THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Local snows to-day, followed by fair; slightly colder; to-morrow fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 34; lowest, 27.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 105. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916.—Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY PLANS PEACE PARLEY IN JANUARY; EACH BELLIGERENT IS TO SEND DELEGATES; ENGLISH OPINION VERY HOSTILE TO OVERTURE

Press and People About Unanimous in Opposing a Conference.

POSTERS DECLAIM AGAINST THE OFFER

Berlin's Action Interpreted as Effort to Divide the Entente.

LLOYD GEORGE WILL MAKE EARLY REPLY

He Is Expected to Refer to the Subject in the Commons.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Not one favorable word is spoken anywhere here upon the German peace proposal. Not one dissenting line is printed in the entire press of Great Britain and Ireland. The apparent unanimity of opinion indicates beyond all doubt that Great Britain will not for one moment entertain the offer.

Statesmen and all who are prominent in the world of politics are averse to discussing the matter before the definite wording of the German offer is known. All are eager to give the new Lloyd George government an absolutely free hand. A careful canvass of the leaders of public opinion reveals the most striking agreement that the German offer should be positively disregarded.

The trend of public opinion is shown by the posters displayed in the streets by to-night's evening papers. "A dove in sheep's clothes," "Allies, say no!" "Failure of German trick," are some of the headings.

"Most Cheerful News."

The consensus in political circles, as given to the correspondent of THE SUN by a man of the highest standing, is this: "The German offer is regarded as the most cheerful news since the beginning of hostilities."

This man points out that the victors don't usually offer terms of peace. Some believe that the German move is prompted by acute conditions in Germany, but all are certain that it is a premeditated piece of diplomacy.

The only basis of discussion available here is the tentative outline of peace terms cabled from Washington. Much display is being given the editorial of THE SUN discussing these alleged terms.

An expert in political matters tells the correspondent of THE SUN that if the peace terms are as indicated in American despatches they are foredoomed to failure.

The offer is regarded here as a clever attempt to sow dissension among the Allies. The German plan is believed to include the naming of terms which might be acceptable to some and not to others.

Fight to the Finish.

There is good reason to believe that the German leaders are finally convinced that the Central Powers never can win the war and have now reached the zenith of their military power. Long privations and heavy sacrifices may be coming for the Allies, but nevertheless the fact is that the entire country is determined to uphold Asquith's famous declaration, "We won't sheathe the sword until the objects for which we entered the war have been achieved."

Germany's sudden decision to propose peace "in the cause of humanity" is called a bluff by many here, but shrewd observers point out that most serious conditions in Germany must have caused the move.

They call attention to the fact that the German Chancellor, who now moves for peace, only a few months ago, in June of this year in fact, formally declared that no peace move would be undertaken by Germany. Discussing the Jutland battle, he said in the Reichstag: "This is how the war map looks now. If our enemies wish to shut their eyes to it, then we must, will and shall fight on until a final victory comes. We did what we could to pave the way for peace, but our enemies repelled us with scorn. Consequently all further talk of peace initiated by us becomes futile and an evil."

Premier Will Reply.

Premier Lloyd George will refer to the speech of the German Chancellor before the Reichstag when he makes his statement in the House of Commons on Tuesday of next week.

The indications are that the various Governments of the Entente Allies do not intend to act hastily in making a joint response to the peace proposals of the Central Powers. It was pointed out in well informed quarters to-day that while each one of the allied Governments might indicate its general attitude consultation among the Allies under the treaty binding them to such action probably would require two or three weeks, making it unlikely that the joint reply of all the Allies will be available before the first of the year.

One of the factors which, according to an opinion expressed here, militates against acceptance of the German proposal is that the opening of negotiations would necessarily be followed by an armistice. No specific suggestion of an armistice is made in the proposal so far as is indicated by the unofficial re-

Continued on Second Page.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?
Dewey's Port Wine & Olive Oil will build you up. $1.00 at your dealer or 135 Fulton & 81 Nassau Sts., N. Y. Phone 2091 Cort. —*Advertisement.*

TOO SOON FOR ACTION BY HIM, WILSON'S VIEW

Friends of President Say He Will Make No Overtures to Belligerents Until Requested to Do So by Both Sides.

From persons in New York who have been exceedingly accurate in forecasting President Wilson's attitude toward large matters THE SUN obtained yesterday this general prediction as to the course their friend the President will take as a result of Germany's general peace invitation to the Entente Allies.

In the first place the President will take no immediate step beyond transmitting to the Entente Powers the overture made by Germany and her allies.

The President's point of view, that the time has not come for a renewal of his proffer of mediation, has not been changed by Germany's latest diplomatic step. The German peace offer is lacking in specific terms and affords no real basis for the United States Government to act upon.

It is assumed, from familiarity with the President's definite opinion, that he will consider that his duty at present lies only in acting with the heads of other neutral nations in formally acquainting the Entente Powers with Germany's proposal. It is taken for granted that he believes that it would be as improper or as indiscreet for him to project himself into the present situation as it would have been for him to submit peace suggestions six months ago or a month ago.

President Knows Entente's Mood.

There is strong reason for believing that the President has good information that the Entente Allies are in no mood for any sort of peace that would be agreeable to Germany and her allies; that they are determined to prosecute the war until Germany admits she is beaten. There is reason for asserting that the best opinion in Washington—the opinion of advisers closest to Mr. Wilson—is that the Allies will reject flatly any such terms as were stated unofficially yesterday morning and that the United States would merely lose prestige if it sought to approach England, France and Russia in their present determined mood.

Moreover, there is the feeling that the President intends to wait until the Entente Allies invite him to act in some way toward bringing about peace. There is reason to state that he does not feel disposed to move upon the invitation of only one side in the great war.

No Big Peace Step Soon.

The above are the general conclusions as regards the President's attitude that have been reached by some of his friends. They say in addition that no big, new step by him need be looked for in the immediate future toward seeking to end the war because, as the best posted man in the United States as regards the real public opinion in all of the belligerent countries, he has concluded that the war must yet run a considerable time.

Col. Edward M. House, probably the person best able to state the President's point of view or to outline the President's probable course of action, returned from Washington last night and declined to say one word about the German offer or about his talk with the President. Col. House attended the Cabinet dinner and then remained over in Washington yesterday for a conference with the President. At his home, 115 East Fifty-third street, Col. House said last night:

"I never discuss what the President may or may not do. It is not true that I was asked to go to Washington to discuss the German peace offer. I do not expect to go to Europe."

BRIAND CALLS GERMAN PRESS OFFER 'POISON' NOT OPTIMISTIC

French Premier Warns Parliament Against Plan to Spread Dissension.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Germany's peace proposal is a clumsy trap, a manœuvre intended to cause dissension among the Allies, Premier Briand told the French Chamber of Deputies to-day. He was cheered enthusiastically. There is every sign that the Chamber supports him in this view.

General applause greeted his first announcement that the new Government's plan for a sweeping mobilization of the civil population for war work included the total suppression of alcohol. Then he spoke of Von Bethmann-Hollweg's peace move.

"At the very minute she proclaims victory while making fresh efforts to win it Germany sends us through the neutrals a word with which I must deal," he began. The phrase brought absolute silence in the Chamber. M. Briand explained that he could not deal fully with the situation because he had not the official version of the German Chancellor's speech, but he said:

"It is my duty to warn the country against possible poisoning, so I cry attention, beware!"

Cheering followed each phrase.

The speaker's tones became dramatic as he interpreted Germany's offer as an attempt to deceive neutrals and Germans by crying that the war is being forced upon Germany. He denounced the offer as a clumsy trap, a manœuvre to estrange the Allies one from another, and concluded with the significant phrase: "The republic under such circumstances will do no less than the Convention did." Which means to a Frenchman that France will fight on.

"I have the duty to place my country on guard against possible poisoning," said M. Briand amid applause. "When a country arms itself to the teeth, when it seizes men everywhere in violation of the laws of nations and enforces labor upon them, I should be guilty if I did not cry out to my country: 'Look out! Take care!'

"I have the right in the first place to say to our enemies for the hundredth time: 'The blood is on your hands, not upon ours.'"

Socialists Interrupt.

The Chamber held a large number of Deputies who desired to witness the first appearance of the new Cabinet. M. Briand instead of reading the declaration of the programme of the reorganized Ministry outlined it extemporaneously. The Premier said that in secret session most delicate questions had been considered. The Socialists interrupted the speaker with cries of "No!" but Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, succeeded in restoring order.

"The Government is ready for all discussions and all explanations," continued M. Briand. He referred to the adoption by the Chamber of a resolution demanding a reorganization in the conduct of the war, the constitution of a war committee and modifications in the high command. He said the war committee would sit permanently and that it would increase the production of war necessities.

"No one can say that I have even been unduly optimistic," said M. Briand. "But to-day, however, more than ever we must have the conviction that victory is certain.

In conformity with the change in military command announced last night President Poincare to-day signed a decree naming Gen. Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French armies, technical

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SPEND THE HOLIDAYS
at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.—*Adv.*

Doubt Allies Will Accept Peace Proposal, but See Wise Diplomatic Move.

BERLIN (via London), Dec. 13.—It cannot be said that the peace offer of Germany has been received with pronounced optimism by the press. There is a decided tone of caution against expecting immediate peace. Although it is admitted that the moment was well chosen for offering peace, in view of Germany's success in Rumania and her repeated demonstration of the impregnability of her fronts against France and Russia, the papers express only slight hopes that the Entente Allies will show a willingness to treat.

It is not expected, on the other hand, that the overtures will be rejected outright without an inquiry being made as to terms. But in view of all the recent utterances and reorganizations of the Governments on the side of the Entente it is regarded as highly doubtful whether the Allies will be ready to make peace on any terms without trying another year's fighting.

It is recognized here generally, however, that Germany's offer is a shrewd and timely diplomatic step, even if no practical result follows immediately, for it is contended that it must convince the neutral States that the responsibility will lie now with the Entente and that it must strengthen the peace party in all the belligerent countries.

Terms Are Prepared.

Although Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg did not disclose the definite proposals on which Germany and her allies are prepared to make peace in his speech before the Reichstag, such proposals are ready and will be communicated to the Entente Powers if the Chancellor's offer should fall upon responsive ears. The general opinion expressed in the Reichstag was that the situation would be advantageous to Germany whether or not the Chancellor's offer was accepted by the Entente.

Some of the opponents of the Chancellor are opposed to any move in the direction of peace except on the basis of "woe to the conquered." Most members of the Reichstag, however, express the opinion that the Emperor's decision was wise and timely and showed pleasure at the formal step taken toward ending the war.

When the Chancellor had concluded his speech an attempt was made to force an immediate debate by the annexationist bloc under Major Ernst Bassermann, leader of the National Liberals, and Count Westarp, leader of the Conservatives, supported by the Extreme Socialists. This move was firmly resisted by the leaders of the moderate parties, who agreed with the Chancellor that a general discussion of possible peace conditions, before the attitude of the enemy powers was made known, could only injure the cause of peace and place Germany at a diplomatic disadvantage. Their attitude was that if the Central Powers exposed all their cards before peace negotiations began they would be placed at a disadvantage.

The indefinite adjournment of the Reichstag by its own decision leaves the Government a free hand to conduct further negotiations and is regarded as tantamount to a vote of confidence.

Some of the German papers feel sure the offer of the Central Powers will be

Continued on Second Page.

SEABOARD FLA. LIMITED. 6:20 P. M. Com. Jan. 3 at Palm Beach, 6:50 A. M. Miami 9:00 A. M., 2d morn. 3 hrs. quickest to Bellair and St. Petersburg. Ing. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 B'dway.—*Adv.*

Bernstorff Believes There Will Be No Terms Outlined at Once.

THE HAGUE SUGGESTED AS MEETING PLACE

Spain and Switzerland Said to Have Expressed Support.

UNITED STATES HOLDS BACK ITS DECISION

Entente Is Expected by German Officials to Talk Peace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Important information bearing on the procedure Germany hopes to follow in initiating peace negotiations was divulged to THE SUN correspondent to-night. It is to the effect that the real aim of the peace proposal is to bring about a conference between delegates from all the belligerent countries with a view to an exchange of views as to the objects which each side is fighting for and as to possible terms of peace.

The view of the Imperial German Government is that such a conference might be held at The Hague about the middle of January, provided the Entente Allies do not summarily refuse to "talk about peace."

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, said to-night that peace terms would doubtless not be discussed either publicly or through exchange of communications. He is understood to regard a conference between representatives of the belligerents as a necessary preliminary to any discussion of terms.

Neutral Support Manifested.

Although the United States has not made known its position it is said in German circles that both Spain and Switzerland, the other neutral nations which are acting as intermediaries for the German proposal, have expressed or manifested an intense interest in the proposal and indicate that they will give it their whole hearted support.

Both Spain and Switzerland are understood to regard the prospect of a conference as a hopeful sign. Indications are that they believe the Entente will at least be willing to talk over the objects and aims of the various Powers engaged in the devastating war. Backed by this information, German official circles to-night express the conviction that Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy will not shut the door against "talking peace."

The authoritative German view is that the Entente will not make its real position clear until it replies formally to the German identic note addressed to the enemies of the Fatherland. The German communication says in effect: "Will you or will you not condescend to talk about peace?" The Teuton view is that it calls for a specific answer in the affirmative or in the negative. For various reasons German diplomats believe the Entente will be found taking the affirmative answer.

German Expectations.

It is believed that in the meantime British and French statesmen will take advantage of their opportunity for sounding the clarion call of the Entente's willingness to "fight to the bitter end" and to insist upon peace only on the terms of an Entente victory. This German diplomacy expects to find in the speeches of leading Entente statesmen in the respective Parliaments of the allied capitals.

But the Entente's answer is not going to be judged in Germany solely by these statements of patriotic determination and desire to make terms only as victors. The Entente attitude will be judged in Germany by the specific answer which comes to the German communication made direct to her enemies.

This communication, it is pointed out, makes no specific mention of terms. It leaves the way clear for the Entente to express willingness to talk peace on their own terms or to agree to discuss peace provided their aims in the world war may be regarded as accepted. Germany rather expects some such answer and does not regard it as constituting a stumbling block.

The next move would be simply to arrange for a meeting place where representatives of the countries at war could get together. "And they would never leave the room without having reached an understanding," is the significant remark of one of the German diplomats.

Placing the Burden.

Germany does not believe that the Entente can afford to refuse summarily to discuss peace. It would place the burden for continuing the war squarely on the shoulders of the Allies, according to the German view, and would place each Government of the Entente in an unfavorable position with its own people. It would be regarded as a refusal to divulge the aims for which the Entente is fighting.

Germany holds also that such action would smack of a war of conquest on the part of the Entente coupled with a desire to withhold the real purpose of the further prosecution of the war from the world at large and from the subjects of the Entente Powers.

Prediction is made in German circles that no Entente statesman can afford to refuse even to talk about peace. Full allowance is made for the patriotism of all the warring nations, enemies of Germany, but it is nevertheless felt that the people of each and all of these countries

HEARCARRANZA HAS NOT SIGNED

Mexican Envoys Hastily Confer Here With Pani, Who Brings Protocol.

WILL GIVE OUT NOTHING

Reports Say First Chief Wants a Neutral Strip on Border.

Mexican members of the international commission which drew up a proposed form of agreement between this nation and theirs gathered at the Hotel McAlpin last night to hear Carranza's opinion of the draft.

Alberto Pani, who took the document to Queretaro, where the First Chief studied it, returned last night. Senor Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, hurried here from Washington to meet him, the other commissioners and Juan T. Burns, Carranza's Consul-General in New York.

None of the conferees would make any statement as to what attitude the First Chief had taken toward the protocol proposed. They announced only that a statement would be forthcoming at noon to-day. The opinion was prevalent, however, that Senor Pani's report had produced a discouraging effect on the conferees.

One authority had it flatly that Carranza has refused to sign the agreement which Senor Pani recommended, and sent instead another protocol of far different terms which he has offered to sign as a substitute.

One of the chief features of this substitute protocol, it is understood, is the provision for the establishment of a neutral belt on either side of the Mexican border. This plan was urged by the Mexican delegates at the Atlantic City meeting and was rejected in toto by the American commissioners. Under its terms Mexican troops would be allowed to cross into the neutral American strip of land north of the border in pursuit of bandits, or even Americans charged with illegal operations on Mexican soil.

Neither Mexican nor American commissioners would talk regarding this feature of Carranza's reported substitute.

The Mexican commissioners will meet in Philadelphia on Monday. The feeling last night was that this will probably be the last conference between the two nations and that after it adjourns the commission will break up with affairs in the same condition as when negotiations were first begun.

500 VILLISTAS ARE NABBED.

Gen. Murguia Adopts Black Flag With Skull and Crossbones.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 13.—Gen. Francisco Murguia, the new commander of operations against Villa, is arresting all persons suspected of having been in communication with rebel troops, 500 in Chihuahua city alone having been detained.

Gen. Murguia has adopted as his division standard, according to an authoritative source, the black flag with skull and crossbones. It is meant to be a warning to all followers of Villa, it was explained.

Villa announced in Chihuahua city he intended to divide his men into groups of twenty-five each and distribute them along the American border and in the interior of the United States to loot and burn property under his instructions, a letter received from a prominent Chihuahua city business man and forwarded to Washington to-day stated.

FIRST ARTICLE ADOPTED.

Mexican Constitution Says Every Citizen Shall Enjoy Its Guarantees.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Dec. 13.—The first article in Mexico's new Constitution was adopted by the constitutional convention to-day. The article provides that every citizen shall enjoy the guarantees which the Constitution stipulates, and that they may not be restricted nor suspended except as provided for in the Constitution. An effort to amend the article to specify more clearly that no citizen could renounce his rights failed of adoption.

An article prohibiting slavery was also adopted.

Miss Hermila Galindo has presented for the consideration of the convention a plan for woman suffrage.

PRESIDENT'S FLAG NOW FLIES.

Standard Is Raised Over White House for First Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Hereafter the President's flag will fly from the staff at the White House so long as he is under its roof and will be lowered when he is absent. The design on the flag, which was run up to-day for the first time, consists of the seal of the United States, an eagle with outstretched wings on a blue field, surrounded by the thirteen stars representing the original Colonies.

It has been the custom up to this time to indicate the President's presence in Washington by the national colors. These were lowered whenever he departed. Hereafter the national flag will not be lowered, but only the President's flag.

FARM FOR WOMEN PRISONERS.

Commissioner Lewis Takes a Step to Get It.

In the hope of getting money with which to develop a farm for women prisoners under sentence, Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, has filed with the corporate stock budget committee an application to have $370,000 which has been appropriated for a women's court and house of detention transferred to a new fund for the farm.

Mr. Lewis says that the farm and the detention house are highly desirable, but if under the urge of economy the city can have only one, the farm is much preferable.

H. A. Ayers a Suicide.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 13.—H. A. Ayers of New York, who is said to have been known formerly as a builder of freight steamships, committed suicide here to-day by shooting. For the last six months he had made his home in this city on account of failing health. He was 55 years old.

AIKEN—AUGUSTA—ASHEVILLE. "Augusta Special" daily 1:00 P. M. via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Sleeping and dining car service. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—*Adv.*

AUSTRIAN PREMIER AND MINISTERS QUIT

Cabinet Formed After Assassination of Stuergkh Resigns—New Premier Picked.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Austrian Ministry has resigned. This announcement is made in a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam.

The Emperor has accepted the resignation of the Ministry and has entrusted Alexander Spitzmueller with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Herr Spitzmueller is a former Minister of Commerce and a former director of the Kredit Anstalt.

The Austrian Ministry had been in office little over a month. Dr. von Koerber was appointed Premier to succeed the assassinated Count Stuergkh on October 27. On November 1 it was announced that he had formed a new Ministry.

The members of the Stuergkh Ministry continued in office by Dr. von Koerber were: Col.-Gen. Baron von Georgi, Minister of National Defence; Baron von Hussareh, Minister of Construction; Baron von Trnka, Minister of Public Works. The new appointments were: Dr. Franz Klein, a former Minister, Minister of Justice; Baron von Hochtinau, Minister of the Interior; Michael Bobrzynski, former Governor-General of Galicia, Minister without portfolio.

Dr. Franz Stibral, Minister of Commerce.

Karl Merck, Minister of Finance.

Major-Gen. Ernest Schaible, Minister of Railways.

Count Clam-Martini, Minister of Agriculture.

INSPIRED BY EMPEROR.

Peace Initiative Credited to the New Austrian Ruler.

GENEVA, via Paris, Dec. 13.—The Swiss Government has transmitted Germany's peace proposal note to the Swiss Minister at Rome for presentation to the Italian Foreign Office. The newspapers generally believe there is little hope of the proposal being even considered by the Entente Allies. The *Suisse* of Geneva says:

"The peace initiative came from Vienna and is reported to be the work of the new Emperor."

LINER POWHATAN IN COLLISION, BEACHED

Fourteen Passengers on Liner Removed by U. S. Ship Yamacraw.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 13.—The Merchants and Miners liner Powhatan, outward bound from Norfolk for Boston with fourteen passengers, was beached to-night in twenty-five feet of water on Thimble Shoals, in lower Chesapeake Bay, after a collision with a vessel the identity of which was not established in radio messages received here.

Four members of the crew were injured and the fourteen passengers, all uninjured, were removed by the coast guard cutter Yamacraw and brought to Newport News.

Wireless calls for aid from the Powhatan quickly brought two destroyers and a hospital ship from the Atlantic fleet anchored in Hampton Roads, five miles away, and the coast guard cutter Yamacraw also responded. A strong northwest gale whipped across the bay and made rescue work difficult, but wireless reports said the passengers and crew, including the injured, had been safely transferred to other vessels.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—A despatch from Norfolk to-night to General Manager W. P. Coria of the Merchants and Miners Steamship Company said that four men were injured in the collision between the steamer Powhatan and an unidentified vessel.

WIRELESS SUIT ARGUED.

Tuckerton Owners Say Object of French Is to Embarrass Germany.

In defending proceedings before Vice-Chancellor Stevens in Newark brought by a French company to enforce its contract to purchase the wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., the German company now in possession argued yesterday that the French company's only purpose is to embarrass Germany. The German company admitted the contract, but argued it be not enforced at this time.

Without possession of the companion wireless station at Eilvese, said attorneys for the German company, the French company could have no use for the Tuckerton station. The court reserved decision.

OLD RACING YACHT WRECKED.

The Fleetwing Goes Ashore on Coast of Cuba.

The old schooner yacht Fleetwing, which contested with two other yachts for the glory of winning a race between Sandy Hook and England in 1866, was wrecked on the east coast of Cuba on November 11, when bound from Fayal to Bermuda, according to her crew, which arrived yesterday from Cuba.

The Fleetwing was built in 1865 and wound up her sporting career by being converted into a "gospel ship" in this port. War demand for tonnage caused her to be turned into a merchant vessel. She registered 111 tons and was 105 feet long.

U-BOAT 55 DAYS AT SEA.

In That Time Submarine Did Not Enter Any Port.

BERLIN (by wireless), Dec. [illegible].—A record achievement is chronicled of a German submarine which has returned to its base after fifty-five days at sea, without entering harbor or receiving outside assistance of any form. The weather generally was bad.

An official communication issued today says:

"A German submarine on December —, near Malta, sank the transport steamer Algerie, 4,000 tons, which was in the service of the French navy.

"The Algerie was bound from Salonica for France. Of the military men on board one officer and six men were made prisoners."

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

ARGETSINGER AS G. O. P. MANAGER

$10,000 Job for State Senator if He Will Head Republican Committee.

WHITMAN APPROVES IDEA

Party to Be Conducted on the Lines of Corporation, With Board of Directors.

Gov. Whitman yesterday approved the plan to make the office of Republican State chairman a salaried position. He discussed the matter at the St. Regis Hotel with a number of Republican leaders prior to his departure for Washington, where to-day he will attend the conference of Governors. It is understood that the name of State Senator George F. Argetsinger of Rochester was suggested for the place, and a salary of $10,000 a year was tentatively fixed upon.

Senator Argetsinger's name was discussed following the refusal of Representative Bertram H. Snell of Potsdam to take the place, which will soon be made vacant by the retirement of State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner. Representative Snell wrote the Governor that his duties in Washington would interfere with his work as State chairman, and on that ground declined to accept the office which Gov. Whitman had tendered him.

Says Plan Is Feasible.

Following his conference with a number of Republican State leaders the Governor said:

"The plan of having a salaried State manager of the Republican State committee seems feasible, and it is being seriously considered. A man should be in the office who can devote his entire time to it. Of course the man selected will have the title of State chairman."

Gov. Whitman declined to comment on the report that Senator Argetsinger, who has been called the Governor's spokesman in the Senate, was being considered for the place, although this information was vouched for by several at the conference. The opinion was expressed, however, that it is very doubtful if Senator Argetsinger would be willing to resign from the Senate.

Committee as Directorate.

If the plan of having a salaried manager is adopted, and there is every reason to believe that it will be, the State committee will act as a board of directors, and the Republican State organization will be conducted along strictly business lines, as the management or direction of a large corporation is handled.

The Governor had a long conference with George W. Perkins relative to the latter's food investigation. The Governor was later asked what he thought of the report that Mr. Perkins may be a candidate for Mayor next year.

"We could go a great distance and never find a man so well suited for the Mayoralty as George W. Perkins," he replied, "but I doubt whether he would take the place."

FAILS AS FARMER; ENDS LIFE.

Former Brooklyn Resident Commits Suicide in Country.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Lured by the high prices he had to pay in the city for farm products, James Gilchrist gave up his business in Brooklyn last April and bought a fifty acre farm in Bloomingburg. Failing as a farmer and in dread of returning to the city, he committed suicide to-day.

For eight months he, his wife and his grown stepson had been working their best. He sold his milk, eggs and poultry for good prices, but found these were more than offset by the prices he had to pay for feed for his stock and other necessities. The farm he bought had been owned by another city man, an exponent of "back to the farm," who had been glad to sell his property and return to a business which he knew.

The Gilchrists worked so hard on their place that they didn't have time to make friends. With knowledge that he was fighting a losing battle and with winter coming on, Gilchrist attempted this morning to kill himself by taking a large dose of chloroform, but he was discovered. Four hours later he shot himself.

DOROTHY RUSSELL TO LOSE LEG

Infection Follows Injury Due to Fall From Window.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Dorothy Russell Riley, formerly a vaudeville performer, daughter of Lillian Russell, will lose her left leg as the result of a somnambulistic walk out of a window of a hotel near Paterson, N. J., two months ago. She is in the West Penn Hospital and the limb is being prepared for amputation.

The bones of Mrs. Riley's ankle were shattered. Infection set in, and despite the attentions of physicians hope of saving the leg has been abandoned. The patient passes the day hours in preparing Christmas gifts of art needlework. Her mother is with her constantly.

ONE VOTE TO COST CITY $25.

It's That of Guardsman Who Lives on Blackwell's Island.

The high cost of voting took rank yesterday with the high cost of living when it became known that the city will have to pay $25 to record the vote of one member of the New York National Guard, who cast his ballot while on duty at the border.

The voter lives on Blackwell's Island and is the only guardsman from that district. It will require four election inspectors, at $5 each, to visit the district and record the vote, while printing and other expenses in making the trip will bring the total cost up to $25.

The canvass of the soldier vote in Greater New York began yesterday, and it is estimated that it will cost the city $35,000 for the 4,000 National Guard votes cast. The result of the soldier vote will be officially announced December 19.

Death Removes Closed Bank's Asset

Vesta Daisy, a prize Jersey cow listed among the assets of the wrecked Mutual Trust Company of Orange, N. J., is dead. She cost Edwin H. Hatch $2,600. Hatch is awaiting sentence for forcing the bank to close by procuring false certificates of deposit.

TOUR TO WASHINGTON
Dec. 26th. All expenses $12.50, three days. Secure illustrated booklet Baltimore & Ohio or New Jersey Central ticket offices.—*Adv.*

SAYS ENGLAND BLINDS AMERICA

Dr. Zimmermann, German Foreign Secretary, Thinks Situation Is Falsified.

APPEALS FOR FAIR PLAY

He Asserts British Have Sunk Kaiser's Merchantmen Without Warning.

BERLIN (via wireless), Dec. 13.—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, discussed to-day with a member of the staff of the Overseas News Agency the impression created in Germany by the attitude of the United States toward Germany and Great Britain, as outlined in the Associated Press Washington despatch of November 19. Dr. Zimmermann said:

"As to the impression created: Almost since the beginning of the war two currents of opinion could be discerned in Germany. Judging by the rules of neutrality the United States intentionally favored Great Britain in an almost outspoken fashion, according to some; others took the view that the United States was neutral in spirit and action.

"The discussion between the advocates of these two opinions was sometimes very animated. This discussion was reopened by the despatch in question. The parties and newspapers that did not believe that America was observing strict neutrality accepted the despatch as confirmation of their opinion, and to the others the news came as a shock.

Destruction of U-Boats.

"In order to understand this effect one has only to recall the large number of facts which have been before the eyes of the German public during the last few years. England has repeatedly announced that all English ships ought to be ready to destroy German submarines wherever they find them. This has been publicly proclaimed, as well by private as by official persons in England. Quite recently Lord Robert Cecil, in the British Parliament, gave expression to this view.

"The London *Times* of November 21 published a letter from a well known member of Parliament and ship owner, Robert P. Houston, promising to every English born captain a prize of £2,000 who with an English merchant ship destroyed a German submarine.

"Houston on this occasion added that English sailors ought to return to the methods of Hawkins and Drake, or should imitate the example set by Nelson in the Copenhagen case—they ought to take the sea law into their own hands. Houston was fully conscious that he advocated and advised actions contrary to the law of nations.

"We further know that hostile submarines have attacked and in some cases have sunk German merchantmen without the slightest warning. Thus were sunk the German steamers Burgemeister, Votmelle, Dorita, the Elbe and Hollandia. They were all attacked by enemy submarines with artillery or torpedoes without the shadow of a warning.

Case of the Kolga.

"These facts of course justify the suspicion that among other German steamers which are simply overdue or have not returned several met their end in the same fashion. In one case, that of the steamer Kolga, we know it from survivors. In this case seven human lives were lost and survivors declared that a British submarine calmly steered around the sinking ship without even stirring a hand toward rescue. I merely refer to this in order to explain the feeling of the German population.

"Germany, on the other hand, has promised the United States to carry on submarine war according to the international rules of cruiser warfare."

Dr. Zimmermann at this moment interrupted his conversation, walked through his office, stopped and in the face of the interviewer said to his clerk in an energetic manner: "This promise will have to be kept." He then continued:

"The orders to the commanders of our submarines are clear and strict in this direction. I can affirm with absolute certainty that no German submarine has intentionally attacked a merchant ship without warning and without giving all on board ample time and opportunity for rescue.

Evidence of Care.

"You will have read a report about a submarine that found during stormy weather a steamer near the Spanish coast which the submarine was entitled to sink. The submarine waited patiently many hours because the weather made it impossible to rescue those on board. You will recall other German submarines taking the crews of torpedoed steamers on board until the sea was smooth and a passing ship could take them over."

Dr. Zimmermann paced up and down his office and repeated:

"These are the facts of the case. We are animated by the best feelings toward everybody. But we are fighting for the life and future of our nation. Everybody can understand that at such a moment as this German public opinion analyzes very carefully the facts and compares our attitude with that of the enemy.

"Of course we are cut off from the greater part of the communications with the outer world, especially with the United States. Our enemies use the cables, the mails and the spoken word in order to plead their case before the whole world. But the other nations also ought to hear our voice, our grievances.

"I myself with these words only mean to explain the reasons for the present popular feeling in Germany, and I feel sure that it will be appreciated everywhere by all fair minded people.

Misrepresentation Feared.

"The situation is that Germany and her allies are surrounded by enemies and that Germany has victoriously carried the war on all fronts beyond the limits

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