who says the Serbians repulsed repeated frontal attacks, in which howitzers were used to support the infantry, and gave in only when the frontal attack was combined with a turning movement on the Serbian left flank. The Serbians, outnumbered, were unable to detach enough men from their centre to meet the turning movement, which was executed by the Bulgarians following goat tracks across the mountains.

The evacuation of the pass was accomplished without loss to the Serbs, the correspondent says, the artillery and all equipment being saved. Not a single man was taken prisoner by the Bulgarians, who did not attempt to interfere with the withdrawal. The correspondent estimates that the Bulgarians in the fighting at the pass lost 5,000 men, or more than the total Serbian force opposing them.

"Abandonment of the position," the correspondent continues, "meant the evacuation of Prilep, whence most of the inhabitants already had fled. Two Bulgar cavalry regiments entered the town toward nightfall. This Bulgarian advance drove the population of the district in Monastir, where a panic started, not from fear of the immediate arrival of the Bulgarians, but because of apprehension that komitadjis already in the town would rise. The railroad station was crowded with fugitives laden with bundles waiting for trains. A large number were obliged to leave by the roads."

RUMANIA ON BRINK.

Extraordinary Crown Council in Session at Bucharest.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 19.—Word comes from Bucharest that King Ferdinand yesterday convoked an extraordinary crown council, summoning prominent Senators, Deputies, Prefects and Mayors for a conference.

The crown council was suggested by Premier Bratiano, who was prepared to resign if it was found to be impossible to maintain Rumania's neutrality. Owing to the simultaneous menacing of Rumania by Russia and Austria, both of which are massing troops on the northern frontier, the King's decision whether Rumania shall side with the Allies or the Austro-Germans will depend upon the results of the crown council.

A Bucharest despatch says the *Epoca* reports that Austrian and German troops have landed on the Rumanian Island of Hurawal in the Danube River. They are placing mines in the river and watching the movements of the Rumanian troops.

FEARS THE MAGYARS.

Rumanian Statesman to Reveal Origin of Austrian Alliance.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The *Temps* prints a despatch from its Bucharest correspondent under Wednesday's date saying that Take Jonescu, former Rumanian Minister of the Interior, has announced that he will speak at Jassy on Sunday on the diplomatic origin of the treaty between Rumania and Austria and the history of the relations between the two nations for the thirty years the treaty has been in force.

"If Austria thirty years ago," M. Jonescu is quoted as saying, "was able to force on us an alliance signifying not only a renunciation of all the future but servitude in the present, what would be our situation to-morrow with a victorious Austria in which the Magyars would be all powerful?"

The attempted emancipation of Rumania from this Austrian influence, in the second Balkan war, when Rumania sided with Serbia, "astonished and frightened Vienna," M. Jonescu says, "and was one of the causes of inciting Austria to folly in 1914.

"Thanks to this alliance, we have no artillery, infantry, mountain artillery or fortifications in the Carpathians and no gun and munitions factories."

ULTIMATUM TO GREECE?

Report From Copenhagen of Allies' Action Unconfirmed.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A report was received here to-day from Copenhagen to the effect that the Allies have sent an ultimatum to Greece. The report has not been confirmed.

It is announced that the recent diplomatic communications sent to Greece by the Entente Powers were signed by Italy as well as by Great Britain, France and Russia. Italy's action is taken as in earnest of active support in the Balkans.

GERMANS SEE PERIL.

Lengthening of Line Brings It Closer to British Navy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says: "The German press is booming the victories in the Balkans. The *Taegliche Rundschau* hails gleefully the arrival of loads of grain, dried fruits and cotton at Dresden from the Balkans. Germany's Eastern venture, however, is not received with universal enthusiasm. German business men here say that Germany's strength lies in centralization, and that the further she sends her armies the more she comes into conflict with the great power of the British empire and the encircling arms of the British navy."

WOUNDED ABANDONED.

Serbian Bishop Indignant at Flight of Medical Staff.

SOFIA, via London, Nov. 19.—Bishop Deszetey of Nish arrived in Sofia yesterday on his way to a neighboring monastery, where he is to be interned. The venerable divine looked dignified and self-composed. Soon after his arrival he expressed a wish to see the Bulgarian Minister to Serbia. The meeting was touching, the Bishop exclaiming, "What have we done?" He thanked the Minister for the great attention and facilities extended to him by the Bulgarian authorities.

The Bishop was indignant because the Russian and other missions had departed from Nish, leaving 1,000 wounded to die. Out of 200 Russian nurses only two remained. All the Ministers but one left Nish October 9. The Bishop resolved to remain in the city until its fall and it was because of his absence that the Serbian militia's plan to attack the Bulgar advance guard from ambush was frustrated, Nish being thus saved from annihilation. He expressed joy that the national library, the museum, the State Printing Department and other important establishments were saved.

U BOATS TO RODOSTO.

Submarines Sent Overland in Sections to Marmora Coast.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

GENEVA, Nov. 19.—The *Tribune's* correspondent in Bucharest says that a number of German submarines have been passing in sections during the last nine days via Sofia and Adrianople to Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, where the Germans have constructed a factory for assembling the boats. Nine submarines have been put together there.

During the last few weeks large numbers of German officers have been arriving at Rodosto on their way to the Gallipoli Peninsula.

175 Coming on Rochambeau.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—One hundred and seventy-five persons have booked passage on the French liner Rochambeau which will sail from Bordeaux Saturday or Sunday. Among the passengers will be the Vicomtesse de Rancougne, whose brother, the aviator, M. Bunau-Varilla, is a prisoner in Germany.

TWO CUSTOMS CRUISERS DESTROYED BY U BOAT

German Admiralty Announces Sinking of Anglo-Egyptian Craft—Allies Claim Capture of Submarines—French and Italians Patrol Mediterranean.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The German Admiralty announced to-day the sinking of two Anglo-Egyptian customs cruisers by the gunfire of a German submarine in the Gulf of Sollum, on the north coast of Africa, the boundary of Egypt and Tripoli.

The announcement also says that an "armed British steamship was silenced," but does not give the name of this vessel, and that the British auxiliary cruiser Para also has been sunk by a German submarine off the African coast.

The German statement, received here by wireless, says:

A submarine on November 6 in Sollum harbor destroyed by gunfire two Anglo-Egyptian gunboats, the Prince Abbas and the Abdul Menem, each of which was armed with two guns. The same submarine silenced with its fire an armed British merchant steamship and captured its gun.

One of our submarines on November 5 on the North African coast sank by a torpedo the British auxiliary cruiser Para.

The two Egyptian vessels named are customs cruisers, each armed, according to the naval records, with one 3 pounder. The Abdul Menem, the newer and larger of the two, was built in 1902 and displaced 598 tons. The Abbas, built in 1891, had a displacement of 298 tons.

The Para mentioned in the German statement apparently was the Tara, a small armed boarding steamer, the sinking of which by a German submarine was announced officially by the British Admiralty on November 8. Thirty-four men are missing, according to the British announcement.

Despatches from Rome tell of the destruction of an Austrian submarine by French and Italian torpedo boats and of the capture by French warships of two German submarines flying Austrian flags.

The incidents are regarded as indicating that the Allies have begun a campaign to rid the Mediterranean of submarines. The Italian and French navies are said to have organized fleets of small, fast craft to patrol the Mediterranean coasts and exterminate the submarines, which have been waging war on merchant shipping. One of the captures of German submarines is reported to have taken place off the Tunis coast, the other off Cyrenaica.

FLAG TRICKS ALLEGED.

Germans Says British Seamen Were Told to Use Neutral Ensigns.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 19.—The *Lokalanzeiger* prints a series of documents purporting to be the British Admiralty instructions regarding the use of neutral flags on merchant craft and the tactics a ship shall employ when challenged by a submarine. The papers bear the name of Capt. Kuehlwetter.

The first paper is in the form of a telegram from the British Admiralty to all ships in general. It bears no date, but was evidently issued at the beginning of the war, states the *Lokalanzeiger*. It reads as follows:

"British shipping is instructed to maintain a sharp watch for submarines and show either the flag of a neutral country or none at all so long as the ship is in the vicinity of the British Isles. The British flag must be shown on meeting British or allied warships. House flags must not be carried, and marks such as name and home port must be effaced.

"Flags which should be used according to the above are the following: American, Italian, Scandinavian and Dutch."

The next document is dated March 13 and purports to come from the commander in chief at Devonport. It is headed:

"Confidential. Carrying neutral flag; use of false names." The following instructions are given:

"Neutral flags; ships upon long voyages, and upon regular voyages about the United Kingdom shall be equipped with neutral flags if they carry a valuable cargo. The neutral flags shall be carried according to route as follows:

"Route, Bristol Channel and southern part of the Irish Channel: Norwegian, Greek or Italian flag;

"Route, Liverpool, Glasgow and northern part of Irish Channel Spanish or Norwegian flag;

"Route, eastern coasts of the kingdom: Some Scandinavian flag; or south of Hartlepool, the flag of Holland or Spain.

"Crossing the Channel, no flag shall be shown."

Directions to ship commanders which are alleged to support the contention long made by Germany that British ships have been ordered to ram enemy submarines is contained in the following "confidential" document, said to have been issued in March of this year:

"If a submarine comes to the surface ahead and in the vicinity with openly hostile intention steer directly at it with highest speed and keep changing the course so that the submarine always is dead ahead."

No Bombs Dropped on Cruiser.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Admiralty denied to-day a story published in New York newspapers in September telling of an aeroplane dropping bombs upon a British cruiser in the Dardanelles.

GERMAN AIR SQUADRON BEATEN OFF BY FRENCH

Five of Eight Fliers Driven Away Fron. Luneville—Three Drop Bombs.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—German aviators made a raid yesterday on Luneville, in French Lorraine, east of Nancy. The German squadron comprised eight machines.

French airmen immediately ascended to drive off the Germans and succeeded in turning back five of the eight German aeroplanes. The others threw bombs on the town. Three persons were wounded. Luneville was taken by the Germans at the beginning of the war and recaptured by the French.

The only other news from the front tells of heavy artillery duels, with an accompaniment of fire from trench guns and the throwing of hand grenades on the Uffholz plateau and at Hartmannsweilerkopf, in Alsace.

The text of the French War Office report to-day follows:

In Alsace, on the plateau of Uffholz and at Hartmannsweilerkopf, there has been very spirited artillery fighting, accompanied by activity from the trench guns, as well as the throwing of hand grenades. On the remainder of the front last night passed without incident.

Eight German aviators endeavored yesterday to fly over Luneville. French airmen went up in pursuit, and five of the Germans were deflected from their objective. The remaining three threw down a number of bombs on the town. These missles wounded three persons. The material damage inflicted was unimportant.

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

There is nothing to add to the preceding communiqué.

FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

Berlin Reports Artillery Fire and Mining Warfare.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 19.—The German official statement regarding operations in the west to-day is as follows:

There have been artillery duels and mining warfare in and near the Argonne and in the Vosges.

A German aeroplane squadron attacked a British troop encampment west of Poperinghe.

Eastern theatre of war: There is nothing to report.

Belgian Airmen Shell Essen.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The following Belgian official statement was issued today:

Our aviators have bombarded the German cantonments at Essen.

U. S. Envoy Going to Serbia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—George L. Lorrilard, ex-secretary of the American Embassy in Buenos Ayres, will leave on Monday for Serbia, where he will represent American interests during the war crisis.

Denies Officer Broke Parole.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 19.—The Admiralty denies the statement sent out by wireless from Germany on November 2 saying that Second Lieutenant Layton of the submarine E-3 had broken his parole. He was interned, held in strict confinement and was not on parole, the Admiralty says.

Gen. French to Wear Legion Cross.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The London *Gazette* announces that the King has granted permission to Sir John French, the British commander in chief, to wear the grand cross of the Legion of Honor which was conferred upon him by France.

INDIAN REVOLT TALES DENIED BY BRITAIN

Embassy Gets Report Saying All Are Untrue and Circulated by Germans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Emphatic denial of recent reports alleging unrest and even violent mutiny against British authority in India was received to-night by the British Embassy from the Government in London. The British statements attribute these reports to German sources.

A recent report that the Nizam of Hyderabad had been deposed by his subjects because of his hearty support of the British Government in the war, the British Secretary of State for India says, is "entirely devoid of truth."

Another statement on the subject of India received at the embassy to-night follows:

"Statements in the German press with regard to alleged disorders in India have been reproduced in certain foreign countries to the effect that revolt has broken out everywhere, that Brahmins, Buddhists and Mohammedans are united to make all possible difficulties for the detested English; that the Rajah of Bhagalpur heads the movement; that grave disorders have occurred in Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Allahabad and Inaspur; that in the last named place rebels endeavored to stop the departure of native troops; that British troops have had to retire and that the rebels occupied barracks and arsenals.

"The Secretary of State for India announces that there is not a word of truth in these statements from beginning to end. It may be added that there is no such person as the Rajah of Bhagalpur. If the Nawab of Bhawalpur is referred to he is a minor 11 years of age."

REPORTS INDIAN MUTINY

British Shot Every Tenth Soldier, Says Berlin Despatch.

BERLIN, via London Nov. 19.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* prints a despatch from Constantinople in which it is said that an Indian mutiny checked the British advance against Bagdad. The Indian troops under British command, it is asserted, refused to go beyond Kut in Mesopotamia because there are objects of piety in the city of Bagdad.

"The British executed every tenth Indian soldier of several battalions," the despatch states, "but the Indians openly refused to march against Sulman Pak and Bagdad, where several holy images are buried.

"The general situation in Mesopotamia is decidedly less advantageous to the British than recently, as their advance against Bagdad has been stopped south of Kut, which is 105 miles southeast of Bagdad

"The Shiite clergy continue their agitation for a holy war in southern Persia and along the Shatt-el-Arab and important events are said to be impending."

POLISH JEWS GET U. S. CASH.

Transmission of $125,000 to Warsaw Committee Is Announced.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 19.—A fund of $125,000 raised by an American committee for the relief of Jews in Poland has just been sent to a local Polish committee of Warsaw, it is announced here by the *Jewish News*.

A plea for the $25,000 destitute Jews in Poland was issued yesterday by the American Jewish Relief Committee. In a report of the work achieved so far for the Jewish war sufferers in that region the committee states that 200,000 have lost their homes, clothing and all their possessions, and that the aid furnished by the 337,000 Jews in Warsaw is not enough to provide for them.

Jewish refugees to the number of 100,000 have poured into Warsaw. Gifts amounting to $110,000 have already come from the United States. Wealthy Jews of Germany will help also, but the distress, which is described as "great and frightful," makes necessary further help from America.

ANCONA'S CAPTAIN ACCUSES TEUTONS

Says They Shelled Passenger Vessel After Stop—Got No Warning.

QUICK TO USE TORPEDO

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The deposition of Capt. Massardo of the Italian passenger steamship Ancona, which was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean, taken by an Italian Government Commission, is forwarded by the Milan correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. Capt. Massardo made the deposition on his arrival at Naples with other survivors on the steamship Cagliari. The other survivors on the Cagliari also were questioned separately by the commission before they were allowed to land.

Capt. Massardo's deposition follows:

"Almost at the same instant the submarine was sighted a shell struck the sea twenty yards from my ship. The submarine was then several kilometers away. It steamed toward us, firing furiously, aiming especially at our wireless, which I saw cut and dangling.

"I ordered the boats lowered. The passengers were panicstricken and beyond control. The first boat capsized and all the occupants were drowned. The second lifeboat had hardly reached the water when it was struck by a shell. The third was finally lowered after an accident which caused several persons to fall overboard.

"The submarine kept shelling us until the Ancona ceased moving, and only stopped firing when she was within 200 yards of us. By then nearly all on board were in the boats or had jumped overboard with lifebelts.

"The shells had taken the Ancona by enfilade from prow to stern, and had traversed the officers' saloon and several cabins. Going through, I found about thirty people still on board, and gave the order for the last lifeboat to be lowered, with the second officer, some of the crew and the rest of the passengers.

"The submarine then discharged a torpedo. I stood on deck waiting for the shock. The torpedo hit us forward, between the first and second watertight compartments. The terrific shock made a gaping hole, and the vessel began to sink.

"It was at this moment that the submarine, a large boat whose nationality is unknown to me, hoisted an entirely new flag of the Austrian colors.

"The first officer and myself started to climb down a cable, but the side of the steamer rose in the air and we were obliged to jump into the sea and swim to a lifeboat. The sea was littered with people and wreckage. We saved several more; meantime the Ancona sank.

"We continually sent up signals, but it was not until the following morning that we met the French steamer Pluton, which took the occupants of five lifeboats and left us. We continued our route southward, and in the evening landed on the Island of Zembra."

LIFEBOATS SHELLED.

Italy Repeats Charge in Report to U. S. Envoy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 19.—Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, last night received an official report of the investigation of the Italian commission into the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona off the Tunisian coast on November 17.

In substance the report asserts that the submarine fired a shot which carried away the wireless apparatus without giving any warning. It also states that the captain immediately brought the vessel to a stop.

The investigators learned also that when the torpedo struck the ship the Italian officers were hauling an Italian flag up the mast. The statement is reiterated that the submarine fired on the lifeboats while efforts were being made to rescue passengers and crew. The submarine crew, it says, jeered at the victims.

It was announced to-day that the Italian Government, besides having proof that the submarine which sank the Ancona was a German craft, now has secured additional evidence to show where and how the submarine was reprovisioned.

RUSSIANS ALONG RIVER REPULSE ALL ATTACKS

Germans Fail to Cross Dwina—Czar's Army Reported Checked on Styr.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Czar's army in the north, along the Dwinsk River, is still successfully resisting all Teuton aggression, according to information from Petrograd to-night.

The battle for the possession of Czartorysk, on the Styr, which has continued bitterly for many weeks, is still in progress, although the Russians presumably were compelled yesterday to retire from the western to the eastern bank of the river. To-day's official Russian communication follows:

Northwest of Friedrichstadt the Germans in attempting to cross the Dwina River were everywhere repulsed.

On the left bank of the Styr River the enemy unsuccessfully tried to reach the bank; we retired to the right bank. Near Novoselki, the enemy bombarded our river positions.

BIG ARMY INCREASE.

Millions More of Fighting Men, Premier Promises.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 19.—Russia intends to place millions of additional troops in the field, according to a notification by Premier Goremykin to the Russian press. The Premier intimated the necessity of redoubled exertions by the nation to provide the needful equipment and munitions.

NURSE DIED SHIELDING ALL.

Britain Denies Miss Cavell's Testimony Implicated Eight.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Foreign Office announces that it has now ascertained that the statement which occurred in a letter from Brand Whitlock, United States Minister in Brussels, to Ambassador Page in London on October 14 to the effect that the German prosecution asked for a sentence of death against Miss Edith Cavell and eight other persons implicated by her testimony was due to erroneous information furnished to the United States Legation.

So far as it has been possible to discover, the Foreign Office announces, no other person has been directly implicated by any testimony on the part of Miss Cavell.

SWARM UP CLIFF AND STORM TRENCH

Italians Take Austrian Position Which Was Thought Impregnable.

FIGHT THROUGH NIGHT

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 19.—Stubborn fighting on the Carso plateau, where a ridge on the Isonzo between Peteano and Boschini, in the Monte San Michele zone, was taken by the Italians, lost and retaken again and finally held against seven counter attacks, is recorded in the official statement issued here to-day. The Italians finally won the encounter through the work of one regiment. Taking off their shoes and wrapping their feet in sacking, the soldiers scaled the cliffs and occupied the Austrian trenches, which had been considered impregnable.

Austrian aeroplanes bombarded Verona, Vicenza and Grado yesterday, wounding four persons in the first named, and this morning bombarded Udine, killing twelve persons and wounding nineteen.

The official statement follows:

Artillery duels continue on the entire front. Our guns dispersed marching columns of the enemy in the Astico zone and the upper Cordevole Valley, destroyed shelters on the Mittagskofel and bombarded the barracks at Goritz. They also conducted a counter bombardment of numerous Austrian guns on the height east of the city (Goritz), places in the neighborhood and a column of troops marching toward Goritz.

On the Carso plateau our infantry yesterday renewed successfully attacks around Monte San Michele, where the Perugia brigade occupied a ridge on the Isonzo between Peteano and Boschini. It was forced to abandon the positions owing to a violent counter attack. Our troops again charged with the bayonet, reoccupying the lost trenches. Throughout the entire night the enemy renewed his furious attacks, reaching the Italian trenches seven times, but was always repulsed with enormous losses. Finally the men of the 129th Infantry regiment, removing their boots and wrapping their feet in sacking, swarmed up the cliffs, rushing the impregnable trenches and taking 175 prisoners and abundant war material.

Enemy aeroplanes yesterday bombarded Verona, where four persons were wounded, and likewise Vicenza and Grado, where no damage was done. This morning the Austrians dropped fifteen bombs on Udine, killing twelve and wounding nineteen persons, including eight soldiers.

VENICE AGAIN TARGET OF AUSTRIAN BOMBS

Aviators Cause Damage to Forts and Other Military Establishments.

VIENNA, via London, Nov. 19.—Austrian aeroplanes to-day again bombarded Venice and succeeded this time in injuring the forts and other military buildings. The War Office declares that the airmen in spite of pursuing shots returned to their lines in safety.

The Austrian official statement to-day follows:

Navy headquarters announces that on the afternoon of November 18 one of our aeroplane squadrons successfully dropped bombs on the forts at San Nicola and Alberoni and the arsenal, aviation station, gas works, railway station and several barracks at Venice. [Alberoni and San Nicola are small points in the neighborhood of Venice.]

Notwithstanding the heavy fire of anti-aircraft guns and the attacks of three hostile aeroplanes our squadron returned with complete safety.

MUNITIONS TRUST IN BRITAIN?

T. W. Barnes Thinks Sly's Arrest and Permit System So Indicate.

Thurlow Weed Barnes, mentioned in London despatches printed yesterday as having had dealings with Victor Sly, who has been arrested on a charge of dealing in war material without permission from the Admiralty, said yesterday that while he has heard of Sly from responsible sources and has received several cables from him they have had no business in common.

"Underneath the whole affair," he said, "I see something that reminds me of a recently published interview with Lord Northcliffe, in which he said he was being taxed in England on account of the war to the extent of one-half his income.

"In other words, the English Government needs money, and seeing such a flood of cables coming into London, certain officials have been getting their heads together.

"The invention of the plan of requiring a license in case an English gentleman or business house desires to take up any negotiation with regard to munitions sprang undoubtedly either from a wish on the part of certain officials to get some revenue out of any transactions connected with the present war or else it is part of an attempt on the part of the British Government to esablish a monopoly in connection with war orders, whether for English or for any other of the allied nations. Perhaps if what is sought is to establish a monopoly the English Government will alienate a good many people in this country, just as it did when it put a tax on tea."

"MAILED FIST" TO TEACH U. S.

Not Until War Is Over, However, Says "Frankfurter Zeitung."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The *Daily Mail* today prints the following extracts from an article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung:*

"Few events of the war have caused such widespread or deep bitterness in Germany as the attitude of the United States after war was declared. A certain time will be required for Germany to recuperate. It would be a pity if this recuperation should be disturbed by commercial conflicts resulting from the present attitude of the United States.

"When Germany has recovered from the war she will undertake a widespread, well engineered work of education in America as to the relative merits of Germans and Britons. If necessary the mailed fist will also be applied to American aberrations.

"Meanwhile, Germany will show patience and consideration for certain weak sides of the American national character."

American Sailors Sent to Jail.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Twelve American sailors have been sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment at hard labor for having left the American Line steamer New York at Liverpool after permission to land had been refused. They had no passports. The court also sentenced another American who violated the alien regulations, giving him twenty-eight days at hard labor.

BELGIAN ENVOYS QUOTED TO BLAME WAR ON BRITAIN

Continued from First Page.

power at sea should be placed in jeopardy. The gigantic progress of Germany is a perpetual menace to England and she will not refrain from using any means to put a stop to this expansion. * * * Wherever England can cause Germany embarrassment she at once seizes on that occasion."

The extent to which Baron Greindl at Berlin represents the most profoundly German viewpoint is shown by the following from him in 1905:

"The triple alliance under the leadership of Germany has given us thirty years of European peace. It is now weakened by the state of disintegration in which the Austro-Hungarian empire finds itself. The new triple entente between France, England and Russia could not supplant it."

Baron Greindl adds that at the outset of the negotiations between London and England the German Emperor believes an attack by England and France was imminent.

Alliance Blow at Germany.

The German viewpoint is also shown in the Baron's comment on the belief in Germany that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was aimed at Germany. He said:

"Germany certainly did not take possession of Kiao-chow for its own sake. She wanted to have a base of operation in order to secure for herself a part of the booty at a time when the partition of China seemed imminent."

From Paris in 1905 M. Leghait contributed the following on the French purposes:

"If France after long years of somnolent rest thinks again of furbishing her armor, it should not be imagined that she is being guided in this by ideas of aggression; on the contrary she is awake to the fact that grave complications may arise from the course which she is going to take in her foreign policy or which may only be attributed to her. * * *

"It is fully realized here that nobody wants war, but on the other hand no one seeks to deny the fact that it may be unchained at any moment by economic and commercial rivalry involving questions which will be hereafter of vital importance to the Powers.

"England, despite her efforts to maintain her supremacy and to check the development of her big German rival, is evidently animated by the desire to avoid a conflict. But are not her egotistic aspirations leading us into it?"

From Berlin Baron Greindl in 1905 reported this toast by Emperor William:

"The second glass is to the future and the present. You have seen what is our position in the world. Therefore let us keep our powder dry, our swords sharp, our aim clearly defined, our strength collected and the pessimist banished. **I lift my glass to drink to our nation in arms. To the German army and its General Staff. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"**

England Seeking Allies.

Baron Greindl adds that Germany is convinced that England is seeking allies for an attack on Germany or is endeavoring to stir up a war on the Continent in which she would not take part and of which she would reap the benefit.

Count de Lalaing writes from London of the feeling there toward Germany:

"Germany is the great commercial, military and in future perhaps naval rival; for this reason every good citizen considers himself under the obligation to detest her because he tells himself that for the present she is the only nation from which he has anything to fear since the weakening of Russia and the entente with France."

Baron Greindl at Berlin in 1906 made this prophecy:

"It is very much to be feared that with or without the periodical reconciliations, which have ceased to interest us, jealousy and mistrust will continue to be the normal state in the relations between Germany and England."

Later the Baron is found regretting the fact that any one in Europe should have found cause for anxiety in a recent speech of the Emperor and he questions the sincerity of those professing to doubt the Emperor's purely pacific intentions. Subsequent despatches early in 1907 show the Baron indignant at the progress of events in Paris, where, he says, England is driving France through working on the latter's pride into a dangerous game.

Lord Northcliffe Blamed.

Blame for the feeling in England against Germany is placed by Count de Lalaing in 1907 upon the "yellow press," particularly upon Lord Northcliffe, whose newspaper activities have attracted so much attention and have had such results in the present political situation in England.

From Paris the Belgian Minister sent this reflection on British and French policy in 1907:

"England is preparing her ground admirably, but has France, who is joining her in her policy, all the necessary guarantees that she will not be the victim of this policy one day? * * * In order to arm herself for the moment against perils which are perhaps illusory, or in order to strengthen the position of the directors of her internal policy, France is contracting a debt of gratitude which will seem heavy to her on the day when England reveals the purposes for which she wants to use the influence of the Powers which she has grouped around herself."

This pertained to France's plans regarding Morocco:

Baron Greindl at Berlin in 1908 views France as a menace instead of Germany, which he says has never abused its strength or Belgian weakness. He adds:

"The policy directed by King Edward VII. under the pretext of guarding Europe from the imaginary German peril has created a French danger which is only too real, and which is a menace above all to us (Belgium)."

English Attack Feared.

A few days later he wrote again from Berlin:

"No one ever cherished the absurd and impracticable idea here of an attack against England, but everybody fears an English attack. That is why the Reichstag voted without wincing the enormous increase in the naval estimates * * *."

The Belgian Minister at Berlin notes that Germany is quite pleased to have France busy in Morocco as it does not consider Germany's interest there worth a war, and "why should Germany turn her (France) from an enterprise which will paralyze her for a long time on the Vosges front?"

Commenting on the 1907 conference at The Hague the Baron pays his respects to the United States thus:

"Those are the same Powers which, together with the United States, its war of plunder against Spain scarcely at an end, have shown themselves at The Hague as ultra-pacifists."

He asks why there should be a new grouping of the Powers when the Triple Alliance under German leadership has kept peace for thirty years.

Fear of the consequences of France following English leadership is expressed by Minister Leghait at Paris in 1908:

"It is certain that the French policy is inspired by pacific ideas, but under England's sway will France always be able to control the situation and prevent dangerous ill feeling from arising on the other side of the Rhine?"

It was Germany alone who preserved the peace following the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, according to Baron Greindl.

"The new grouping of Powers organized by the King of England," he wrote, "has measured its strength with the union of central Europe and it found that it was unable to break it. It is that which has caused the ill feeling."

Humiliation for Russia.

The German solution of the Bosnian question, he wrote later, was a "humiliation" for Russia. He added that it was a fiction to maintain that Germany did not bring pressure to bear on Russia in this incident.

French distrust of Germany is shown in Baron Guillaume's comment on the incident of the Foreign Legion in 1911. He wrote:

"It is to be hoped that nothing will happen, but it cannot be doubted that the question is apt to rankle and that if she is so minded Germany can keep this matter in a state of suspense until the day when she might want to find a pretext for a conflict."

English fears of Germany in the Moroccan crisis of 1911 are thus presented by Count de Lalaing in London:

"Every one is convinced that the Emperor does not want it [war]. But it is questioned whether the Cabinet of Berlin might not feel tempted under certain circumstances to assert itself by some protest and thus to give a striking proof of its power, a proof which would be humiliating for the French Government and disagreeable to England and Russia."

Agadir Incident Grave.

In the Agadir incident both the Paris and London legations reported that the turn of events rested largely with England. Count de Lalaing from London reported that he heard the North Sea squadron had been put on a war footing and officers of both army and navy recalled from leaves. Baron Guillaume also reported:

"The French will give way on all points in order to have peace. It is different with the English, who will not be found willing to compromise on certain principles and demands."

A few weeks later the Count wrote:

"The speech of the Minister was well received and dispelled many apprehensions. The conclusions to be drawn from it are that the crisis is past, that the entente cordiale is not an alliance in disguise, that England has supported France and that she is inclined to show herself conciliatory toward Germany."

Of English policy at this time, early in 1912, the Count wrote further, from London:

"What is certain is that the end in view is a pacific one. It is desired to diminish the tension between the two countries at any price. That is the present policy of the Cabinet, and of all the Ministers the War Minister [Lord Haldane, just sent to Berlin] is the most pro-German."

Grey Deplored Speech.

There is interjected at this time the speech of Lord Roberts at a meeting for promoting Anglo-German friendship, in which the British leader announced that Germany was only awaiting completion of her own armaments to strike England, who, he said, was not ready on land or on sea. Count de Lalaing at London reports Sir Edward Grey as deeply deploring the speech.

Simultaneously there arose the three years military service in France, which aroused such resentment in Germany and satisfaction in England. Baron Guillaume at Paris reports the French Minister of Foreign Affairs telling him that Germany has the advantage over France in her very large birth rate and that France must compensate this advantage by better organization as a precautionary measure.

The Baron reports that President Poincaire, born in Lorraine, is awakening the French people to the importance of national defence, and reinstilling the desire for revenge against Germany for 1870. Commenting on the extraordinary military measures adopted in Germany the Baron wrote later from Paris:

"People in Germany are convinced that in view of the reawakening of the Chauvinist spirit they have to fear an attack by the republic; in France the same fears are felt with regard to Germany. The consequence of this is that both ruin themselves; I do not know where we are going on this dangerous path. Is there no man to be found who has sufficient good will and prestige to recall every one to his senses?"

Predicted Cause of War.

On April 4, 1913, Baron Beyens at Berlin forecast the circumstances under which the present war would begin. He wrote:

"The entry of Austrian troops on Balkan territory, rather Serbian than Montenegrin because in Serbia military operations would be easier than in Montenegro, would give the motive for a Russian intervention and would probably unchain a general war. That is a contingency of such gravity—that at least is the hope here—as to cause the two Powers on whose decision the peace of Europe is depending to shrink from it."

The Baron, much less devoted to the German view than his predecessor, Baron Greindl, wrote later:

"The majority of the Germans and the French undoubtedly wish to live in peace. But a powerful minority in the two countries only dream of battles, wars of conquest or of revenge. That is the danger, next which one must live as next to a powder barrel which might be exploded through some imprudence."

That was in February, 1914. In June he wrote:

"Germany has only to be patient, to pursue in peace the incessant development of her economic and financial power and to wait for the effect of her preponderant birth rate in order to dominate without dispute and fight in all central Europe."

A few weeks later he is commenting on the demands of Austria upon Serbia, which he says "go beyond the ordinary rules of law" and which at the end of the same month were to bring all the Powers into the great conflict.

SULTAN SAYS ARMY IS UNCONQUERABLE

Ottoman Sovereign in Speech From Throne Says Road to Berlin Is Open.

"PROUD FOE DEFEATED"

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 19.—The opening of the road from Berlin to Constantinople is the keynote of the speech from the throne delivered by the Sultan of Turkey on Monday last. The full text is published in the *Berliner Tageblatt*. In his address the Sultan said:

"The violent attacks directed against the Dardanelles and the Gallipoli peninsula by the land and sea forces of the English and French in order to facilitate the realization of an intended attack on Constantinople and the opening of the straits, an object stubbornly pursued by the Russians for the last two and a half centuries, have been repulsed by the resistance and devoted enthusiasm of my army and navy. Both army and navy have added new glory to the deeds of our ancestors and have won the admiration of the whole world. Our enemies have suffered enormous losses. Their defeat has produced everywhere the conviction that the road to Constaninople cannot be conquered and has compelled our proud enemies to seek help among the Balkan States.

Russia, the Hereditary Foe.

"The defeat has served to dissipate all the intrigues spun in the Balkan peninsula and has made it possible for our mighty allies to drive the Russian army out of the Carpathians and to force it back through Galicia and Poland, to conquer all the fortified places of our hereditary enemy and to destroy all hope which the Triple Entente had placed in the Russian navy.

"Full of gratitude, I cast myself down before the Almighty. He has given to the Turkish army an opportunity to recover its glory. In honor to Him I give all and pray He will also vouchsafe final victory to my glorious soldiers who are protecting the boundaries of our fatherland on other fronts. When the glorious armies of our allies, with wonderful organization and courage, had taken all the fortified places and broken the offensive power of the Russian army, they turned to the Balkans. The Bulgarian army joined them. This remarkable event, which made the Triple Alliance into a quadruple alliance, hastens the realization of the final victory. In order to facilitate and assure this development in the Balkan situation in our favor we consented to the rectification of the Turco-Bulgarian frontier by a treaty which had been concluded and submitted to our Assembly for approval.

Road to Vienna Open.

"The criminal perjurer Serbia is today occupied by the armies of our allies, traffic on the Danube is secured and the road from Berlin to Vienna and from Vienna to Constantinople is opened. Thanks and glory be to God for the happy establishment of these communications, which guarantee to the allied people victory in war, peace, progress and prosperity.

"Our political relations with our allies are based now and forever on mutual confidence, which is growing every day and upon the greatest mutual sincerity in our joint policy toward our enemies, which will be to support one another on all fronts and in all things to endure until we can win for our States and peoples the advantages of peace, which makes possible the full development of all personal and natural resources.

"Our relations with neutral States continue friendly."

TURKS SAY LINE HOLDS.

Constantinople Tells of Vain Attack by Allied Forces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16, via London, Nov. 19.—An official statement issued at the Turkish War Office says:

On November 14 the enemy fired thousands of shells against our left wing near Anafarta and Seddel-Bahr without causing important damage.

On the 15th the enemy similarly bombarded our right wing and advanced positions in the centre with land and naval guns for five hours. In the meantime the enemy delivered an attack. The left wing of one of our centre regiments was driven back some distance. When the enemy attempted to attack the front of another regiment he reached its advanced trenches, but by cross fire and counter attacks was repulsed from these trenches to his former positions, suffering heavy losses.

In the Caucasus, on the Viak front we brought down and captured undamaged a second enemy aeropl