DON MADERO'S PROPHECY.
Will the fate that father of slain President foresaw for Mexico be revolution's outcome? An absorbing story IN THE SUN NEXT SUNDAY.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; no change in temperature; westerly winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 40; lowest, 33.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 11.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 111. ✦✦✦ NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1915.—*Copyright, 1915 by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.* PRICE TWO CENTS.

BRITAIN AGAIN DENIES SEIZURE OF U. S. TRADE

Spring-Rice Says Skinner's Charges Are Upset by Official Data.

AMERICAN COMMERCE SHOOTING FAR AHEAD

It Is Supplanting That of Belligerent Countries, He Declares.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Sir Arthur Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, has written a letter to Secretary Lansing denying the charge that British trade has profited by the British blockade orders at the expense of American merchants and exporters. The British Ambassador submits detailed figures to show that American foreign trade, apart from the traffic in war munitions, has increased phenomenally.

The communication, which was made public to-night by the British Embassy, was designed to answer charges made by Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul-General at London, in a commerce report on British trade, published last August. In this report Mr. Skinner said:

"It continues to be the case that many classes of goods, the exportation of which from the United States to neutral countries is attended with great difficulty and hazards, are going forward freely from Great Britain to the same countries and in some cases in largely increased quantities."

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and other advocates of a stricter policy and reprisals against Great Britain because of her orders in council and other blockade restrictions have used the Skinner report as a basis for the charges that England is using her war against German commerce as a cloak to conceal her attacks on American trade.

Published by Oversight.

The Skinner report stirred up great feeling in England against the Consul-General and for a time his usefulness was threatened. The report was intended as confidential, but through an oversight was published.

According to Ambassador Spring-Rice Consul-General Skinner was evidently not in possession of the figures of the United States Department of Commerce when he made his report. Therefore the Ambassador encloses in his letter to Mr. Lansing detailed summaries of these figures.

While admitting that there might have been some slight increase in British exports, the amount involved, the British Ambassador contends, has been "infinitesimal" when compared with the volume of American trade in the same articles.

The Ambassador explains that the figures are not submitted "in a controversial spirit, but merely to correct an impression which appears to have arisen from an imperfect appreciation of the facts."

Sir Arthur adds that British trade has suffered more from the embargoes on exports imposed by the necessities of the war than has American trade from British measures in restriction of the trade between neutral countries and Germany. American trade, so Great Britain says, is supplanting that of the Belligerent Powers of Europe in South America, the Far East and even in the neutral countries of Europe.

The Ambassador's Letter.

This is the Ambassador's communication:

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, December 13.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Statements have been widely circulated in this country to the effect that the trade of the United States has greatly suffered owing to the restrictive measures taken by the Allies against German commerce and more especially that British merchants and shippers are profiting greatly by the war measures of the British Government to the detriment of American trade.

As these statements seem to be largely based upon a report emanating from an officer of your Department who had not had access to the official statistics of the United States Government, I think it may be useful, in the interest of a fair and just appreciation of the facts (which I am sure is your object) if I enclose a memorandum on the subject of these assertions which is supplementary to that already communicated to you by my Government.

It is not to be expected that the United States should be wholly untouched by such a world calamity as the present war, and in the case of the American civil war it will be in your recollection that the immediate effect on France and England was an unparalleled industrial crisis which resulted in untold suffering to the working classes of those countries, hundreds of thousands being rendered absolutely destitute. It is satisfactory to note from the recently published report of the Secretary of the Treasury that wholly apart from war orders the industrial situation in this country is on a firm, steady and healthy basis.

Calls Attention to Figures.

With regard to the specific accusation against my Government that while American trade with neutral countries has been diminished British merchants have profited by the war measures to increase their export trade, I beg to recommend to your notice the figures given in the accompanying report, based on the official returns of American trade published by your Government. You will see that while British trade, which has suffered greatly in its general volume, has increased to a slight extent in certain branches, American trade has increased to a vastly greater extent.

It may be apposite to point out that British trade does not compete with American trade in the neutral countries of Europe, as the products of America sent to those countries are of a wholly different nature from those exported from Great Britain.

In some cases, which are explained in detail in the memorandum, there has been an increase of the exports from England, but the amount involved has been infinitesimal as compared with the volume of American trade in the same articles, and the increase of the exports from England is explained by accidental causes which involved no loss to the American exporter.

I need only mention the case of cot-

Continued on Fourth Page.

CANAL OPEN, SIX SHIPS PASS.

Only Ready for Vessels of Twenty Foot Draught.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PANAMA, Dec. 19.—The obstruction of the Gaillard cut has been so far removed that the canal was reopened to traffic to-day for vessels of twenty foot draught. Six ships passed through.

The commission of geological experts appointed by President Wilson and headed by President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin will begin to-morrow the study of the slides from a geological point of view.

KAISER BANS XMAS GAYETY.

Won't Accept Customary Greetings and Will Stay in Field.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A news agency despatch from The Hague says:

"The Kaiser has forbidden any Christmas celebrations in Germany. He has declined to accept the customary greetings from the burgomasters of Berlin, Potsdam and Charlottenburg and has rejected the requests made by the Princes, his sons, for permission to return to Berlin to spend Christmas with their families.

"German papers announce that the Kaiser and the Kaiserin will spend Christmas at the German headquarters in France. It is also stated that there will be no festivities of any kind in or outside the imperial court before peace is concluded."

BRITISH SEIZE DANISH SHIP.

United States, From New York, Said to Have Germans Aboard.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Scandinavian-American steamer United States was brought into the Clyde by a British warship Friday night, being diverted from her route while on the way from Copenhagen to New York.

A large number of Germans and Austrians, with large sums of money in their possession, are said to be aboard. The mails from the ship were put ashore.

FOUR SUBMARINES FOR U. S. FOUND DEFECTIVE

Boats of "L" Class Develop Engine Troubles on Preliminary Trials.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—There is a report that several submarines of the "L" class built for the United States Government have been found to have defective batteries and insufficient lubrication. These boats are being built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, and it is reported that Government inspectors have rejected them owing to their deficiencies.

Manager Smith of the Fore River corporation said at Quincy to-night that he had heard of no such rejections.

"We have not completed any submarines recently for the United States navy, although we have a number in process of construction, but none will be ready for some time. We did finish up ten submarines not long ago on a foreign order. Those boats are now at the navy yard and will remain there until the war is over, when they will be delivered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of construction, explained the report of the defective submarines by saying that four submarines of the "L" class developed engine trouble in their preliminary trials several months ago, and that the Fore River Shipbuilding Company is now trying to remedy these defects. The boats, said Admiral Taylor, have not yet had their final trials.

There are eleven "L" class boats, seven of which are being built by the Fore River company.

SUBMARINE SCHOOL A SUCCESS.

All Pass With High Marks at Edison Plant.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 19.—After receiving examination papers from the third group of officers and members of the Atlantic submarine flotilla to study at the Edison factories under the plan arranged by Mr. Edison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison of the Naval Consulting Board, who has the men in charge, announced to-night that he believed the plan a great success.

Of the thirty-three officers and seventy-one men who have so far undertaken the work, not one has passed an examination below 95 per cent. They have studied electrical motors, the ordinary storage battery, Mr. Edison's new storage battery, by which he hopes to eliminate the danger of chlorine gas, and the work in the research and testing departments. This week eight officers and fifteen men are in the party.

The submarine men are particularly entertained by Mr. Edison, who takes a close personal interest in the work, supervising much of it himself. They are taken to a Newark theatre and to dinner each Wednesday night, and on Thursday night a dinner and dance are given in their honor at the Essex County Club.

$8,000,000 CHRISTMAS PAY.

Steel Mills at Pittsburg Have Biggest Rolls in History.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.—Steel and iron mills of Pittsburg and its suburbs will distribute $8,000,000 this week, making the biggest Christmas pay in local history.

Practically every plant is working to capacity and in many cases the employees are working overtime. Night forces have been put on in many shops, especially where war munitions are being manufactured.

The Westinghouse plants have been installing additional machinery to fill war orders as fast as deliveries could be made and it is stated unofficially that 200 carloads of munitions were shipped by these concerns last month.

The United States Steel Corporation is working 95 per cent. capacity in all its mills and still orders come pouring in, flooding the various plants until the unfilled tonnage on the books is the greatest in the history of the corporation.

Two furnaces that have been idle for several months at the Edgar Thompson works will be blown in soon, making the entire group of thirteen in operation.

GARY DINNER STARTS 'BEAT WILSON' TALK

Hughes Discussed as Man to Do It Another Echo of the Gathering.

COLONEL SOUNDS SLOGAN

Preparedness to Be the Republican Issue in the Coming Campaign.

Remarkable secrecy attended the Roosevelt dinner which Judge Elbert H. Gary gave at his home, Fifth avenue and Sixty-seventh street, Friday night. Several of the twenty guests were asked for information yesterday, but only one had a definite affirmative statement to make. That was F. W. Whitridge, who said:

"I talked with Frank B. Kellogg for two hours about the superiority of broiled prairie hen to Scottish grouse."

Asked if it is regarded as proper to serve a third cup of coffee with this bird, Mr. Whitridge became silent. Politicians, who passed the afternoon speculating on the meaning of the gathering, insisted that this very reticence, manifested apparently by every man who was present, was, in itself, one of the most significant features of the dinner.

Whether or not Col. Roosevelt took occasion at Judge Gary's dinner to tell the guests so, it is known to his intimates that he feels that the best interests of the country demand that President Wilson shall not be reelected. It is also known that most of Judge Gary's guests were men who, regardless of party lines, agree with Col. Roosevelt that their interests and those of the country demand the defeat of the President.

As was pointed out by one man who has earned a reputation in sizing up mysterious political situations, there could scarcely have been greater unanimity in the answers of diners who were asked to talk of the affair if they had taken a solemn pledge not to reveal anything that had happened. Requests for information were met with a solemn shake of the head and the elevation of a warning finger. The suggestion that politics might possibly have been mentioned at some time during the evening—Col. Roosevelt being the guest of honor—appeared to cause great surprise.

Oyster Bay maintained an almost uncanny silence during the day. The Colonel instructed his secretary that he had absolutely nothing to say. George W. Perkins, as on Saturday, insisted that it would be highly improper for him to talk, and Frank B. Kellogg, erstwhile trust-buster, was certain that no subject of public interest had been mentioned.

All of which led the political wiseacres to speculating what it was all about and to predicting that the Gary dinner may one day have a big place in political history. They recalled that Col. Roosevelt and the steel trust heads have not been at outs since 1907 or thereabout and figured on the possibilities of political as well as personal friendship. Judge Gary is chairman of the United States Steel Corporation and Richard V. Lindabury has represented it as counsel. Frank B. Kellogg also has argued many cases for big corporations in recent years, and the Colonel himself has asserted that there are good trusts as well as bad.

One report had it that so far as political interest focused around the Colonel it concerned not so much his possible candidacy for President as his politics. It was said that Col. Roosevelt let his friends know that events since 1912 have swept aside temporarily at least, issues which in that year the Bull Moose proclaimed as paramount. His advice was that preparedness should be the slogan for 1916.

President Wilson is not a favorite with a majority of the men who attended the dinner. Col. Roosevelt has made it plain that he would couple a "Beat Wilson" clause with his preparedness slogan. In this connection it is interesting to recall that Mr. Lindabury, who is a New Jerseyite, has been credited with being one of the men who induced Woodrow Wilson to run for Governor, thus starting him on his dash to the White House.

Justice Hughes is believed to have been favorably mentioned as a possible Republican candidate. There is a general impression that Col. Roosevelt would be willing to give Justice Hughes his support and that conservatives and Progressives could agree on him more readily than on any other possibility who has been suggested. It is considered certain that the Colonel silenced any suggestion which may have been made Friday night that he himself should seek the nomination next year.

T. R. JABS AT WILSON.

Attacks "Safety First" Policy in Magazine Article.

Col. Roosevelt continues to deliver broadsides at President Wilson and his Administration, and in his latest article, entitled "America First—a Phrase or a Fact," which will appear in the January number of the *Metropolitan Magazine*, he says the President has finally adopted his (Roosevelt's) principle about preparedness, though seeking to apply it in a half hearted manner.

"The Administration has recently devised a new campaign catch phrase—'safety first,'" says one of the excerpts from the Colonel's article. "It certainly expresses their attitude in putting honor and duty in the second place, or, rather in no place at all. Safety first! This is the motto on which in a shipwreck those men act who crowd into the lifeboats ahead of the women and children."

In another excerpt the Colonel, speaking of Mr. Wilson's repudiation of his former position and declaring that the President did not mean what he said so far as regards a nation of which he was afraid was concerned, writes:

"Mr. Wilson a year later has finally adopted my principle about preparedness, although he has sought to apply it in a half hearted and inefficient manner: a year after I denounced peace at any price he followed suit, quoting the verses of Ezekiel which for months I had been quoting; a year after I had attacked hyphenated Americanism Mr. Wilson followed suit—at least before the Colonial Dames; and now he accepts my doctrine of America's duty to neutral nations, which a year ago he stoutly opposed. But he applies it only as American dollars, and only in relation to nations who can be trusted not to be rude. I believe it should be applied as regards American dollars, but even more as regards American lives, and that it should first and most stoutly be asserted as re-

Continued on Fifth Page.

WILSON AND BRIDE SECLUDED ALL DAY

Couple Arrive With a Big Unofficial Retinue at Hot Springs, Va.

MOVIE MEN OUTFLANKED

Their Machines Seized by Secret Service—Hotel Has Other Honeymooners.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 19.—President Wilson and his bride in seeking a little privacy arrived here to-day with an escort of nine secret service men, five newspaper correspondents, four motion picture men, two photographers, special telegraphers, valet, maid, chauffeur et al.

Reaching this retreat in the tree clad foothills of their native State soon after 9 o'clock in the morning, the President and Mrs. Wilson went to a wing of the hotel, which had been reserved for them, and did not leave it all day.

The Presidential party was greeted heartily when it arrived. From Covington on the main line two energetic if historic locomotives had puffed their way up the steep mountain grade to the foot of Sunset Mountain and the little station.

Residents of the colony and patrons of the hotel were present in large numbers to greet the party. The President and Mrs. Wilson upon alighting walked briskly to their closed car. In response to the applause of the crowd the President raised his hat and smiled, but he didn't slacken his gait.

Mrs. Wilson, draped in a long black astrachan coat, was bundled until just her eyes and the tips of her ears could be seen. But from the expression about her eyes it was apparent that she also was smiling.

Movie Men Blocked.

Motion picture men had hurriedly detrained and had their machines all ready for the two, but secret service men forcibly seized the machines and rather gruffly gave notice of a "no picture order."

How the motion picture men got their reservations on the special section of the train on which the President rode secret service men cannot say. They are sure that it is Mr. Wilson's determination not to be snapped, but the movie men have planned to camp on his trail and are camping.

Another indication that the Presidential privacy may not be maintained long came when it was known that many reservations have been made since the news was flashed out that this spot had been chosen for the Presidential honeymoon. The registration had previously been very light, this being a dull season, but there now prospects for a crowded holiday season.

The President and his bride have broken unsuspectingly into four other honeymoon parties which had come here for privacy too. The honeymooners' emotions are mixed, pride at the distinction of a Presidential indorsement of the place they picked and something of a jealousy that any one else should aspire to share this their own corner of the universe.

Sudden Rush Indoors.

Hotel men noticed an unusual number of visitors and guests in the lobby today. They were surprised at the number of nearby residents who found it incumbent on them to visit the hostelry. Despite the fine sunshiny weather that came as a change after a snowstorm, indoors appeared much more comfortable than the outdoors. Especially was this noticeable when a rumor started just after luncheon that the President and his bride planned an automobile ride, but those who waited for a glimpse of them were disappointed.

The Presidential party has all of the newer section of the hotel at its disposal. This section has a number of exits and entrances of its own so that the two need not pass through the main lobby.

President Wilson is by no means free from the cares of his office. He is gravely concerned over the Austrian situation and will keep in constant touch with the capital.

The President and his bride took their breakfast early this morning on the train. They had grapefruit, cereal, scrambled eggs, chops, hot bread and marmalade and coffee. George Dickson, who was in charge of the private car, was delighted with their appetites.

The Presidential suite at the hotel was decorated with American Beauty roses and red and white carnations, which pleased the bride very much.

WEDDING CARDS OUT.

They Are Plain, Being Without Any Insignia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Cards announcing the marriage of "Mr. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt" were distributed through the mails in Washington to-day. Although they were addressed by the office force at the White House and sent out last night after the wedding ceremony, they were without the usual seal or insignia which distinguish communications of this character sent out by the President of the United States.

Announcement cards for members of the Diplomatic Corps and high officials of the Government will be sent tomorrow by messenger, following the practice prevailing at the White House. In many instances, however, the receipt of these was anticipated and messages of congratulation for the President and Mrs. Wilson from diplomats, Government officials and foreign rulers were received in large volume to-day.

The wedding announcement cards were of plain white enclosed in two envelopes, following the usual custom. On the inner envelope was the name of the person to whom the announcement was sent and on the outer envelope were the name and address. The announcement was made in the following simple form, in keeping with the unofficial character of the ceremony:

Mr. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt, nee Edith Bolling, announce their marriage on Saturday, the Eighteenth of December, Nineteen hundred and fifteen, Washington, D. C.

It is understood that Mrs. Bolling, mother of Mrs. Wilson, has had cards engraved announcing the marriage of her daughter which will be sent to the members of the family, relatives and intimate friends and that these have already been distributed by post. Fifty 5,000 announcement cards have been sent out to them from the White House. Thirty-five hundred are required for the official list alone.

SECOND NOTE GIVES AUSTRIA ONE CHANCE

Must Repudiate Statement of Admiralty or Yield to Demands.

REPLY IN VIENNA NOW

Kaiser May Prevent Rupture of Relations Owing to Lusitania Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—This Government's second note to Austria on the sinking of the Ancona was cabled to Vienna to-day.

Upon this communication depends whether or not diplomatic relations are to be continued with Austria-Hungary.

The United States has refused to discuss the circumstances or the legality of the submarine attack and has declined to accede to Austria's request for a bill of particulars upon which the original American demands were based.

As described by a high Administration official, the note that has been despatched to Vienna is every bit as strong as the first one addressed to the dual monarchy.

This is taken here to mean that Austria must yield to the demands of the United States, or at least repudiate the statement of her Admiralty in regard to the details of the Ancona sinking, if a rupture with the United States is to be avoided.

Pending the delivery of the note by Ambassador Penfield to the Austrian Foreign Office officials of the State Department refused to discuss it or to confirm the fact that it had been despatched.

Anxious Over Next Move.

It can be said authoritatively, however, that the American Government looks on the situation as grave and will await with considerable anxiety Vienna's next move. Any hope that exists in official circles that Austria will accede to the American demands seems to be based on the belief that Germany will bring pressure on her ally to effect an adjustment of the controversy.

As Washington views the situation there is one loophole through which Austria may avert the crisis without immediately yielding to this Government's demands. This might be accepted if the Foreign Office at Vienna should find itself able to repudiate the Admiralty statement, which confirmed the American evidence that the Ancona while at a standstill was torpedoed and sunk with passengers still on board.

That statement by the Austrian Admiralty is the keystone on which the United States rests its case. As long as it stands unrepudiated this Government will feel it has all the evidence necessary and that it cannot enter into a discussion of attendant circumstances which are regarded as immaterial.

In this connection it was recalled that shortly before the first American note was despatched, Ambassador Penfield, who had been instructed to obtain additional information in regard to the sinking of the Ancona, cabled to Secretary Lansing that owing to the inability of the Austrian officials to communicate with the submarine commander the Foreign Office desired more time in which to get the information desired.

At the time the State Department was unable to understand this request for delay in view of the fact that the Admiralty statement was supposed to have been issued on the basis of a report from the commander.

May Have Facts Now.

It is now suggested that Austria in her next reply, referring to her request for more time, may point out that having since obtained additional data she is in a position to say that the Admiralty statement was inaccurate.

Should Austria in this way offer evidence to show that the submarine commander did not violate international law, it is thought possible that the American Government might then submit its own evidence and thus pave the way for a discussion.

While it is conceded that Austria might find it embarrassing to repudiate its own original version of the attack, it is generally believed here that the authorities at Berlin are bringing strong pressure to bear on Vienna to avoid a break. The same is said in press reports from Austria of the authorities in Hungary.

From the German standpoint it is suggested that the avoidance of a break between the United States and Austria would be of importance in view of the still unsettled points respecting the Lusitania controversy between Washington and Berlin.

Should a break come between this country and Austria Germany would be confronted with a similar prospect if she failed to hasten an adjustment of the Lusitania dispute, a requirement which a severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria would make doubly hard to meet.

DOES WILSON SEEK WAR?

"Staats-Zeitung" Warns Against Break With Austria.

The *Staats-Zeitung* in an editorial on the crisis in the relations between the United States and Austria says:

"With unheard of levity the newspapers discuss the question of a break in the diplomatic relations between our Government and the friendly Government of Austria-Hungary—just as if that were a matter of usual routine, an official action that could and should be taken without any further hesitation as soon as it appears advisable to emphasize a feeling of displeasure that seems for this or that reason justified.

"Evidently there prevail some very unclear ideas as to the significance of such a step, particularly under existing conditions.

"Even in normal circumstances a break in the diplomatic relations must result in estrangement and irritation, which in turn may develop into an extremely precarious situation, and how much more could such a step in the present case lead to unforeseen consequences!

"In the unwritten law that governs the relations between Governments a discontinuance of the diplomatic intercourse is looked upon as the forerunner of an acute development of the situation, as the last step before unfriendly acts are in order.

"It is almost unthinkable that President Wilson can have such an aim in mind. But the consequences are threatening, once the diplomatic intercourse is cut off.

"But what could President Wilson gain by breaking off our relations with Aus-

Continued on Second Page.

Peace Ark Reaches Port With Pilgrims Still at War

Oscar II. at Christiania—Dozen Deserters From Ford Party Looked For—Mrs. Boissevain and Preacher Aked Beg for Unity.

A FOOL'S ERRAND, SAYS DISGUSTED DELEGATE

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* aboard the Ford peace ship Oscar II., which arrived this morning at Christiania, telegraphs:

"Dissensions among the members of the peace party are as widespread and bitter as they were on the day following the mutiny, caused by an attempt to coerce the delegates into signing a declaration censuring President Wilson for his preparedness plan. There is no disguising the fact that a majority of the pilgrims now realize that they are on a fool's errand. As an insurgent American in the party expressed it:

"'We have jumped a switch. We are busted. We have as much chance of getting away with this stunt as a snowball has of freezing in hell.'

"There is an overwhelming feeling of depression in the party. At least a dozen of the delegates intend to desert before they make themselves ridiculous.

"Eight Norwegian and Swedish reporters came aboard at Christiansand and were immediately received privately by Mr. Ford and Louis P. Lochner, secretary of the International Peace Society.

"Afterward the stage was set in the second class saloon to hoodwink the Scandinavian newspaper representatives into the belief that there was a harmonious crowd of innocent merrymakers aboard. A resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the party to all efforts to end the war. This was the first motion passed without a dissenting vote since the Oscar II. sailed from New York.

"The Scandinavian correspondents seemed puzzled as to where was the reported lack of harmony.

S. S. McClure Issues Warning.

"They were soon enlightened. Up sprang S. S. McClure. He said he had heard rumors that seven New York reporters were to be expelled from the party for 'unprofessional conduct,' and that a committee at that moment was secretly framing up these men.

"'Beware,' said Mr. McClure. 'If such a terrible and serious mistake is consummated so much worldwide disapproval will assail us that Mr. Ford's great life work will be irretrievably wrecked.'

"In explanation it should be stated that there is undeniable proof that all press messages from the ship are first read by some of Mr. Ford's henchmen. The accused reporters presumably have been writing things distasteful to Mr. Lochner, Mme. Rosika Schwimmer and others.

"'We are divided,' blurted out Mr. McClure. 'No words can change that fact.'

"Everyboay squirmed and attempts were made to squelch further exposure.

"Hiram Jackson said he thought the question was irrelevant and that there need be no more discussion. Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain rah to the Colonel's side, waving her hands and shouting wildly:

"'If we are going to mediate Europe's troubles we must first learn to mediate among ourselves. There must be no militaristic settlement in this.'

"Then half a dozen delegates commenced to speak simultaneously. Somebody suggested national songs and above the din one heard the voice of the Rev. Dr. Aked in 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.'

"All this was going on while the party was waiting for Mme. Schwimmer, who had been in mysterious seclusion for three days. Wild cheers greeted her belated appearance.

"In tragic tones Mme. Schwimmer besought the Americans to rescue Europe from complete destruction. Her appeal ended, the row about the reporters was resumed. Gov. L. B. Hanna of North Dakota wanted a committee of three to go to Mr. Lochner and ask how matters stood. Hiram Wheeler of the Quincy, Ill., *Journal*, warned the company that a conspiracy of silence would never win. Mr. McClure, shaking his fist, said that he was but trying 'to lift the pilgrimage from the slough of suspicion, backbiting and tattling' into which it had fallen.

"'Let us settle this in the spirit of the Lord,' pleaded Mr. McClure.

"'The spirit of the divil is in this company,' sagely observed an obscure delegate and a dozen voices yelled 'Shame!'

"'The meeting is irregular and improper!' shouted B. W. Huebsch, and Senator Helen King Robinson demanded that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was carried. Attempts were made to call a special meeting, but the party broke up in disorder.

"Thus were the representatives of the Scandinavian newspapers acquainted of the freight of the wonderful Ark."

Fight Over Ousting Reporters.

The correspondent of the *Daily Express* on the Oscar II. says:

"After the Scandinavian visitors had returned to shore there was a regular cat and dog fight on the Oscar II. on the subject of ousting the American newspaper men, whose names, however, were withheld. The main charge against the newspaper men was 'unprofessional conduct' in aeroplaning pessimistic reports with a view of wrecking the mission. A formidable contingent of Ford's men tried to turn the accused reporters off the ship, but they made a vigorous resistance and the attempt was defeated, temporarily at least.

"The Norwegian visitors do not conceal their opinion that the mission is hopeless."

The Christiania correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the correspondent of the New York *Herald* and a number of other correspondents have been expelled from the peace expedition and will leave the ship.

The correspondent adds:

"Mr. Ford was asked whether he intended to stay at The Hague until peace was declared.

"'No,' Mr. Ford said, 'the war may last ten years.'"

FEW MEET FORD PARTY.

Christiania Students Hold Reception—Mass Meeting To-day.

From the correspondent of THE SUN.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 19.—The Scandinavian-American line steamship Oscar II., bearing Henry Ford and his peace party, arrived at Christiania at 5 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

The peace pilgrims found the city covered with snow and the temperature at 10 degrees below zero.

A small crowd, including students and newspaper men, was at the pier to greet the pilgrims. The members of the party are quartered in the best hotels.

No official reception has been planned, but the Students' Society, the biggest organization in the city, will receive the party to-night and there will be a huge mass meeting to-morrow.

The Norwegian Government refuses to recognize the mission officially and will have no share in its entertainment. The indications are that the Norwegians, outside of the Socialists, who are powerful in Norway, resent Ford's interference, but he is well received personally. Arrangements are being made for an audience with King Haakon.

Mr. Ford plans for the party to leave Christiania for Stockholm on Wednesday, remaining at the Swedish capital for three days and then going on to Copenhagen.

This afternoon the entire party was taken in automobiles to Holmenkollen, six miles from Christiania, where lunch was served. Holmenkollen is the suburb where the international skiing tournaments are held in February.

GERMANS AND TURKS MASS TO STRIKE EGYPT

Von der Goltz, in Command, Gets Cheering Messages From Kaiser and Sultan.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"It is reported that Field Marshal von der Goltz, commander in chief of the First Turkish army, is establishing his headquarters at Aleppo, Syria, where the Turkish and German troops under his command are being equipped for an invasion of Egypt.

"Emperor William and the Sultan of Turkey have sent the Field Marshal messages of good will in which the hope is expressed that his career soon will be crowned with a crushing defeat of the Entente Allies.

"Field Marshal von der Goltz's force consists partly of the Constantinople army corps, which is under German officers. The soldiers are armed with Krupp rifles.

"Several large corps of German professors are going to Turkey under a three year contract to teach the German language."

BARS WOMEN FROM EGYPT.

British Order Indicates Expectation of Teuton Invasion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The official press bureau issued the following statement this afternoon:

"In view of the large number of ladies who have proceeded to Egypt, it has been decided at the request of the general officer commanding that until further notice passports will not be issued to ladies to enable them to travel to or winter in Egypt. The possessors of valid passports are warned that they will not be allowed to disembark without special permission of the general officer commanding in Egypt."

Recent despatches have intimated that the reported plans of the Germans and Turks to attempt an invasion of Egypt next spring are receiving close attention in London.

FRENCH SORROWFULLY SAYS GOOD-BY TO ARMY

Farewell Address Praises the Men's Bravery and Predicts a Victory Soon.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Field Marshal Viscount French has issued an order to the troops in France on his retirement from command of the British expeditionary forces expressing to the officers and men his "heartiest sorrow" at parting with them "before the campaign to which we for so long have been engaged together has been brought to a victorious conclusion."

Viscount French's order, which was made public by the official press bureau to-day, continues:

"I have the firmest conviction that such a glorious ending to your splendid and heroic efforts is not far distant and shall watch your progress toward the final goal with intense interest and the most confident hope.

"The success so far attained has been the result of the indomitable spirit and dogged tenacity which do not know defeat, by the heroic courage of the rank and file of the splendid army which it will ever remain the pride and glory of my life to have commanded. Regulars and territorials, old and new armies, have shown these magnificent qualities in an equal degree. From my heart I thank you all.

"At this sad moment of parting my heart goes out to those who have received lifelong injury from wounds. I think with sorrow of that great and glorious host of beloved comrades who have made the greatest sacrifice of all by laying down their lives for their country."

Viscount French concludes with an expression of his "gratified and heartfelt devotion and good wishes for the glorious future" which he feels to be assured.

French to See Poincare To-day.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Field Marshal Sir John French arrived in Paris this evening from the front. He will be received to-morrow afternoon by President Poincare.

BOUND TO HELP ALLIES, GREECE TELLS TEUTONS

Declares Salonica Defences Are Indispensable to Troops' Safety.

GERMANS AND TURKS PLAN AN INVASION

Expected to Join Forces in Attacking Anglo-French Expedition.

BULGARS WILL NOT TAKE PART IN MOVE

Greece Strongly Opposed to Allowing Ottoman Troops on Her Soil.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Dec. 19.—Greece made a formal reply to-day to the Austro-German representations protesting against the erection by the Allies of fortifications around Salonica. The reply, according to an official despatch received here, was to the effect that Greece cannot prevent the building of fortifications, as they are "indispensable to the safety of the Anglo-French expeditionary force."

The safety of the Anglo-French troops, the reply says, has been formally guaranteed by Greece, which is still Serbia's ally.

NEW GERMAN POLICY.

Teutons Said to Have Tacit Understanding With Greece.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The reply of Greece to the Teutonic protest against the building of fortifications at Salonica is regarded here as increasing the danger of a German invasion of Greece with the object of driving out the Allies. It is not the presence of the allied troops but the extensive defence works now being erected around Salonica that forms the chief point at issue in the German representations at Athens.

In some quarters here there is a tendency to the belief that Germany, in tacit accordance with Greece, purposes to allow the situation to proceed to a point where the Hellenic Government will be forced to admit that the allied forces and fortifications have become too strong for Greece to cope with successfully, especially in view of the menace to Greece from the allied fleets. When that admission is made it is argued, Germany ostentatiously will assume the role of the defender of Greece and move against Salonica.

A despatch to the *Temps* from Athens says the central Powers have given assurances to the Greek Government that Bulgarian troops would not take part in the event of any action against the Entente allies on Greek territory, but that there is a question of an attack by the Austro-Germans with the aid of Turks.

The participation of Turks in any operation on Greek soil would be strongly objected to by the Government, notwithstanding an assurance that the territory occupied would be evacuated after the war.

Gaith Bey, the Turkish Minister, had a long conference with Premier Skouloudis yesterday.

The inaction for four days of the German and Bulgarian troops on the Greek frontier is attributed as much to diplomatic as to military reasons, and it is thought that the Germans are not sufficiently strong to attack the Allies alone and are trying to overcome the objection to Bulgarian action on Greek soil.

The official French communiqué issued to-night says of the operations in the Near East:

Army of the Orient. There is nothing to add to the preceding communiqué.

The Germans, in addition to massing additional troops on the Greek border, are accumulating enormous stores of ammunition, war material and supplies carried southward along the Belgrade-Nish-Salonica railway.

A despatch from Athens to-night says:

"The elections are proceeding with unusual calm both in Athens and at the Piræus. It is obvious that the abstentions of Venizelists from the polls are numerous, apart from the electors under mobilization.

"Two hundred thousand out of a total of 700,000 voters in Greece are now mobilized and will be unable to take part in the elections to-morrow," says a Havas Agency despatch filed at Athens on Saturday. "The Liberals, or Venizelos party, who carried 195 seats out of 316 in the Chamber of Deputies at the last election, also will be absent from the polls almost unanimously, according to the best indications.

"The Government, however, is urging all its partisans to vote, representing it to be their duty in the grave circumstances of the moment.

"The campaign has passed in perfect calm, the abstention of the Liberals eliminating all passionate discussion. The number of votes cast is the only point of interest and in the peculiar circumstances of the election predictions on this point are impossible."

VENIZELOS FIRM.

Still Urges Greece to Go to War in Defence of Serbia.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 23.—The Athens correspondent of the Milan *Corriere della Sera* has again interviewed ex-Premier Venizelos, who explains the last cabinet crisis in Greece as follows:

"The solution of the crisis has been evidently anti-constitutional, both in form and in substance, since the personal policy of the King prevailed. I did not provoke the crisis. Parliament could have been closed on November 15 after the termination of a minimum session of three months and it need not have been opened before the new