THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Increasing cloudiness to-day; rain and warmer at night; to-morrow, rain.
Highest temperature yesterday, 46; lowest, 36.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 100. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1916.—Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ADMIRALS FLAY COAST DEFENCE

Bradley A. Fiske and John R. Edwards Say Foe Could Easily Land.

PEOPLE BLIND TO DANGER

Fleet on Both Oceans, Strongholds in Guam and Hawaii Urged.

Two Rear Admirals of the United States Navy, Bradley A. Fiske and John R. Edwards, spoke right out in meeting about the stupid handling of our naval defences when the American Society of Mechanical Engineers assembled yesterday in the Engineering Societies' Building in West Thirty-ninth street for the third day session of the society's annual convention.

The assembled engineers, realizing that outspoken criticism of military affairs by army and navy officers is rare, manifested unusual interest when Admiral Fiske and Admiral Edwards took the floor to speak in praise of and to elaborate upon the ideas expressed in the important paper of the day, "The Development of Our Fleet and Naval Stations." The paper was written and read by Prof. W. L. Cathcart, a consulting naval engineer of Philadelphia.

Prof. Cathcart in his paper had dwelt upon the ease with which a foreign Power could seize important American ports, the vital necessity—if the Monroe Doctrine is to be upheld and the Panama Canal protected—of our mastery of the Caribbean Sea, the importance of fortifying Guam and Hawaii, the needs of our navy yards and similar subjects, all pointing toward deplorable naval unpreparedness, not only at sea but in the matter of shore stations.

A "Forceful Paper."

"Prof. Cathcart's paper," said Admiral Edwards when discussion of the paper was invited, "undoubtedly will receive serious consideration, not only from Congress but from the American people. I know of no more able and forceful paper presented during the present decade. Prof. Cathcart is the first writer outside of the service to bring out strongly the land end of our naval affairs.

"South of Hatteras we haven't a crane that will lift a gun out of the turret of a battleship, and it is a fact that there is no place along the coast south of that cape where a battleship could go for repairs if it were crippled in action.

"This society," Admiral Edwards continued with much earnestness, "should strongly urge ample equipment for our navy yards—and a sufficient number of them. Charleston, S. C., would make a splendid, a wonderful base with proper equipment. It is nearest to the great railroad systems and as near the coal fields as Norfolk. We need and need badly a strong naval base at Charleston and one in the Gulf to protect the Panama Canal."

The condition of our shore stations, said Admiral Edwards, is "the great menace to this country." He added that a base at Charleston would make an enemy extend his line of operations from 500 to 600 miles, thus necessitating the use by the enemy of a dozen or more capital battleships.

"If there be no other way—if it be absolutely necessary," Admiral Edwards concluded, "I should advise the cutting out of the building of one capital ship from our appropriations in order to build up our naval stations."

Danger Not Realized.

Rear Admiral Fiske, who was next called upon to discuss the paper that had just been read, began by complimenting Prof. Cathcart's effort generally.

"It is very unfortunate," Admiral Fiske then went on, "that the American people do not think there is any danger at all of attacks by enemies. Our trouble is ignorance. The American people do not realize their danger any more than does a baby on a railroad track.

"Power and duty always go together. Since you men here assembled have the power to accomplish important things it is the duty of every member of this society to point out to your fellow citizens our danger. You must point out what our country must do or perish."

Naval bases suitable for hostile operations, Prof. Cathcart pointed out early in his paper, are fairly numerous along our coast. As suitable bases he mentioned Delaware Bay, Narragansett Bay, Provincetown, Mass., and a number of others.

"But these bases," he continued, "in their present defenceless state could be seized with ease if our fleet were first defeated. As to our naval stations on this coast, they all lie within an air line distance of 500 miles—and our Atlantic and Gulf coast lines are more than 8,000 miles long.

"If an enemy should gain possession of these 500 miles of coast our dreadnoughts would be homeless unless the fleet could flee to the Bay of Panama, since the yards at Charleston, Pensacola and New Orleans are equipped for small craft only.

The Caribbean Sea.

"The Caribbean Sea for its size has more strategic positions than any other important expanses of sea on the globe. For the United States its mastery in war is almost vital, since that mastery is the bulwark of our defence of the Monroe Doctrine and of the Panama Canal. Strategic dominance on the sea, however, means nothing if the sites upon which it depends are not fully equipped, fortified and garrisoned, since a more powerful enemy would simply wrest them from us.

"Guam and Hawaii, if made ocean fortresses, would be our Malta and Gibraltar against aggression by an enemy sailing from the Far East. If in war we had strong fleets based there no enemy from Asiatic waters would dare to pass Guam without masking or reducing it and destroying or dispersing its fleet. Later he would have a similar victory to win off Hawaii before the Pacific coast would meet the shock of war.

"And yet, like Guantanamo and Culebra, Guam lies neglected and undeveloped, there at the very threshold of the Far East, an easy prey for any foreign nation which would dare war with us to take. And, too, the fortification and equipment of Hawaii proceed but slowly.

"The navy is to be built up and maintained as it should be, said Prof. Cathcart, we need not only all the navy we have now but more. Our navy yards, he said, lack much in matter of dredging of channels of sufficient depth and of modern equipment for building and repairing.

LABOR CHIEFS HOLD 8 HOUR CLUB OVER CONGRESSMEN

Threaten to Defeat Representatives Who Oppose Wilson Measure for Shorter Workday for Railroad Trainmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House Committee on Interstate Commerce, which has jurisdiction over railroad legislation, virtually shifted to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to-day the responsibility of taking the initiative in acting on the recommendations made by the President in his message to Congress.

At the same time strong opposition developed at the meeting of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate to the President's proposal for a law that would forbid a strike on the railroads pending an investigation into the merits of the controversy. Only by the hardest kind of effort can the President hope to get through Congress any plan of this kind that has a compulsory feature attached.

Shifting their activities, the labor combination has determined to bring pressure to bear on the Democratic party leaders in Congress instead of working on the President with the avowed purpose of defeating the compulsory plan to which the President stands committed.

Threats for Congressmen.

In the last campaign these labor leaders formed a close working alliance with the Democratic committee, which went so far as to put certain members of the railroad brotherhoods on its payroll in States like Ohio and California.

They are now preparing to hold over the head of every Congressman having a large labor vote in his district the threat that if his vote is not cast against any compulsory plan in the adjustment of railroad labor disputes his head will come off at the next election. Whether the President can combat this influence successfully in the view of the feeling of many Congressmen and some of the Senators that they now have much more at stake than he remains to be seen.

The action of the House committee to-day was taken by many as indicating that the Democratic leaders of the House in the face of the hostile declaration of the labor leaders are not anxious to burn their fingers yet with this legislation.

Legislation May Be Delayed.

They decided the President's recommendations would better be considered as amendments to the bill to reorganize the Interstate Commerce Commission now before the Senate committee. Unless the committee should reconsider its action the door practically will be closed to railroad legislation in the House until January.

While some of the Democrats asserted that such a method of procedure would hasten the President's programme, there was no indication that the House committee had any such purpose in view. There were intimations from the members of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce that no action would be taken unless it were found to be necessary in the public interest.

Senator A. B. Cummins, one of the Republican members of the Newlands committee, after the meeting said that no bill involving the compulsory feature could pass either house.

Senator Newlands is for the bill. He made the point that it would not compel any man from abstaining from work in his individual capacity, but only would prohibit concerted action. He insisted this in no way involved involuntary servitude, such as Gompers and the brotherhoods have been talking about.

FOOD EMBARGO BY 4 RAILWAYS

Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie and Wabash Stop Shipments East.

Four big railroads, the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Erie and the Wabash, placed embargoes in force yesterday on shipments of foodstuffs from the West to the Atlantic coast.

With few slight exceptions the embargoes include every kind of food (except perishables and live stock now in transit) except such as is shipped in cold storage.

The strictest embargoes are on the Erie and Pennsylvania roads. These include live stock, shipments from connecting lines and all kinds of food except foodstuffs which require cold storage.

The Wabash embargo applies only to grain, while the New York Central's embargo is against all foodstuffs except perishables and live stock.

The Eastern limits beyond which the roads will not carry the stuffs they have put the embargoes against are as follows: The Pennsylvania, Pittsburg; the Erie, Marion, Ohio; the Wabash, Detroit, and the New York Central, Buffalo.

The purpose of the embargoes is to clear the tracks and freight terminals all along the lines. Railroad officials say Western shippers have been sending goods for shipment to Europe without having arranged for bottoms to carry the stuff across the ocean; the result has been that thousands of carloads are now waiting to be taken away from the railroads. Until this is done the congestion in terminals and on tracks and the scarcity of freight cars will continue.

Among the foodstuffs barred by these orders are potatoes, flour, beet sugar and canned goods. Wheat, corn, building materials and manufacturing articles are also under the ban.

U. S. SHIP BUILDING GROWS.

Output This Year More Than Double 1915.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Merchant ships built in the United States in the first eleven months of this year more than doubled in tonnage the whole of last year's output. The bureau of navigation announced to-day that 1,115 vessels had been turned out, with a gross tonnage of 521,711. All but forty-nine were for the American flag.

Domestic wooden vessels numbered 936, with a tonnage of 127,276, and steel 130, with a 361,170 tonnage. The Atlantic and Gulf trade took 546 vessels, the Pacific trade 263, the great lakes 114 and Western rivers 143.

There now are building and under contract vessels with aggregate tonnage of 1,200,000, the largest total ever reported in the country's history.

FRANCE HONORS MRS. DURYEA.

President Poincare Gives Gold Medal for War Relief.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—President Poincare has awarded a gold medal to Mrs. Harry Duryea of New York for her services during the last two years as head of an American aid committee for war victims.

Mrs. Chester B. (Nina L.) Duryea, daughter-in-law of the late Gen. Hiram Duryea, who was in Dinard, France, at the outbreak of the war, organized a relief organization and since then has devoted all her time and a great deal of money to caring for wounded French soldiers. Mrs. Harry H. Duryea is her brother-in-law's wife.

PREDICT McADOO WILL STICK.

Officials Close to Wilson Also Insist Houston Will Remain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In spite of reiterated reports to the contrary officials close to President Wilson insisted tonight that neither Secretary McAdoo nor Secretary Houston will retire from the Cabinet at the close of the President's first term.

Attorney-General Gregory, who returned to-day from Texas, refused to say whether he was planning to resign. In his case, however, the general belief among his friends is that he will resign.

'H.C.L.' CHARGED TO CAR SHARPS

Government Agents to Lay R. R. Evidence Before Federal Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The railroads have been brought into the cost of living investigation. Government agents in the sweeping inquiry now going on have turned up evidence in connection with the transportation phase of the high prices of food and fuel which will, probably within the next week or two, be laid before a Federal Grand Jury in Detroit.

In this connection there was a disposition here to attach significance to the embargoes declared to-day by several Eastern railroads on shipments to Eastern territory because of the congestion at New York. So far as could be ascertained, however, these embargoes have nothing to do with the alleged car shortage conspiracy now under investigation.

It is the "car sharps," those who have been able to all appearances to manipulate cars and thus give impetus to the rising prices of coal, who now have been practically singled out for attack. Government agents are convinced that the coal situation, which is covered in the general cost of living investigation now in progress, has been brought about in large measure by the lack of cars, and that the lack of cars has in many cases, due to manipulation, contributed to the present conditions.

Who the manipulators are the Government agents are not ready to disclose. It was said, however, that no responsible railroad heads are suspected of participating in the alleged conspiracy, but there is a conviction that certain interests have been able to manipulate the movement of cars so as to bring about fuel famines at certain points.

END FARM CONFERENCE.

Marketing and Rural Credit Delegates Protest Food Embargo.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Cattle raisers, economists of the colleges and the Government, plain farmers, marketing experts to the number of 800 who have been holding the fourth National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits here completed their labors to-day. Sensational predictions of attacks by the cattle men on the packers did not materialize. A Government investigation of the live stock and packing industries by the Federal Trade Commission was asked.

Congress is asked to have the Federal Trade Commission investigate the marketing of live stock and to study whether Government or cooperatively owned packing plants would stimulate live stock production.

The Department of Agriculture is asked to extend its work of establishing market grades so as to cover all farm products, including meat animals, and to enforce the observance of these gradings at all principal markets.

A paragraph was devoted to the emphatic assertion that the farmers protest against any embargo or export duty on foodstuffs. A protest was also entered against the Shields and Myers water power bills as neglecting to protect the public interest by failing to fix compensations and fixing a definite time for each water power lease to revert to the people.

CHILE GETS FIVE SUBMARINES.

Given in Payment by England for Battleship Seizure.

As partial amends for having seized two superdreadnoughts being built in England for the Chilean navy at the time the present war began, Great Britain has decided to give to Chile five submarines. The undersea vessels were built here for Great Britain by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and were half of a lot of ten, the delivery of which to Great Britain was prevented by William J. Bryan when Secretary of State on the ground that it would be a violation of the neutrality of this country.

The submarines are now in the Brooklyn navy yard. They were built at Quincy, Mass., and the engines and interior fittings were supplied by the Electric Boat Company.

The boats will soon start for Chile by way of the Panama Canal. The two superdreadnoughts built for Chile which were seized by Great Britain are now doing active service with the British fleet.

JANITORS TELL OF FOOD GRAFT

Apartment Superintendents Give Wicks Committee Many Facts.

ON MILKMEN'S PAYROLL

One Concern Pays $25,000 Cash and Gives Away $5,000 in Goods a Year.

Perquisites of certain superintendents of apartment houses—nobody used the word "graft"—play an important part in boosting household bills of the ultimate consumer it was disclosed yesterday by four of these functionaries themselves on the witness stand before the Wicks legislative committee. Not only have they been collecting from $1 to $1.50 for every quart customer they get among tenants for their favored milk company, but the baker daily furnishes them with free bread and rolls and the iceman with free ice for similar services.

It was figured out that the $1.50 payment for a new quart customer means an expense to the milkman of 4 1-10 mills on every quart that he sells during an entire year. In the case of $1 payments to a superintendent or janitor, 3 mills per quart are added to the distributing cost, which ultimately has to be charged up to the customer. During the recent milk strike Borden's Condensed Milk Company issued a statistical statement showing that its net profit on every quart of milk sold during the year ending June 30, 1916, was 2.6 mills.

Milk Men "Forced" to Deliver.

Thomas B. Evans of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company testified that it was a question of submitting to the demands of superintendents and janitors for recompense for services rendered or going out of business. He explained that since the price of milk to the farmer was advanced his company has reduced the payments, but has not altogether eliminated the giving of free milk.

Mr. Evans said that not only apartment superintendents and janitors, but cooks and butlers in private families, employees of restaurants and hotels, saloonkeepers and charitable institutions hold up the company at least once a year for the price of admission to dances, card parties and other functions. In all these cases Mr. Evans's company furnished the milk at the places where these people were employed. The sum total paid out upon these various demands Mr. Evans said, was very large.

Judge George W. Ward, counsel to the committee, said the investigators have learned of one Brooklyn milk concern which pays $25,000 a year to janitors and superintendents and gives away $5,000 worth of milk, one quart to each.

Free Milk, Bread and Ice.

Lucius M. Kimball, superintendent of an apartment at 325 West End avenue, the last witness of the day, testified that he "deals with Sheffield Farms."

"I get $1.50 a quart," he said, "from each customer in the house. They have made me two or three payments, each for $25. The last payment was in November."

"Who brings the ice?" asked Judge Ward.

"Corcoran & Ward," was the reply. "I think they pay $2 a customer. They made the last payment six weeks ago. I think it was $30. They've made two payments—around $50 for the two."

"I get a loaf of bread and five rolls each morning from the baker," he continued. "We haven't any agreement about that, though."

"What other things do you get?"

"We get a daily paper. The man who has the house has a newsstand in the neighborhood. I think this particular house got $25. That covers for all time."

"What do you get from the owner?" asked Judge Ward.

"I get $150 per month," said Kimball. "I have charge of two houses. The other house is on the same scale. These rates I have given you go in all the companies and in all the houses. It's embarrassing to say so, but it's the situation.

"It doesn't make any difference who the companies are. They all pay. We get annoyed a good deal by the companies soliciting.

One Company Offered Him $150.

"I've had milk companies offer me a lump sum. I had one company offer $150. It seems fair to me and to Sheffield on a quart basis. I don't doubt that superintendents and janitors have brought on this condition."

"Oh, there's nothing unlawful about it," said Judge Ward.

Edward Schatz, superintendent of an apartment house at 420 West End avenue, said that four companies delivered milk at his house, but "Sheffield Farms has the most of 'em." He said he gave the company a list of the tenants and they gave him $1 a quart. He added that other milk concerns had offered the same commission to him. Schatz said he got free bread and some rolls every day from Cushman's and the Riverside Ice Company puts in free ice every day. He gets $75 a month and free rent from his boss.

House Is a "Mixed One."

Fred Schunnemann, superintendent of an apartment house at 41 West Eighty-second street, called his house "a mixed one," but said that Sheffield Farms pays the premium of $5.

"Getting it cheap?" suggested Judge Ward.

"Oh, I don't know," was the answer. "I have been getting a quart of milk a day, but they have cut it out now."

Schunnemann said he wouldn't respond to the appeals of other companies because Sheffield Farms had always treated him fairly. He was once in the milk business, he said, and had to give free milk himself. He said he got out of the business on account of poor health.

Jefferson D. Fuller, agent for the Sheffield Farms, told the committee that if he was able to get the superintendent of a newly erected apartment house to give him the privilege of the house he paid $1 for a customer who used one quart daily and 50 cents for a customer who used a pint daily.

Mr. Fuller said that on November 1 the prices were cut down from $1 per quart to 50 cents and from 50 cents per pint to 25 cents.

Thomas B. Evans of the same company explained the details of the prearranged plan with superintendents of apartments whereby the milk is taken into the buildings in the early morning

Continued on Fourth Page.

GERMANY GETS PROTEST OF U.S.

Objections Made to Belgian Deportations on the Broad Ground of Humanity.

RELIEF WORK IN DANGER

State Department Gives Out Note With Comment "Interview Has Taken Place."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The American Government's formal protest to Germany against the deportation of Belgians for forced labor as a violation of the principles of humanity was made public today by the State Department. It was in the form of a note cabled to Charge Grew at Berlin with instructions that he seek an interview with the German Chancellor and read it to him, and was given out by the Department with the terse comment:

"The interview has taken place."

Officials refused to add to this statement, and so far as could be learned tonight there has been no reply from Germany. All information available, however, indicates that the deportations are continuing, and it is known that through earlier informal representations Charge Grew learned that the German position was that the policy was a military necessity and not in violation of international law.

With the failure of America's efforts, as well as those of Spain, Holland and the Vatican, the only action which officials here apparently believe this Government can take is the full publication of the facts in its possession. Admittedly diplomatic procedure has been exhausted. The United States does not represent Belgium at Berlin and is declared by officials to have gone even beyond the conventional diplomatic rights in the matter.

Put on Cable November 29.

The American note was put on the cable November 29, the night of the day Ambassador Gerard saw President Wilson preparatory to his return to Berlin, and the night it was announced that the United States had made further representations on its own behalf on the broad grounds of humanity.

The note, with the Department's statement making it public, follows:

"On November 29 Mr. Grew, our Charge at Berlin, was directed to obtain an interview with the German Chancellor and read to him the following:

"'The Government of the United States has learned with the greatest concern and regret of the policy of the German Government to deport from Belgium a portion of the civilian population for the purpose of forcing them to labor in Germany, and is constrained to protest in a friendly spirit, but most solemnly, against this action, which is in contravention of all precedents and of those humane principles of international practice which have long been accepted and followed by civilized nations in their treatment of non-combatants.

"'Furthermore, the Government of the United States is convinced that the effect of this policy, if pursued, will in all probability be fatal to the Belgian relief work, so humanely planned and so successfully carried out, a result which would be generally deplored and which, it is assumed, would seriously embarrass the German Government.'

"The interview has taken place."

Conferences at Washington.

The Belgian deportations, which first began months ago, assumed seriousness last August, when official reports to the Department indicated their wholesale extent. Charge Grew discussed the matter with the then Under Secretary, Zimmerman, on several occasions, but without result. On October 26 he was directed to take it up personally with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, an unusual procedure, and to say what an unfortunate effect the continuance of the deportations would have on neutral opinion, particularly in America, which country had the interests of Belgian civilians very much at heart.

Charge Grew reported that the Chancellor had heard his presentation of the case, but had offered neither explanation nor promise. Thereupon a series of conferences followed in Washington between President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, Ambassador Gerard and Col. E. M. House, with the result that the formal protest was despatched.

During that time also Belgium had protested officially to this Government and requested active intervention on the basis of statements that more than 100,000 persons had been deported to Germany and that the daily rate was nearly 3,000. England later in an official statement threatened the discontinuance of American relief work unless the deportation ceased.

Information in the hands of the department confirms press despatches and statements of the Belgian and British Governments showing that whole sections of Belgium have been systematically stripped of workmen.

NOTED BELGIANS APPEAL

Jurists, Senators and Deputies Protest Against Deportations.

HAVRE, Dec. 8.—Five hundred Judges and members of the Belgian bar, notable among whom are the Judges of the Court of Cassation of Brussels, the Court of Appeals and the Courts of Commerce, have signed a protest to Gen. von Bissing, the military Governor of Belgium, against the deportations of Belgians as in "contempt of natural rights, of the statute law and of the law of nations." The letter appeals for a reversal of the decrees under which the deportations are conducted.

"A man is the master of his person, of his energies and of his will," the letter adds. "Forced labor is a punishment reserved for great crimes."

Twenty Belgian Senators and twenty-three Belgian Deputies now living in Brussels have taken the personal risk of sending a signed protest to Gen. von Bissing against the deportations. The Senators and Deputies at the same time sent copies of their protest to Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium; to the Marquis de Villalobar, the Spanish Minister at Brussels, and to the diplomatic representatives of other countries.

Among the signers of the protest are four former Ministers—Baron de Favereau, President of the Senate; Count Woest, Jules Vandenpeerboom and Jo-

Continued on Second Page.

RUMANIAN ARMY GIVES UP FIGHT

Trapped in Prahova Valley, Greater Part of Force Surrenders.

WITHDRAWAL CONTINUES

Main Body of Troops From Bucharest Line Fall Back Northward.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Disaster follows disaster for the beaten Rumanians. More troops, outmanœuvred and surrounded by Von Mackensen, have been forced to surrender. In the last twenty-four hours Berlin has announced the capture of 27,000 Rumanians and twenty-six guns.

The main body of Russians and Rumanians, greatly depleted by steady losses, is still in retreat, leaving Wallachia to the Teutons. "In Rumania the pursuit has gained ground" is the brief bulletin from Berlin to-night, while Petrograd admits that the retirement continues.

Fears that the Rumanian army in the Prahova Valley, north of Ploesci, would be lost have been realized. It did not retreat quickly enough when the swift Teuton advance on Ploesci threatened to cut the only line of retreat, the Ploesci-Bucharest railroad.

Caught Between Two Fires.

Bavarians commanded by Gen. von Dellmensingen dashed forward and cut the railroad, placing themselves in rear of this army. Then the Austrians and Hungarians, who had long opposed the Rumanians from in front, attacked and the Rumanians were caught between upper and nether millstones. The greater portion of this army, which long held at bay the Teutons attacking from the north, was captured. There is no news of the whereabouts of Gen. Averescu, accounted Rumania's foremost field General, who when last heard of was in command.

The coup de grace has been administered to the Orsova army, which was cut off in western Rumania when Craiova was taken nearly a month ago.

The fate of the Rumanian troops in the Prahova Valley sector, which includes also the Altschanz or Predelus, the Bratocea and the Tetarului passes, all small passes in the same general region of the Transylvanian Alps south of Kronstadt, arouses fears here for the troops holding the Buzeu Valley, only a few miles east of this group of passes. It is supposed that the remnant of the troops from the Kronstadt passes is trying to make its way over the Transylvanian Alps foothills east to the Buzeu Valley to join the Rumanian forces there.

This utter collapse of the Rumanian resistance moves the Socialist newspaper *Vorwaerts* of Berlin in an editorial on the capture of Bucharest to urge that the present moment is especially suited to further efforts for peace. The Teutonic conquests in Rumania and the tremendous military superiority they show make ridiculous further talk by the Entente about Germany's weakness, the newspaper says.

Germany Far From Defeat.

"The peoples were lied to," continues the article, "when they were told that Germany was about to break down. They were lied to when they were told that Germany wanted peace in order to escape sure defeat and cheat her enemies out of a certain victory.

"Never has peace been talked louder or more passionately in Germany than during the past few weeks, yet precisely these weeks have matured what probably is the most wonderful success Germany has achieved during this war. Foreign Governments lack the courage to make peace. The German Government can and must have it.

Praise for Bavarians.

An official announcement made in Berlin, and sent by way of Amsterdam, makes public the following congratulatory telegram sent by the Kaiser to the King of Bavaria upon the fall of Bucharest:

"The beaten Rumanian army has abandoned its fortified capital. With God's assistance we have gone a great step forward. Your brave Bavarians did excellently in the mountain fighting and on the plains again gained imperishable glory. The heroic death of a brave prince and typical soldier of your lineage has been a source of inspiration to us."

The "brave prince" presumably is Prince Henry of Bavaria, nephew of the King.

The Berlin Report.

German headquarters makes the following official report to-night on the Rumanian campaign:

Front of Archduke Joseph: After the failure of the great relieving offensive in the Carpathians the Russians have only undertaken local attacks. Yesterday they several times drove against our lines on the Ludova and in the Trotus Valley. They were sanguinarily repulsed.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Our advance against and across the Bucharest-Ploesci line proceeded so rapidly that the Rumanians located in the frontier mountains, in the Predeal and Altschanz passes, had no chance to retreat in time. On their retirement they encountered German and Austro-Hungarian troops, and being pressed from the north, the greater portion of them already have been made prisoners.

Between the mountains and the Danube the pursuit is proceeding. The Ninth Army yesterday took more than 10,000 prisoners.

Army Forced to Yield.

On the Alt the Rumanian forces cut off in western Rumania met their unavoidable fate. Col. von Stave, with Austro-Hungarian and German troops under his command, on December 6 forced them to surrender. Ten battalions, one squadron and six batteries, numbering 8,000 men with twenty-six cannon, laid down their arms.

The Russian statement to-day reads:

Rumanian front: In the Oituz Valley enemy attacks were beaten back.

In Wallachia, following the occupation of Bucharest, the Rumanians and our troops continued to retire.

In the Dobrudja and on the Danube calm has prevailed.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DARK, FEARS SUBMARINES

Two German U-Boats Reported in Bay of Fundy; City Puts Out Lights.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 8.—Private messages received here to-night say the city of St. John, N. B., is in darkness, the military authorities having ordered all lights out because of the presence in the Bay of Fundy, directly off the harbor mouth, of at least one and probably two German submarines.

News of the subsea boats' presence was brought to St. John by fishermen, who announced that at 3 o'clock this afternoon, off Cape Spencer, they saw a submarine about 120 feet long with two masts rise from the sea, and after her officers had surveyed the shore and the fishing fleet with their glasses suddenly submerge again.

A little later in the afternoon an Allan Line steamship arrived from Glasgow reported sighting another U-boat. The news has thrown the city into a state of excitement in fear of bombardment.

DISGUISED SHIP SIGHTED

Vessel Said to Be an Armed German Merchantman.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Admiralty announced to-night that a report had been received that a disguised armed German vessel of mercantile type was sighted in the North Atlantic on December 4.

No further information has been received concerning the vessel's whereabouts, the Admiralty adds.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 8.—Allied shipping was warned by British naval authorities to-night to be on the lookout for a strange vessel, believed to be a raider, which was intercepted on December 2, off the northwestern coast of Scotland, and allowed to proceed under the impression that she was the Dutch steamer Gamma.

Later it was learned that the Gamma was at Kirkwall on that date and did not leave until December 3.

FRANCE TO REMOLD CABINET AND ARMY

New Officers Will Be Called to "High Command," Says "Petit Parisien."

PARIS, Dec. 8.—A special meeting of the French Cabinet was held this morning at the Elysee Palace. At the conclusion of the meeting the following statement was issued:

"After examining the military and diplomatic situation the Cabinet considered measures justified by the vote of the Chamber of Deputies.

"There is intense public interest as to the significance of the Government's declaration in Parliament yesterday concerning the higher command of the army and the general direction of the war.

"The newspapers point out that the generals who began the war in supreme command have been superseded, pointing to the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, Von Moltke and Von Falkenhayn and Sir John French.

"The public session followed the secret meeting of the chamber. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber, read twenty orders of the day, whereupon Premier Briand, speaking from his seat, announced that the Government would accept the fourth on the list, which called for a reorganization of the high command and expressed confidence in the Government.

"The first two paragraphs of the resolution, dealing with the high command and war council, were accepted without division, but a division was demanded on the third paragraph based on Albert Favre's statement that France was putting one in six of the population into the fighting ranks, England one in ten, Italy one in eleven and Russia one in twenty, and calling for a more equal distribution of the burden among the Allies.

"The vote gave the Government a majority of 184.

"The first paragraph of the resolution adopted by the chamber, which deals with the high command, means that the reorganization will affect its personnel and that new officers will be called to the command," asserts the *Petit Parisien*.

"The second paragraph, dealing with the general conduct of the war and with the economic organization of the country, is equivalent to saying that there will be a sort of war council, analogous to what Prime Minister Lloyd George demands for England, and that an economic council also will be created.

"The third paragraph treats of the apportionment of sacrifices among the Allies, and the means to obtain from the Allies a diminution of the efforts demanded of France by dividing the burden more equitably."

The *Petit Journal*, in the same vein, says:

"The two principal points of the resolution adopted are the reorganization of the high command and the reduction of the number of men in the Government who have charge of the general conduct of the war. Moreover, in change and reorganize the high command will be only following the example of the other countries concerned in the war."

The *Temps* refers to the unwieldly character of a Cabinet of more than twenty members.

On Saturday the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 344 to 160 passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Government in its conduct of the war.

GEN. WOOD PREDICTS WAR.

Soldier Urges Preparedness to Be Ready for Conflict.

"War is coming as sure as God is in heaven and the sun shines in the sky," declared Major-Gen. Leonard Wood last night in an address at a dinner of the New York Alumni Association of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in the grand ballroom of the Hotel McAlpin.

After making this prediction Major-Gen. Wood appealed for measures of preparedness.

"Give our American boys a sporting chance," he said. "Don't let them be food for powder. If we prepare ourselves against any possible foreign invasion and get out of this state of unpreparedness we may never need to use the gun on our shoulder. We are now wholly unprepared, and there is not a War Office in Europe that does not know it."

KING OF GREECE TO BE DEPOSED, LONDON HEARS

Allies Ready to Dethrone Monarch and Place Venizelos in Power.

MESSAGES SENT TO KAISER ARE SEIZED

Plan for Joint Attack on Sarrail's Army Is Reported.

DRIVE AGAINST SERBS IS BEGUN

Heavy Reenforcements on Monastir Front Prelude to New Campaign.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Within a week King Constantine of Greece will be an exile, deposed from his throne by the Allies, and M. Venizelos will be in charge of the Greek Government. The Greek army also will be disarmed. This is the expectation here.

King Constantine has brought his fate upon himself by persistently intriguing with the Kaiser. Despite repeated warnings from the Allies, he regularly sends and receives messages from the Kaiser through neutral diplomatic channels. Some of these messages have been intercepted and are now in the hands of the Allies.

The Kaiser has urged King Constantine to declare war upon the Allies and join the Central Powers in a great campaign to sweep the Allies from the Balkans, according to a Rome wireless despatch, which says the Greeks were to attack Gen. Sarrail's army in the rear, while the Teutons attacked in front.

Germans Are Reenforced.

Heavy reenforcements of German troops are already arriving on the whole Monastir front in southern Serbia, according to Salonica despatches. Probably these are forces released from Rumania by the big Teutonic victory.

With all the evidence in hand, the fate of King Constantine, already decided upon by the Allies, but delayed in the hope that it could be averted, is now inevitable, according to information available here.

It is an open secret that the King's refusal to comply with the last demands of the Allies was aimed at provoking a revolution in Greece and compelling the landing of allied troops. Evidence of the King's intentions in this particular is said to be in the hands of the Allies, and it is noted that most of the troops employed for the occupation of Athens are bluejackets landed from the allied fleet, so that Gen. Sarrail's army has not been depleted.

Royalist Troops Moved.

Meantime the movements of Greek royalist troops continue to excite alarm, although on Wednesday the Greek Government explained that these movements had ceased. The Entente diplomats demanded yesterday an explanation of the troop movements.

According to a despatch from Paris, German news sources report that King Constantine's health is again causing anxiety. The old wound in the King's side continues to suppurate, the despatch says, and has to be kept open. The King is said to be very weak.

The blockade of Greece by the Allies began officially at 8 o'clock this morning, according to an Athens despatch. The members of the British naval mission have been ordered to embark on the Greek transatlantic liner King Constantine.

To-day's official news indicates that perhaps the great Teuton offensive upon Sarrail's front in Macedonia, with which the Greeks were to cooperate by striking his rear, has been undertaken already.

Serbs Repulse Attacks.

Again and again the Germans and Bulgars attacked violently the Serbs in their newly captured positions east of the Cerna. The Serbian official statement says the Germans had been heavily reenforced, but they were hurled back.

There was serious fighting yesterday at all the points on the Macedonian front that are held by Serbian troops, the Serbian statement adds. The Serbs made a vigorous resistance, with the help of French artillery, and the Teuton losses were heavy.

The French statement says that during Wednesday night and early Thursday morning the Germans and Bulgars attacked the Serbians three times with great violence. All the attacks were sharply repulsed by the Serbs, the statement says. On Thursday there was very bad weather, which interfered with military operations.

According to the German statement to-day the Serbs attacked last night near Tenova, but German and Bulgarian troops repulsed the attacks. The British also came to the attack again on the Struma, at the other end of the Macedonian front, but were beaten back, the Germans say.

GREY EXPLAINS.

Foreign Secretary Says Allies' Stand Is Based on Treaties.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The following statement on the Greek situation, which is authorized by Viscount Grey, Foreign Secretary, has been handed to the Associated Press:

"It sometimes has been said, not by our enemies but by critics in neutral countries who are not too well disposed toward us, that our presence in Greece does not differ appreciably from the presence of the Germans in Belgium. By this it is not meant to suggest that our troops have ever been guilty of the