THE TRUTH ABOUT MEXICO.
Full exposition in next Sunday's SUN of economic, military and political conditions.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy and warm to-day; colder, probably rain, to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 37; lowest, 24.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 14.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 114. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1915.—Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

QUITS NAVAL BOARD TO HIT WILSON PLAN

Henry A. Wise Wood Tells Daniels He Can't Stand Weak Policy.

DENOUNCES CHANGE OF DEFENCE REPORTS

Secretary of the Navy Daniels's refusal to make public the recommendations of the General Board of the navy stirred yesterday the ire of Henry A. Wise Wood, preparedness advocate, who is a member of the Naval Consulting Board, and Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America.

Mr. Wood sent his resignation from the Naval Consulting Board to Secretary Daniels so that he can be free in future to criticise the "dangerously weak naval and military policy of the President," while Mr. Hawley sent to Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., to Senator O'Gorman and to the thirty-four New York representatives in Congress a request for an investigation of Secretary Daniels's suppression of the original report and a demand that it be made public in the interests of the country.

Hotly Attacks Daniels.

Mr. Wood, who is chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, attacks Secretary Daniels for having substituted his own knowledge for that of the experts of the general board. He writes in part:

"I beg to inform you that with profound regret I have this day sent to Mr. Edison and to the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, whose appointee I am, my resignation as a member of the Naval Consulting Board.

"I have done this in order that I shall be free to attack the thoroughly inadequate and therefore dangerously weak naval and military policy of the President, as expressed in Secretary Garrison's and your own recommendations, and to urge publicly that the recommendations of the General Board of the navy and General Staff of the army, as contained in their original reports, be substituted therefor.

"Where the General Board recommends that our navy be made the equal of the most powerful in the world by 1923, and offers the programme for 1917—withheld by you from the public—which the board says will accomplish this if continued in subsequent years on a similar scale, you have arbitrarily limited the board to a given sum for new construction, and thus have forced it to substitute for this a programme which in reality is not its own, but that of yourself, a civilian, who as such is wholly incompetent to judge how large or what our naval forces should be.

Charges a Lack of Courage.

"Likewise the Secretary of War, notwithstanding his often expressed deep interest in preparedness, has not had the courage to support the recommendations of the General Staff of the army. The staff consists of our most highly trained experts, yet he, also merely a civilian, has cut its recommendations to pieces.

"Thus the Administration offers us neither enough strength at sea to resist thereon the fleets of the foremost Powers nor enough strength ashore to prevent the successful landing of the armies of such nations, for which their superior navies could easily clear the way."

Mr. Hawley calls the report issued by Secretary Daniels "an inadequate plan made by order of the Administration, as a compromise with such members of the Democratic party who, like William J. Bryan, Congressman Claude Kitchin and W. W. Bailey, advocate limited armament." He says the suppression of the original programme of the General Board is a serious matter, and continues:

"Supposing that the head of a business firm had instructed his manager to engage experts to outline a plan to provide for proper fire protection of the firm's buildings and property and found when the plan was submitted that the manager had suppressed the plan of the experts and had replaced it with an utterly inadequate plan in order to compromise with a few friends who advocate limited fire protection.

"What do you suppose would happen to such a manager?"

People's Wishes Denied, He Says.

Mr. Hawley then says that the people of the United States have asked the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War to outline a plan for the protection of this country against the fire of war. He continues:

"We now find that the plans which the safety of the country requires, as outlined by experts, have been suppressed and in their stead there has been submitted a totally inadequate half measure, and for no other reason than to compromise with those of the Democratic party who do not seem to realize the danger from the fire of war which this country is facing.

"I respectfully call upon you to investigate this matter and inform the people whether the safety of this great country has not been jeopardized by the suppression of this report."

INQUIRY IN CONGRESS.

Board Report's Suppression Causes Stir—Wood Action Expected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Great interest was aroused in Washington to-day over the published reports that Secretary Daniels has suppressed the real report made by the General Board of the Navy, headed by Admiral Dewey. This report, it has leaked out, called for the construction by 1925 of battleships and other warships, which would make the United States navy the equal of any in the world, not even excepting that of Great Britain.

Concealing this report expressing the real views of the naval board on the needs of the American navy, Secretary Daniels has made public a subsequent report, which was prepared by the General Board in response to a written order from him calling for recommendations within the limits of a total expenditure of $500,000,000 in five years time, at the approximate rate of $100,000,000.

The news which reached Washington to-night that Henry A. Wise Wood has tendered his resignation from the naval consulting board because of the suppression of this original report served further to intensify the interest in Secretary Daniels's action. It was said at the Navy Department that Mr. Wood's resignation has not yet been received by Secretary Daniels. There seems to be little surprise, however, over this reported action by Mr. Wood. It was pointed out that he has on several occasions written to Secretary Daniels complaining of his programme of naval expansion on the ground that it was not big enough.

The resignation of Mr. Wood is the first break that has come in the naval consulting board, the body of inventors and scientists organized by Secretary Daniels for the purpose of advising and consulting with the Navy Department officials.

The action of Mr. Wood is likely to be reflected in further agitation on this subject in the naval consulting board.

It is certain that the matter of the suppression of the naval board's original report will be taken up in Congress. Plans are already being made for the introduction of a resolution calling upon Secretary Daniels to submit to Congress the original report of the General Board. It is expected that Representative Gardner of Massachusetts will take the lead in insisting that the country shall be given the details of the General Board's original report.

DR. ELIOT URGES SWISS PLAN.

Harvard President Emeritus for Compulsory Military Service.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, advocated universal compulsory military service of the Swiss type for this country in the course of a talk last night before the members of the Massachusetts Reform Club.

Though favoring any reasonable expenditures by Congress to increase the efficiency of the navy, he expressed himself as opposed to the policy of creating a larger army recruited and maintained as our present standing army on the ground that it was not democratic.

"It belongs to the old English type," he declared, "and is a survival of feudalism."

He also advocated an alliance between the United States and Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan for the object of keeping the freedom of the seas and mutual protection against attacks from outsiders.

RARE PAINTING, LOAN TO CHARITY, MISSING

Besnard Canvas "Peace" to Be Shown for Relief Fund, Not on Liner La Espagne.

The Besnard allegorical painting "Peace," loaned by the French Government for exhibition in the United States in the raising of a fund to help widows and children of French artists killed in the war, is missing, according to a report made to the police last night by W. Francklyn Paris, an architectural decorator, of 53 West Thirty-ninth street and a fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to whom the picture was consigned.

"Peace," a canvas 26 feet high and 18 feet wide, insured by Mr. Paris for $20,000, was shipped from Bordeaux on December 4 on the French liner La Espagne. So it is recorded on manifest papers received by Mr. Paris. The Espagne arrived here on Wednesday of last week. But after a thorough search by the French Line freight officials and then by detectives of the steamship company and of the American Express Company, which had charge of the painting, Mr. Paris called up the police last night and told them that "Peace" could not be found.

"The painting," said Mr. Paris, "was in a zinc case enclosed in a wooden box 20 feet long and 4 feet square. It seems impossible that such a queer shaped object could have merely gone astray. If I have any suspicion as to what has become of it I do not care to state it."

Mr. Paris is a trustee of the Museum of French Art and a sympathizer with the French cause. The coming of the Besnard painting and its purpose were widely advertised, also the fact that after being exhibited in New York and other American cities it would go to the Peace Palace at The Hague as a gift from the French Government. Mr. Paris was asked last night if he suspected that enemies of his Government figured in the disappearance of "Peace." He did not reply. But he said:

"This is a distressing upset to our plans. The American Artists Committee of 100, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, the Alliance Francaise and the Trustees of French Art had arranged to show the picture in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton for two weeks beginning January 2 and some of the best known women of New York had consented to act as hostesses."

It was suggested to Mr. Paris that the box, after being taken from La Espagne here, had been shipped to the wrong address. He replied that a box of about the same size and weight was recorded as having been sent to Detroit and was being traced.

Albert Besnard, who finished "Peace" on the day Germany invaded Belgium, is president of the French Academy at Rome. He described this work as "an apotheosis that turns out an irony."

LAYS PLOTS TO AMERICANS.

Senator Lewis Says Alien Activities Are Due to Our Teachings.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The activities of certain classes of foreign born citizens since the outbreak of the European war was ascribed by United States Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois to-night as directly due to "unpatriotic teachings of the native born American citizen."

Senator Lewis, who was the principal speaker at the thirty-fifth annual banquet of the New England Society of Pennsylvania, as a remedy for existing conditions advocated the passage of Federal laws making citizenship incumbent upon reasonable exercise of the rights of franchise and loyalty to the American Government.

The banquet was attended by the financiers, business and professional men of the city and vicinity. Frederic R. Coudert of New York and the Rev. Dr. Gains Galen Atkins of Providence were the other speakers.

BERNSTORFF'S SON HELD UP.

Young Man Is Said to Have Used U. S. Passport.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—The Montevideo arrived here to-day from Cadiz, Spain, via New York. Her captain reports that she was held up twice by allied warships.

The son of Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, and six other Germans were on board. They and the vessel were allowed to proceed. It is asserted that young Von Bernstorff exhibited an American passport to the boarding party, as did the other Germans.

BELLEAIR AND ST. PETERSBURG
2 hours quickest time. Only line with through Pullman service. Atlantic Coast Line. All Florida Resorts reached. Office, 1198 B'way.—Adv.

EPIDEMIC OF GRIP TAKES MANY LIVES

77 Dead Since Monday in Camden, N. J.; 27 Succumb in Philadelphia.

MILWAUKEE BAN ON KISS

85,000 Children Out in Chicago—Disease Spreading Here, Says Doctor.

An epidemic of grip, colds, and even pneumonia, is spreading through the northern and central sections of the country.

As far west as Illinois and up in Wisconsin grip has in its grasp many folk. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Michigan have not escaped its ravages and reports from health officers in many cities tell of a rapid spread of the malady.

Some cities have taken extraordinary precautions to check the epidemic. Milwaukee has warned its citizens not to kiss. Camden, N. J., has done likewise.

In Chicago 85,000 children are out of school ill with grip or kindred diseases. Department stores have been compelled to fill the places of thousands of clerks who are on sick leave of the grip.

Although Health Commissioner Emerson of New York has not found any great increase here, Dr. Henry E. Hale declares there is a decided spread of the disease.

In Philadelphia twenty-seven have died of grip and pneumonia and in Camden, N. J., seventy-seven since Monday. In hospitals of those cities are more than 600 cases.

MANY CASES IN CHICAGO.

Schools and Department Stores Are Hardest Hit.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Dr. John Dill Robertson, Commissioner of Health of Chicago, said to-day that not only the city but the State was in the grip of an epidemic of influenza and colds, threatening pneumonia.

The Chicago school physicians report that 20 per cent., or approximately 85,000 school children, are absent from their classes as a result of colds and attacks of the grip. The number of absentees shows such a large increase that the Commissioner has issued a special bulletin warning citizens to take more than ordinary care of themselves.

The epidemic is also manifest in the big department stores and business concerns. Thousands of extra employees have been engaged to replace regulars during the holiday season. One concern employing 12,000 persons has been obliged to engage 1,100 extra employees in consequence of sickness.

104 DEATHS OF GRIP.

Philadelphia and Camden Have More Than 600 Hospital Cases.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The grip epidemic continues to spread. There have been twenty-seven deaths in hospitals here since Monday from grip or from pneumonia developed from the former disease. There are 370 persons being treated for the grip in hospitals and 189 for pneumonia.

Many physicians are resorting to serum treatment to stop the spread of the disease, but the situation is getting worse instead of better, physicians admit.

Three thousand cases of grip and pneumonia is the record in Camden, the Health Department of that city announced to-day. There have been seventy-seven deaths in three days, and of the eighty cases in Camden hospitals at least nine are expected to prove fatal.

The epidemic is the worst either city has ever experienced since the disease first was classified back in 1888.

MUST STOP KISSING.

Milwaukee Commissioner Says It Spreads the Grip.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—Kissing is under the ban in grip ridden Milwaukee. Dr. George C. Ruhland, Health Commissioner, in a "special to the general public," warned against the unnecessary touching of lips.

With thousands of cases in the city the Health Commissioner said that parents should not permit their children to be kissed; that sweethearts should forego the pleasure until at least after the epidemic is over.

"There is no more certain method of spreading the disease than by kissing," said Dr. Ruhland. "The germs of the disease are quickly communicated when the lips of two persons touch. The public cannot be warned too much against kissing at this critical time, when grip has such a firm hold as it has in Milwaukee."

The department has also issued special instructions on "how to disinfect telephones" as another preventive measure. Office and store forces in Milwaukee are greatly depleted because of the epidemic.

INCREASE OF GRIP HERE.

Dr. Hale Says Germ Is About—Weather Not to Blame.

"Oh, yes, there has been a decided increase of grip, or influenza, in the city," said Dr. Henry E. Hale of 64 West Fiftieth street in answer to an inquiry over the telephone last night.

"In some families there are several members down with colds. It is not the old fashioned grip which holds one indoors only a few days. Rather it is influenza, which requires a longer period of treatment.

"There seems to be no cause for the sudden development of the troublesome disease. It has just come and it is still increasing. Weather conditions are not at fault. The germ is about; that seems to be the reason."

Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of the Health Department, on the other hand, said the records of his office do not show that there has been an unusual increase in grip cases in the city and he was of the opinion that there was no basis to the report that grip had become prevalent at the present in New York.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles —Adv.

LONDON CHILLY TO U. S. CONSUL'S WIFE

Mrs. J. G. Lay Regarded as Pro-German—Husband Holds Berlin Post.

PRAISED TEUTON FUR

Ambassador Page Embarrassed by Wild Gossip Concerning His Guest.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The departure for Berlin yesterday of Mrs. Julius G. Lay, wife of the American Consul-General at the German capital, has ended a peculiar situation in social London which resulted from the spread of gossip regarding Mrs. Lay's sympathies in the war.

Mrs. Lay came to London recently for the purpose of purchasing furniture for her Berlin residence. During her stay she was the guest of Ambassador and Mrs. Page in Grosvenor Square.

The start of the trouble is said to have been an innocent discussion of the relative excellence of the furs sold in Berlin and London. Mrs. Lay, according to the story, contended emphatically that the skunk fur sold in Berlin was infinitely superior to the skunk fur sold in London.

From this it was but a step to making other comparisons of the excellence of Berlin and London and the English women who heard her found Mrs. Lay's frankness in expressing her opinions unpleasant to their English ears. Another item in the feeling aroused had its origin in a report that she called German princesses by their Christian names. This did not add to her popularity in English circles.

Everything Mrs. Lay said or was said to have said was mentally recorded, and, as the saying is, was "used in evidence against her."

Society buzzed with her name. Little coteries held indignation meetings about her, and suggestions were made that questions should be asked in Parliament about her case. With astounding rapidity the edifice of stories about her sympathies grew. She was denounced in private as a "German agent abusing English hospitality under the aegis of the American Diplomatic Corps."

Although an American woman, born in Ohio, Mrs. Lay was evolved by the gossip into a German born woman who prior to her marriage had been attached to the royal court of Baden. Then the rumors took a more serious turn and included Mr. Lay. It is well known that he was born in Washington, D. C. No effort was made to distort this fact, but stories were spread to the effect that he was so pro-German that in early life he tried to enlist in the German army and was rejected on account of ill health.

These stories, of course, are ridiculous to those knowing Mr. and Mrs. Lay. Nevertheless they were taken seriously in influential circles. Curiously enough not a word of them reached the ears of Mrs. Lay, who departed for Berlin via Flushing.

The gossip and the hostility it engendered against Mrs. Lay were a source of much embarrassment to Ambassador Page.

WOULD BE WILSON CADDY, FOOLS POLICE

Blacks His Face, Gets Job, Wins Bet, but President Didn't Play Golf.

HOT SPRINGS, VA., Dec. 22.—With the eyes of the nation on the Presidential honeymoon and all guests under the espionage of secret service agents, an unusual incident came to light to-night after the departure of two men who left Hot Springs on a night train.

It had been rumored about the hotel lounge yesterday that the President and Mrs. Wilson would play eighteen holes of golf to-day. Shortly before noon, the two men in question went to a drug shop and purchased burnt cork. One of the pair then instructed a barber to shave off his mustache. At 2 o'clock, the hour scheduled for the President's expected appearance on the golf course, a man of the same stature, who appeared to be a negro dressed as a caddy, came to the clubhouse and made arrangements to be assigned as caddy for the President. But the President and his bride went motoring instead.

The rest of the story is this: By blacking his face and donning the uniform of a caddy Harry S. Kelsey, president of the Waldorf Lunch System, New York, won a fifty dollar bet at the loss of his mustache.

Harry S. Bond of the Hotel Bond and Bond Annex, Hartford, Conn., was the loser. The wager was made last night when Kelsey said that he would feel honored to carry the President's sticks. Bond laid a bet that Kelsey would not have the effrontery to try it and Kelsey took the bet.

ARMED MEN TOOK SHIP'S MAIL.

Boarded Liner Rotterdam, Bound for U. S., at English Port.

The *World* prints a wireless despatch this morning from a staff correspondent aboard the Holland-America Line steamship Rotterdam saying that British officers boarded the Rotterdam at Falmouth, when the vessel was about to sail for New York, and armed soldiers and sailors removed thirty-nine bags containing mail from Berlin, Constantinople and Sofia in spite of the protest of Capt. Baron of the Rotterdam.

A detailed report will be made to Washington on the occurrence as soon as the Rotterdam reaches New York. Protest was lodged with the Dutch Consul at Falmouth before leaving port.

According to the correspondent, the British officers asked Capt. Baron what mail he carried and on receiving the list claimed the right to take off all mail from the three capitals named. No other mail was wanted, they said, and mail from other cities in Germany besides Berlin was not touched. The officers said that clearance would not be given until the mail was surrendered.

PERFECT SKATING AT LAKEWOOD.
Laurel House, A. J. Murphy, Mgr.—Adv.

U. S. Again Demands Full Disavowal in Ancona Case; Tone of Note Milder; Austria Expected to Reply in Two Weeks

Will Not Discuss Circumstances of Sinking or Give Particulars.

INSISTS COMMANDER MUST BE PUNISHED

Reference to Correspondence With Germany Left Out of Document.

NO BREAK THREAT OR HARSH WORDS

Hopes Austria "Will Perceive Justice of Demands" and Comply.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Austria is expected to reply to the second note of the American Government on the sinking of the Ancona within two weeks. Strong intimations to this effect were given at the State Department to-day, when the text of the note was made public.

It was explained that a time limit might have been included in the communication but for the uncertainty always existing as to the length of time required to transmit messages back and forth between the United States and Austria.

Late this evening the State Department received a cable despatch from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna stating that he had received the note and delivered it to the Austrian Foreign Office yesterday.

The new note to Austria serves notice that the United States will not discuss the circumstances of the sinking of the Ancona or the legality of the attack and that it will not furnish Austria a bill of particulars. All the demands contained in the first note are reiterated. Yet the new note, while conveying an impression of finality, is clothed in milder language than the first one.

Although still insistent that the Austrian Government denounce the sinking of the Ancona, punish the submarine commander and make reparation for the American lives lost, the communication as viewed here lacks the brusqueness of the previous one and omits altogether the references to which the Austrian Government took particular offence, concerning the correspondence between the United States and Germany on the submarine issue.

The latest note is free from such expressions as "barbarous," "abhorrent," "wanton slaughter" and "outrage" which were contained in the first.

Mild Words May Bring Reply.

In State Department circles and quarters close to the German and Austrian embassies the feeling is manifest that because of the milder language employed Austria may find a means of replying which will pave the way for an amicable settlement.

Although it is questionable whether her next note will be an outright compliance with the demands of the United States, it is still thought possible that if she repudiates the Austrian Admiralty statement, upon which the United States mainly relies in justification of this country's demands, the way might be opened for a discussion of all the circumstances of the affair.

In the note made public to-day there is still the broad intimation that failure on the part of Austria to comply with the demands of the United States will lead to a severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries. There is, however, no direct threat of such a course. On the contrary, the hope is expressed that Austria will "perceive the justice of those demands" and "comply with them in the same spirit of frankness and with the same concern for the good relations now existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary which prompted the Government of the United States to make them."

"In other words," said an official of the State Department to-day, "though the demands are still there, clear and unmistakable, there may be in the new note more consideration for the sensibilities of Austria."

It is understood that Baron Zwiedinek in his informal conferences with Secretary Lansing has indicated that the brusque tone of the former note made it impossible for Austria to yield without deep humiliation to herself.

Austria Admitted Facts.

The position of the United States as set forth in this second note is that the statement of facts upon which this Government relies were not only admitted in the official report of the Austrian Admiralty but were not disputed in Austria's reply to the first American note. For this reason, says the note published to-day, the United States cannot consent to a discussion of the circumstances.

It does not, however, suggest that such discussion would be refused if the Admiralty's statement were repudiated and Austria offered to show by evidence collected subsequent to the Admiralty statement that the circumstances were not such as then described. On the contrary, the impression prevails in official circles here that in such event the United States would have to disclose the other proofs upon which it relies.

As the situation now stands the United States in this second note informs Austria that a discussion of the circumstances or of the legality of the submarine's action is not permissible; that this country cannot be expected to furnish Austria with a bill of particulars, and that it must renew its original demands.

Objectionable Section Omitted.

In diplomatic quarters in Washington particular attention was given to the omission in the second note of any mention of the correspondence between the United States and Germany.

In the first note this Government sharply reminded Austria that the attack was made on the Ancona after the dual monarchy had been advised through the correspondence which had passed between this Government and Germany as to the attitude of the United States on submarine warfare.

This reference in the first note caused more feeling in Austria than any other feature. It touched a tender spot. Austria was inclined to resent the suggestion that she could be bound by any correspondence except that to which she herself was a party. In her reply to this Government she said:

"The Government of the United States has also seen fit to refer to the attitude which the Berlin Cabinet assumed in the above mentioned correspondence. The Imperial and Royal Government finds in the much esteemed note no indication whatever of the intent with which this reference was made.

"Should, however, the Government of the United States thereby have intended to express an opinion to the effect that a prejudice of whatever nature existed for the Imperial and Royal Government with respect to the judicial consideration of the affair in question, this Government must, in order to preclude possible misunderstandings, declare that as a matter of course it reserves to itself full freedom of maintaining its own legal views in the discussion of the case of the Ancona."

On this embarrassing feature of the first note the second American communication is silent.

TEXT OF SECOND ANCONA NOTE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR PENFIELD.

[Telegram.]

No. 1039. Department of State, Washington, Dec. 19, 1915.

You are instructed to address a note to the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, textually as follows:

"The Government of the United States has received the note of your Excellency relative to the sinking of the Ancona which was delivered at Vienna on Dec. 15, 1915, and transmitted to Washington, and has given the note immediate and careful consideration.

"On Nov. 15, 1915, Baron Zwiedinek, the Charge d'Affaires of the Imperial and Royal Government at Washington, transmitted to the Department of State a report of the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty with regard to the sinking of the steamship Ancona, in which it was admitted that the vessel was torpedoed after her engines had been stopped and when passengers were still on board.

"This admission alone is, in the view of the Government of the United States, sufficient to fix upon the commander of the submarine which fired the torpedo the responsibility for having wilfully violated the recognized law of nations and entirely disregarded those humane principles which every belligerent should observe in the conduct of war at sea.

"In view of these admitted circumstances the Government of the United States feels justified in holding that the details of the sinking of the Ancona, the weight and character of the additional testimony corroborating the Admiralty's report and the number of Americans killed or injured are in no way essential matters of discussion. The culpability of the commander is in any case established, and the undisputed fact is that citizens of the United States were killed, injured or put in jeopardy by his lawless act.

"The rules of international law and the principles of humanity which were thus wilfully violated by the commander of the submarine have been so long and so universally recognized and are so manifest from the standpoint of right and justice that the Government of the United States does not feel called upon to debate them and does not understand that the Imperial and Royal Government questions or disputes them.

"The Government of the United States therefore finds no other course open to it but to hold the Imperial and Royal Government responsible for the act of its naval commander and to renew the definite but respectful demands made in its communication of the 6th of December, 1915.

"It sincerely hopes that the foregoing statement of its position will enable the Imperial and Royal Government to perceive the justice of those demands and to comply with them in the same spirit of frankness and with the same concern for the good relations now existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary which prompted the Government of the United States to make them."

LANSING.

ANCONA SURVIVOR HERE.

Boy Says Ship Was Coming to a Stop When Fired On.

Giovanni de Marco, 15 years of age, of the Italian steamship Ancona, torpedoed in the Mediterranean by an Austrian submarine, arrived yesterday from Marseilles by the Fabre liner Patria and confirmed the testimony of other survivors that the Ancona was stopping when the undersea craft began firing shells at her. He said the engines had been shut down and the liner was coming to a dead stop, moving merely under her momentum, when the shells began bursting aboard her.

The boy says the crew did all they could in the excitement to lower boats and get the passengers in them. He himself was saved by jumping into a boat with only a few persons in it that was leaving the side of the sinking ship. There were four women in this boat, besides the crew.

It seemed to Giovanni that there were forty shots fired by the submarine at the ship herself. Later other shots were sent toward the lifeboats. He saw a woman in one boat killed instantly by an exploding shell. In the same boat a man's hand was blown off.

CLERGYMAN ENDS LIFE WITH ACID IN A HOTEL

The Rev. J. C. Haswell in Note Directs That $1,950 Be Used to Aid Homeless.

The Rev. James Candlish Haswell, a Presbyterian minister apparently 45 years old, committed suicide last night at the Broadway Central Hotel, where he lived, by drinking carbolic acid. He left a note saying he was despondent at having lost three charges and being unable to get another, and asking that $1,950 he had in his trunk be given to a home for homeless men.

The minister engaged his room at the hotel last August, saying he had come from St. Louis. He became friendly with John J. Jordan, manager of the hotel, and spoke to him of having been pastor of Presbyterian churches in St. Louis and two other towns in the West.

Last night Mr. Jordan sent a bellboy to Haswell's room, as the minister had not appeared all day. The boy found him lying on his bed, in one hand a handkerchief, in the other an empty bottle which had contained carbolic acid. On the table was an unsealed note saying that the writer had become despondent because he had no prospects, apparently could not keep a position when he had one and saw no chance of getting another.

"You will find $1,950 wrapped in a shawl in my trunk," the note said. "Please give it to an institution for homeless men."

The money was found in the trunk and Coroner Riordan took possession of it, saying he would see that the dead man's wishes were carried out.

TURKS MOVED TO BELGIUM?

30,000 Have Arrived at Bruges, Amsterdam Hears.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Dec. 22.—An unconfirmed report reached here to-night to the effect that 30,000 Turkish troops have arrived at Bruges.

KAISER, ILL, CANCELS TRIP TO WEST FRONT

Throat Specialists Summoned—Crown Prince Called From the Front.

BERLIN, by wireless to Sayville, Dec. 22.—Emperor William has cancelled his proposed trip to the western front, the Overseas News Agency announces, because of a slight indisposition described as "inflammation of the cellular system."

LONDON, Dec. 22.—An official message received here describes the Kaiser's malady as "Zellgewebentzuendung," more frequently known as "Bindegewebentzuendung."

The Rotterdam correspondent of the *Daily Mail* telegraphs that he learns from a private source that the Kaiser has been suffering for some time from throat trouble.

Throat specialists have been hurriedly summoned to Potsdam, and the Crown Prince has been recalled from the front.

It is feared that his illness is due to a recurrence of the malady which proved fatal to his father.

Local physicians said yesterday it would be impossible to indicate just how seriously the Kaiser is afflicted without information as to the location of his ailment. Bindegewebeentzuendung is "cellulitis" and "cellulitis" is described by one authority as "inflammation of cellular or loose connective tissue, chiefly subcutaneous, but also of that between muscles and viscera, or surrounding various organs."

The Kaiser, doctors explained, might have a boil, or he might have cellulitis as the result of a blow. Cellulitis may be accompanied by erysipelas, which is the most dangerous type. It is generally caused by infection or inflammation. Usually it is not of a serious character and doesn't disable.

The swelling is marked early by branching lines of lymphangitis. Pain is tensive and great, and the absorbent glands and vessels are often inflamed. Constitutional symptoms are grave. The disease is often mild in degree, and the lymphatics may dispose of the poison and suppuration fail to occur.

BRITISH SEND GEN. MURRAY TO DARDANELLES

Succeeds Gen. Monro, Who Will Command First Army in France.

DRIVE AGAINST EGYPT IS BEGUN

400,000 Turks and Germans to Make Onslaught Under Teuton Leadership.

EXPECT MOSLEMS TO JOIN IN MOVE

Invaders Hope Natives Will Aid—British Mutiny Is Reported.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Sir Charles Monro has been removed as British commander at the Dardanelles, according to an official statement issued this morning, and will succeed Sir Douglas Haig as commander of the First British Army in France. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Murray has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Monro at the Dardanelles. Major-Gen. Kiggell is appointed as Sir Charles Monro's chief of staff.

Gen. Murray was, until a few days ago, chief of the Imperial Staff at London. Premier Asquith yesterday announced that he had been succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Robertson, chief of the General Staff in the field. The command of the First British Army was left vacant by the promotion of Gen. Haig, who is now commander in chief of the British armies in France and Flanders.

The House of Commons debated until 5:30 o'clock this morning on the supplementary estimate of the Government providing for 1,000,000 more men for the army, and at last voted in favor of the plan and adjourned. The increase will bring the paper strength of the forces to 4,000,000 men. With it comes a number of changes in the higher commands which have been accepted as indicating closer cooperation between the Allies in the military operations on the western front.

The debate in Commons was carried on for the most part by opponents of conscription and those members who have assiduously criticised the Government for its conduct of the war. Only a bare quorum was present, and of those many were asleep before 4 o'clock, so that loud snores punctuated the speeches. Sir Henry Dalziel declared that it had been shown that there had been an unnecessary wastage of lives by blunders at headquarters.

Conscription, although it figured in the speeches, was not an important topic of debate. The matter will be thrashed out, the country believes, in the debate which will follow the Earl of Derby's presentation in Parliament of his figures on the attestation plan, which will be done when the House meets again after the fortnight's recess beginning to-morrow.

Replying to an inquiry by Sir Alfred Moritz Mond as to whether all the 3,000,000 men previously authorized have been recruited, Mr. Tennant, parliamentary Under Secretary of War, said:

"I believe the Government is still on the same side—that is, we have not yet broken the law by recruiting beyond the authorized limit. I state this as my belief, although I would not like to swear to it.

"We believe that the great majority of the members of Parliament, as well as the people of the country, are prepared to support whatever is recommended by the Government and if it is found necessary to resort to compulsion the Government will have the great bulk of the country behind it."

SAYS BRITISH MUTINIED.

German Paper Asserts Gallipoli Troops Killed Officers.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, L. I., Dec. 22.—British troops withdrawn from the Dardanelles are being sent to Salonica, according to the Athens correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*.

"Nearly all the English troops have left the islands of Imbros, Tenedos and Lemnos" (island bases of operations at the Dardanelles), said the despatch. "They are being sent to Salonica.

"The troops were most discontented. In Imbros they mutinied. It is reported that five or six officers of the General Staff were killed. The troops finally left after a promise that numerous reinforcements would be sent."

"The retreat from the Dardanelles, which the British pretend to be a systematic withdrawal, was in reality a head over heels flight," said a Constantinople despatch to-day. "The enemy left behind sick and wounded."

The Turkish official statement, telegraphed from Constantinople to-day, contained the following additional details of the English retirement:

On the Dardanelles front hostile ships violently bombarded until late in the evening different camps in order to destroy the booty abandoned by the enemy. The bombardment failed to achieve its purpose. Hostile attacks at Sedd-el-Bahr repeatedly were repulsed.

The counting of war material and military equipment left behind by the enemy at Ari Burnu and Anafarta has not yet been completed. Among the booty near Ari Burnu were two heavy guns, one Schneider field gun, a great quantity of ammunition, especially cartridges, rifles, a great number of mules, ammunition carts and tents filled with provisions and telephone material.

GERMANS OPTIMISTIC.

Expect Greece and Rumania to Join Central Powers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the *Daily News* quotes a