would have the belated goods themselves. Mr. Bernard has conferred with Counsellor Polk of the State Department, but Mr. Polk declined to say what action the United States would take in the event of one of the steamships being intercepted by a British cruiser.

Mr. Bernard was the forwarding agent who was interested in getting William W. Bride, formerly in the Trade Advisers Bureau, to go to London, where Mr. Bride obtained many releases direct from the British Government while State Department officials were trying in vain to get action for other importers who had not retained private counsel.

This statement has been issued by R. C. Mitchell, who was formerly in the State Department's Trade Advisers Bureau, but who is now the Washington representative of Bernard, Judae & Co.:

"I am convinced that no considerable concessions are going to be made to the American importers by the British Government until Congress resorts to retaliatory measures, such as a heavy internal revenue tax on war munitions, or, if necessary, an absolute embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition.

"Importers throughout the country are thoroughly aroused and have for weeks been filing protests with their Senators and Representatives.

"Judge Fleming, foreign trade adviser of the State Department, who has been acting unofficially and solely in the interests of the American importers, has upon many occasions called to Sir Richard Crawford's attention the fact that American importers will not longer submit to what they consider the unjust and illegal interference with legitimate American trade.

"Mr. Bernard has no desire to do anything which will embarrass the Administration in its efforts to put a stop to the British interference with American export and import trade, but he feels confident that no relief can be obtained for the American importers unless some drastic action is resorted to by those who are interested in obtaining possession of their merchandise paid for or legally contracted for.

"I cannot say how far Mr. Bernard has gone in perfecting his plans for sending American steamers to Rotterdam to bring out the American owned goods. One thing is certain, however, and that is that he will not ask the permission of the British Government.

No Blockade Running.

"No effort will be made to run a blockade. He maintains that as an American citizen he has the right to trade with a neutral country. No effort will be made to enter a German port. Holland is not at war with Great Britain and Mr. Bernard insists that an American steamer cannot be legally prevented from entering the neutral port of Rotterdam and clearing for the United States with a cargo of American owned merchandise.

He will invite the British Consul at Rotterdam to inspect the cargo and the steamer will, of course, submit without protest to visit and search at sea. If, however, the steamer is taken into an English port Mr. Bernard will demand that the State Department take vigorous action.

"Seventeen hundred applications have been filed with the foreign trade advisers to bring forward merchandise valued at approximately $25,000,000. The British Foreign Office in six weeks time has granted about one hundred permits. At this rate it will take the Foreign Office eighty-five weeks to act on the applications of the American importers."

William W. Bride has issued a statement as follows:

"The statement in THE SUN to-day would seem to create the impression that I was the representative in London of Bernard, Judae & Co. alone. The fact is that while this firm was my first client I did not represent it alone. I numbered among my clients other customs attorneys and brokerage firms and took with me to Europe not only their matters but the claims of a number of American importers who approached me directly.

"I simply make this statement so that it may be known that I did not represent any one firm of customs attorneys or brokers alone. As a lawyer I was open to receive the cases of any American importer who could legitimately show that he had ordered goods prior to March 1 for which he was legally liable for payment."

WHITE PAPER BOMBS FOR SEC'Y LANSING

Express Packages Excite Washington Police, but Prove to Be Harmless.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The detective force of the Washington police department were hastily summoned to the offices of the American Express Company at 4 o'clock this morning to examine ten small boxes consigned to "Robert Lansing, Secretary of State." The boxes were sent from Baltimore and the fact that they were marked "No dynamite" and "Non-explosive" only served to arouse the suspicions of the express agent.

James Springman, the special officer who deals with explosives, was aroused from his slumbers and rushed to the express branch office in an automobile. Arriving there he proceeded with his inspection with more than usual caution.

Springman gently lifted the lid from the first box, while the express employees and others stood at a distance, expecting that any moment there would be a loud report. But the lid was lifted without anything of the kind happening. Springman removed a piece of white paper and there was revealed to his astonished gaze a pile of white paper, together with a few stones—nothing more.

The box was a small wooden kind common in commerce. Having passed the first box safely, the explosive expert took the others in turn and made the same discovery—nothing but paper, ground rock and stone.

The consignment was evidently intended to be a practical joke, but the Police Department takes it seriously and is on the lookout for the person or persons who shipped the ten boxes from Baltimore.

Secretary Lansing was not told of the consignment, on the theory that he was not interested in paving material and had not ordered the "goods."

POPE GOES OUTSIDE VATICAN.

Visited St. Ann's Church, a Report in Rome Says.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 14.—The *Giornale d'Italia* says Pope Benedict recently visited St. Ann's Church. This church is annexed to, but actually outside, the boundaries of the Vatican and the Pontiff thus technically stepped beyond these boundaries.

No special significance, however, is being attached to the event here.

Yale-Harvard Game, Cambridge, Nov. 20. Motorists write for New Route Card via "Air Line." **Address Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn.** —*Adv.*

JUSTICE HUGHES WILL FIGHT 'CONSCRIPTION'

Question Is Raised Whether Nebraska Law Offers Means for Withdrawal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Great interest was manifested here to-day in despatches from Nebraska that a petition putting Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes in the race for the Presidential nomination had been filed with the Secretary of State. It was added that Nebraska Republicans had decided without Mr. Hughes's knowledge and against his wishes, as expressed in public statements, to resort to "conscription" and that his name will be voted on in the primaries unless he files a withdrawal.

Justice Hughes declined to-day to comment on this development, but his friends are certain that if such action has been taken in Nebraska he will immediately proceed to have his name withdrawn. They say Mr. Hughes has not changed his mind since he made it clear that he could not consent to the use of his name.

The question has been raised in Washington whether the Nebraska primary law offers any means for a candidate to withdraw his name after it has been once filed by a petition bearing the requisite number of signatures.

There were some politicians in Washington who thought they detected in this move in Nebraska an attempt by one or two Republican candidates to put Justice Hughes more emphatically on record. It is known that the persistency of the Hughes talk, especially the possibility of his being selected in a deadlocked convention without any primary campaign, has worried some of the candidates. If Mr. Hughes should be obliged in order to head off the use of his name to file a withdrawal in Nebraska it would be a circumstance which the present active Republican candidates could use to advantage.

WETS GOT DRY SOLONS DRUNK.

Prohibition Laws Delayed by Ruse in Georgia, Leader Charges.

ROME, Ga., Nov. 14.—Addressing the North Georgia Conference of the Southern Methodist Church, in session here, Dr. G. W. Eichelberger of the Anti-Saloon League charged that the "wet" minority of the Georgia Legislature had been enabled to prolong "the filibuster" against drastic prohibition bills by getting prohibition members intoxicated and carrying them on the floor of the House in that condition.

"But we finally broke the filibuster," said Eichelberger, "and the prohibition majority is enacting bills that will make prohibition prohibit."

The conference went on record as being dissatisfied with any measures that permit drinking even in the home. The measure which the extra session of the Legislature will pass will allow a man to keep a limited quantity in his home.

BOOKER WASHINGTON DIES AT TUSKEGEE

Negro Educator Succumbs to Nervous Breakdown at School He Founded.

HEALTH POOR TWO YEARS

He Recently Consulted Specialists Here, Who Believed His Death Was Near.

MOBILE, Nov. 14.—Booker T. Washington, the noted negro leader, died this morning in Tuskegee. Clarence W. Allen, a negro undertaker of this city, with whom the educator spent a vacation during part of September, received a brief telegram stating that Mr. Washington died at 4:45 o'clock A. M. at the institute soon after arriving there from New York city. It was stated that the funeral would take place Wednesday.

Mr. Washington had been in poor health for two years or more. He came to this city on September 17, went to the Allen summer home at Coden and remained there until October 1, when he returned to Tuskegee so much improved that he resumed his talks to the students.

On October 25 at New Haven, Conn., before the National Council of Congregational Churches Mr. Washington delivered what was said to have been the best speech of his lifetime. He returned to New York and on November 3 suffered a nervous breakdown. Specialists regarded his condition so critical that he was sent home. The belief was that his end was near.

The news of Mr. Washington's death was received with much sorrow at the institute. The buildings have been draped in mourning and school work has been suspended until after the funeral. Mr. Washington was admired in Alabama by both the press and public for his fair stand on the negro question. At all the various negro churches throughout the State to-day and to-night the death of Mr. Washington was announced and special prayers were offered.

Mr. Washington started the institute at Tuskegee in an old abandoned church in June, 1881, going there from Malden, W. Va. The school now covers five acres and owns and cultivates 2,500 acres of land. The entire investment amounts to several million dollars. The State of Alabama has appropriated more than $500,000 to the institution in the last thirty-three years.

Sketch of Booker T. Washington's Career.

Booker T. Washington was by no means the first of his race in this country to demonstrate the fact that there is no color line in brains, but he became even more of a national figure than the man he succeeded as leader of the negroes in America, Frederick Douglass. He was an organizer for good among his people. He was the greatest educator the negro race has ever produced. He was an orator of real distinction. He constantly preached common sense to a race as impulsive as children.

Probably no negro that ever lived was more honored by white men than Dr. Washington. President Roosevelt had him to the White House for dinner, thereby greatly scandalizing some people in the South, but creating throughout the country as a whole a more favorable impression. Andrew Carnegie once remarked that history would tell of two Washingtons—one white, the other black; both fathers of their peoples.

It was through the generosity of Mr. Carnegie that Washington was left free to devote his life to the cause of educating negroes. Mr. Carnegie gave $600,000 to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama, the school made famous throughout the world because of Mr. Washington's connection with it and devotion to it.

Born in Slavery.

Mr. Washington's earliest remembrances went back to the period of slavery. He recalled that he was born near Hale's Ford, Franklin county, Virginia, either in 1858 or 1859, he was never quite certain which year it was. The entrance into the world of slave babies was not considered worthy of recording in those days. He and his mother were chattels of a family named Burrows, but he was little enough affected by the rigors of slavery and he used to say that his childhood was happy in spite of wretched poverty and the densest of ignorance. He had only the vaguest idea as to who was his father. He had heard reports that his father was a white man who lived on a neighboring plantation. That was all.

With freedom came a stirring inspiration to the boy. He had loved to hear books read, had been eager to hear stories and he had an imagination that kindled easily. It was because of his early liking for books that he got his name Booker. The name, in fact, was a sort of joke played on the boy by his mother. It was her way of alluding to and singling out his peculiarity.

Soon after the war he went to Malden, W. Va., and worked in a salt mill for nine months in the year, while he attended school for three months. He was determined at that time to get an education, but he found the task a terribly difficult one. He managed to put in some time at a night school and finally, by promising to begin work unusually early in the morning and keep at it unusually late in the evenings, he was able to attend a day school with some regularity.

How He Got His Name.

According to his own account of it, he was greatly embarrassed when the teacher asked what his name was and he could not tell her. He had only one name—Booker. But he was a quick minded and resourceful lad and on the second day, when the teacher again asked him to give his full name, he said without hesitation:

"My name is Washington—Booker T. Washington."

He thought that while he was selecting a name he might as well select a good one. The "T," he explained, stood for Taliaferro, which, he had heard, was the name of his father.

After spending several years in this manner, picking up an education where and when he could and working hard all of the time, young Washington found work in the house of a kind but exacting New England woman, where he remained until 1871. Then he heard of the school at Hampton, Va., and resolved to go there. He took what little money he had been able to save from his wages of $6 a month and made his way to Hampton on foot. He remained un-

Continued on Fifth Page.

Stop at Crown Hotel, Providence, R. I., before and after **Yale-Harvard Football Game,** Nov. 20. **For reservations address** Fred Mansfield, Prop.—*Adv.*

FAY TO TELL ALL IN DYNAMITE PLOT

Calls Secret Service Chief to Tombs to Discuss Turning State's Evidence.

ADDS TO FORMER STORY

Will Talk Further With Federal Officials To-day—Marcus Braun Explains.

Robert Fay, who after fighting in the trenches for Germany came to this country to carry out a plot for destroying ships sailing from this port with munitions of war for the Allies, sent a hurry call from his cell in the Tombs yesterday for William J. Flynn, chief of the secret service, and John C. Knox, special Assistant United States Attorney.

The ex-Lieutenant was eager to talk to somebody. It was clear that he had come to a decision about his attitude regarding the charges against him. Mr. Knox could not be reached, but the chief arrived at the Tombs just as the reporters were gathering in the hope of communicating with Fay.

For more than an hour the chief talked with Fay in the counsel room. What was discussed between the head of the secret service and the bomb plotter could not be learned from Mr. Flynn. He smilingly shook his head when he emerged from the conference.

Three Facts Established.

From reliable sources, however, the following three significant facts were learned:

First, Fay has offered to turn State's evidence.

Second, the story which Fay already has told about himself has been verified in Europe almost to a word.

Third, the United States Government has evidence corroborating Fay's story, connecting the German secret service with the plans to wreck munition ships and blow up or set fire to munition factories in this country.

More revelations concerning the activities of German agents in this country are expected to-day. Lieut. Fay probably will be taken to the Federal Building for a conference with United States District Attorney Marshall and with Mr. Knox. Chief Flynn, too, will be present.

While Fay has talked with remarkable frankness and has caused the authorities to believe his utter freedom of speech is a blind to protect his principals in this country, it has been found that virtually every word he told has been the truth.

That he was a German officer; that he fought in the trenches; won an Iron Cross for his bravery in the Champagne district—despite the denials of the Government; that he was sent at his own request to the head of the German secret service and there received instructions and funds with which to come to this country and work out his scheme for attacking munition ships, all these assertions have been verified in various ways.

Marshall's Trip to Washington.

It was learned that Mr. Marshall was called to Washington to talk over with officials of the Department of Justice information concerning Fay that evidently had been obtained from abroad. In that conference not only was the plan discussed to return new indictments against Fay and his associates but also facts apparently obtained concerning Fay either from the Ambassador in Berlin or from agents of the United States Government in other parts of Europe were gone over.

Fay's story that he was a foreman of a machine shop in Mannheim, Germany, when the war started; that prior to his work there he was employed in the offices of Thomas Cook's Sons in Cologne; that he has perfected an invention for automobiles, and that he really came here on money given him in Germany was found to be true.

The reason for Fay's apparent change of attitude toward the Government officials has been apparent for several days. He has evinced a sullenness regarding things that happened prior to his arrest. Though he has done everything in his power to shield men associated with him he has learned that certain persons who were allied with him have not been as stanchly faithful as he. He is reported to be in the position where he will not protect persons who have not dealt fairly with him.

What Fay's offer to the Federal Government was remains a secret, but it is asserted that he told many additional things to Chief Flynn and answered questions on which he hitherto has been silent.

New names are believed to have been mentioned and new avenues opened up for further investigation. It is said, however, that Fay had reason to know that the web of evidence has been woven so closely about him and some of his associates that escape is impossible.

Scholz May Tell All.

If Fay swings over to the prosecution's side it seems certain that Walter Scholz, his mechanician and chief aid, will do likewise. He, however, was not called in to the conference yesterday.

The name of another munition factory which Fay received instructions from Germany to devote attention to in connection with his plan for attacking factories turning out war munitions was Browne & Sharpe of Providence. That name was enclosed by Dr. Herbert Kienzle, one of the defendants in the bomb case, in a letter which he wrote months ago to his father in Germany outlining the activity of such factories here. The letter eventually found its way into the hands of the secret service.

Women also have played an important part in the activities of German agents in this country. They have been extremely valuable to the spies in carrying information from one German to another in such a manner that for a long time the method was hidden from the secret service agents.

Regarding the charges made in the Providence *Journal* by Dr. Goricar, Marcus Braun, owner of *Fair Play*, a pro-Teutonic publication, talked at length yesterday afternoon. He called Dr. Goricar "a liar and a perjurer," and went on to explain why he made the trip to England, Germany and Austria-Hungary at the time, according to Dr. Goricar, he did some spying in England and asked Dr. Goricar to see that he, Braun, got some money from the Austro-Hungarian Government.

"I went over to Europe," Mr. Braun said, "to carry money to thousands of families whose wage earners were in

Continued on Second Page.

ANCONA SUNK BY AUSTRIAN U BOAT, VIENNA INTIMATES; WARNED, TRIED TO ESCAPE

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY AUSTRIA ON ANCONA

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, via London, Nov. 14.—An official statement issued to-day by the Austrian Admiralty regarding the torpedoing of the Italian steamship last Wednesday off the North African coast says:

The submarine fired a warning shot across the bows of the Ancona, whereupon the steamer went full speed ahead. In so doing the Ancona followed the rules officially communicated to all Italian steamers at the outbreak of the war, namely, when challenged by an enemy U boat the steamer, according to the position of the submarine, should run away from or ram the latter.

The escaping vessel was pursued by the submarine and fired at and she stopped only after she was hit several times. Forty-five minutes were allowed to the passengers and crew to leave the ship. While they were doing this the greatest panic broke out among them.

In spite of the time allowed the passengers and crew to get into the boats only a few of the boats were lowered and manned. This was due mainly to the action of members of the crew, who hastily rowed away. A great proportion of the lifeboats, which probably would have been sufficient to save all on board the Ancona, were unoccupied.

After some fifty minutes the submarine was obliged to submerge before a rapidly approaching vessel. She therefore torpedoed the steamer, which after another forty-five minutes sank.

If many of the passengers lost their lives the crew of the steamer alone must be blamed, because the steamer after the first warning shot fled instead of stopping and so the U boat was obliged to fire. The crew thought only of their own safety instead of their duty to save the passengers, for which ample time was allowed.

It is a gross invention to state that the submarine fired at the boats filled with people and on those swimming on the surface of the water. Ammunition is much too valuable to a submarine for that. After the steamer stopped no other shot was fired.

THE NAVAL COMMANDER.

Bernstorff Named Keeper of Huge Propaganda Fund

Sum of $40,000,000 for Vicious Work and Not for Legitimate Purposes Traced to Embassy, Says Providence "Journal"—Dr. Albert His Aid.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14.—The Providence *Journal* will say to-morrow morning:

"A fund of money amounting to between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 has been spent in this country in the last four months for propaganda work against the Allies, under the immediate supervision of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Dr. Heinrich Albert, privy councillor, who describes himself to a *Journal* representative as the 'fiscal agent' of his Government.

"The *Journal* has a positive record of the receipt by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Albert of, at least $19,000,000 in the time mentioned.

"The *Journal* charges that not one dollar of this money has been spent for legitimate purposes, but that all of it is going for propaganda work of the most vicious description. One item alone, the maintenance of bureaus for dragging men out of munition factories, amounts to many millions of dollars.

"The cost of sustenence of the consular service of Germany and the expense of the embassy reach the various officials through regular channels, which are in no way connected with the fund referred to. It is believed that the entire cost of propaganda work conducted by Austrian Consuls and Consuls-General is financed from this German fund.

Dr. Albert Questioned.

"Dr. Albert was interviewed in his office, at room 74 of the Hamburg-American Building, New York city, last Friday by a *Journal* representative and was asked point blank to state whether the financial transactions in which he had been recently involved covered legitimate operations the character of which he could explain in general to the public. Dr. Albert immediately called in a secretary as a witness to the conversation and then replied:

"'I am fiscal agent of my Government in this country and I am handling certain sums of money.'

"'Will you tell us,' he was asked, 'if you and the German Ambassador have joint funds in a number of banks in this country?'

"'What is your purpose in asking me that question?' he replied. He was told that the only purpose was to have him state, if he would so state, that whatever joint funds he and the Ambassador were carrying and however great the sum total of these funds was, they were being expended for lawful purposes.

"Dr. Albert refused to make any statement in regard to this matter. He was then asked if he would deny that he had received personally $5,000,000 from his Government in the last two months, and if he did not on September 5 receive through a New York trust company the sum of $2,000,000 for 'accordonica' work.

"At this question Dr. Albert was visibly thrown off his balance. The question was based on a wireless despatch received by the trust company referred to, on September 5, through Sayville, purporting to come from the Litmus Company of Berlin—really the Berlin Foreign Office. The message read as follows:

"'Accordonica. Pay on application to Gehimrat Heinrich Albert, New York, two million dollars. Notify him. Let me know by wire when part of payment is done. Cable receipt of telegram.'

"'What do you mean by asking me a question like that?' Dr. Albert said finally.

"'We mean,' said the *Journal* representative, 'that "Acordonica" is the code word used by both the German Ambassador and yourself in communicating with Berlin and that it designates the particular account for which the money is to be expended.'

"Dr. Albert said, 'I refuse to make any statement whatever to the Providence *Journal* or to anybody else. I will make no statement no matter what you print.'

"It was immediately after the exposure of the contents of Dr. Albert's portfolio on August 15 that he began to receive these great sums of money."

"Up to that time most of the peremptory demands for large sums from the Foreign Office had gone from Count von Bernstorff who, within a period of a week, just before the breaking up of the Huerta plot, got over $3,500,000. The Government has in its possession evidence of these large transfers.

"On September 22 Dr. Dumba was also violently affected with a distressing financial shortage and sent the following wireless message to his Minister of Foreign Affairs in Vienna from Lenox, Mass.

"'Wiederholung telegrammes vom fuenfzehnten wenn ich bis zum sechsundzwanzigsten laufenden monats nicht zur annahme der von hiesiger postverwaltung erlaig von sechshundert elftausend zweihundertsechsund vierzig dollar fuer ungarische postverwaltung ermaechtigt werde bin ich gezwungen diesen ganzen betrag zuruckzuzahlen bitte bestaetigung dieses telegrammes.'

"The translation of this message is as follows:

"'I reiterate my telegram of the 15th. If I am not empowered by the 26th of the current month to receive the sum of $611,246 for the Hungarian postal administration I will be compelled to pay the whole amount. I beg you to acknowledge receipt of this telegram.'

Words Are a Blind.

"The words 'Hungarian postal administration' are of course a blind in this case, because under no circumstances could Dr. Dumba be addressing a communication to the Minister of Foreign Affairs with regard to such a matter. It is declared that the amount referred to was connected with a transaction through the Transatlantic Trust Company and that the reference to the Hungarian postal administration means the Transatlantic Trust."

The *Journal* prints facsimiles of letters from the Austrian Consul-General in New York and the Austrian Consul-General in Philadelphia to Austro-Hungarian workers in munition factories who have written to these officials asking for an explanation of the advertisement appearing in a number of newspapers which threatens the workers with punishment, and even with death, on return to their native country unless they comply with the order to stop work in factories producing supplies for the Allies. This advertisement is still being paid for and inserted by Consul-General von Nuber, the *Journal* says.

"It is demanded that patriotism, no less than fear of punishment, should cause every one to quit his work immediately," says one of the letters, and advises workmen in case they do quit work and have no other employment to call on Hans Libau, 126 Liberty street, New York. The letters tell workmen, however, that the consulate will not issue certificates to them to the effect that they have left work at the request of the Austrian officials, and emphasizes the fact that in doing so they are merely fulfilling the duty imposed by law. Even making boxes in which ammunition is to be packed is called a crime. Continuing, the *Journal* says:

"An example of the methods pursued in this country by Austrian Consuls in their efforts to compel closest adherence to Austria-Hungary among both naturalized and unnaturalized citizens in the United States is shown by a communication sent to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Washington by Baron Lother von Hauser, Consul at Pittsburg, who is one of the men who yesterday vigorously denounced Dr. Goricar as 'a liar and a Benedict Arnold.' Baron Hauser writes in part:

"'To stop once and forever the work carried on among the Croatians in the United States by the National Croatian Society, this imperial and royal Consulate has taken upon itself to prevent the reelection of the present supreme committee of that society. * * * The reelection of the delegates against whose names I set a cross in the enclosed list must be prevented at all costs, and especially a strong and limitless propaganda must be carried on against Mr. Marohni and Mr. Unkovi.'"

AMERICAN PASSPORT RULING.

Embassy in London Will Issue No More After New Year's.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—It is officially announced that as all American citizens in the United Kingdom have had ample time to procure passports the embassy will not issue any emergency passports after December 31.

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Official Statement Denies Shelling the Struggling Victims.

LOSS OF 208 LAID TO COWARDLY SAILORS

Nine of Ten Americans on Board Liner Were Lost.

GROUNDS FOR PROTEST. WASHINGTON BELIEF

Case Looked Upon as Similar to Sinking of the Falaba by Germans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The case of the Italian liner Ancona, which has been a puzzle to the State Department ever since she was tropedoed in the Mediterranean last Tuesday, was presented in still a new light with the issuance of a statement by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy to-night giving the official account of the destruction of the liner.

In this statement the Austro-Hungarian Government assumes full responsibility for the sinking of the Ancona. This means that the reported statement by the Italian Government that a German submarine sank the Ancona will have to be supported by proof before it will be accepted as a basis for action by this Government.

While the Austro-Hungarian statement, if accepted as correct, disposes of the question as to whether or not the Ancona was warned before being attacked, it raises still another issue in which the United States Government may prove to be vitally concerned. In case it is shown that any Americans were killed by the actual torpedoing of the Ancona—that is, that they lost their lives on the vessel when she went down rather than by being hit by shells or after leaving the ship in lifeboats—it is believed the United States will protest on the ground that the vessel was torpedoed before all her passengers and crew had left her.

Whether Americans were actually lost in this manner has not been shown, as the official despatches thus far received at the State Department have been very meagre.

In this aspect the case is similar to that of the Falaba, the first case in which an American was killed by German submarine operations. The Austrian statement says that after fifty minutes the submarine submerged and torpedoed the Ancona because another steamer was coming up.

Reports of survivors have indicated that this took place before all had left the ship. Precisely the same thing happened in the Falaba case and resulted in one American being his life. Concerning this case the United States said in its note to Germany of June 9:

"With regard to the sinking of the Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed.

"These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted.

"Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew."

The despatch agrees in general with statements of survivors of the Ancona, except that passengers have asserted that after the Ancona stopped the submarine continued firing at random, presumably to hurry the passengers in getting off the liner.

It is in direct conflict, however, with the statement of the captain of the Ancona, who said that he was attacked without warning and that he was fired on after he had stopped his ship. It is also at issue with the charge from Rome that a German submarine was responsible for the destruction of the Ancona.

NINE AMERICANS LOST.

Italy Aroused, Contending Ancona Was Sunk by Germans.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 14.—It is announced today by the Italian emigration office that 208 persons, including nine American citizens, perished in the torpedoing of the Italian steamship Ancona last Tuesday off the coast of Tunis. Indignation aroused in Italy at this large death list, together with the belief that the submarine which sank the Ancona was a German craft, has precipitated a crisis which is expected to lead to a declaration of war against the German Government.

Italian officials have now carefully gone over the lists of living and dead and announce that of the 507 persons on board the steamship when she was attacked, only 299 were rescued. Of the latter only one was an American, Dr. Cecile Greil.

Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, believes from the official reports received that the following American citizens were lost on the Ancona: Alexander Putativo, his wife and four children; Mrs. Francesco Mascolo Lamura, Pasquale Laurino and Mrs. Giuseppe Torrisi.

Affidavits are being obtained from officers and passengers of the Ancona with a view to presenting them with a formal document to the United States