

SENATORS WOULD PREVENT A BREAK IN ANCONA CASE

Foreign Relations Committee-men Want Wilson to Consult Them.

FOUR OPPOSE RIPTURE: NO WORD FROM VIENNA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Expecting at any time to receive word that the American reply has started from Vienna, officials here are marking time. No authoritative information was at hand today, either at the State Department or at the Treasury embassies to show what the reply will be.

Only one of the newspaper reports from Vienna and Berlin to go on, officials of the State Department admitted tonight that while the possibility of a severance in diplomatic relations exists, Austria answers may be couched in such terms as to contain such counter-propaganda as to save the situation.

Monteith leading Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are expressing strong hope that President Wilson will not take any drastic step without consulting them. This hope, these Senators said today, is based on personal assurances received by them from Secretary Lansing, that the President would consult them.

In this connection it was learned today that Chairman Stone of the committee had advised against the severance language used by the President and Mr. Lansing in the note sent to Austria. Senator Stone is said to have argued, as a member of the committee, that the language used was calculated to make it impossible for Austria to yield to the demands made without serious humiliation to herself.

Four Oppose Break.

At least four of the ten Democratic members of the committee are known to be opposed to a break with Austria and are inclined to believe that if the next note from Vienna is conciliatory in tone and offers assurances against a repetition of the Department's complaint of the United States should not terminate abruptly all discussion and by severing diplomatic relations take the case to the courts.

Some members of the committee go so far as to say that while technically the President may sever diplomatic relations without any responsibility on his part, he should not take such an important step without having the facts before Congress and getting its sanction.

Although he declined to give his personal views on the subject Senator Stone discussed the law and precedents. "Some of the authorities," he said, "take the view that inasmuch as the severance of relations is an act of war it might be the part of prudence for the United States to refer the case to the courts."

"It is your judgment that it should do so?" Senator Stone was asked.

"As to that, I do not wish to say," he replied. "I am sure that the majority of these Senators could there be found anything to justify the belief that the United States would agree to a proposal which would curtail the powers of law or principle. On the contrary there was much to show that such a proposal would be duly rejected."

It, however, might offer assurances for the future, regarding the submarine warfare or would present evidence contrary to the statements of fact which the United States relies upon. It is reason to believe that the Government would continue the discussion. A mere proposal to arbitrate, it is authoritatively stated, would not meet with a favorable response from this country.

Should the matter be presented by Austria in such a way as to justify the United States to consent to arbitration of the facts in the case or in regard to the question of reparation, the procedure to be employed is provided for to a certain extent in the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Austria renewed in May, 1912, two months before the outbreak of the European War.

The treaty says in the preamble that it was negotiated "with a view to referring to arbitration all questions which shall consider possible to submit to such treatment." It contains these three articles:

Article I. Differences which may arise of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the high contracting parties and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy shall be referred to the permanent court of arbitration established by the treaty of July 18, 1912; provided nevertheless that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence or the honor of the high contracting parties and do not concern the interests of third parties.

A Special Agreement.

Article II. In each individual case appealing to the permanent court of arbitration shall conclude a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal and the several stages of the procedure.

It is understood that such special agreements on the part of the United States will be made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Such agreements shall be binding only when confirmed by the ratifications of the high contracting parties by an exchange of notes.

Article III. The present convention shall be ratified by the high contracting parties and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible at Washington.

The present convention shall remain in force for five years from the fifth day after the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

Under the procedure usually followed should the controversy arise a question of arbitration first not heretofore considered of the extent of the matter in dispute, the two countries by agreement would seek to obtain arbitrators from neutral countries not concerned in the dispute.

Inasmuch as in the present case there is practically no neutral country of Europe with the exception of Switzerland, which has no time to spare, that is, to spare more or less vitally in the matter of submarine warfare, it is realized here that the selection of arbitrators would be a difficult one.

This is a matter, however, with which officials here are not concerning themselves at this time. At present there is no disposition to believe that arbitration will be resorted to unless very important questions are offered along with the President's proposal.

There is no controversy with the President's consent to arbitrate questions of law on the principle involved. That he has been steadfast throughout the case is a matter of common knowledge and undoubted.

DR. CECILE GREIL TELLS HOW ANCONA WAS SUNK

Only Woman in Cabin Says Submarine Fired Fifty Shots.

LINER AT A STANDSTILL

Dr. Cecile Greil, the only woman in the first cabin of the Italian liner Ancona, shelled and torpedoed in the Mediterranean by an Austrian submarine, arrived yesterday by the French liner Rochambeau from Bordeaux, unattended and unaccompanied.

Dr. Greil, in vivid phrase, the story of the destruction of the Ancona, shelled and torpedoed in the Mediterranean by an Austrian submarine, arrived yesterday by the French liner Rochambeau from Bordeaux, unattended and unaccompanied.

"Hurling shells into men, women and children is not warfare, but massacre. Perhaps these Austrians are good husbands and fathers, but they were crazed. I learned later that they had sunk fourteen ships. They were wild, obsessed with the idea of slaughter."

Dr. Greil was in the dining saloon at noon precisely, as she stated by her wrist watch, talking with two Italian physicians and the ship's surgeon, when there was a vibration of the floor. Her companions had indicated that the Ancona had reversed her propellers and was making an effort to stop.

No Thought of U Boats.

"Nobody," Dr. Greil said, "supposed by the tremor that anything out of the ordinary had happened. There was not in any mind a thought of submarines. The doctors went up on deck. Then I heard a shuffling of feet above. The excitement grew from outside to inside."

"I kept my seat at the table, having the American temperament. Within a few minutes I heard a crash forward, followed by an explosion, which, as I learned later, was the bursting of a shell."

"We were then stopping, as was perceptible to everybody aboard and was being apparent to the officers of the submarine. I heard a crash forward, followed by an explosion, which, as I learned later, was the bursting of a shell."

"I was kneeling on the floor packing up some trunks when a shell came through a port, shattering off the head of the stewardess, who was standing, and exploding on the other side of the ship."

Lost Her \$4,000.

"I then ran up on deck again. I thought of the \$4,000 in Italian gold that I had entrusted to the purser and which I had placed in a safe in his office. He was stretched dead, with his room shattered by the shell that had killed him."

"I look around and saw that the boats were being lowered. I will not criticize the behavior of the crew as I know they did their best under extraordinary circumstances under being panicky."

"There was an attempt made to lower the boats, but the attitude adopted in the Ancona case."

WANT NOTE MODIFIED.

Austrians Believe Break Is Near—Berlin Drafted First Reply.

GENEVA, via Paris, Dec. 29.—Information received from Vienna says that the Austrian note, which was drafted in the acceptance of the second Ancona note from the United States unless it is modified.

A rupture of diplomatic relations is believed to be imminent, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the Liberal and Hungarian parties and diplomats, who demand that an agreement shall be reached with Washington.

The reply to the first American Ancona note, it is declared, was drafted in Berlin. Such pressure was brought to bear on Austria that both Count Tizsa and Baron Buriak, who favored a policy of conciliation, had their hands forced and therefore, it is claimed, the question more directly concerns Berlin than Vienna.

It is considered that there still is a possibility of an agreement within the next twenty-four hours.

FRANCE YIELDS TO U. S. ON SEIZURES AT SEA

Agrees to Release Teutons Taken From American Ships, Lansing Hears.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—France will accede to the demands of the United States for the release of six Germans and Austrians taken by the French cruiser Descartes from American ships being seized near New York and Porto Rico. Although formal reply has not been received from the French Government, the intentions of the Paris Foreign Office, as has been communicated informally to Ambassador Sharp and transmitted by him to Washington. The State Department has been informed that one of the German citizens has already been released.

Although the Department has been given to understand that France will comply with our demands, it is not known whether she will formally accede to the contention of the United States that no right exists under international law for the seizure of enemy subjects from neutral ships. The contention is based particularly on the decision against the action of a United States warship which seized the Confederate raider, the German vessel Trent.

Ambassador Sharp states in his report to the State Department that the French Admiralty had agreed to the release of the Descartes before making formal reply. In the case of August Piepenbrink, a German applicant for American citizenship, the French government last year by a French cruiser on the American steamer Windber, France and Great Britain, to both of whom the United States addressed a demand for the release of the man, acquiesced, but took the position that the demand was granted out of friendship for the United States. Both countries reserved the right to dispute the American contention.

St. Nicholas Club for Defence.

The St. Nicholas Club at a meeting in its clubhouse, 7 West Forty-fourth street, adopted resolutions favoring an immediate release of the military and naval establishments sufficient "to insure safety from invasion and to protect our citizens and their property from acts of oppression or aggression by any foreign power."

FORD PARTY'S RANKS KEEP ON DWINDLING

T. M. Smoek Says He and Others Will Quit—"Fewer the Better," Holt Retorts.

EXPERTS ARE CALLED IN

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 29.—T. M. Smoek of New Plymouth, Idaho, announced today that he will quit the Ford peace party at Copenhagen and that he expected several other delegates to do the same. Frederick Holt of Detroit, vice-chairman of the Ford peace party, said any desertions at Copenhagen will be unimportant and that at any rate the expedition can be conducted better with a small party.

Stockholm business men are making efforts to induce the management to make Stockholm instead of The Hague the seat of the permanent Ford peace tribunal.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer has arrived at Copenhagen with other members of the Ford peace party, according to a telegram received here, and she will make advance arrangements for the reception of the expedition.

Rumors were rife among the delegates here today that Mme. Schwimmer had abandoned the expedition, but these reports were discounted when the word came of her arrival in Copenhagen. From that city messages also came saying that Denmark is ready to give the party a cordial welcome.

No Passports to Germany.

The American Minister, Ira Nelson Morris, refused today to cable to Washington requesting that the delegates' passports be extended to include Germany, on the ground that Secretary Lansing had already refused a similar request from the American Legation at Copenhagen.

It has been definitely decided by the Ford party that as soon as possible a tentative peace scheme will be drawn up and submitted to the warring nations. Men versed in international law will be employed for guidance on technical points. Should the first effort be rejected or ignored the suggestions will be modified and repeatedly offered until persistence attracts attention.

In announcing this Louis Lochner, secretary of the expedition, said, "The reasons actually given for the refusal in appealing directly to the belligerents. These are: First, confidential information has been obtained by us that some of the belligerents are not ready, although ostensibly unwilling to admit it, to state at this time which of the nations is ready to receive certain neutral nations are not second in their power for the preservation of the world would be welcomed by belligerents of both sides."

Experts on Law to Be Engaged.

"We confess that the members of the expedition are not competent to draw up a peace propaganda because of inexperience. We represent merely the peace loving civilians of the world. Therefore it has been decided to employ, regardless of expense, the most capable experts in international law to draw up tentative peace proposals on lines most likely to be agreeable to all concerned."

Mr. Ford is thoroughly informed on this purpose and agrees. It will be some weeks before active steps are taken, because it will be necessary first to reach The Hague and decide upon a small number of delegates from each neutral nation.

"We shall arrive at Copenhagen on Friday and will be joined there by the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish delegates. A week later we will arrive at The Hague, and there hope to be joined promptly by the Dutch, Spanish and Swiss delegates. After the delegates from each country have been selected a permanent board will be formed, and experts will be called in and the work will begin."

RUBBER ON OSCAR II.

35 Bags Seized, British Ship—None Shipped, Line Officials State.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Foreign Office announced today that fifty-five bags of rubber consigned to an enemy forwarding agent in London had been removed from the Oscar II, the Ford peace ship, on her voyage to Christiania.

The Oscar II, carried no shipment of rubber, according to a statement made yesterday at the offices of the Scandinavian-American Line.

FORD TO LAND HERE SATURDAY

Wireless From the Bergenford Reports All on Board Safe.

Capt. Irgens of the Norwegian American steamship Bergenford, bound hither from Bergen with Henry Ford, sent a wireless message to the city here yesterday saying that all were well aboard and that the Bergenford would dock, weather permitting, at about 2:30 Saturday afternoon. The ship was informed by telegram Mr. Ford's family.

"I have had the opportunity," said he, "to establish that for eight months not a kilogram of cotton has been used for making powder. Thanks to the work of German science and industry, we have succeeded in winning from the insuperable supply of German forests a cellular material which is cheaper and better suited for powder than cotton. It is now manufactured exclusively in Germany from the air."

REFUSED BY GIRL, TRIES TO DIE

Frenchman Here Loses Bride Because He Wouldn't Go to War.

Edward Elfrith, a Frenchman, 22 years old, living at 68 West Ninety-third street, is dying in the Briekerbocker Hospital of biliousness of mercury poisoning. Tuesday night he called on Miss Muriel Wheeler, 24 years old, of the same street, to marry him, then when she refused because he had not responded to a call of his country he took the poison in his own hands.

At the outbreak of the war Elfrith was sent as a border guard on the Swiss frontier, where he served until last April, when he returned to America. He is a bank clerk in the employ of John Monroe & Co., 39 Pine street.

Miss Wheeler told Elfrith that she could not be the wife of a man who would not fight for his country.

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS He will have plenty of time.

PIRE SINCE DONALD Photographer of A.M.

676 FIFTH AVENUE COR. 47th ST.



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JEWISH TAG DAY NETS \$30,000

Fund for Relief of War Sufferers Passes \$1,000,000.

Four thousand men and women collected \$30,000 in the city yesterday by a "tag day" for a fund for Jewish war sufferers. The fund has now passed the million mark.

Every section of the city was covered by the workers and some of the amounts gained were: \$150 from the audience at the Shubert Theatre, \$500 from Wall Street and \$100 from Fifth Avenue. The People's Relief Committee was in charge, and the American Jewish Relief Committee added \$100,000 more yesterday.

BANQUET AT CLASON POINT

Speeches at Military Academy Breathe Deep Note of Patriotism.

The Clason Point Military Academy Alumni Society last night gave its first banquet, which will be continued annually in the dining hall of the academy at Clason Point. It was enjoyed by 120 graduates. Prof. Edward F. Weinberg of Manhattan College, president of the society, presided.

All the speeches breathed a deep note of patriotism. Representative John J. Fitzgerald, chairman of the Congressional Committee on Appropriations, struck the keynote when he appealed to his hearers to uphold the hands of President Wilson and urged them to do all in their power for the preservation of the peace of the world. Mr. Fitzgerald said that in these days of preparedness the Clason Point Military Academy is a valuable asset to the country as it teaches the essentials of good citizenship.

Other speakers and their subjects were "Christian Education," the Rev. Joseph V. Stanford, '09, assistant rector of the Church of the Incarnation, 175th street, and St. Nicholas avenue; "Our Teachers," Joseph V. Curran, '09; "Alma Mater," John A. O'Rourke, '15, the first graduate of the academy.

Among the present here the Rev. Dennis P. O'Neill, chaplain of the academy; the Rev. Brothers Callixus, Robert, director of the academy; Joseph, sub-director; A. Robert, Honifaces, prefect of St. Francis Xavier Academy; Bernard and Felix, both professors; Judge Peter A. Shiel, Capt. Movsham, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. Dr. Raymond P. Sullivan, Fra. David Shelly and George A. Flynn.

MALADY Baffles Doctors

Strange Disease Attacks Children—May Be Acute Grip.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The city and State health authorities are much concerned over a mysterious malady which has made its appearance among the children of Boston and Cambridge. There have been six deaths and thirty at Brighton and Cambridge and upward of 100 other cases are reported. The deaths are attributed to pneumonia, but a fatal ending in such a short time is considered unusual.

Medical Examiner Magrath, after making an autopsy to-day, said that he thought possibly a new form of the grip had been introduced here. The physician eliminated the possibility of poisoning.

The illness makes itself manifest with vomiting, which is accompanied by a stomach and diarrhoea. Weakness follows and death ensues soon afterward either from heart or cerebral trouble.

CHILDREN ALL ACTORS' HOME

Junior Art Society to Give a Beneficial Entertainment at Tomorrow.

An New Year's present to fifteen actors and actresses of the Actors' Fund Home on Staten Island the Junior Art Society, the junior branch of the Theatre Assembly, will give a performance of "Pinocchio" at the Lyceum Theatre tomorrow afternoon. The opera will be produced by the balcony scene from "Homes and Juliet" and a few scenes from "Alice in Wonderland." The children have been coached in the play by Mrs. James S. Ballantine and Dr. J. Christopher Marks.

The guests from the Actors' Fund Home will include Marion F. Clifton, Mrs. S. K. Chester, Miss Jennie Fisher, Mrs. Ada Martin, George Martin, Virginia Buchanan, Mrs. William Marble, Mrs. J. H. Adams, Mrs. Gabrielle McCampbell, Mrs. Charles A. Morris, Miss Nannie Colter, Henry Ross Davies, J. Alexander Brown and Fiddes M. Fage. Boxes will be occupied by Edna May and a party of friends, Daniel Frohman, Miss Emma Frohman and Mrs. J. Christopher Marks.

ICE TRAPS 100 SHIPS

Americans Among Those That Must Pass Winter in White Sea.

BRISTOL, via London, Dec. 29.—More than 100 ships have been caught in the ice in the White Sea, say reports from Copenhagen, and will have to spend the winter there.

The vessels are chiefly American, British and French.

PACIFISTS "SOFT AND SLOTHFUL," SAYS T. R., NAMING FORD AND JORDAN

"Positively Comic" to Fail to Appreciate Blindness to Nation's Peril.

REAL QUESTION TO FACE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Pacifists are soft and slothful; they are emotional philanthropists to whom thinking is distasteful, or they are politicians pandering to those other two classes.

The three groups, highly non-militaristic and unwelcome, are trying to turn the country into an Occidental China—the sort of China which "every intelligent Chinaman of the present day is seeking to abolish."

This is what Col. Theodore Roosevelt told the American Sociological Congress here today in a paper which was read for him by Prof. Edward A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin, president of the society.

Col. Roosevelt used more than his usual vigor in assailing opponents of military preparedness, among whom he mentioned David Starr Jordan and Henry Ford. The title of the paper was "Social Values and National Existence," and the Colonel wrote:

"Infinitely the most important fact to remember in connection with the war in Belgium before our eyes that the real question which modern peace loving nations have to face is not how the militaristic or warlike spirit within their own borders will be able to change the present day shows. But I believe that the bulk of our people are willing to follow duty, even though it be rather unpleasant and to undergo."

"There are, of course, persons who believe all force is immoral, that it is immoral to resist wrong-doing by force. I have never taken much interest in individuals who profess this kind of morality, and I do not know the extent to which they practically apply it. But of course if they are right in the theory, then it is wrong for a man to endeavor by force to save his wife or sister or to save his life from the hands of a murderer. It is a waste of time to discuss with any man a position of such folly, wickedness and perversity."

"In the thirteenth century Persia had become a highly civilized nation, with the cultivated class of literary men and philosophers, with universities and great mercantile interests. These literary men and merchants took toward the realities of war much the same attitude that is taken in our own country by gentlemen of the stamp of Messrs. David Starr Jordan and Henry Ford."

"Unfortunately for these predecessors of the modern pacifists, they were in striking distance of Gen. Kaim and his Mongols, and as of course the result happens in such a case, when the onrush came the pacifist theories were worth just about what a tissue paper barrier would amount to against a tidal wave."

Russia at the time was slowly struggling upward toward civilization. But she had not developed military efficiency, she had not developed efficiency in war. The Mongols overwhelmed her as the overwhelming invader.

"The chief difficulty against which Russia has had to struggle in modern times are due ultimately to the one essential fact that in the early part of the thirteenth century she had not developed the warlike strength to enable her to hold her own against a military neighbor."

Incapable of Learning.

There are well meaning people utterly incapable of learning any lesson taught by history; utterly incapable even of understanding what has happened on before their very eyes during the past year or two, who nevertheless wish to turn this country into an Occidental China—the kind of China which every intelligent Chinaman of the present day is seeking to abolish."

"When we have discovered a method by which right living may be spread

"Timid and Lazy Men High Sounding" Shelter.

FORCE NEEDED AT TIMES

so means as well meaning, who find it to their profit to avoid the more common to most people to live softly and easily and avoid risk and effort. Timid and lazy men, men absorbed in money getting, men absorbed in ease and luxury; and all soft and slothful people, naturally halt with flight any body who will give them any sounding names behind which to cloak their unwillingness to run risks or to toil and endure."

"Emotional philanthropists to whom thinking is a distasteful form of mental exercise enthusiastically champion the cause of such a highly non-militaristic and unwelcome type; and naturally they feel great satisfaction in condemning the sort of China which 'every intelligent Chinaman of the present day is seeking to abolish.'"

"These men and women are delighted to pass resolutions in favor of anything with a lofty name, providing that they do not demand that they be called upon to pay with their bodies to even the smallest degree in order to give effect to these lofty sentiments."

Undesirable National Type.

"It is questionable whether in the long run they do not form a less desirable national type than is formed by those who are right in the theory, right in the ability of the present day shows. But I believe that the bulk of our people are willing to follow duty, even though it be rather unpleasant and to undergo."

"Nothing is gained by debate on non-debatable subjects. No intelligent man desires to go to war. If he is willing to think that he will realize that we live in a great and free country only because our forefathers were willing to wage war rather than accept the peace that spells destruction."

"No nation can permanently retain any social values worth having unless it develops the warlike strength necessary for a defense."

"The Sociological Society meets at Washington this year only because the man after whom the city was named was willing to go to war. If he and his associates had not gone to war there would have been no possibility of discussing 'social values' in the United States for the excellent reason that there would have been no United States."

If Lincoln had not been willing to go to war, to appeal to the sword, to introduce militarism on a tremendous scale throughout the United States, the sociologists who will listen to this paper, if they existed at all, would not be considering the social values enumerated above but the social values of slavery and such governmental and industrial problems as can now be studied in the 'Central American Republics.'"

GIRL, 9, PLEADS FOR FAMILY

Generous Hearted Permons Can Give Four a Happy New Year.

Delta, 9 years old, wants a "big brother or sister to save her home for her two small brothers, Peter and John, and her mother. Delta's father died a short time ago after a few days illness. He was a day laborer and had not been able to save much for his family. Delta's mother is broken in heart and despair so that a helping hand is a necessity. To make matters worse there will soon be another member of the family.

The Charity Organization Society has just learned of the family's trouble and appeals for \$120 to care for them for the winter until conditions can be righted and the crisis safely passed. Gifts sent to the office of the society, 155 East Twenty-second street, will be promptly acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to a previous appeal in this case for another family: Cash \$10.00, C. L. W. \$1.00, E. S. Williams, \$1.25; William W. Smith, \$5.00; W. D. O. \$5.00; S. D. Day, \$2.00.

Announcing AN EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBIT OF WHITE MOTOR CARS AT THE AUTOMOBILE SALON AT THE HOTEL ASTOR JANUARY THIRD TO EIGHTH. Instead of participating in the Automobile Show at the Grand Central Palace, as has heretofore been its custom, The White Company will this year exhibit its passenger cars in the twelfth Annual Automobile Salon at Hotel Astor. In the Astor ball room visitors interested exclusively in the highest grade motor cars, can inspect the White product at leisure and in perfect comfort, undisturbed by a miscellaneous exhibit or attendance. Moreover, at the Automobile Salon, White Cars are shown together with the famous motor cars of other countries, also featuring custom designed bodies and individualized appointments. THE WHITE COMPANY CLEVELAND NEW YORK Broadway at Sixty-Second Street.

Saks & Company Broadway at 34th St. Phone Greeley 2626. Continuing the Sale of Men's Shirts at 95c. Such shirt value seems impossible just at this time. Take advantage of this timely offering by purchasing several shirts at this low price. The assortment includes shirts of woven madras, finished in workmanlike manner, and made from materials designed expressly for soft cuff shirts. Also pleated and stiff cuff negligees, produced by one of America's master shirt makers. Every size neckband and sleeve length included. Only two makers contributed to this sale. This fact offsets any possibility of your shirts being cut over different measurements. Saks Shirt Shop, Main Floor, Rear.