no possible hope for peace negotiations now.

"If there is a loophole anywhere for continuing the negotiations I have failed to find it," was the comment of one.

"The door has not been closed; it has been slammed shut by the Entente," was the comment of another who predicted that any effort to open it might result in some official fingers being pinched.

A more careful reading of the Allies' note by Senators and Representatives to-day failed to change early impressions that peace could not be expected at this time. Most Democratic Senators took the same view as the Republicans, though they insisted that the President should be commended for his action.

A few took a more optimistic view, notably the chairmen of the committees in the two houses dealing with foreign relations. Representative Flood said:

"It is true that the Allies demand much, but this is the natural thing in advance of a peace conference. It is to be expected that each side will begin with terms entirely unacceptable to the other. If negotiations continue I believe it is possible to bring the belligerents closer together in terms, and my hope for ultimate peace has not been shaken by the reply.

"Once negotiations are fairly under way there is a prospect of some basis of a cessation of the war. I do not think this Government need be discouraged. I regard the reply as such that the Administration may with propriety seek a further interchange of views among the belligerents."

Chairman Stone of the Senate committee, who was a guest last evening at the dinner given by Secretary Lansing to the President, held the same view.

"Since Germany," said Senator Stone, "has expressed her willingness to name her terms in conference and the Allies have gone even further and named theirs, the possibilities of peace are showing decided progress. Any statement at all from the belligerents is a big advance toward an ultimate settlement."

How the Opposing Notes Compare.

Washington officials are trying to work out the possible points of agreement between the opposing alliances based upon the Entente note and the German Chancellor's speeches. Both, it is pointed out, agree to the evacuation of France and Belgium. The only questions left upon the west front, therefore, are the allied demands for indemnities and the intimations that Alsace-Lorraine must be returned to France and some kind of security for maritime frontiers.

On the east front the provinces of Lithuania and Poland are in dispute, Lithuania, formerly Russian, but conquered by Germany, has been promised autonomy. Both Germany and Russia have promised Polish independence, though Germany contemplates making a separate kingdom of Russian Poland only, while Russia's plans contemplate Russian Poland added to German and Austrian Poland.

It is in the reconstruction of the Balkans that the alliances apparently are most bitterly at odds. Italy, besides demanding all the territory Austria would never have given without a war, wants the city of Trieste, Austria's main seaport, and a large part of the Dalmatian coast. The desire of Germany and Austria to punish Serbia offers a most complicated difficulty, as the Allies have demanded that country's restoration with indemnity.

Bulgaria demands parts of Serbia, Macedonia and Rumania as her recompense for the war and has stated through her Premier that her work, consisting in conquering those sections, now is finished. The whole question of the return of various nationalities to their own countries presents a complex and confusing problem.

The Question of Turkey.

Turkey then remains. The Allies have demanded her withdrawal from Europe, without saying who shall fill the vacancy at Constantinople. Former Premier Trepoff has announced that the Allies have promised that city with the straits to Russia, but the question is left open in the allied note. The Turkish capital and the proposed division of the Ottoman Empire in Asia Minor furnish still another tremendous difficulty to be overcome.

The question of colonies and of the Far East is left untouched in the allied statement. Germany informally has indicated that she will expect her colonies back.

It is the belief of officials here that only by a careful definition of these questions and by a mutual give and take will it ever be possible to make a peace that will be permanent. A beginning toward that the yfeel already has been made, though the end is an indefinite distance off.

ENTENTE ATTACKS REPULSED.

Engagement on Western Macedonian Front Near Oerava.

BERLIN (by wireless), Jan. 12.—An engagement on the western end of the Macedonian front, in which Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian troops beat off an Entente attack is reported in to-day's army headquarters statement, which reads:

"Macedonian Front—South of Lake Ochrida the enemy attacked the Austro-Hungarian-Bulgarian front beyond Oerava. The positions were maintained."

The Bulgarian headquarters report of January 10 reads:

"In the Seres plain our patrols penetrated hostile positions at numerous points and brought in prisoners and one machine gun. Near Drama, an enemy airplane was brought down. The occupants, two Serbians, were made prisoners. The machine was not damaged."

TARNOWSKI COMES AS FRIEND.

Austrian Ambassador, Embarking, Says He Expects No Difficulties.

ROTTERDAM, via London, Jan. 13.—"I am looking forward with pleasure and confidence to renewing my acquaintance with Washington," said Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, the new Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, before embarking on the steamer Noordam to-night for New York. The Ambassador speaks fluent English and recalled the time when as an attache he spent several years in Washington. Since that time he has not been in the United States.

"However," said Count Tarnowski, "I go as a friend and know that I shall meet friends. I anticipate no difficulties, as there are no complications of any sort between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

The Countess Tarnowski, who recently was ill, has now recovered, and with her son will proceed to the United States in a few months.

H. C. HOOVER TO COME HOME.

Chairman of Belgian Relief Commission Sails for U. S. To-day.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, will leave England for New York to-morrow to discuss with his American colleagues relief plans for the coming year.

Mr. Hoover said he considered the relief commission was prepared to continue its work in Belgium and northern France for at least another year. The object of his journey to the United States, he said, was solely to discuss ways and means with his colleagues in New York.

Hon. Richard Bridgeman Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Naval Commander the Hon. Richard Bridgeman, brother of the Earl of Bradford, has been killed in action.

HOLLAND CONVINCED PEACE IS NO NEARER

Notes Lead to the Belief That Both Sides Are Out for Conquest.

COMMENTS BY PAPERS

Demand for Restoration of Belgium and Other Territory Approved.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A special despatch from Amsterdam says the Dutch are convinced that peace is no nearer now than it ever was, after having read the notes of the Allies to President Wilson and of Germany to the neutrals.

"It is idle to deny that the Dutch regard both sides as out for conquest," the despatch says. "Their attitude may best be described in the Shakespearian words, 'A plague o' both your houses.' All the Dutch papers recognize that the attitudes of the two groups exclude an early peace. The Socialist paper *Volk* says the framers of the Allies' programme can scarcely believe their demands will be realized."

The *Handelsblad* says it is a disappointed in discovering in the peace terms of the Entente Allies, as set forth in their reply to President Wilson, "an inconsequent mixture of the ideals of right with the ordinary conceptions of conquest, which have nothing to do with right."

The paper approves the demands for the restoration of Belgium, Serbia and other occupied territories. It disapproves of the clause regarding the restoration of territories formerly wrested from the Allies. Alluding to Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig and the proposal to expel the Turks from Europe, it says that one might as well declare that America should be restored to the Indians.

The *Handelsblad* hopes that Armenia will not be left in the hands of Turkey, and strongly criticises the German note to neutrals. It describes the argument about England's encircling policy as stupid and is astonished at the further attempt to justify the invasion of Belgium.

The *Telegraaf* says: "The Entente programme may appear to some neutrals to be too merciless, too radical, and thus unacceptable to the enemy, but in any case it has the great merit of clearness and should give complete satisfaction to President Wilson, who asked both parties to state their terms."

The *Telegraaf* considers that restitution of provinces formerly taken by force or against the wishes of their inhabitants must certainly include Schleswig and Holstein.

The *Nieuwe Van Den Dag*, which is a strong peace advocate, is displeased with the Entente note. It says: "The Allies could hardly have made it known more clearly that they do not wish to hear of peace. The Entente's war aims are plans of conquest, not as regards the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, &c., but in the talk about the principle of nationalities and the removal of Alsace-Lorraine, Austria's Slavic and Rumanian territories, and Turkey."

AUSTRIA PEACE REPLY MADE.

Note to Neutrals Follows Same Lines as German.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Count Czernin von Chudenitz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has addressed to the diplomatic representatives of the United States and other neutrals, and of the Holy See, a note defining the Austro-Hungarian Government's views of the situation created by the Entente's reply to the peace proposals of the Central Powers. The note follows the same lines as does the German document, but emphasizes particularly the situation existing between Austria and Serbia. The note says:

"The question as to on which side the military situation is the stronger appears idle and may confidently be left to the judgment of the world. The four Allied Powers now look on their purely defensive war aims as attained, while their enemies travel further and further from the realization of their plans. For the enemy to characterize our peace proposals as meaningless before peace negotiations were begun, and so long as, therefore, our peace conditions are unknown, is merely to make an arbitrary assertion.

"We had made full preparations for the acceptance of our offer to make known our peace conditions on entering into the negotiations. We declared ourselves ready to end the war by a verbal exchange of views with the enemy Governments, and it depended solely on our enemies' decision whether peace were brought about or not.

"Before God and mankind we repudiate responsibility for continuance of the war."

BELGIAN NOTE'S VERSIONS.

"Temps" Has Features Not Given to American Correspondents.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The version of the Belgian reply to President Wilson's note, which accompanied the Allies' joint note, as supplied to American correspondents yesterday evening, differs from that printed in the *Temps* and given as the official text.

The version given the correspondents said Belgium could accept peace only on the return to her of her complete political and economic independence, the assurance of the integrity of her territory and her African colony (the Belgian Congo) and procuring for her at the same time equitable reparation and sure guarantees for the future.

The *Temps* prints the official version, which says simply that Belgium can accept only "a peace which assures her also equitable reparation security and guarantees for the future."

The translation of the Belgian note telegraphed from Washington last night did not mention the Belgian colony. It said only that Belgium can only accept a peace which assures "as well as reparation, security and guarantees for the future."

675 LOST WITH MARGHERITA.

Italian Battleship Now Said to Have Been Sunk by Explosion.

ROME, via Paris, Jan. 12.—It is officially announced that the Italian battleship Regina Margherita struck a mine and sank December 11. Six hundred and seventy-five men on board perished. Two hundred and seventy were saved.

The battleship Regina Margherita was a predreadnought of 13,427 tons, 426 feet long and had a draught of 27 feet. The battleship carried four 12 inch, four 8 inch and twelve 6 inch guns. She was a sister ship of the Benedetto Brin, which was badly damaged by an explosion in 1915 in which a large number of her crew, including Rear Admiral de Cervin, were killed.

A despatch from Berlin says the ship was sunk off Avlona, Albania, by a mine or torpedo.

REAL CONFLICT JUST BEGUN, ARMY VIEW

Entente's Reply Regarded as Start of Struggle for Military Supremacy.

ALLIES' STEP SKILFUL

American Officers Believe Answer Is Apt to Discourage the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—"The real struggle for military supremacy has just begun."

This is the conviction of General Staff officers of the United States army in regard to the Entente's reply to President Wilson. They say the Entente has closed the door to peace so tight that it would take dynamite to open it.

Viewed from the military standpoint, and this view is based on much confidential military information from abroad, the action of the Entente in spurning both the German offer and American suggestions is characterized as a great rallying cry for the stupendous efforts to be made in the spring. The tone and text of the Entente note is regarded as calculated to steel all the allies to great effort and aimed at discouraging the peoples of Central Powers.

Opinion is virtually unanimous in army circles that the Entente has made the best military move in flatly refusing peace offers. The slightest sign of weakness, it is said, would have been seized upon in Germany as a sign of distress. As matters now stand the men fighting for the Entente can be persuaded that the enemy wants peace because of weakness, and whether or not this is actually the case the effect on Entente troops will be virtually the same.

Fight to Exhaustion.

The tone of the Entente note too is regarded as calculated to discourage the enemy. As one officer put it: "The Entente gives warning that it is to be a fight to exhaustion even though the exhaustion is mutual."

After the first German onslaughts many persons in Germany, according to reports here, believed the war would not last more than a few months. When intimations first came from Lord Kitchener that he expected it might last three years there was a wave of discouragement in Germany, especially among the civilian population. The Entente reply now states that the war will last until Germany's defeat has been completed.

Such fragmentary references as are contained in the Entente note on the general subject of justice and peace are looked upon in military circles here as simply interwoven in the note as sops to neutral opinion.

The army view of the objects of the war is very different from the ideas gleaned from diplomatic statements. The army frankly characterizes the war as "a fight for world domination." All other explanations are regarded as mere pretext.

Either Great Britain and her allies are to be the dominating Powers or it will be Germany and her allies. The great sacrifices on both sides are regarded as having been made in this cause. If peace were to come now Germany would be the ruling military nation, it is explained. For this reason the Entente is ready to make any sacrifices to turn the military scales until its supremacy has been established.

Peace League Joked About.

Reports received in military quarters here from both Great Britain and Germany regard the President's so-called League to Enforce Peace idea as a joke. Army officers say it is now in its proper setting before the world, especially since China has come forward with an offer to help the United States enforce peace in Europe.

The reason the idea is considered of no practical value is chiefly because the result of the war will determine which group of nations is in a position to enforce peace. It is regarded as unthinkable that any group of nations after establishing its military supremacy over the others by stupendous sacrifices, even to jeopardizing its very existence, would consent to give up its hard earned prestige by permitting the United States and China to state philanthropically how peace was henceforth to be enforced.

Although opinion is general in army circles that the Entente reply is a strong military move and that the Entente will not now consent to talk peace except with a beaten and humiliated foe, there is a sharp division of expert opinion as to whether the Entente will ever accomplish its aims.

One view is that the German peace pleas are primarily based not on actual weakness but on a fear of coming weakness both from an economical and military viewpoint. The gathering momentum of Great Britain and her allies is looked upon as certain slowly but surely to gain the ascendency.

The other view is that Germany's military machine is unbeatable.

ALLIES STILL PROD GREECE.

They Are Not Satisfied With Reply to Their Ultimatum.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

LONDON, Jan. 12.—"We understand that the Allied Governments are not satisfied with the Greek reply to their ultimatum," says the *Times*. "They believe it reveals a tendency to play for time and to evade several points upon which the ultimatum insisted. It attempts to establish conditions where unconditional compliance was demanded.

"It expresses an inadmissible desire to see the blockade raised. In regard to the demand for the immediate release of the imprisoned, ill treated Venizelists the reply agrees to the release, but does not stipulate when.

"Therefore King Constantine's Government will be promptly informed that definite acquiescence in the terms of the ultimatum is imperative. Failing this acquiescence the situation is likely to be dealt with by Gen. Sarrail in accordance with the exigencies of the local situation.

"There is no question of a fifteen days delay regarding the carrying out of the demands, as has been reported in some quarters, and there is no intention to raise the blockade until the demands are conceded in full."

Montclair Boy to Be French Airman.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 12.—Leslie Ludlam, a son of William L. Ludlam, secretary of the Montclair Civic Association, has gone to France to join the American aviation corps that is doing service for the Allies.

Reed Heads Manila Railway.

MANILA, Philippines, Jan. 12.—Eugene E. Reed of New Hampshire, who was nominated a member of the Philippine Commission last year, has been chosen to be president of the Manila Railway, which recently was purchased by the Government.

OUSTING OF TREPOFF PROMPTED BY MURDER

Rasputin Case Causes Czar to Take Firm Stand Against the Radicals.

BERLIN, by wireless, Jan. 12.—The fall of Premier Trepoff of Russia is said by the Overseas News Agency to have been occasioned by the decision of Emperor Nicholas to take a decided stand against the radical elements. In dismissing M. Trepoff, the news agency says, the Emperor was prompted by the assassination of the monk, Gregory Rasputin. The following details, the news agency says, have been received from Russia:

"The involuntary resignations of M. Trepoff and M. Ignatieff (former Minister of Education) are described as beginning the complete reorganization of the Russian Government. Prompted by the assassination of Rasputin, the Emperor decided to take the firmest stand against advocates of a compromise with the Duma and against the radical elements.

"M. Trepoff and the other members of the Cabinet with the exception of M. Protopopoff, Minister of the Interior, were shielding the murderers. M. Protopopoff, who up till that time had received only a provisional appointment, was confirmed in office by the Emperor without the knowledge of M. Trepoff.

"Thereupon the Premier and the other Ministers hastened to the Emperor's headquarters and protested against recent developments. The answer of the Emperor was that he had decided to reorganize the Cabinet and exclude all Ministers who had taken part in the protest. M. Trepoff and M. Ignatieff, who in particular were suspected of liberal views, already have left the Cabinet.

"The power behind the throne is now M. Protopopoff. Prince Golitzine, who nominally is the new Prime Minister, is best characterized as to his political tendencies by a saying of his which is known all over Russia: 'The Duma will keep quiet as soon as it gets a beating.'"

FIGHTING ON ANCRE STILL IN PROGRESS

Germans Say British Attacks Failed, but Statement Is Contradicted.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Fighting on the Ancre, at the northern end of the Somme front, which began yesterday is still continuing, according to a bulletin issued to-night by the German War Office. German and British statements to-day took opposite views of this fighting, the Germans making it appear that big British attacks failed, the British saying that comparatively small enterprises attained all that was expected of them. The two statements follow:

British—During the past twenty-four hours twenty-eight additional prisoners have been taken north of the Ancre, making the total for the successful operations in that area reported in yesterday's communication 204.

We entered enemy trenches last night at two points north of Arras and secured prisoners. Our casualties were slight.

There has been considerable artillery activity during the day at various points along our line between Rancourt and Hebuterne. We bombarded the enemy's trenches north of Ransart and north of Givenchy with good results.

German—Western Front—Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Our positions near Armentieres and Lens and on both sides of the Albert-Bapaume road were shelled by hostile artillery, to which bombardment we replied vigorously.

North of the Ancre the British in the early morning hours twice attacked in vain. Near Serre their attack broke down before our lines. North of Beaucourt, after they had won initial successes, they were driven back into their original positions with heavy losses by a strongly pressed counter attack. Fifty prisoners and two machine guns remained in our hands.

Near Beaumont-Hamel minor infantry engagements are still in progress.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: West of the Meuse and on the Lorraine hills and in the Vosges artillery and mine fighting was revived at some points. Raiding troops that this morning entered hostile trenches on Combres heights and east of Nomeny returned without losses with sixteen French prisoners.

The French and Belgian statements of to-night say:

French—In the Vosges, following a concentrated fire by our artillery, a reconnoitring party penetrated German trenches, subdued the defenders and brought back prisoners. On the rest of the front the usual cannonading is reported.

Belgian—Slight artillery activity is reported in the region of Steenstraete. Violent fighting by means of grenades has taken place near Het Sas.

AIR RAIDS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

One Austrian Machine Is Brought Down by Guns.

ROME, via London, Jan. 12.—The following official communication was issued to-day:

"On the Trentino front there were only limited artillery actions. There has been an increase in the artillery activity along the Julian front. Our batteries caused a fire to break out on the reverse slopes of Monte Faits (Carso) and also dispersed enemy troops moving along the roads of Ranziano, in the Valley of Frigido, and at San Giovanni, northwest of Guino.

"Thursday night an enemy air squadron dropped a considerable number of bombs in the neighborhood of Aquileja, southwest of Monfalcone. Three men were wounded and some material damage was done. One enemy seaplane was brought down by our anti-aircraft batteries. The aviators were made prisoners. At the same time two of our airplanes bombarded the aviation ground at Propecto and the seaplane base in the harbor of Trieste. Escaping from the heavy fire of the enemy anti-aircraft batteries they both returned safely."

SEINE BOATS STOPPED.

Navigation Suspended Because of Rising Water.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Navigation on the Seine has been suspended because of the rising water, which threatens to overflow the low lying suburbs.

Since the floods of 1910 the banks of the river in the central part of the city have been raised to protect the districts which then were flooded. The weather has been unsettled and rainy in the region of the upper tributaries of the Seine.

RUSSIANS ATTACK ON 100 MILE FRONT

Great Activity Reported All Along the Line From Riga to Dwinsk.

SERETH BATTLE GOES ON

Von Mackensen's Troops Capture Laburtea in the Swampy Lowlands.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Russia is about to try to turn against the Germans at the northern end of her long front the methods by which Von Mackensen has been so successful in Rumania at its southern end. An attack on the German flanks on the Riga front is in preparation.

On the northernmost hundred miles of the Russian front, from Riga to Dwinsk, there are reports of great activity by the Russians. They made attacks to-day in the lake region southwest of Dwinsk, and fighting near Riga continued with success for the Russians.

The German line between Riga and Dwinsk bulges in a northeasterly direction. From the positions they occupy the Russians might, by strong and successful attacks on both sides of the bulge, bend them in until the Germans were forced to retreat.

Gas Attacks Described.

Von Mackensen continued to-day to apply just these tactics in the Sereth battle in the Rumanian province of Moldavia. Attacking the left flank of the Russian position south of the Sereth, his troops captured Laburtea, in the swampy lowlands south of the Sereth and just across from Galatz, thus making another step toward the one fortress city of the Sereth line that he has not captured.

The troops under immediate command of the Austrian Archduke Joseph beat back still further in the Oituz valley parts of the Russian and Rumanian right flank in the Carpathians protecting the upper Sereth and the important railroad system. They were not uniformly successful, however, for in the Kasino valley the Rumanians turned on them and drove them back more than a mile.

To-day's Russian official statement contains the following detailed description of a German gas attack in the Kovel region:

"South of the village of Zubilno, between Vladimir-Volynski and Lutsk (Volynia), ten versts (six miles) south of Kiselin, the enemy directed from his trenches onto our flank a hose similar to a fire hose, after which we heard a pronounced hissing noise and the whistle of escaping gas. At first there appeared a yellowish green and afterward a white cloud of gas which, however, failed to reach our trenches owing to the wind blowing along our front. This discharge of gas lasted two minutes and was not repeated."

German Statement.

The German statement regarding the Rumanian front operations reads:

"Front of Archduke Joseph—Extending our successes of January 10, we stormed yesterday on both sides of the Oituz road several successive positions of our adversary. The enemy suffered severe losses in casualties and left in the hand of the aggressors one officer, eighty men, six machine guns and three mine throwers.

"North and south of the Suchitza Valley hostile attacks were without success.

"Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—In the swampy lowlands between Braila and Galatz we pushed back the Russians further toward the Sereth.

"Laburtea has been captured.

"During the night of January 10-11 armed hostile ships tried to pass Isakcha, on the Danube, going upstream. One steamer was sunk by our artillery fire and another was forced to run aground on the north bank."

On the Riga-Dwinsk front Berlin reports:

"Front of Prince Leopold—On the Dvina and in the lake sector south of Dwinsk the fighting activity increased considerably yesterday.

"On the railroad from Vilna to Dwinsk Russian companies that attacked were repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

"Two minor attacks launched in order to ameliorate our position southwest of Riga brought us thirty-two prisoners."

Russian Statement.

The Russian statement in the Rumanian front reads:

"During our reconnoitring operations in the vicinity of the Putna Valley one of our airplanes met two enemy machines and engaged one of them, compelling it to descend.

"South of the River Oituz the enemy attacked our detachments and pressed them back a short distance. The enemy attacked the Rumanians west of Monestar-Kachinul, on the River Kasino, but was beaten back. In this region the Rumanians assumed the offensive and threw back the enemy two versts (one and one-third miles) toward the south.

"Attacks by the enemy in the region northeast of Kempurile de Sus, on the River Suchitza, and near Kotuel Khalikov, eight versts southeast of the mouth of the River Buzeu, also were unsuccessful."

The Russian statement says a German attack near Riga was repulsed.

BRITISH LIMIT CANDY EATERS.

Food Comptroller Forbids Use of More Than Half Sugar.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

LONDON, Jan. 12.—New orders of the British Food Comptroller, Lord Devonport, hit hard the British candy lovers, who are not, however, so numerous here as in the United States.

The manufacture of extravagant candy is forbidden. No chocolates may be sold for more than ninety-six cents a pound or other candy for more than sixty-four cents a pound. This includes the price of any covering in which the sweet is sold.

Use of sugar or chocolate for covering cakes or pastry is prohibited. During 1917 no manufacturer will be allowed to use more than half as much sugar as he used in 1915.

INSULT TO SAILORS RESENTED.

Baton Rouge Girls Would Not Dance With Enlisted Men.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Because young women of Baton Rouge at a dance given the sailors of the flotilla of United States destroyers in port, failed to dance with the sailors, Lieut. Simpson, commanding the fleet, called upon Mayor Grouchy at the City Hall and showed him a telegram he was sending to Secretary Daniels. The telegram requested that because of insult to the sailors the destroyers be ordered away from Baton Rouge immediately.

The dance was given by the young men's branch of the Chamber of Commerce. Refreshments were served the sailors, and when the young women refused to dance with the enlisted men they left. The Mayor called a conference, and after diplomatic negotiations Lieut. Simpson agreed not to send the telegrams, the Mayor agreeing to offer a public apology to the sailors.

BERNSTORFF RETIRES CONVICTED CONSULS

Relieves Bopp and Von Schack From Duty Pending Appeal of Their Cases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, informed the State Department to-day in a note that he had relieved from duty Franz Bopp and E. H. von Schaick, respectively Consul-General and Vice-Consul at San Francisco, recently convicted of violating the neutrality of the United States by conspiring to destroy munitions consigned to the Entente Allies.

Dr. Erich Zoepffel, German Consul-General at Seattle, the State Department was informed, has been ordered to San Francisco to take the place of Bopp temporarily.

Bopp and Von Schaick are relieved pending appeal from the verdict returned in the United States District Court at San Francisco. The German Embassy acted in the case entirely upon its own initiative, the State Department having indicated that no action toward cancelling the exequatur of the Consul-General would be taken until the appeal had been acted upon.

RUSH FOR BRITISH LOAN.

Large Subscriptions Indicate It Will Be Successful.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

LONDON, Jan. 13 (Saturday).—The first day's response to the Government's appeal for the victory loan augurs well for success. It is impossible to estimate the total amount subscribed, which must be gratifying. The demand for prospectuses of the loan is much greater than when previous loans were raised. The following individual subscriptions are announced:

Prudential Assurance Company, $100,000,000; Pearl Assurance Company, $8,000,000; British Dominions Assurance Company, $6,250,000; Liverpool Corporation, $5,000,000; Guardian Assurance Company, $1,750,000; Leeds City Council, $1,250,000; Royal London Insurance Company, $1,250,000; a Cardiff merchant, $1,250,000; Eagle Insurance Company, $500,000.

As regards the Pearl Assurance Company's $8,000,000 the directors are considering how much further they can go. The London and Manchester Assurance Company has taken $250,000 in stock. The directors propose in a few months to increase the investment by $500,000. The Guardian company's subscription will bring their holdings in war loans up to $6,595,000. The Eagle company's subscription is the first instalment only.

The Cardiff merchant who subscribed $1,250,000 is head of a Cardiff docks firm. Amounts on an equally large scale will be taken by other big concerns. There are already several millions assured from Cardiff alone.

TURKS EJECT BRITISH.

Counter Attack Reported to Have Been Effective at Kut-el-Amara.

BERLIN, by wireless Jan. 12.—Although the British in an attack near Kut-el-Amara succeeded in penetrating Turkish positions, the Turkish Headquarters report of January 11 announces they were ejected by a counter attack. The statement reads:

After forty-eight hours' artillery preparation the British attacked our position in the vicinity of Imam Muhamed, east of Kut-el-Amara. The enemy succeeded in obtaining a footing in some advance trenches, but was everywhere ejected by a counter attack. On the Felahie front the enemy was likewise repulsed.

In the vicinity of Hamadan (Persian front), we carried out a successful surprise attack upon hostile outposts, capturing a number of prisoners and two machine guns. The enemy lost about 100 men.

TURKS GET BRITISH CRUISER.

Vessel of Juno Type Destroyed by Gunfire.

BERLIN, by wireless, Jan. 12.—A British cruiser of the Juno type (5,600 ton vessel) has been destroyed by Turkish gunfire, it is announced in the Turkish headquarters report of January 11, which reads:

"Caucasus Front—We opened a surprise fire against hostile ships in Port Meys. We destroyed by a direct hit a British cruiser of the Juno type. The cruiser had no time to open fire. The wreck of the cruiser is still burning. A torpedo boat escaped after one of her masts had been broken by our fire."

Port Meys (or Meis) is the Turkish name for Kastelorizo, an island in the Mediterranean off the Asia Minor mainland, east of the island of Rhodes. The British Admiralty yesterday reported the sinking by gunfire in the harbor of Kastelorizo of the seaplane carrier Ben-My-Chree.

WILSON CANCELS ENGAGEMENT.

Will Not Speak on Same Platform With Lodge, Is Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—President Wilson has cancelled his engagement to make the principal address to-morrow at the centennial celebration of St. John's Church, "the church of the Presidents," because, the report goes, he is so angry at Senator Henry Cabot Lodge that he does no want to speak from the same platform with him. This story is widely circulated here, but cannot be confirmed officially.

The story has it that the President has not forgiven Senator Lodge for accusing him during the campaign of having added a postscript to his Lusitania note to Germany saying that the note might sound stern but the United States didn't really mean it. Mr. Wilson accepted the invitation to speak at the centennial celebration and the church announced that he would speak. After Senator Lodge had been asked to speak also the President immediately cancelled the engagement.

Members of the vestry and other prominent parishioners of St. John's admitted the truth of the story, but said Dr. Ralph Jenkins must confirm it officially. Dr. Jenkins is in charge of the centennial. Dr. Jenkins refused with some asperity to confirm, deny or explain the story. At the White House the officials readily admitted that the President had decided not to speak, but they would not discuss the story that Senator Lodge was the cause. Senator Lodge does not believe the story, he says.

EXPECT DECLINE IN PAPER.

Dealers Believe Crest of High Prices Has Been Reached.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Belief that the crest of the high price of print paper has been reached was expressed by members of the Western Paper Dealers Association at the annual meeting of the organization here to-night. Members asserted the high prices would decline gradually with a "seeming approach of the end of the European war."

Arthur Van Vlack, Chicago, was chosen president and Arthur Fulage, St. Louis, vice-president.

SIX MORE INDICTED AS BAFF SLAYERS

Alleged Raisers of $4,500 Fund for Gunmen Are Locked in Tombs.

BUSINESS RIVALS AIDED

Cardinale, Who Was Brought Back From Italy, Their Chief Accuser.

It is more than two years since Barnet Baff, whose business methods crushed his rivals in the poultry trade, was lured from his stand in West Washington Market and murdered, and the ramifications of the plot are still being unfolded at the District attarney's office. New evidence given to the Grand Jury late Thursday night resulted in the indictment yesterday of six men for first degree murder, and these men are alleged to be the arch conspirators.

These men, according to Assistant District Attorney O'Malley, instigated the crime, got the money together for the gunmen, took it to Harlem's Little Italy in a handbag and paid it over to the men who engineered the shooting and hired the gunmen. Mr. O'Malley was not prepared to say yesterday whether these men actually contributed any of the money themselves. He is inclined to believe that at least a part of the money was collected from other business rivals of Baff, but whether or not these other business rivals knew for what purpose the money was to be used Mr. O'Malley would not say.

All Six Arrested.

The men indicted yesterday had been under surveillance for some time and were arrested and brought into Police Headquarters within an hour after the indictments for first degree murder were handed down. The men are:

Abraham Graff, 38, 916 Bryant avenue, The Bronx, an employee of Charles Werner, Inc., who was out on $10,000 bail as a material witness in the Baff case.

William (Big Bill) Simon, 39, 708 Sixth street, Manhattan, member of the firm of Simon & Cohen in East Tenth street.

Joseph Cohen, 40, 121 Tenth street, Brooklyn, employed in West Washington Market to hire chicken pullers.

Jacob H. Cohen, 35, 108 Division avenue, Brooklyn, brother of Joseph Cohen and engaged in the same business.

David Jacobs, 28, 604 Howard street, Manhattan, brother-in-law of the Cohens and partner of Antonio Cardinale in a poultry market at 406 and 408 East 108th street.

Moe Rosenstein, 30, 928 Tiffany street, The Bronx, alias Chicken Moe, a chicken puller in Washington Market, who was already in the Tombs on a forgery charge.

Accused by Cardinale.

The information on which these indictments were found came in the main from Antonio Cardinale, also under indictment, who was brought here from Italy to tell what he knew. He was serving with the Italian army when Assistant District Attorney Black went to Italy for him, but the Italian Government finally consented to let him come here to testify.

At first Cardinale refused to talk, and it was only when he was confronted with a list of names in which were purposely included several of his friends and told that these men were to be arrested for the crime, that he gave the information that the District Attorney was after.

Cardinale was formerly a partner of Ippolito Greco, who was also suspected of helping to arrange the murder in his saloon in Harlem's Little Italy. Greco since was found murdered in a saloon. These two, according to the police, took the money that the six newly indicted men raised, and paid the gunmen and other expenses incident to the killing.

Total Payment About $4,500.

The final money payment, which was made soon after the murder, was taken to Harlem by Abe Graff in a handbag according to Assistant District Attorney O'Malley. This amount was $1,500. Several times before this money had been paid to gunmen for expenses, and Mr. O'Malley said he could not estimate what the total sum amounted to. It has been figured at about $4,500.

Arichiello, the gunman, has already been tried and convicted, and the man who drove the car, Ferrara, has also been convicted. They are now in the death house at Sing Sing.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that there were several attempts to kill Baff before the plot finally succeeded. The first time, he said, was on July 11, 1913, when a bomb was set in his summer residence at Arverne, Rockaway Beach. The actual killing was not until November 24, 1914. Between those two dates there was an attempt to drop Baff, and more than a dozen attempts to shoot him. They tried to shoot him in his Brooklyn market, in his market in East Eightieth street and in his market in East 109th street. When these attempts failed a rifle with a Maxim silencer was procured and gunmen tried to shoot Baff through a hole in the back of a closed wagon.

MILITIA INQUIRY IN DETROIT.

Rumor That Canadians Sought to Enlist Guardsmen.

DETROIT, Jan. 12.—Reports that an attempt had been made to persuade members of the Thirty-first Regiment Michigan National Guard, just returned here to be mustered out of the Federal service, to enlist in a Canadian contingent are being investigated by local representatives of the Department of Justice, it became known to-night.

The penalty for acting as an agent in the United States to enlist men in a foreign army is a fine of $1,000 or three years imprisonment in a Federal penitentiary.

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