rian city near the river of the same name.

An official Montenegrin statement received to-day says:

The enemy continued to make violent attacks on all fronts on November 15. He was repulsed, suffering heavy losses. A Montenegrin battalion of the Sanjak army captured an entire company of Austrian infantry, including the officers.

The official Austrian statement regarding the operations in the Serbian theatre follows:

The Montenegrin rear guard has been repulsed across the Lim.

An Austro-Hungarian column advancing from Sjenitza expelled the enemy from the mountains north of Tavor.

At Kurnsumlije there were local actions.

The desperate straits of the Entente forces in Serbia are indicated by the Salonica correspondent of the Paris *Journal*, who says:

"Our expedition in the Balkans is reaching a critical stage. Notwithstanding appeals by competent persons our reenforcements are not anything like the number required. Our enemies have decided to nip in the bud at any cost our offensive in the east and are prepared to resort to any means to obtain the necessary assistance. Serbian resistance is weakening daily."

With regard to the position of Greece the correspondent continues:

"Greece will not hesitate to permit the passage of the enemy through her territory as she now permits ours. We must defend ourselves alone and unaided against the triple attack of the Germans, Bulgarians and Turks. The enemy's plan is being carried out, and may be realized rapidly. We must have reenforcements in large numbers at once or reembark while there is yet time."

The correspondent adds that the German fleet of submarines in the Mediterranean has been quintupled.

A wireless despatch from Berlin predicts that trains will be running on the Orient railway between Belgrade and Constantinople before the end of the week. The repairs being made by the Germans between the Danube and Nisa are practically completed, the despatch says, and work is being rushed on the line between Nish and Czarebrod, on the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier.

A Constantinople despatch received here via Athens says that Field Marshal von Mackensen is to arrive at Constantinople soon to take command of the Turkish operations at the Dardanelles. The Turks are said to be preparing to welcome Austro-German reenforcements expected over the Orient railway.

DILLON SEES NO HOPE.

Says Greece Will Never Yield Unless Coerced.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18 (Thursday).—Dr. E. J. Dillon, the political correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in a message sent from Rome, reiterates the view that it is hopeless to expect that the Allies will bring Greece to their side. He says he knows that a "League of Monarchs" was arranged by the Kaiser before the war with the result that Germany obtained assurances that none of the Balkan countries would harm her while some would help her.

He declares that the Entente's policy of chivalrous kindliness and delicate tact ever since the war began was wholly misplaced, that the promises of neutrality made by Premier Skouloudis are worthless and that M. Skouloudis is a mere nominee of King Constantine. M. Venizelos, he says, has become a private individual and is reported to have advised his followers to abstain from the elections as, even if victorious at the polls, their programme cannot be realized.

Dr. Dillon is most emphatic in the assertion that negotiations with the Greek Government are useless.

"King Constantine is Greece," he says, "and his brother-in-law is Greece's ruler."

Effective constraint, he says, is the only method which can now be employed with any hope of success.

VOPICKA REBUFFED.

U. S. Envoy Offered to Aid Serb Refugees in Rumania.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The *Times* correspondent at Turnu-Severin, dating his despatch November 15, says:

"The Serbian refugees here and in this vicinity number 8,000. All the river villages are crowded with refugees. The Austrian authorities at Kladovo are trying to induce them to return and more than 3,000 have done so. It is stated that the Austrians are giving money to those who return to their homes.

"Charles Vopicka, the American Minister to Bucharest, proposed to guarantee their safety on receipt of written authorization from his Austrian and German colleagues, but this was refused."

TURKS AWAIT KAISER.

Pera Palace Hotel to Be Occupied by General Staff.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Details of the preparations to receive the Kaiser in Constantinople are forwarded by the Havas correspondent in Athens. He reports that numerous houses have been requisitioned for the officers of the Emperor's suite. The Pera Palace Hotel is to be occupied by the General Staff.

BIG ROME CONFERENCE.

Army and Navy Heads to Discuss Situation With Cabinet.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 17.—The correspondent of THE SUN is informed that military and naval commanders in chief and other high officers of both branches have been summoned to confer with the Ministers in connection with imminent developments in the war which will probably will be decided upon this evening at the Cabinet council.

RUMANIA PREPARES.

Decree Authorizing War Requisitions Issued at Bucharest.

ROME, Nov. 17.—The Rumanian official journal prints a decree authorizing the Minister of War to requisition immediately all material necessary for the national defence, according to a Bucharest despatch to the *Corriere della Sera* of Milan.

The articles enumerated in the decree include metals, wearing apparel, medicines, cloth, machines for factories making military supplies, combustibles, railway material and all kinds of craft for river traffic. The decree requires tradesmen to declare their stocks of these articles.

The *Corriere della Sera* sees in this decree an indication that Rumania considers it impossible to maintain her neutrality much longer.

Reports Panic in Monastir.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A despatch from Salonica under yesterday's date says:

"There is panic in Monastir as a consequence of the Bulgarian advance from Gostivar. The populace is fleeing. Several of the foreign consuls have left Monastir for Salonica."

Redmond Against Conscription.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The *Daily Mail* understands that John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, has informed Premier Asquith that no compulsory military service for Ireland could ever be accepted by the Irish Nationalists.

THE shaded portion of the accompanying map shows the part of Serbia still in control of the Serbians or their allies. The frontier of "Old Serbia," as that country was constituted before the accessions of territory which resulted from the first Balkan war, is shown by a line of crosses.

Bulgarian forces, moving south from Tetovo (Kalkandelen), have taken Krusevo and are now reported six miles west of Prilep. At the same time the reports indicate that the Serbians who have been holding the Babuna Pass against a superior force of Bulgarians are hard pressed. The forcing of this pass would add to the peril already menacing Prilep and would make the capture of Monastir practically assured.

FRONTS IN ARTOIS UNDER HEAVY FIRE

French and German Artillery Reported in Duel of Great Violence.

FIGHT IN CHAMPAGNE

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The fighting for the last twenty-four hours has been confined chiefly to the artillery of both sides, and has shown exceptional activity at several points, particularly in Artois, Loos, Angres and Souchez are noted in the official communiqué issued to-night as the scenes of violent bombardments. The woods south of Fay and the regions of the Navarin farm and Tahure in Champagne also figured in the artillery duels of the day.

The official communiqué issued by the War Office to-night follows:

Around Loos, Angres and Souchez the cannonade on both sides was very violent.

On the woods to the south of Fay (southeast of Peronne) we concentrated a fire the effect of which was observed.

In Champagne, in the region of the Navarin farm and near Tahure, the artillery fire was constantly sustained.

In the Argonne we exploded two mine chambers which destroyed the German trenches over a considerable area.

The official communiqué issued this afternoon says:

Nothing of importance occurred last night with the exception of artillery actions in the valley of the Aisne, in the region of Fontenoy in the Champagne and in the Woevre, to the north of Flirey.

Berlin Reports Artillery Duels.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 17.—Army headquarters issued the following official statement to-day:

Apart from artillery duels and mining warfare at certain points on the front there is nothing to report.

U. S. AID FOR FRENCH CRIPPLES.

Paris Americans, Mr. Sharp Presiding, Organize to Help.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Ambassador Sharp to-day presided at a meeting of the American colony in which it was decided to form an American branch of the Union of Foreign Colonies. This Union, which is under the patronage of President Poincare, is organizing means to train mutilated soldiers who are unable to earn a living.

B. J. Shoninger, the president, said that the cost of training the average soldier was 500 francs ($100). Participation by the United States in this movement, he said, would complete the already extensive American work for France's needy soldiers.

Prof. Mark Baldwin said that the object of this assistance was not to pay an American debt to France, but because France is fighting for ideals for which the United States has always stood.

The union has already received 20,000 francs ($4,000) in annual subscriptions, of which 6,000 francs ($1,200) has been given by Americans.

Ambassador Sharp paid a tribute to the admirable bearing of French women during the war. He invited an American woman to address the meeting, declaring that on such occasions he was a prosuffragist, but no woman was willing to speak.

WON'T TAKE FORD'S MONEY.

Reminded That He Opposed Loan, "Daily Mail" Drops Advertising.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—When Henry Ford announced his hostility to the Anglo-French loan the *Times* editorially suggested a British boycott against the Ford cars. Nevertheless the *Times* soon afterward displayed advertisements for the cars. The *Daily Mail* on Tuesday devoted an entire front page advertisement to the cars.

In to-day's issue the *Mail* announces in a conspicuous manner that "a correspondent has drawn our attention" to this advertisement. After referring to Mr. Ford's hostility to Great Britain, particularly to the Anglo-French loan, it adds:

"We have decided that as long as Mr. Ford maintains this hostile attitude no more of his advertisements will be allowed to appear in the *Mail*."

CARDINALS TO TALK PEACE?

Hartmann Going to Rome With "Important Communications."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 17.—Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, who is journeying to Rome to attend the consistory in December, has been delayed two days because the German authorities have refused to permit him to travel by way of Holland, insisting that he take the route through Germany.

Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, is also expected here in a few days. The presence of the Belgian and German cardinals at the consistory in spite of the fact that both are tacitly exempt on account of the war, is believed to be more than a coincidence. It is supposed that new peace overtures will be

Cardinal von Hartmann has telegraphed the Pope that he is bearing important communications. This is considered significant because the Cardinal enjoys the confidence of the Kaiser.

Cardinal Ferrari, the most prominent of the liberal Italian cardinals and a close friend of Premier Salandra, is expected to attend the consistory, to which still another significance is given by the fact that the British Cardinal Gasquet and the French Cardinal Billot, as well as Cardinal Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, will also be present.

GERMAN RAIDERS FOILED.

Swedish Torpedo Boat Prevents Violation of Neutrality.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A despatch from Copenhagen says that the British steamer Thelma, which has been at Treileborg since the beginning of the war, sailed for Gothenburg and was chased yesterday by the German destroyer W-132 to the Swedish territorial limit. There she was held up and the Germans began to board her.

The Swedish torpedo boat Pollux arrived and insisted that the boarders quit the Thelma. The Germans demurred. The Pollux ran between the two ships and declared that it intended to do anything necessary to prevent the Thelma from being seized. It cleared its decks for action.

The two war vessels remained silently threatening each other for some time; then the Germans steamed southward and disappeared.

BRITAIN CHARGES RADIO PLOT.

Plant at Deering, Me., Said to Be Violating U. S. Rules.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—As a result of representations on the part of the British Embassy, the Navy Department probably will make an investigation of the operations of a wireless station at Deering, Me., near Portland.

Officials of the embassy have been advised that the station is communicating with vessels at sea and operating in violation of the regulations issued by the United States at the outset of the war. Whether it has attempted transatlantic communication is not known.

The Deering station has been under observation before. It was closed and watched at the time of its construction since the outbreak of the war. The understanding has been that the station was to act as a receiving station for the plant at Tuckerton, which is devoted entirely to sending across the Atlantic.

Jobless, Hides His Nationality.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PLYMOUTH, England, Nov. 17.—Anton Karl Felix Bernhardt Kruger, the German sailor who was taken off the American sailing ship Brynhilda at this port Monday, has been sentenced to six months in prison. He posed as a Swede under the name of Andersen. He made the plea that it was impossible for him to get work in New York as long as it was known that he was a German.

SPAIN HAS CABINET CRISIS.

Ministry Will Resign Unless Army Reform Is Adopted.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—Demands for a reform of Spain's military system reached a crisis to-day, when Lieut.-Gen. Echague, Minister of War, presented a reform measure to Parliament. Unless the measure was passed, he said, he Ministry would resign immediately.

Count Romanones, former Premier, declares that the annual army budget of $60,000,000 should provide for 40,000 more soldiers than the present peace footing of 140,000.

PETROGRAD CLAIMS NEW TEUTON BREAK

Retirement West of Dwinsk and Loss of Ammunition Reported.

AIRMEN HIT OWN LINES

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Available reports on the military situation in Russia indicate that the Czar's forces, as for the past several days, have the upper hand. To-day the Germans appear to be falling back from the Lake Swenton district west of Dwinsk, where there have already been many sanguinary conflicts. The Germans have abandoned trenches there, leaving stores and ammunition.

It appears also from the Russian report that the Germans have suffered in this region from a daring flight of one of their own Zeppelins, for the bombs intended for the Russian intrenchments fell into their own camp with disastrous effect.

There is indication that the recent successes of the Russian troops in the north have caused jubilation in Russia. An article appearing recently in the *Novoe Vremya* calls upon the people to remember the great tasks that still lie before them. "The enemy," it says, "assigns a Maxim gun to each ten men, and his artillery is abundantly supplied with ammunition."

The official statement issued to-night by the Russian War Office follows:

Along the northern front in the region about Riga there has been an interchange of firing.

In the district on the Dwina River about Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt everything is quiet. Below Dwinsk the enemy's attempts to cross the Dwina were repulsed.

West of Dwinsk, in the region about Lake Swenton, the Germans have abandoned their trenches, together with a quantity of ammunition and stores.

A Zeppelin flew over Dwinsk district and dropped bombs, some of which fell into German trenches, effecting heavy losses.

Between Dwinsk and the Pripet nothing is reported.

Along the southern front the fighting continues on the left bank of the Styr. Near Sartorysk the enemy attacked, but was dispersed several times at the approach to the river.

Artillery engagements continue further south and in Galicia.

The German statement regarding operations in Russia was as follows:

Russian destroyers yesterday bombarded Petsnagge, on the northern coast of Courland, and the region to the southwest thereof. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

TEUTONS RETIRING.

Fall Back Further, Say Russians; Are Expected to Quit Mitau Too.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Bassett Digby cables to the *News* to-day from Petrograd:

"The spirited tactics of the Russian forces on the Riga front have quite reversed the situation there in these last few days, the Germans now being on the defensive and retreating. A week ago they were within five miles of Riga; today they are twenty-five miles away.

"I learn from a reliable authority that Russian air scouts ascertained yesterday that the Germans are beginning the actual evacuation of Mitau, which for some weeks has been a secure base for them. Mitau is being bombarded by Russian artillery and Kemmeren has been captured by the Czar's troops.

"It is believed that the Russians are determined to continue the thrust until they capture Mitau and compel the winter lines of the Germans to be formed west of that city, thus effectively safeguarding Riga from annoyance. Dwinsk appears to be secure, and its occupation by the Germans is thought to be quite unlikely.

"The Czar has been making an interesting tour of inspection during the last three or four days. First he journeyed from headquarters to Reval, where he pinned medals on the breasts of a British submarine crew. He descended the ladder of this submarine after witnessing a demonstration of the conning tower machinery, and investigated the interior, examining the torpedo tubes, the equilibrium apparatus and the engine room. Then he went to Riga, where he was received by the Bulgarian General Radke Dimitrieff, now serving in the Russian army."

BRITAIN DROPS WAR LOAN TAX

Commons Adds Clause to Finance Bill to Encourage Subscribers.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The House of Commons added a clause to the finance bill to-day empowering the Treasury to make all future loan issues, whether issued here or abroad, free from the income tax.

The measure was adopted on the motion of Edwin Samuel Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who said that it was found necessary to make such a provision when the recent Anglo-French loan was issued in New York and that the imposition of the income tax had proved a serious bar to obtaining foreign subscriptions to loans in the past. With the exemption, he said, a great increase in foreign subscriptions to future loans had been assured.

GORITZ FIGHTING SLACKENS.

Italian Artillery Less Active, Says Vienna War Office.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, via Berlin and London, Nov. 17.—The Austrian official statement issued to-day regarding the Italian theatre of war follows:

About Goritz there were small infantry actions. The Italian artillery is less active.

Our airmen dropped bombs on Brescia and caused several fires.

GERMAN PRESS DERIDES CHURCHILL AND ASQUITH

Newspapers Say "Beginning of the End in England" Is Shown by Departure of Kitchener and Withdrawal of Sir Edward Carson.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 17.—The resignation from the British Cabinet of Winston Spencer Churchill is hailed by the German press as a forecast of the beginning of the end in England. The Cologne *Gazette* declares:

"It is with mixed tears of regret and joy that we see the complete disappearance of the man who wanted to dig out the German fleet like rats from their holes, who wanted to employ against Germany the knout which produces economic syncope.

"We shall miss the speeches of this man as much as the English missed his deeds. This retirement is also significant of the internal collapse of the Government which made the world war.

"An obituary notice is unnecessary. The German public already have the right idea of Mr. Churchill as that of a dazzler not without talent, but without seriousness or strength. He was an ambitious man who climbed into office with a speed surprising even in England.

"He wanted to have a considerable share in the easy and rapid defeat of the Germans and to reap as fruit of victory the highest office of the State. He wanted to climb upon the ruins of the German navy and German economic life, but Antwerp and the Dardanelles were facts which gave the lie to his boastful words."

See No Change in War.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"This departure will scarcely produce a change in the course of the war. It will probably have little influence upon the question as to whether peace is near or distant.

"At bottom, the presence of such elements as a man like Mr. Churchill is no disadvantage to us, but Mr. Churchill's overthrow deserves attention as a further sign of the crumbling process which began with the reconstruction of the Cabinet early last summer and was continued with Sir Edward Carson's resignation.

"As Mr. Churchill was one of the main representatives of the war idea, we are justified in registering some satisfaction in an event which is in itself of little importance."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* declares: "With Sir Edward Carson withdrawn from the college of twenty-two to save his strength for better days, with Lord Kitchener travelling to distant lands, taking with him to India the responsibility for his deeds; with Mr. Churchill unwilling to go on playing now that the first violin is taken away from him, who will be the next to go?

"Will it be double tongued Grey? Perhaps Premier Asquith will now cheerfully assume the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but whether when the the other colleagues have vanished from the orchestra he will remain as the man with the big drum is very questionable."

"Don't Trust Grey."

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* says:

"Prime Minister Asquith is like a man walking in his sleep who climbs over walls and roofs, but falls down when a loud cry wakes him. The cry of terror of a dying man is coming from Serbia in the Balkans. 'Don't trust Grey' has become a household word. An expenditure of more than 40,000,000 crowns ($20,000,000) a day, of a total expenditure for one year of more than 14,000,000,000 crowns, ($7,000,000,000) is havoc which rouses thoughts."

"Are they really childish enough in England to imagine," asks the Cologne *Volkszeitung*, "that merely by the presence of his own illustrious self Lord Kitchener can bring a change in conditions in the Balkans? If Lord Kitchener goes to Macedonia he'll probably also have a peep at Gallipoli or while aboard his ship glance through his field glasses at the coast of Asia Minor. Is it on such experiences that the English base hopes of future great successes?

"If they do, their simplemindedness surely borders on idiocy. In the meantime in England things are passing from bad to worse. Disunion prevails on all sides. The people are disgusted with the Government, which they overwhelm with bitterest criticism, and with oceans of fresh proposals of all kinds.

"The Government in its helplessness meets each of these proposals half way, though knowing full well that nothing can relieve the desperate state of things. Scarcely is a project adopted and an attempt made to carry it into execution when the people discover that it does not go to the root of the evil.

"Searching and groping for fresh measures begin anew. There is helplessness in the Government, helplessness in the press, helplessness in Parliament. This is the condition to which events of the war have reduced the English nation. 'When the gods wish to destroy they first make mad.'"

AMERICANS SHELL BUDAPEST.

Doctors' Souvenirs From Serbia Explode—Dr. Ryan Arrested.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 17.—An accidental explosion of shells, war relics carried from Serbia by the American Red Cross Commission, in the Budapest railway station yesterday got the American physicians and nurses into trouble and caused the arrest of Dr. Edward Ryan, the head of the anti-typhus medical corps. Several persons were slightly injured by the explosion, which created a panic.

Dr Ryan explained that the shells, which were in his luggage, were souvenirs of the American commission's work in Serbia, but he was locked up and was not released until the American Consul made vigorous representations to the authorities. The Red Cross Commission is on its way from Belgrade to Vienna.

Dr. Ryan, who comes from Scranton, Pa, was reported stricken with typhus in Serbia last April. He was a member of the first group of physicians, surgeons and nurses sent to the Balkans by the American Red Cross. During the revolution against Diaz he saw adventurous service in Mexico.

HALDANE EXPECTED WAR.

Says He Warned Cabinet After His Visit to Berlin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Lord Haldane today made a speech at Hampstead in which he defended himself from the criticism of not having warned his countrymen after the mission to Berlin in 1912, and in not warning the Government about the war itself. He said:

"My knowledge of what took place was substantial. I got a good deal of information which I carefully recorded and communicated without a moment's delay to the Government, of which I was a member. (Lord High Chancellor.)

"Not only did we take counsel concerning what had been ascertained, but we also took immediate action. If we had not taken action, you would not be in command of the seas to-day and the Germans would have been in Paris and perhaps in Calais.

"This activity on our part, however, did not prevent us from doing all we could to try to get ideas of an aggressive policy of war out of the heads of the continental nations. My most earnest desire was to keep peace. I did everything in my power to keep it, but I was painfully conscious that there was a chance of a terrible war."

12,000 ARABS WITH BRITISH.

Force Near Bagdad Reenforced by Friendly Tribesmen.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A report has reached London through German sources that 12,000 Arabs have joined with the British army in Mesopotamia. This army is said to be approaching Bagdad.

There is also a rumor current that Djemal Pasha, Turkish Minister of Marine, is secretly engaged in organizing a rebellion against the Turkish Government in Syria and Palestine. The Athens *Messenger*, which is credited with this assertion by the Havas News Agency, declares that Djemal Pasha has always been friendly to the Allies.

AUSTRIAN TRENCH TAKEN.

Italians Storm and Capture Position Northwest of Goritz.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 17.—The official statement issued by the Italian War Office to-day follows:

Along the entire front there was great artillery activity, the enemy aiming to destroy the defences of the villages occupied by our troops.

On November 14 the enemy bombarded with .305 projectiles the villages of Locca and Bezzeca in the Concei Valley. Yesterday they again bombarded the villages of Mossa and Lucinico, in the Isonzo plain, reducing them to smoking ruins.

On the heights northwest of Goritz our infantry captured at the point of the bayonet a strong intrenchment across the torrent, finding numerous dead and much war material.

On the Carso plateau, in the zone of Monte San Michele, on the night of November 16 and the morning of November 17 the enemy renewed unsuccessfully his attacks on our recently conquered positions, leaving in our hands two machine guns and sixty prisoners, including one officer.

Yesterday enemy aeroplanes bombarded Ala, east of Lake Garda. There were no casualties and no damage was done.

BRITISH BILLIONS FOR ALLIES.

Chancellor Says War Loans Will Reach Total of $2,374,125,000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, announced to-day that British loans made or promised to other countries since the beginning of the war total £474,825,000 ($2,374,125,000).

Premier Asquith in his defence of the coalition Cabinet on November 2 stated in the House of Commons that England had up to that time advanced to the Allies £423,000,000 ($2,115,000,000).

Germany Apologizes to Norway.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CHRISTIANIA, via London, Nov. 17.—The German Government has apologized to Norway for the sinking of the Norwegian steamship Glint by a German submarine on September 4 and has offered to indemnify the owners of the vessel.

ANCONA WARNED, AUSTRIA INSISTS

Attack on the Liner After Stop Denied, Also Firing on Lifeboats.

DISCUSS LUSITANIA CASE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—There were two developments in the submarine issue at the State Department to-day.

The Austrian Government denied that the Italian liner was sunk without warning, that it was fired on after it had come to a stop and that the Ancona's lifeboats were fired on by the submarine.

The Lusitania case and other unsettled phases of the submarine controversy with Germany were discussed by Secretary of State Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

The statement of the Austrian Government was forwarded by Ambassador Penfield and is very similar to that published in this country on Monday last. It is more explicit in some details.

This statement of the Austrian Government is not in response to instructions sent Ambassador Penfield at Vienna yesterday to ask the Austrian Government for more detailed information on certain phases of the sinking of the Ancona. It is not believed that the Ambassador has yet received those instructions.

It is not probable that any action will be taken in the Ancona case until Ambassador Penfield has made his report. The State Department desires to obtain from the Austrian Government more specific information and also evidence on certain points involved in the Ancona case before deciding whether the case required representations by this Government.

U. S. Wants Questions Cleared.

It is hoped to establish definitely beyond question whether the Ancona was warned; whether the vessel tried to escape; whether the firing ceased when the vessel stopped; whether the lifeboats were fired on, and whether sufficient time was given to enable the passengers and crew to leave the ship before she was torpedoed. The Department expects to have in a day or two information on these points from survivors who will be examined by American consuls. It will then be possible to compare the statements of the Austrian and Italian Governments.

From information now at hand the conclusion has been reached in some quarters that the Ancona was warned and attempted to escape; that the lifeboats were not fired on but that the Austrian commander did not wait until all persons were off the ship before torpedoing her. It is the view of this Government that in such cases submarine commanders should not torpedo vessels until all persons on board have left in lifeboats.

It is not understood that Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Von Bernstorff reached any definite conclusion or agreement regarding the phases of the submarine controversy between the United States and Germany not yet disposed of. It is known that the German Ambassador had no new proposals to offer.

The questions which are to be disposed of as far as possible by direct negotiation between Mr. Lansing and the Ambassador are the indemnities for victims in the Arabic case and the entire question of disavowal and reparation in the Lusitania and one or two cases of lesser magnitude. As Germany has offered to pay indemnities for killing two Americans on the Arabic the question of disvowal and reparation in the Lusitania case is regarded as the chief matter to be dealt with in the negotiations. Many persons here think that the Lusitania case will not be settled during the war.

Issue Far From Settled.

On this case the German Government has let it be known that it cannot and will not accede to President Wilson's original demand for a disavowal, taking the position that it is impossible to disavow an act which was in accordance with the orders of the German Admiralty and which Germany has in many ways sought to justify.

Regarding reparation, also demanded by this Government in the Lusitania case, Germany is prepared to offer arbitration at The Hague. It is ready to propose that the arbitral tribunal decide first whether Germany is liable for the loss of life in that case and also what indemnity she should pay the United States for the death of more than 100 Americans lost with the ship.

The President is understood to be opposed to an arbitration involving the lives of American citizens. There is little expectation, therefore, in Washington that the Lusitania case will reach a settlement in the near future.

ORNAMENTS —individual stones may be selected and mounted in ornaments designed in consultation with the purchaser.

DREICER & Co
Jewels
FIFTH AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH
NEW YORK

U BOAT SPARED LINER TO SAVE THE HYPHENS

Held Up Italian Ship, Then Freed It, German-Americans Being on Board.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 17.—It is announced here that no great alarm is now felt over the so-called submarine menace in the Mediterranean. British, French and Italian authorities believe they are now able to cope with the problem produced by the presence of Teuton undersea boats.

The only reported disturbance of Italian navigation to-day was that a German submarine stopped the Italian steamship Milano in the Mediterranean, but spared her and allowed her to go on her way because German-Americans were among the passengers.

The Italian cruiser Piemonte, shelling the Bulgarian port of Dedeagatch last Friday, drove off a submarine with her guns.

GERMANS ACCUSED.

Survivors Say U Boat Sinking Firenze Was Kaiser's.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Rome correspondent of the *Journal* telegraphs that the investigators of the Italian Government have learned that the submarine which sank the Firenze was German. All the rescued passengers and crew seem to agree on this. They say that first a German, then an Austrian flag was hoisted.

One of the passengers of the Firenze, a Swiss named Konel, declares that from the lifeboat in which he was being conveyed he sighted a submarine making for a Greek steamer well out to sea.

In connection with this hint that Teuton undersea craft may be securing supplies surreptitiously from neutral craft or neutral shores, the *Journal's* correspondent at Madrid says that the British Government has requested the Spanish Government to keep a strict watch along its shore line, especially along Morocco, to prevent German agents from getting supplies to German submarines.

BRITONS HELD ON U. S. BARK.

Prize Crew Orders Her to Scottish Port, but Gale Upsets Plan.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 17.—The American bark Andrew Welch arrived last night at Christiansand in tow of the steamer Rutland, after having been visited by a British prize crew off the Shetland Islands and ordered to sail for Lerwick.

A heavy storm which sprang up forced the captain of the bark to steer for Aberdeen, but later it was found impossible to make that port, and, in spite of the British Lieutenant and five men who boarded her, the bark made her way to the Norwegian coast.

WILSON PLEA FOR HILLSTROM.

Utah Governor Weighs Last Appeal for Condemned.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 17.—Gov. Spry was engaged to-night in serious consideration of President Wilson's last representations regarding the life of Joseph Hillstrom.

After a conference of several hours with State officials, following the receipt of a telegram from the White House, he announced to-night that the matter would be taken up again to-morrow, when it will come before the Board of Pardons in special session.

Meanwhile preparations for the execution of Hillstrom are going ahead at the State prison. The usual I. W. W. protest meetings were held to-night.

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U. S. Bonds and other securities to secure U. S. Deposits	448,727.45
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	8,780,069.06
Due from Banks	178,842.46
Exchanges for Clearing House	7,232,557.26
Cash	12,168,858.59
	$78,726,285.27

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Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,112,351.28
Reserve for Taxes, Etc.	110,135.83
Circulation	500,000.00
Deposits	74,003,798.16
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