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65th YEAR VOLUME 65 NUMBER 350 RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. WEATHER PAGE 8 —RAIN. PRICE, 2 CENTS

R. F. & P. RAILROAD YIELDS TO DEMAND

Directors Vote Scrip Dividend of 50 Per Cent on Stock and Dividend Obligation.

INCREASES YIELD TO HOLDERS

Income of State Sinking Fund Will Be Enlarged From \$52,641 to \$78,962.

By unanimous vote, the board of directors of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, in session in New York yesterday, approved the request of the stockholders' committee, of which Governor Henry C. Stuart is chairman, that there shall be issued a scrip dividend of 50 per cent on the stock and dividend obligations of the company.

In effect, this means that the stockholders of the railroad, including the State of Virginia, will, provided the present dividend policy of paying 9 per cent per annum is maintained, receive an increase of 50 per cent in income from this source, since dividends will be paid on the forthcoming scrip issue. In other words, a holder of \$1,000 worth of stock, who has been receiving \$90 per year in dividends, should in future receive \$135 per year.

Governor Stuart wired last night from New York that the action taken by the board of directors was entirely satisfactory to himself and to Second Auditor Rosewell Page, president of the State Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, who accompanied the Governor to New York.

INCREASED DIVIDEND EFFECTIVE AFTER JANUARY 3

The board directed the president and general counsel of the company, William H. White and Eppa Hunton, Jr., to take such steps as may legally be necessary to give effect to the new dividend, which is effective after January 3, 1916.

It is understood that the meeting was most harmonious. The request for the issue of dividend obligations was presented by Governor Stuart as chairman of the stockholders' committee, representing, with Second Auditor Page, the interest of the State in the railroad. It was based on the excellent financial condition of the road, which is one of the best producers in the country of cash income. It was believed by the stockholders that the treasury of the corporation would easily bear the payment of additional dividends, and it was agreed that this payment had best take the form of a scrip dividend, which will be paid in dividend obligations like those now outstanding upon the capital stock of the road. The 50 per cent of dividend obligations will not be upon the stock alone, but will amount to 50 per cent of the stock plus 50 per cent of dividend obligations issued in previous years.

STATE OWNS APPROXIMATELY 18 PER CENT OF STOCK

The Commonwealth of Virginia owns approximately 18 per cent of the stock of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, acquired two generations ago, when the road was emerging from its original status of a stage line and becoming a rail thoroughfare between Richmond and Washington. When the State assisted in putting the enterprise on its feet, none could foresee the time when it would be perhaps the most densely traveled and profitable piece of railroad in the United States.

As a result of yesterday's action, the sinking fund will profit to the extent of approximately \$26,000 annually. By law, the dividends on the stock of the railroad go to the fund which has been founded to liquidate some day the public debt, and this fund is used regularly in buying in Virginia bonds and retiring them. However, interest is still paid on these bonds into the sinking fund, so that the effect is cumulative, and more bonds can be purchased each year. The annual cost for interest is not yet being reduced, but the movement toward final payment and extinguishment of the debt is thus accelerated.

WILL ASSIST STATE IN RETIRING DEBT

The State owns 2,752 shares of common stock, with a present market value of about \$275,000, and dividend obligations worth about \$310,000 more, making the value of the holdings approximately \$585,000. The dividend of 9 per cent which the State has been realizing in recent years amounts to \$52,641, which, it is expected, will hereafter be increased to \$78,962.

The stockholders' committee attending the meeting of the directors yesterday, at 71 Broadway, New York, was composed of Governor Stuart and Second Auditor Page, representing the State; Ebert G. Leigh, Jr., Edmund Strudwick, Edwin A. Palmer, James A. Moncreux and Langbourne M. Williams. The committee has been organized several months, and has held numerous conferences.

VETOES RECALL MEASURE

Mayor of Atlanta Disapproves Resolutions Passed by Council Directed at Himself.

ATLANTA, GA., December 16.—Mayor James G. Woodward today vetoed resolutions of the City Council calling for an election to be held on January 5 to recall himself and four members of the city police commission. An undivided poll of Council members today indicated that the veto will be sustained. It is expected the matter will be taken into the courts. Six attorneys, to whom Mayor Woodward appeared for advice, wrote that under the new recall law, the Mayor, in their opinion, could veto Council's action, even though he was directly affected.

THE "CITY OF RICHMOND," A new and palatial steamer affording a delightful over-night trip to BALTIMORE via York River Line. Phone Madison 272.

Wins Her Divorce



MRS. PHYLLIS LANGHORNE BROOKS.

COURT GRANTS DECREE OF ABSOLUTE DIVORCE

Mrs. Phyllis Brooks Wins Her Freedom From Reginald Brooks, New York Clubman.

DEFENDANT DOES NOT OBJECT

Court Rules That Nothing in Decree Shall Affect Former Agreement as to Allowance for Wife and Children—Wide Interest in Suit.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., December 16.—A decree has been entered in the Circuit Court of Albemarle County by Judge John W. Fishburne granting Mrs. Phyllis Brooks an absolute divorce from her husband, Reginald Brooks, the well-known New York clubman, on the ground of desertion. No objection was interposed by the defendant.

The decree expressly provides that nothing in it shall affect the rights and obligations of either under an agreement bearing date of February 21, 1913, in regard to an allowance—said to be \$12,000 a year—for the support of Mrs. Brooks and her two children, Reginald and David G. Brooks, and also in regard to the custody, maintenance and education of the children, as provided for in that agreement.

ONE OF THE FAMOUS LANGHORNE BEAUTIES

Mrs. Brooks is one of the famous Langhorne beauties, daughters of Colonel Chiswell D. Langhorne, of Greenwood, this county. She is a sister of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, of New York; Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, of London; formerly Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw, of Boston; and of Mrs. Paul Phillips, of Vancouver. This is the second divorce in the family, Mrs. Shaw having been granted a decree in the Albemarle Court several years ago.

WEDDING AT BASIC CITY WAS BIG SOCIAL EVENT

Because of the social prominence of the couple, the suit has created no little interest, especially in this section of Virginia, where the bride has spent much of her life. Reginald Brooks and Phyllis Langhorne were married November 14, 1901, at the Brandon Hotel, Basic City, Va., Mr. Brooks then being twenty-eight years of age and the bride twenty-one. The ceremony, which was performed by Bishop Robert A. Gibson, of the Episcopal Church, was a big social event.

After the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Brooks made their home at Westbury, L. I. Three children were born to them, Reginald, now twelve years of age; a child born about seven years ago, which died in infancy, and David G. Brooks, now in his sixth year.

In her plea, filed in the Albemarle Circuit Court, Mrs. Brooks states that her husband willfully deserted and abandoned her in September, 1912; that she observed he was becoming critical and inconsiderate, spending most of his time at clubs and, generally, leading a life inimical to their mutual happiness and welfare. Realizing the danger of his habits in these respects, she induced him, in 1908, to remove to Virginia and make their home at Greenwood. Her expectations were not fulfilled, she alleges, for Mr. Brooks took no interest in the place, refused to meet the people in the neighborhood, frequently absented himself for long periods from home, and while at Greenwood spent most of his time alone in his own apartments.

As time passed on, Mrs. Brooks avers, matters grew worse. While not assuming any responsibility, the husband criticized and sneered at the way in which the wife conducted house-

WAR TAX MEASURE GIVEN LONGER LIFE

House Votes to Extend Measure, and Senate Is Expected to Take Like Action.

NEEDED TO MEET DEFICIT

Administration Leaders Figure It Will Bring In About \$82,000,000 to Treasury.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The House to-night, by a vote of 205 to 189, passed the joint resolutions extending the emergency revenue tax until December 31, 1916. The Senate is expected to take like action in a day or two.

The law is expected by administration leaders to bring revenue into the Treasury at the rate of \$82,000,000 a year. The Republicans, voting solidly against the resolution, were joined by the five Progressives and five Democrats—Callaway, of Texas; Hilliard and Keating, Colorado; Buchanan, Illinois, and Winz, Arkansas. Several of the proposed amendments to shorten the period of extension were voted down.

Representative Kitchin, in his speech as majority leader, told the House that unless the law was extended the Treasury would face a deficit of more than \$1,000,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year.

TO MEET GOVERNMENT'S ABSOLUTE NECESSITIES

"We Democrats know that no tax is popular in time of peace," he said, "but we would be unworthy of the record of the Democrats under this administration and this Congress if we did not have the courage and patriotism to meet the government's absolute necessities." Mr. Kitchin strongly defended the present tariff law, declaring it was in no respect responsible for the necessity of continuing the emergency revenue law.

"From the time the Underwood bill went into effect until the opening of the European war," he said, "we raised \$29,000,000 more than we raised in the same interval under the Payne-Adrich act."

"There is not a thoughtful man, there is not a student of revenue matters, who will be honest with himself and make an investigation, who will not come to the conclusion that if the Payne-Adrich act had been on the statute books we would have had to raise many millions of dollars more than we have got to raise now, and that we would have had many million dollars more of deficit than we have now."

GIVES MANY FIGURES TO SUPPORT ARGUMENT

Mr. Kitchin gave many figures in support of his argument. Minority Leader Mann urged that extension for a shorter period was preferable, and former Speaker Cannon suggested an issue of Panama Canal bonds to meet the deficit.

It is expected that a general program of revenue legislation, which may involve revision of the emergency tax law, will be worked out by Democratic leaders soon after the holiday recess, which probably will begin on Saturday.

The Senate Finance Committee today authorized Chairman Simmons to report the House resolution extending the emergency war tax. Republican members of the committee sought to have it extended only until June 30, 1916, but were outvoted. They will try to amend it in the Senate.

OPPOSE PREPAREDNESS

Trustees of Church Peace Union Protest Against Increase in Army or Navy. NEW YORK, December 16.—The trustees of the Church Peace Union, representing twenty-nine different church organizations, passed resolutions at a meeting here today protesting against any increase in the army or navy.

TOBACCO MEN CONFER

Want Internal Revenue Bureau Alone to Collect and Compile Statistics About Crop.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—As the result of a conference here today between representatives of tobacco growers and tobacco merchants and officials of the several government departments which compile tobacco statistics, Congress will be asked to pass legislation requiring the Internal Revenue Bureau alone to collect and compile all tobacco statistics. Under the present system, it was said, there is much duplication, and the figures are liable to be misleading.

Beside the government representatives, the conference was attended by Charles Dushkin, secretary of the Tobacco Merchants' Association; C. C. Sneed, of Virginia; B. F. McGhee, of West Virginia; T. M. Washington, of North Carolina, and B. L. Mitchell, of Maryland, who represented various tobacco growers.

ITALIAN ARMY SENT ACROSS ADRIATIC

Effects Landing on Albanian Coast, on Way to Aid Serbians and Montenegrins.

LONDON IS MORE HOPEFUL

Anglo-French Force, Falling Back on Saloniki, Is Strongly Re-Enforced.

Greece and Bulgaria Agree on Neutral Zone

SOFIA, December 16 (via London).—A neutral zone, extending two kilometers on each side of the frontier, has been agreed upon between Greece and Bulgaria, according to an official announcement made here today.

LONDON, December 16.—There is a more hopeful feeling in London with regard to the Balkan operations, now that it is definitely announced that the Italians have effected a landing on the Albanian coast, and that the Anglo-French force, which has fallen back toward Saloniki, has been strongly reinforced with men and guns, including some heavy naval weapons.

It is not stated how large a force the Italians will send to the assistance of the Serbians and Montenegrins, but from the fact that the official account intimates that landings have been made at more than one port, it is taken for granted that an army of considerable proportions is to be sent across the Adriatic. This, with the Montenegrins and Serbians who escaped from Montenegro, will be a serious threat to the central powers' right flank, while they can never look on in idleness to the concentration of an army at Saloniki which, at a chosen moment, would take an offensive, and add to the gathering of Russians in Bessarabia.

GERMANS EXPECTED TO STRIKE AT SALONIKI

It is anticipated, therefore, that the Germans will strike at Saloniki before the Anglo-French forces grow too strong, and it is believed, with that end in view, they are now negotiating with the Greek government.

If their plans include the participation of Bulgarians in the attack, they are likely to meet with opposition from Greece, as Greece is strongly adverse to any Bulgarians crossing her frontier. This applies also, to some extent, to the Austrians, whose ambitions always have been for a port on the Aegean, preferably Saloniki.

On the whole, therefore, it is thought here that the Greeks might prefer to see the entente allies remain there until the end of the war. In fact, Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons today that the Anglo-French plan was to keep the central powers from that city, in accordance with the wishes of Greece.

MUCH GOLD IN ITS CARGO

Steamer Philadelphia Reaches Port in New York—Heavy Christmas Mail Causes Delay in Docking.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, December 16.—The steamer Philadelphia, of the American Line, reached port today with \$4,000,000 worth of gold and \$100,000 worth of platinum. Five thousand sacks of Christmas mail also were on board, and delayed the liner in reaching her pier, as the mail boats hugged all sides all the way up the North River.

TENNESSEE BANK FAILS

Forgeries and Defalcations of Cashier Responsible for Trouble in Wartrace Institution.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—Comptroller Williams late today announced the failure of the First National Bank of Wartrace, Tenn., having capital of \$50,000, surplus of \$26,000, and deposits of about \$130,000. The bank, said the comptroller, in a formal statement, "failed as a result of the discovery by the national bank examiner of forgeries and defalcations, for which the cashier of the bank is responsible. It has not yet been ascertained whether the defalcations and losses will exceed the capital and surplus of the bank, or what its losses to depositors, if any, may be."

BOND SALE SATISFACTORY

London Times Claims Anglo-French Issue as "Novel Experiment" to Americans.

LONDON, December 16.—Commenting on the fall in price of the Anglo-French bonds floated in the United States, the Times, in its financial article this morning, says: "The position is regarded as quite satisfactory. This is the first European loan ever offered to investors in the United States, and it is certain that none but the most favored borrowers could have induced American investors to take £60,000,000 of the security, the issue of which was a novel experiment to them."

COMMITTEES FACE SUFFRAGE ISSUE

Both Advocates and Opponents Debate Proposed Federal Amendment.

PROMINENT WOMEN APPEAR

Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Dodge and Others Give Testimony.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16.—Woman suffrage advocates and opponents debated the proposed Federal suffrage amendment to-day before congressional committees. Representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the Congressional Union and the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage were given a hearing by the Judiciary Committee of the House, and the Congressional Union delegates appeared before the Senate Committee on Suffrage.

"Southern women want the vote and need it as much as the women of other sections," Mrs. Pattle R. Jacobs, of Birmingham, Ala., told the House Judiciary Committee to-day. Mrs. Jacobs is president of the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association.

Chairman Whaley demanded to know why the women did not ask the States for the vote, instead of "bothering Congress with something it had nothing to do with."

Mrs. Jacobs said the women of the South do not wish to be confined to enfranchisement within State limits, but want a nation-wide vote. They needed the vote particularly to protect those who were compelled to work in factories, she said.

MRS. JACOBS IN ARGUMENT WITH CONGRESSMAN WHALEY

In the course of her testimony, Mrs. Jacobs became engaged in an argument with Representative Whaley, of South Carolina, as to whether there was a law in that State limiting the hours women were permitted to work. Mrs. Jacobs took the position that there was no such law.

Senator Russell called attention of the suffragists to the contention that the Southern women did not want the ballot because of the negro women vote. Miss Frances Jolliffe, of California, replied that it was not the negro question that endangered suffrage in the South, but factory owners employing women and children.

The House committee sat practically throughout the day, listening first to the national association speakers, headed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, their president, then to those of the Congressional Union, led by Miss Alice Paul, and finally to the anti-suffragists, with their president, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge.

Members of both committees questioned spokesmen of the Congressional Union closely as to their reasons for campaigning in the last election against Democratic candidates for reelection to the House who had supported the suffrage cause. Miss Paul, Mrs. Minna Van Winkle, of New Jersey; Mrs. Lillian Ashbaugh, of Connecticut, and other speakers frankly declared that they had opposed these candidates because they had participated in a Democratic caucus which decreed that the Federal suffrage amendment should not be made a part of the legislative program at the last session. Several of the women remarked that their campaign had been effective, as the Democratic leaders now were not proposing to present a vote on the amendment by caucus action.

NONPARTISAN IN THEIR APPEALS FOR VOTERS

Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and other members of the national association declared they did not support the militant tactics of the Congressional Union; that they were non-partisan in their appeals for voters on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and that they appealed to both Democrats and Republicans.

Mrs. Dodge told the committee that the anti-suffragists represented that great majority of unorganized women of the country who opposed suffrage and believed that the question should be left to the States. She referred to the recent defeat of suffrage in New York, Massachusetts and other States, and said it would be unfair for Congress to force these States to vote again on a subject already decided.

Mrs. Hugh H. Houghton, secretary of the New Jersey association opposed to suffrage, declared that women were not suffering any injustice from man-made government.

PLAN JOINT ACTION BEFORE CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, December 16.—Joint action with the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in the fight before Congress for a Federal suffrage amendment was determined upon today by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in annual convention here. The association adopted a resolution, proposed by Miss Zona Gale, of Portage, Wis., a member of both organizations.

Since soon after the formation of the Congressional Union the two bodies have been in contact, the leaders of the association disapproving militant tactics of the union.

U. S. TO SEND SECOND NOTE



AMBASSADOR FREDERIC PENFIELD.

LICENSE FOR MARRIAGE OF PRESIDENT ISSUED

Discloses That Ceremony Will Be Performed by Rev. Herbert Knox Smith, of Washington.

TO TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY

Not Revealed Where Honeymoon Will Be Spent or at What Time Newly Wedded Couple Will Leave Capital.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—President Wilson's marriage license was issued today at the local municipal bureau. It disclosed for the first time that the ceremony on Saturday night will be performed by a clergyman of Mrs. Galt's faith, the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church. The President himself is a Presbyterian, and an elder in his church.

The license was issued to Chief Usher Hoover, of the White House staff, who went to the bureau, made out the necessary forms and paid the regular fee. Afterward he delivered the document to the President. In the application the President's age was given as fifty-nine years and Mrs. Galt's as forty-three.

The wedding ceremony will be performed at Mrs. Galt's home on Saturday night, probably about 9 o'clock, although the hour has not been announced, in keeping with the desire of the couple to have the affair strictly a private one. It has not been disclosed where the bride and groom will go on their honeymoon journey, or when they will leave the capital.

PLANS CAREFULLY MADE TO AVOID PUBLICITY

All their plans have been carefully made to avoid publicity. The general impression among friends, however, is that the honeymoon will be spent somewhere in the South. Pass Christian, Miss, where the President has spent some of his vacation time, has been among the likely places mentioned.

It seems to be settled that the wedding journey will not be made on the presidential yacht Mayflower, as was once contemplated. It was decided that such a trip would entail a cold sea voyage of at least two days before the ship would get into pleasant weather south. The officers and crew of the yacht, who had been refused shore leave for Christmas time, now have been given liberty.

Probably no one outside the immediate members of the wedding party know much about any of the arrangements or the bride's trousseau, or the gifts she has received. No formal announcement of the latter is expected, but something about them may be known informally after the wedding. It is known that while there has been no organized sending of gifts by Congress, government officials or the diplomatic corps, individuals in all the States in the capital have sent presents. Many of them are said to be rare and beautiful. The presents have come not only from official and personal friends of the President and Mrs. Galt, but also from persons unknown to either of them in this country and abroad. Many have come from children.

LIST OF GUESTS IS NOT ENLARGED

The list of guests has not been enlarged, and, as was at first planned, will include only the immediate relatives of the President and Mrs. Galt. So far as known, the invitations have not even gone as far as the family circle to include the President's close and intimate friend, Colonel E. M. House, of New York. It is said also that the President will be unattended by a best man.

The President planned a double box party to attend the opera to-night, and invited the members of Mrs. Galt's family and of his own to be his guests. The storm prevented the opera company from reaching Washington, however, and the evening was spent at the White House. Those in the party were, in addition to the President and Mrs. Galt, Mrs. Bolling, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Golling, Mrs. Alexander Hunter Galt, Miss Bertha Bolling, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Maury, Miss Bones and Dr. Grayson.

WILL NOT BREAK WITHOUT EFFORT TO AVERT CRISIS

Reply Concerning Ancona Expected to Be Entirely Unsatisfactory.

REPORTED AS BEING IN HANDS OF PENFIELD

Persistence by Austria in Course Adopted Means Severance of Relations.

UNOFFICIAL VERSION HERE

In Next Communication Will Renew, With Firm Demands, Original Insistence.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The United States will regard Austria-Hungary's reply to the American note regarding the Ancona as being entirely unsatisfactory and unacceptable should the official text, which to-night was momentarily expected, be identical with the unofficial version received in press dispatches from Amsterdam and London.

Persistence by Austria-Hungary in the course she apparently has determined to pursue would result in the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vienna government. This step would not be taken by the United States, however, it was authoritatively stated to-night, without one more communication being dispatched to Austria-Hungary.

PREPARED TO INSIST ON PILOT COMPLIANCE

The United States is described as being prepared to insist that Austria-Hungary promptly comply with the demands for disavowal, punishment of the submarine commander, and reparation by payment of indemnity for the Americans killed or injured in the destruction of the Italian liner, making it clear that failure will mean immediate breaking off of relations. This second note, if necessary, it is said, would renew the original demands, and, without dealing in a discussion or exchange of views, would be of even more insistent nature as to the expectations of compliance without further delay.

The State Department to-night had received no official information from its own sources that American Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, had been handed the reply. From Baron Erich Zwiadenek, charge of the Austrian embassy here, however, came the information that the reply had been delivered.

REPLY GIVEN TO PENFIELD IN VIENNA ON TUESDAY

LONDON, December 16.—The reply of the Austro-Hungarian government to the note from the United States relative to the sinking of the steamer Ancona by an Austrian submarine was handed to Frederic C. Penfield, United States ambassador at Vienna, on Tuesday, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company. The correspondent quotes from the reply as follows:

"The note says that from the sharpness with which the government of the United States believes it ought to censure the commander of the submarine, and from the firmness with which the demands addressed to the Austro-Hungarian government appear to have been brought forward, it could be expected that the American government would clearly give the actual circumstances upon which it relies. As can be easily recognized, the representation of the circumstances contained in the note contains numerous doubts and gives not all sufficient reasons for blaming the commander of the submarine and the Austro-Hungarian government, or even if the representation proves correct in all points and judgment in the case is based on the most rigorous legal interpretation.

"The American government also omitted to indicate the persons to whose statements it refers, and to whom it apparently believes it must attribute a higher degree of trust, according to a plan to a commander of the imperial royal navy.

PREPARED TO BEGIN EXCHANGES OF OPINION

"As to the number, names and the details concerning the fate of the American citizens who in the critical moment were aboard the above-mentioned steamer, in view of the fact that the Washington Government has given a positive declaration that at the above-mentioned incident subjects of the United States came to grief, the Austro-Hungarian government in principle is prepared to enter into an exchange of opinion with the American government. But in the first instance it must raise the question of why this government refrained from judicially motivating the demands stated in its note with regard to the special circumstances of the incriminating incident, which are especially pointed out by the American government, and in the place of such motivation mentioned an exchange of correspondence which it had with another government about another affair.

"The Austro-Hungarian government is the less able to follow the Washington Cabinet in this unusual attitude, as it in no way possesses a knowledge of all the correspondence having refer-