A GREAT NATIONAL ASSET.
Plan to realize full benefits of our national parks to be urged in Congress.
An important feature.
IN THE SUN NEXT SUNDAY.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Unsettled to-day; prob[illegible] to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, [illegible]; lowest, [illegible] 30.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 112. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1915.—Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

M'ADOO PHONES WALL ST. ABOUT GARY DINNER

Tumulty, Too, Asks Why Colonel Was Guest and Its Portent.

MOOSE MAY PICK SAME DATE AS G. O. P.

"Anything to Beat Wilson" Taken as Motive of the Gathering.

Judge Gary's dinner of last Friday night at which Col. Roosevelt was the guest of honor continued to be the chief topic of political comment here yesterday despite the assertion of the Colonel and others that it had no political significance. Those who attended continued to keep their counsel concerning what actually took place and Col. Roosevelt, who is the rallying point of all the gossip regarding what might be the significance of it, let it be known that he would make no further comment until after New Year's.

While the diners persisted in shunting off inquiries, there were indications in other quarters that the political possibilities of that gathering of men of large affairs was making a strong appeal. In Wall Street it kindled the ardor of men who have been engrossed in war stocks. It wasn't long before the word got abroad that Secretary McAdoo was using the long distance telephone to ask his friends in the financial district as to what it all meant.

Tumulty Seeks News Too.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, also made inquiries as to how the news of the dinner was being taken. Especially was he anxious to know what the coming together of captains of industry on both sides of the big political fence indicated to those who do business below Fulton street.

Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, who used to be a member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., came to town yesterday. Report had it that he had made a hurried trip to find out for himself why Jacob H. Schiff, always a stanch Democrat, was among the guests. Everybody admitted that the explanation that it was just a social gathering was a good one, but the idea persisted that the Colonel had been invited for some other purpose.

The first interpretation put upon the dinner was that Judge Gary and his friends wanted to consult Col. Roosevelt as to what he thought the Republican party ought to do in the coming campaign. Others thought that the diners had a very clear idea of what the Republican party ought to do and merely wanted to find out what the Colonel was going to do. Again there was the opinion that the proposition that President Wilson must be beaten at all hazards had been put to the Colonel and he had been asked not to do anything that would tend to disturb that programme.

Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, who was one of Judge Gary's guests, declined to comment on the dinner, but he did take a shot at President Wilson. When it was mentioned that he was one of the men who urged President Wilson to leave Princeton and run for Governor of New Jersey and had thereby helped to boost him into the Presidency Mr. Lindabury said:

"Yes, I suppose it's true, but I'll never do it again. I'll never do it again."

Moose May Meet June 7.

Comment on the dinner was inevitably coupled with the well authenticated report that Progressive leaders have been considering the advisability of holding their national convention in Chicago on June 7, the date of the Republican gathering. George W. Perkins has said that it would not be held until the two elder parties got through, but from Chicago there came yesterday the report that Harold Ickes, chairman of the Progressive party, had made a reservation for the Colonel at the Congress Hotel for the period of the Republican convention. The Progressive National Committee will meet in Chicago on January 11 to fix the date for the party's convention and if June 7 is fixed many Progressives here will not be surprised.

Mr. Perkins was willing yesterday to talk politics, but not about the Gary dinner. He appears to be convinced that the coterie of reactionary leaders in the Republican party who were responsible for the split in the party in 1912 are going to attempt the same thing they did then.

"And if they do," said Mr. Perkins, "the same vote will come out against them as did in 1912."

"But if they should nominate Justice Hughes, wouldn't the Progressive party indorse him?"

"That is not to be considered," he said. "The Progressives can't follow because in some of the States there are laws against indorsing."

Mr. Perkins said further that in his opinion nothing is or has been wrong with the Republican party, but with the men who have foisted themselves upon the people as the leaders of it.

"And if these leaders ignore the wishes of the people as they did in 1912," he added, "I'm afraid that Col. Roosevelt will have to be drafted."

"Have you heard of any movement to make Col. Roosevelt the candidate of the Republican party?"

"I have not, and I'm not bothering about the Republican party. I have enough to do running the Progressive party."

"Do you think Col. Roosevelt intends to be a candidate?"

"I know nothing of Col. Roosevelt's intentions. I have talked to nobody who does."

Mr. Perkins added that while in Chicago recently he had made arrangements for the national gathering of his party and that the Progressives would go straight ahead with their own convention.

T. R.'S MAIN OBJECT IS WILSON DEFEAT

Colonel Believes Welfare of Country Demands It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Gary dinner to Col. Roosevelt has aroused great

Continued on Fourth Page.

Villa Faction Makes Peace; Gives Up Army to Carranza; War Ends in North Mexico

Garrisons of Juarez and Other Cities Take Oath of Allegiance to First Chief—Villa Said to Be on Way to Border.

AMERICAN MINES READY TO REOPEN

EL PASO, TEX., Dec. 20.—Gen Francisco Villa's revolutionary faction in Mexico surrendered to-day to the de facto government, was incorporated into the Carranza force and all organized rebellion against the newly established Government in the northern part of the republic ended.

As a first act following peace terms the garrison in Juarez, opposite El Paso, took the oath of allegiance to Carranza. Temporarily there are no changes in officials.

Gen. Francisco Villa declined to surrender. The turnover was made by his officials following their decision to renounce him. The peace agreement was signed at noon to-day in the Carranza consulate in El Paso.

The following statement was given out by Gens. Manuel E. Banda, Roberto Limon, Eduardo Andalon and Flaviano Palizа, representing the Villa faction, and Andreas Garcia and E. Soriano Bravo, Consul and Vice-Consul, representing Carranza, with Gen. Jose Ysabel Robles and Sylvestre Terrazas, Villa's former State Secretary at Chihuahua, as witnesses:

At the city of El Paso, the 20th day of December (here the parties of the first part and second part are named), the parties of the second part state that some days ago in the city of Chihuahua, Francisco Villa agreed with them to leave the leadership of the so-called Constitutionalist army, and that they were and now are disposed to recognize the Constitutionalist Government headed by citizen Venustiano Carranza and suspend armed struggle against that government; that they communicated telegraphically to Francisco Villa last night the agreement to which they had come with the Consul yesterday afternoon, to extend amnesty to them and give them guarantees of their lives, that they did not receive any answer from Villa, but on the contrary have learned that he left Chihuahua with some forces for the south.

Hope to Stop Strife.

The above named officers state that notwithstanding this defection of Villa from his resolution to withdraw from the struggle they, understanding that their decision is the only patriotic way to stop the fraternal strife, declare that from this minute, 12:30 in the afternoon, December 20, they recognize the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico in their own names and in the names of Gen. Fidel Avila and other military leaders, who turn over 4,000 men and have heretofore agreed to this contract and who do now agree to cease all armed strife against the said Government and place the city of Juarez in the hands of Consul Garcia.

Furthermore, the allegiance of the garrisons of Guadalupe, San Ignacio, Villa Ahumada, Casas Grandes and others are included. They request that they shall not be punished for political offences committed during the armed struggle, requesting amnesty for themselves, their soldiers and civil employees, and that the Government shall not prosecute in foreign lands those who may not remain in the country.

Consul Garcia accepted the offer of the chieftains to cease civil strife and having been duly authorized by the First Chief of the Constitutionalist army he hereby concedes in this act full and complete amnesty for the lives of the chiefs, officers, troops and civil employees above named, it being understood that among the soldiers are not to be included either Francisco Villa or Hipolito Villa, nor among the civil employees persons who have occupied the positions or are now ministers of state, secretaries of the so-called Conventionalist government.

Consul Garcia stated that the Government is free to use the service of the amnestied soldiers and the troops as his Government may see fit.

Consul Garcia also agreed to take care of the needs of these troops as soon as this has been ratified by the citizen First Chief of the Constitutionalist army.

Not Even a Salute.

The conference to-day was a continuance of one which opened Sunday in El Paso. There was no excitement, not even a salute, when the change of government took place in Juarez this afternoon. The surrender formally occurred after the signing of the peace agreement, when the commander of the Juarez garrison was asked by the Consul in El Paso to continue in command for the present.

Col. Hipolito Villa, brother of Gen. Villa, who has been his brother's personal representative in Juarez, attended the conference at which the surrender took place. His wife has been here since Friday.

Col. Hipolito Villa appeared at 10 o'clock to-night in the Federal Building in El Paso, accompanied by an attorney, and made oath that he is no longer connected with any warring faction in Mexico. He was allowed his liberty.

Mrs. Hipolito Villa and Mrs. Luz Corral Villa, the latter one of the wives of Gen. Villa, took the train at 10:30 o'clock for New Orleans.

All the Villa soldiers surrendered to-day are to be immediately incorporated into the Carranza army. Following the peace negotiations officials of the former Villa faction talked for the first time of the disappearance of their former chief. They said he was accompanied by about 400 of his men when he left the city of Chihuahua after he had been renounced by his principal leaders.

They do not know the direction he took or his future plans of operation, whether he is returning to banditry, heading for the United States or going south to attempt to organize a new army from among the men his former lieutenants cannot carry with them into the Carranza ranks.

Not Offered Leadership.

Gen. Robles, who was largely responsible for bringing about the surrender of the Villa forces, said to-night:

"It is entirely false that I received any letter from Gen. Carranza inviting me to take command in the Constitutionalist army, and consequently entirely false that I have refused such an offer. On the contrary, I have intervened to obtain the surrender of some of the Villista leaders in northern Mexico, which has just been carried out with the delivery of Ciudad Juarez and other territory to the Constitutionalists."

It is believed that Robles is to be made the principal commander for Carranza in the surrendered Villa territory. Gen. Avilla, who has been present during the conferences, but did not take part in the signing, is said to be scheduled to continue as Governor of the State. Gen. Banda, one of the signers to the peace treaty, is in charge of all Villa's railroad rolling stock, hence he brings into the Carranza ranks all the railroad property in Villa territory.

VILLA TO BE SAFE IN U. S.

State Department Will Refuse Request for Extradition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Acting on instructions from the State Department, the War Department has notified Major-Gen. Frederick H. Funston, commanding the American border forces, that Gen. Francisco Villa, who has abandoned his rebellion in Mexico, is to be accorded full protection if he crosses the American border as a refugee.

The northern chieftain will not be arrested and should the Carranza Government demand his extradition it will be refused. Villa is to be regarded as a political refugee and for that reason not subject to extradition or deportation.

On the other hand should Villa attempt to organize another expedition against Carranza from the American side he will be treated in the same manner as ex-President Huerta, who was arrested in an alleged plot to start a new revolution from El Paso and is now waiting trial. Carranza has already demanded Huerta's extradition on the charge of having murdered ex-President Madero.

The Carranza agency in Washington received the following cablegram from Mexico city:

"Carranza has notified all the Governors of the States that they shall not interfere with the disposition or the present or prospective uses of church buildings or other property used by the church, as title to and control of these properties is reposed solely in the hands of the national Government.

"He has directed the various Governors to make complete and comprehensive reports to the national Government within thirty days, detailing the disposition of all so-called church property within their respective jurisdictions."

MINES READY TO OPEN.

Americans Confident, Now That Villa Is Going.

American interests are ready to reestablish themselves on properties which have been idle during the revolution in Mexico now that Villa has quit. It became known yesterday that the Mines Company of America, one of the important gold and silver producers in northern Mexico, has sent engineers to its properties to reopen them.

It is reported that plans are on foot to resume operations in the El Rayo mine in Chihuahua within a short time. The American Smelting and Refining Company smelter at Monterey is reported to be intact and will be ready to run again by the first of the year.

A canvass of the interests representing the National Railways of Mexico in Wall Street shows that the rehabilitation of the property probably will not be begun before the end of February or March, if at that date. Enormous expenditures will have to be made to put the company back into operation, as its rolling stock is scattered, many miles of track destroyed, and bridges and abutments neglected.

The New York bankers will wait, it is said, until the Mexican Government shows that it can take care of its debts before advancing money for refinancing. The present exchange rate between Mexico and the United States is 14 to 1 against the former country, and until there is some indication of what the United States Government and the Mexican Government will do it is doubtful if a plan for reorganizing the National Railways of Mexico will be considered.

PRIEST DEFENDS TUMULTY.

Father Flannery of Hartford Advises Critics to Wait.

HARTFORD, Dec. 20.—In direct contrast to the sharp criticism of many Catholic newspapers and priests against President Wilson's secretary, Joseph Tumulty, on the issue of Carranza's alleged anti-Catholic attitude, one of the most influential priests of the Hartford diocese, the Rev. Edward Flannery of Hazardville, issued a defence to-day of Mr. Tumulty's loyalty to the Wilson Administration's recognition of Carranza.

Father Flannery holds that in view of all the documentary evidence thus far adduced Mr. Tumulty was justified in coming to the defence of the Administration. He adds:

"So far as the Catholic press at large need be weighed, all the information has come from sources already considered, and the editorial comment is only an echo. Mr. Tumulty may or may not be right. But as Leader O'Brien in Cork told Harold Begbie, the clergy are spendid men, but as politicians they are pitiable."

REPORT OF METZ DIVORCE.

Former Comptroller's Wife Said to Have Got Reno Decree.

A Reno divorce has been granted to Laura A. K. Metz from former Congressman Herman A. Metz of Brooklyn, according to this morning's *American*. The decree was issued on November 19 on the ground of alleged desertion, the story says. Mr. Metz was not at his home, 253 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, last night, nor was he at the Democratic Club.

Mr. Metz was a member of the Sixty-third Congress and was Comptroller of New York city from 1906 to 1910. He founded the chemical firm of H. A. Metz & Co. in 1903, of which he is still president. He is also president of the drug firm of Victor Koechl & Co.

KOENIG A TOOL; SUPERIORS ARE TO BE EXPOSED

Information for Berlin Shipped to Washington in a Trunk.

GOMPERS A WITNESS BEFORE GRAND JURY

The investigation into the activities of Paul Koenig, the reputed American head of the German spy system, was reported yesterday to have shown that Koenig carried to Washington trunks filled with documents showing the work of the Allies in this country in financing and shipping war supplies.

Koenig is said here to have been a minor though important figure in the German plans to prevent the shipment of munitions and arms to the Allies. Washington reports that he is regarded as the leader of the German propaganda.

The Grand Jury continued yesterday its investigation into the charges that Koenig and other men attempted to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada.

Another Federal Grand Jury had Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as a witness in the inquiry into the charge that Franz Rintelen financed the campaign to start strikes in munition factories. Indictments are expected before the end of the week.

Judge Mayer in the Federal Court yesterday granted the applications of Dr. Herbert Kienzle for a commission to take testimony in Germany and of Engelbert Bronkhorst to take testimony in London in connection with the coming trial of these two men on the charge of plotting to blow up munition carrying ships.

The employment of women as smugglers of crude rubber from New York to Germany was revealed yesterday by the work of Federal agents. One of the women, Miss Anna Dekker, and two men, Max Jaeger and Richard Wohlberg, have made a statement which will be examined by the United States District Attorney. In Miss Dekker's baggage, as she was about to sail for Rotterdam, were 3,400 pounds of rubber, which was seized.

A secret service official told in Pittsburg of the thwarting of a plan to blow up railroad bridges and the power plants on both sides of the river at Niagara Falls by men working presumably under the direction of German agents already under arrest.

KOENIG TO LEAD WAY TO MEN HIGHER UP

Federal Authorities Say He Is Merely Tool in Spy Work.

Paul Koenig, chief investigator for the Hamburg-American Line, is regarded by the Federal authorities as a mere minor figure in the activities of the German agents in this country. There are four or five other men under whose direction Koenig, it is charged, worked and for whom he acted as the chief collector of information in the East. The activities of these men included the attempt to destroy the Welland Canal, as well as being aimed to hinder the Allies from getting ammunition and arms from the United States.

A vast amount of evidence has been obtained through the seizure of papers in the hands of Koenig and a great deal more has been obtained by the constant shadowing of Koenig for many months. One of the most striking bits of information, it was ascertained yesterday, was the fact that Koenig made frequent trips to Washington, carrying suit cases and even trunks of documents.

All these documents were turned over in Washington to representatives of the German Government. It is said that there is no doubt of this assertion, and that the proof will be produced at the proper time. One of the interesting sidelights is that every time Koenig started for Washington with a trunk he always was accompanied by his wife, and they went to a leading hotel there. From the hotel the documents were distributed to various persons.

Documents From Bank Clerk.

One of the persons who supplied Koenig with documents that were taken to Washington was Frederick Schleindl, the young clerk in the foreign department of the National City Bank, now under arrest on the charge of stealing letters valued at $5,000. Schleindl kept Koenig, or "P. K.," as he was dubbed by his employees, supplied with information concerning the finances of the Allies in this country and the manner in which funds were paid out for war supplies. Very few details of war financing went through the National City Bank that Schleindl apparently did not learn.

But the affairs of the National City Bank were only a part of the information that Koenig gained and distributed to points that would be advantageous to the German cause. He knew in detail about the cargo of every ship leaving this port. He knew the exact amount of every part of the shipment and the nation for which it was destined. He knew the movements of the ships.

All these details he carried to Washington and there turned them over to certain men. He also submitted to certain authorities vouchers to show how he paid out money to workers who were gathering information for him and to men who were engaged in such activities as the alleged attempt to blow up the Welland Canal.

There remains no doubt in the minds of the Federal investigators that Koenig worked for Capt. von Papen, the Military Attache, and for Capt. Boy-Ed, the Naval Attache of the German Embassy, both of whom have been recalled. It is also admitted that Koenig worked for the Austro-Hungarian Consul in this city and that he did work for Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, though it is asserted that his errands for Count von Bernstorff were legitimate and honest.

While Koenig, who began his work here twelve years ago as a detective for

Continued on Last Page.

BRITISH FACE CRISIS, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Prophesies Defeat Unless Greater Efforts Are Put Forth.

MORE MUNITIONS THE VITAL NEED

"ARE WE TOO LATE?" ASKS LLOYD GEORGE

"I wonder if it is too late—too late, the fatal words of this war.

"Unless we quicken our movements damnation will befall the great cause for which so much blood has been shed.

"The superficial facts are against us, but the fundamental facts are in our favor. There is no reason, therefore, to avoid them.

"DAVID LLOYD GEORGE."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, made a stirring address in the House of Commons to-day in which he prophesied that if Great Britain and the Allies do not make new and greater efforts the end of the war will be defeat.

It was the first official direct statement that the cause of the Allies is in real danger and that military operations have not gone as they should.

"The superficial facts," he said, "are against us, but the fundamental facts are in our favor.

"We want 80,000 skilled men and from two to three hundred thousand unskilled men for these new factories," the Minister said. "We must reduce the proportion of our orders which go abroad and develop our home resources. Upon the supply of labor depends, I think, our success in this war. Upon this depends whether we can reduce the cost of the war by scores of millions of pounds. Upon this depends whether we can supply our troops with the right sort of guns and enable them to make next year's campaign a success.

"Here only organized labor can help us. We have done our best to get skilled labor by the system of munitions volunteers. It is no use my going into the question of why we got only five or six thousand men—although that story may have to be told later.

"The whole question depends on organized labor. Unless it allows us to put unskilled workers on the work which hitherto has been the monopoly of skilled labor we cannot perform this task. There can be only one appeal—namely, to patriotism. Victory depends on this. Hundreds of thousands of precious lives depend on labor's answer.

Greater Speed Vital.

"Unless we quicken our movements," exclaimed the Minister of Munitions, "damnation will befall the great cause for which so much blood has been shed."

He said that the situation has now boiled itself down to a simple question, is the war to be ended in a year or shall it be allowed to linger on? It is for labor, said he, to supply the answer.

The House was deeply moved by Mr. Lloyd George's speech. Already it has been named the "too late" speech. The refrain, like another "nevermore," burnt itself into the minds of his hearers. He did not spare the War Office for its terrible lack of foresight in the early part of the war. He pointed to the mocking spectre of "too late" as dogging the footsteps of the Allies throughout and shook the optimists out of their complacency by roundly declaring that even now ruin hovers over the cause of the Entente.

In his remarks Mr. Lloyd George said that in May the Germans were manufacturing 250,000 high explosive shells daily. In that month England was producing 2,500 high explosive shells and 12,000 shrapnel shells daily.

In the same month, despite all that had been done in urging the manufacturers of munitions to speed up their work and in spite of all the appeals to labor, deliveries of high explosive shell bodies were only 16 per cent. of the totals which had been promised.

In such circumstances, said the Minister of Munitions, the first step was to see that the existing contracts were carried out and the second was to seek fresh sources of supply.

Shell Shortage Big Problem.

In September, when the British and French forces made their great drive in Artois and Champagne, the expenditure of shells, Mr. Lloyd George said, was enormous. Nevertheless, the Chief of Staff was perfectly satisfied with the quantity on hand. But the fact remained that it had required four months of most careful husbanding to create the supply which in that offensive was expended within comparatively a few days.

It required a month after the attack had been concluded to replace the shells used. At the present time the munition output is so much improved that very soon it will be possible to replace a similar quantity of shells in one week.

There are other bright aspects in the situation. The supply of field guns is satisfactory. Up to midsummer, he said, big guns had not been ordered on a large scale, while just now the heaviest siege guns used at the beginning of the war are in the tightest demand.

But the need for machine guns has increased enormously. The casualties caused by this type of artillery are probably 92 per cent. of all casualties. The output of these pieces, Mr. Lloyd George said, depends entirely on labor. The factories and machinery are ready to make them in sufficient quantities, but so far the Ministry of Munitions has been unable to secure anything like an adequate number of skilled laborers.

Referring to American orders, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"David A. Thomas comes back speaking in the highest possible terms of the service rendered this country by J. P. Morgan & Co., not merely in the selection of firms for contracts, as in fact they saved us many millions of pounds by their efforts to reduce the inflated prices prevailing before they took the matter in hand."

FLORIDA-AUGUSTA-CUBA-SOUTH VIA ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
5 All-Steel Electric Lighted Trains Daily via Standard R. R. of South. Office 1196 B'way.—Adv.

U. S. Waits for Austria to Repudiate Admiralty's Report or Sever Relations

Final Note Now in the Hands of Vienna Officials Permits No Argument on Ancona Sinking Without First a Disavowal.

EMBASSIES THINK AUSTRIA WILL REFUSE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The United States is now marking time for Austria's reply to the President's second Ancona note. The reply apparently must come in one of three forms:

1. A compliance with the reiterated demands of the United States.

2. A severance of diplomatic relations, or

3. A repudiation by the Vienna Government of the Austrian Admiralty statement, which said that the Ancona was torpedoed after she had come to a standstill and while passengers were still on board.

The American note, which has been despatched to Vienna and which is probably in the hands of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office by this time, seems to leave no other solution of the controversy.

As has been told in these despatches before, the American answer to the Austrian note conveys an implacable finality, which will not permit of any argument on the part of Austria unless she is prepared to repudiate the Admiralty's statement in regard to the circumstances of the sinking of the Ancona.

If this statement, on which the United States has rested its case, should be repudiated on the ground that later data have proved it incorrect the way would be open for Austria again to call on the United States to submit evidence.

Austria May Balk.

In diplomatic quarters close to the Austrian and German embassies doubt was expressed to-day whether Austria would consider such a course as a means of prolonging the negotiations and bringing about a discussion of the facts. Such a repudiation of the Admiralty's statement would, it was contended, be just as humiliating as an actual yielding to the demands of the United States.

While the note that has been despatched to Austria is not an ultimatum in the strict sense of the word, imposing no time limit, it is understood that it does convey the clear impression that this is intended as the last word from the United States.

It has already been pointed out in THE SUN that the United States declines to discuss the circumstances or the legality of the submarine attack or to furnish a bill of particulars showing the facts upon which the American demands were based and again insists upon satisfaction for its demands.

The American Government rests its case on the Admiralty's own statement as to the character of the attack, and as long as this statement stands unrepudiated the United States will feel that it has all the evidence necessary and that it cannot enter into a discussion of other circumstances which are regarded as immaterial.

The note will be made public in the United States on Wednesday.

The State Department announced to-day that twelve Americans were known to have been aboard the Ancona when the Austrian submarine sank that vessel. Only three survived so far as the final State Department records show.

Cable From Page.

The Department received this information in the following cable despatch from Ambassador Page at Rome, dated last Saturday:

Twelve Americans known to have been aboard the Ancona. They were Mrs. Cecile L. Greil, first cabin; Joseph Torrisi and daughter, Carmela, second cabin, bearing American passports 2880 and 2887, and, third cabin, Alexander Potalivo, wife, Maria; Nicola Potalivo, two sons—Marie, age 18, and Irlando, age 17—and two daughters—Maria Irmida, age 14, and Maria, age 11; Pasquale Isurmio, formerly mentioned as Maurino, naturalized; Mrs. Frances Mascola Lamora, reported as wife of naturalized American citizen, and child, name not given.

Of foregoing only three are known to have survived, namely, Mrs. Greil, who left Rome to sail to-day from Bordeaux by steamer Rochambeau; Joseph Torrisi, in hospital at Merryville, Tunisia, and Irlando Potalivo.

HUNTINGTON WILSON WEDS A N. Y. WOMAN

Former First Assistant Secretary of State Lost Suit to First Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Twenty-four hours after receiving a final decree at Reno divorcing her from her husband, Frederick James Powell, a New York lawyer, Mrs. Lucille Powell was married to Huntington Wilson, former First Assistant Secretary of State.

The wedding took place at the Palace Hotel in this city last Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. William Sharon and John Newlands, son of United States Senator Newlands of Nevada, being the only witnesses of the ceremony, which was performed by Judge Conlon.

The couple met while at Reno. Mrs. Wilson was given the right to resume her maiden name—Lucille O'Hara—but retained it but for one day only.

Huntington Wilson has been prominent in diplomatic and Administration circles at Washington for many years. Immediately after his graduation from Yale in 1897 he was appointed second secretary of the legation at Tokio, and served in various diplomatic posts thereafter. In 1906 he was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State under Elihu Root, and Assistant Secretary under Philander Knox in 1909. In this position he was for a time acting Secretary of State. He resigned with the entrance of the Wilson Administration.

Mr. Wilson married Lucy Wortham James of St. James, Mo., in 1904. Early in 1915 he took up a residence in Reno and brought suit for divorce, charging desertion. This was denied him by the court and the divorce granted to his wife on a cross complaint alleging mental cruelty. Mrs. Wilson was allowed to resume her maiden name.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Metropolitan, University and Chevy Chase Clubs of Washington and the Chicago Club of Chicago. He is 40 years old.

The new Mrs. Wilson formerly was the wife of Frederick James Powell, a lawyer of this city, with offices at 52 William street.

ASQUITH TO ANSWER HOLLWEG.

Premier Silent Yesterday, but Is Expected to Talk on Peace To-day.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Sir William Pollard Byles, member for North Salford, tried to draw Premier Asquith into a discussion of peace in the House of Commons to-day by pointing out the peace disposition shown in the recent Reichstag debates in Germany. The Premier refused to be inveigled into peace talk.

Mr. Asquith told Sir William that he was as competent to draw inferences from the Reichstag debates as the Government, and intimated that the Government's stand has not altered, saying:

"I can only refer to the public statements I have made, and particularly to the answer I gave on December 8."

That answer, on December 8, was to a request for a pledge that no peace proposals involving the evacuation of conquered territory should be rejected by the Government without the knowledge of Parliament. A Socialist member asked for this pledge, and the Premier replied:

"If proposals of a serious character for a general peace are put forward by the enemy Governments, either directly or through a neutral Power they will first be discussed by the allied Governments. Until this contingency arises I cannot give any further pledge. As soon as proposals for peace are put forward it will be the desire of the Government to take Parliament into its confidence at the earliest possible moment."

Despite Mr. Asquith's refusal to make a peace statement to-day, it was rumored that he is going to reply to the German Chancellor's recent peace speech when he addresses Parliament to-morrow.

NEXT GERMAN BUDGET TO FORCE NEW TAXES

Step Avoided Hitherto Will Then Be Necessary, Reichstag Is Informed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20.—In the course of debate in the Reichstag over a bill taxing war profits to-day, says a Berlin despatch, Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, said that the budget for 1914-15 closed with a surplus of 11,000,000 marks ($2,750,000). He estimated that for the fiscal year 1915-16 there would be no deficit, or only a small one, and that therefore there has been to the present no need for new taxes.

The Secretary declared that no matter how large a war indemnity was received the war would impose a colossal burden of taxation on the Germans, and they must therefore expect greatly increased taxation after the war.

The Overseas News Agency says today that the German Socialist party is on the verge of a split. Differences of opinion have now reached such an acute stage that even the next vote in the Reichstag may divide the party. It is now evident that the trade unionists, with the right wing of the party, are now in the majority. The majority faction has issued an appeal urging the minority forces to vote with the majority in favor of the next budget, on the grounds that if there is opposition, to it the opinion will become prevalent abroad that Germany is exhausted and the war will thus be prolonged unnecessarily.

Vorwaerts, the German official Socialist organ, says that the time has come for the German Government to indicate in what way it is going to raise the money needed to pay the interest on the nation's great war debts. *Vorwaerts* says:

"With the new war credit of 10,000,000,000 marks ($2,500,000,000) the German war debt reaches 40,000,000,000 marks ($10,000,000,000), which, according to Dr. Helfferich, should last until the end of March. Interest on this sum amounts to 2,000,000,000 marks ($500,000,000) annually, and for redemption, which is necessary in order to maintain credit of the empire, another 500,000,000 marks ($125,000,000) is needed."

Vorwaerts adds that the maintenance of the existing financial system is impossible so far as the taxation of imports is concerned. Provisions may be expected to go up in price after the war, and if the present tariff should be continued it would lead to an artificial increase of prices.

"Therefore," it says, "the interests of consumers and producers demand abolition of these import taxes after the war, which would reduce Germany's income considerably. Therefore, the time has come for the Government to declare what course it is steering."

SEIZED ON AMERICAN SHIP.

Man With First Papers Taken by French Cruiser Near San Juan.

Capt. Dow of the American steamer Borinquen, which arrived here yesterday, brought word that the French cruiser Descartes stopped the Borinquen five miles outside the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, on December 15 and took off the purser, Wilhelm Garbe of Brooklyn. Garbe, it is said, was German born, but had taken out his first citizenship papers in this country.

The cruiser, Capt. Dow said, stopped the Borinquen at about 1 o'clock in the morning by throwing a searchlight on her, then firing a blank shot across her bow. After officers of the cruiser had gone aboard a boat was drawn alongside and Garbe was directed to enter, which he did.

ALLIES YIELD AT GALLIPOLI; ARMY SHIFTED

Suvla and Anzac Positions, Won at Heavy Cost, Abandoned.

MOVE MAY PRESAGE BATTLE FOR SUEZ

"Another Sphere of Operation," Only Hint of Destination.

RUSSIA REPORTED TO HAVE CHANGED PLAN

Is Expected to Send Her Danube Army in New Drive at Austria.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Great Britain and France have abandoned the positions held on the northern part of the Gallipoli peninsula and now maintain only the strip of ground held at the southern tip. Official announcement to this effect was made to-day by both the British and French War offices.

The forces transferred have been moved to "another field of operations." They may have gone to Salonica to help withstand the German attack expected there; to the Suez Canal, now menaced by a Turkish army of unknown strength, or they may be concentrated at the southern end of the Gallipoli peninsula.

An army of not less than 100,000 men occupied the positions which have been evacuated. They were won at enormous cost and held at enormous loss.

It is apparent from the British official statement that the remaining forces on the Gallipoli peninsula are to be held in their present positions for the time being at least.

Speaking of the withdrawal of forces from the Suvla and Anzac regions, Premier Asquith in the House of Commons said:

"The operation so successfully carried out reflects the utmost credit upon the General upon the spot, upon the Admiral, the staff and all ranks of both the army and the navy."

It is expected that Mr. Asquith will go into further details to-morrow regarding the transfer of troops from the Dardanelles theatre. He is to move the bill calling for 1,000,000 men to-morrow, and it is the general expectation that he will have something to say respecting all fields of operations with possible important disclosures regarding the intentions of the Allies in the Near East.

The feeling is prevalent that if, as officially stated, the withdrawal from the Gallipoli positions was effected with few casualties the operation was a brilliant one.

The British Report.

The British official statement telling of the transfer of troops is as follows:

All the troops at Suvla and Anzac, together with their guns and stores, have been successfully transferred with insignificant casualties to another sphere of operations.

The operations were carried out without the Turks being aware of the movement, and a great army has been withdrawn from one of the areas occupied on the Gallipoli peninsula although in closest contact with the enemy.

By this contraction of the front operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out.

Sir Charles Monro gives great credit for this skilfully conducted transfer of forces to the Generals commanding and to the royal navy.

The French War Office made the following announcement of the abandonment of the Anzac and Suvla Bay regions:

In conformity with a plan agreed to by the allied chiefs of staff, the British commander transported to another theatre of operations the troops which occupied the Suvla Bay region and held on the northern part of the Gallipoli peninsula a position the strategic value of which had diminished by reason of new developments in the operations in the Orient.

The transfer of troops with their material was effected in the best manner and without harassment from the Turks.

During the embarkment of the troops a general attack was directed by British forces, supported by French artillery, against the Turkish trenches on the extreme western part of the peninsula. The attack, according to the French War office, made on December 19, met with success.

London Deeply Impressed.

The momentous news of the abandonment of the Gallipoli positions caused the deepest impression here and is the topic of all discussions, although pessimism is nowhere in evidence. The withdrawal of the allied troops from the Dardanelles had long been expected.

Military experts insist that the move will be compensated shortly by an announcement of capital importance. Discussion of what that announcement will be is impossible at the present moment. The decision regarding the Dardanelles action is welcomed generally.

The report that Russia is abandoning her plan to participate in the Balkan campaign failed to cause any alarm here, military observers declaring that Russia is determined to inflict a definite defeat on the Austrians in the Bukowina. This would explain the shifting of the army, which had been concentrated near the Rumanian frontier.

One military authority told the correspondent of THE SUN to-day that the keynote of the British view is to be found in Sir John French's farewell message to his troops predicting that a glorious and victorious conclusion is not far distant.

The withdrawal of the troops from the Suvla and Anzac regions leaves the Allies in possession of a small strip of the southern end of the Gallipoli penin-