

BRITISH IN WEST EGYPT ATTACKED BY THE SENUSSI

Mysterious Order of Moslem Tribesmen Out in Force on Tripoli Border

FOE LOSES, LONDON SAYS

But Indian Army Is Withdrawn From West Front for "Service Elsewhere"

Official announcement of the withdrawal of the Indian army from France took first place in the news of military operations today.

Turkish reports of fighting on the Sinai Peninsula are minimized by the British War Office, but notwithstanding this fact, dispatches from German sources indicate that operations against the British in Egypt have been under way for some time, being chiefly carried on by Arabs.

In the Balkan situation the outstanding feature was the report from Bucharest of increasing military activity along the Danube with the possibility of a Russian attempt to invade Bulgaria, and also the official announcement in Petrograd that the Bulgarian coast had again been shelled.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Bucharest states that 30,000 Bulgarian soldiers have been withdrawn from Serbia and are being massed around Varna.

New defensive works have been erected at Varna. Five German submarines are said to have arrived there. The Austro-Hungarian invasion of Montenegro has met with a serious check, according to the Montenegrin War Office.

The Austrians that crossed the Tara River are reported to have been thrown back to the east bank with the loss of 300 prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 28. Public attention, already turning to the Near East, has been even more strikingly attracted to that region by news today that the Indian troops, which for a year past have been serving in France, have been withdrawn and sent elsewhere.

Several detachments of Senussi have continued successful attacks against the British in Egypt. They have cleared the Siwah district of British troops in an area in the Libyan Desert, about 300 miles southwest of Alexandria.

One detachment advancing along the coast attacked the town of Mataruh, 240 kilometers (about 150 miles) east of Sollum. (Sollum is on the Tripoli-Egypt border, on the seacoast, and this location Mataruh is about 160 miles west of Alexandria.) In the engagement the British commander and 30 soldiers were killed and the others fled.

Two field guns and large quantities of ammunition and ten automobiles, three of them armored, were taken from the British.

The main Arab force which had been operating near Mataruh (western frontier of Egypt) was attacked Christmas Day and dispersed by British troops, who suffered small losses. It was officially announced last night.

The statement says: "With reference to the Turkish official communiqué of the 25th, the War Office states that from the 14th to the 24th there was no fighting between our troops and the Arabs on the western frontier of Egypt."

"On the 25th, the principal Arab force, which was located some eight miles from Mersa Matruh (Mataruh) was attacked and dispersed with trifling loss to our troops."

The foregoing evidently refers to a Turkish official statement received in America from Constantinople by way of Berlin, and which was sent by wireless, bearing Constantinople date of December 25.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Senussi tribesmen advancing along the Egyptian coast near the border of Tripoli have driven the British out of Mataruh, to which they retired late in November after a strong Arab force had compelled their retreat from Sollum, according to a Turkish official report of Sunday received here today from Constantinople.

LIFE OF BRITISH CABINET HANGS IN THE BALANCE

Continued from Page One

Internal crisis of the war when it met shortly before noon today with the conscription issue to be decided.

That the proceedings of the British Cabinet have not been going smoothly is seen in the fact that after two hours sitting yesterday the council was obliged to adjourn until today, no decision on conscription having been reached. The discussion revealed grave differences of opinion.

The Times' parliamentary expert asserts that the position is undeniably delicate and may become critical today unless handled with firmness and decision.

Mr. Asquith promised to apply compulsion to unmarried men unless they presented themselves under the Derby scheme.

The Morning Post, equally with the Times and the Daily Mail—all conscription papers—sees the possibility of several cabinet resignations or the other alternative—a general election.

The Morning Telegraph and the Chronicle, anti-compulsion organs, also are apprehensive of a crisis or a general election.

\$567 Goes on a Flying Trip

Five hundred and sixty-seven dollars went flying in the atmosphere at 6th street and Fairmount avenue last night, when the man to whom it belonged was struck by a motorcycle. Several persons ran around for a few minutes with the money out of the air until it was all collected. The owner of the money, Charles Fisher, 25 years old, was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where he is suffering from concussion of the brain. His address was not learned.

Von Buelow Back at Lucerne

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 28.—Prince von Buelow, former German Chancellor and reputed pacifist, has returned to Lucerne and resumed his quiet life at a hotel.

BOY-ED SAILS; DEFENDS ACTIONS; RAPS PAPERS

Continued from Page One

He cheerfully posed for a battery of cameras. "I have nothing to say further than the information in this statement," said Captain Boy-Ed, who gave out copies of his self-written interview.

BAR STRANGERS. Officials of the Holland-America liner took rigid precautions to prevent strangers from going on board the Rotterdam. Although this has been the rule when officials of a government called upon one of their ships there was more than the cause for precautionary measures today. The ship carried a cargo of 17,000 tons, the biggest ever transported on a Holland-America liner.

Colonel Hoopes refused to throw any light upon his mission. "I am going to London, Berlin and Paris and I may go to Vienna," said the envoy. "That is all I can say now."

Clifford M. Carver, recently an attaché of the United States Embassy in London, went with Colonel Hoopes as his secretary.

Mr. Whitlock was accompanied only by his wife. "I am going direct to Brussels," said the Minister. "I have enjoyed my vacation more than I can say. I am going to continue my work in Belgium. That is all I can say."

PLEASED WITH UNITED STATES. Captain Boy-Ed's statement follows: "Before this terrible and deplorable war broke out I had the great fortune of having served almost two and a half years for my Emperor as Naval Attaché to the German Legation in Washington. Those years belong not only to the most interesting, but also to the most pleasant of my life. I am particularly thankful for the rare comradeship of the American navy that I have been permitted to enjoy, due to the kindness of the gallant and amiable officers.

"The great and cordial hospitality which is so proverbial for Americans and which was extended also to me from the very first day of my arrival in the United States, I can never forget.

"Of course, I refrain at the hour of my departure from again referring to the stories which were told about me in the American papers and which, mostly, like the ally's libelous tale, were intended to prejudice public opinion against Germany.

RAPS 'FREE PRESS.' "We Germans do not understand what you call your 'free press.' Our laws allow the fullest possible personal liberty consistent with the welfare of the State. But we do not permit the irresponsible representatives of friendly governments to be insulted at libelous or our government to be embarrassed in its dealings with friendly nations nor men's reputations wantonly attacked by the said and reckless utterances of an irresponsible press, like the Providence Journal. And I venture to predict that in sheer self-defense you will be forced to take like measures, notwithstanding the dangerous power of your press.

HOPES FOR GOOD WILL. "It is my heart's own hope that the United States and Germany, which have so many common interests, will always maintain their friendly relations; that these will come true and that the abatement of passions will enable all Americans to have for Germany and Germans the same good will as formerly.

"I say good-bye to all my personal friends in this country for the innumerable evidences of friendship which I have received at their hands, and express my gratitude to those who have remained impartial and unbiased in the war, the bloodshed and misery of which the world has never seen before."

BABY BOY OFFERED TO LONELY WOMAN

Continued from Page One

found my step and do me the favor of placing one on my doorstep. I am childless and always will be, unless some one finds my door and puts it on my step, or the mother can bring it to me and I will gladly accept it from her. We live on the third floor of the address below. We are only roomkeeping until spring, and then we are going to house-keeping in a whole house. I want a baby girl, either 4, 5, 6 or 7 months old; no older, or one just walking.

Now, won't you please get me one, as I am so lonely for the company of a baby? My husband follows the water and is away most of the time. He makes good wages. Now I want the baby as soon as I can get it. You do not want to try at me, do you? As you are so good in helping every one else, I know you will help me. I remain, your daily reader.

MRS. EMMA LEWIS. P. S.—If any one comes and says I can have their baby if they want to they can bring it to me here at the house. Just let them ask for me downstairs and the baby will call me. I live upstairs above a second-hand store. I want a baby with light hair and blue eyes. Or, if I can't get one with light hair, chestnut color will do. I am not choicy.

Mrs. Lewis would not say who the Lancaster County woman was. She said she would be glad to see the 14-month-old boy and consider him.

Mrs. Lillian Hamilton has a 2-weeks-old baby at 6116 Ridge avenue, Roxborough, and she wants some family to adopt it. The baby is named Lillian, too. The mother is only 23 years old.

The reason the mother wants to rid herself of the little girl is for the girl's sake. Since her husband died, she said today, she has to make it over living. She can do that and provide decently for the little Lillian, she says.

The child is a fine, healthy mite of a child, and pretty.

Mrs. Hamilton's girl was born in St. Timothy's Hospital.

Since her baby was born Mrs. Hamilton has been living by reason of her neighbors' kindness. If she can place her baby in a good home she will so and get a job. She used to work in a department store in Cumberland, Md.

Sea Gulls Fly Over Paris

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Sea gulls, which rarely visit Paris, flew about the Grand Palais yesterday. Their presence was attributed to the high water in the Seine, which now has risen nearly 10 feet.

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EGYPT ATTACKED ON WEST



This map shows the northern portion of the Libyan Desert, on the western borders of Egypt, where the proclamation of a jihad, or holy war, by the Sultan appears to have had practical effect in calling out the religious fanatics of the Arab and Touareg tribesmen. It is admitted by the British that they have been compelled to evacuate Sollum. Turkish reports claim that the British also were driven out of the oasis at Siwah and routed at Meteruh. The British are silent regarding Siwah, but deny the reports concerning Meteruh, claiming that instead they routed the Arabs near there. The three points are marked by stars, and the possible relationship of these irregular operations to a future Turkish attack on Egypt is indicated.

BATTERIE AUSTRIACHE RIDOTTE AL SILENZIO IN VALLE GIUDICARIA

Re Pietro di Serbia, Giunto a Brindisi, Dice di Dover Vivere per Vedere la Vittoria

ATTACCHI NOTTURNI

ROMA, 28 Dicembre. Ieri sera il generale Cadorna pubblicava a mezzo del Ministro della guerra il seguente comunicato ufficiale circa la situazione sul fronte italo-austriaco:

"Nella Valle Giudicaria la nostra artiglieria aprì ieri il fuoco sulle posizioni austriache nelle vicinanze di S. Maria, dove si erano appostate batterie nemiche, e con ben diretti tiri causò parecchie esplosioni ed un incendio che parve di aver serbata importanza.

"L'attività di piccoli reparti di truppe nostre nelle vallate del Rio Comerano e del Torrente Maggio portò a scontri favorevoli con le forze nemiche e noi facemmo alcuni prigionieri.

"Sull'altopiano del Carso un tentativo del nemico di attaccare di notte da nostre posizioni sul monte Sel Busi fu prontamente respinto e frustrato dalle nostre truppe."

Il comunicato ufficiale austriaco conferma il rapporto di Cadorna mettendo che l'azione dell'artiglieria italiana nel piccolo meridionale fu nella giornata di ieri l'altro assai più vigorosa che nei giorni precedenti.

Re Pietro di Serbia è giunto a Brindisi, proveniente da Valona. Egli, con il portatore da Durazzo a Valona a bordo di una silurante italiana fin dal 19 Dicembre, e di là a Brindisi dove giunse fin dal giorno di Natale. La silurante aveva a bordo il re corse sotto pericolo di essere silurato, perché appena poche ore dopo che aveva lasciato la rada di Durazzo un sottomarino austriaco attaccò il piroscafo Durazzo, che scaricava viveri nei porti. Evidentemente il comandante del sottomarino aveva creduto che il Durazzo doveva portare in Italia il re di Serbia. Il sottomarino però fu abbattuto dall'artiglieria italiana e scomparve, non si sa con certezza se perché affondato o perché si immerse per salvarsi.

Re Pietro ha un aspetto veramente tragico, aspetto che gli è stato dato dai patimenti suoi e dei serbi in questa spaventosa guerra. "Io non sono più il re," ha detto, "sono semplicemente il generale Tolani, e non do più il mio nome. E' il principio ereditario che comanda. Sono un soldato ed obbedisco, nulla più". I miei soldati credono per la fame e la stanchezza. Debbono essere e dopo pochi settimane li vedremo." Ed aggiunge dopo una pausa: "Desidero andare a Salonicco per vedere il ministero della Guerra. E debbo vivere per vedere la vittoria per il mio popolo ed il trionfo della nostra giusta causa."

I SENUSSI IN RIVOLTA. Da qualche tempo al confine tra l'Egitto e la Cirenaica, e precisamente nella baia di Sollum, forti gruppi di ribelli arabi, inquadrati da ufficiali turchi ed assistiti dai tedeschi, avevano iniziato attacchi contro le piccole guarnigioni egiziane prese alla sprovvista e lontane dai centri militari. Qualcuno di queste guarnigioni aveva dovuto soccombere agli attacchi di forze superiori, ma ora gli inglesi e gli italiani si sono messi a dar la caccia ai ribelli arabi e senussi. Da Cairo nondimeno telegrafano che non vi è per ora almeno la possibilità di una rivolta generale di senussi contro le autorità egiziane, e del resto parecchie bande di ribelli sono state già attaccate e disperse dalle truppe egiziane.

SALONICCO RESISTERA'. Il generale Castellano, capo di Stato Maggiore del generale Joffe, ha conosciuto in Aroca, dove si trova attualmente, un intervista subito dopo essere stato ricevuto da re Costantino. Il generale ha detto che con le numerose batterie di grossa artiglieria e le forze che gli alleati hanno ora a Salonicco sarebbe impossibile riuscire a cacciarli da quella base. Egli ha detto che oggi la situazione a Salonicco è eccellente, sia dal punto di vista della difesa che da quello dell'offesa. Richiesto di dire se gli alleati si proponevano di prendere l'offensiva nella primavera, il generale Castellano si trincerò naturalmente dietro il segreto militare, e disse semplicemente che nessuno può prevedere quello che gli avvenimenti militari renderanno necessario.

Judge Finletter Takes Oath Judge Thomas D. Finletter took the oath of office before Judge Anderson today in Common Pleas Court No. 4. Judge Finletter was appointed to the Common Pleas bench by Governor Brumbaugh to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Robert N. Wilson. He was elected at the November election.

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MODEL OF CITY'S ART MUSEUM SHOWN

Continued from Page One

Others suggested that the commission had no intimation of these possibilities from the Widener or from Mr. Trumbauer, but had chosen the latter simply because he had been familiar with the ideas in regard to art and art collections of Mr. Widener, and so would be prepared to alter his plans to suit any announcement that might be made about the final disposal of the Widener treasures.

WILL CLOSE GREAT VISTA. The model is formed to represent the capital letter E, and the building is to stand on Exhibition Hill, the top of the old reservoir. The building is to house not only paintings but art objects of every description, use and value. It is to be a reference book in which future generations may read the history of past civilizations as depicted in their art.

The Parkway from City Hall terminates in a plaza at the foot of the site of the museum. The distance from City Hall, a distance of about one and one-quarter miles, will be closed by this great structure, which will be a wonderful spectacle at sunset, the lights and shadows playing about the massive white structure, whose top will catch and reflect the light of the sun when it is no longer visible to the rest of the city.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM. Like the Acropolis, the museum is to stand on an eminence 20 feet above the level of the expansive plaza which will terminate the Parkway. Grandeur of isolation is the keynote of the structure. The magnificent site offers opportunity unprecedented in the annals of American architecture, according to architects, and a brief study of the model and its beautiful surroundings, formal grounds, as prepared by the architects after many months of study, will prove how well this difficult problem has been handled.

The main approach to the museum proper is by means of the grand stairway, more than 100 feet wide, which leads one to the expansive court on the main plateau, around which the galleries of the museum are grouped. The main court is 210 feet deep and 225 feet wide. The grandeur of the approach is greatly enhanced by the massive pillars which flank the generous stairway and in turn support the formal gardens which crown the rocky cliff overlooking the plaza.

One may enter the fountain gardens from a wide landing halfway up the main stairway and, after resting in its cooling shade, pass on to the upper level of the main court. Exits of the grand stairway rise on both sides from the park below and enter the main court on both sides of the grand stairway. They afford easy access and parking for vehicles and an informal approach to the main plateau for pedestrians.

IMPRESSIVE COLUMNS. The museum is entered through a massive octastyle portico, with Corinthian columns more than 40 feet high and a pediment rising 120 feet above the level of the court—a fitting entrance to Philadelphia's great Museum of Art. The impressiveness of the eight columns may be realized through the diameter, which is six feet. The height from the plaza to the top of the pediment is 120 feet, and the main entrance pediment is 100 feet wide. The total width of the main building is 480 feet.

Two smaller temples or end pavilions, joined to the main building by connecting wings 80 feet long, form with the main building the expansive courtyard. The smaller buildings were modeled in general after the Erechtheion in the Acropolis. They are 120 feet long, 82 feet wide and 80 feet high. Their columns, 40 feet high, are of the Ionic order, and Doric pilasters fringe the court. Sculptured figures stand between the columns of the pavilion, and the entire group is further embellished with sculpture.

In the main court, on the axis of the end pavilions, are circular fountains flanked by smaller gardens. The formal gardens are terminated by exedrae and contain fountains and pools, stone benches and minor stairways leading up to the main court.

LIKE THE ACROPOLIS. The site itself is strikingly similar to the Acropolis. It is not as high, but is larger. The elliptical plateau is roughly 290 feet wide and 100 feet long. In the rear of the museum group are informal gardens, with winding roadways and paths, and between the plateau and the river stand the old fisheries buildings, themselves examples of pure Colonial architecture. The presence of these buildings adds a finishing touch to the picturesque setting chosen by the Park Commission and the architects for the museum.

The building will have two principal museum floors, with a high basement. The basement or ground floor will contain the administration of the building, together with all the services of upkeep, care, reception and cataloguing of exhibits. Here also are located class rooms and lecture room, with space for a small restaurant for public service, should the need for this develop.

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LIKE THE ACROPOLIS. The site itself is strikingly similar to the Acropolis. It is not as high, but is larger. The elliptical plateau is roughly 290 feet wide and 100 feet long. In the rear of the museum group are informal gardens, with winding roadways and paths, and between the plateau and the river stand the old fisheries buildings, themselves examples of pure Colonial architecture. The presence of these buildings adds a finishing touch to the picturesque setting chosen by the Park Commission and the architects for the museum.

The building will have two principal museum floors, with a high basement. The basement or ground floor will contain