

TURKS AGAIN DEFER SITTING IN CONFERENCE

Plead Dispatch of Instructions by Courier from Constantinople as Reason for Delay.

FIRM AS TO ADRIANOPLE

Minimum Demands of Balkan Allies and Maximum Offer of Ottoman Delegates Still Far Apart.

London, Dec. 20.—The peace conference held a brief session yesterday. The Turkish delegates announced that fresh instructions had been dispatched from Constantinople by special courier; therefore adjournment until Saturday was taken, by which time the instructions should reach London.

News last night from the Ottoman capital was to the effect that the government is empowering the delegates to proceed with the negotiations with the Greek as well as with the Balkan plenipotentiaries. This decision tends toward peace, as there has been a suspicion that the Turks were maneuvering for time, so that they might strengthen their army.

The Ottoman government is reported to have authorized its delegates to propose at the next session of the conference that Adrianople and all the other besieged Turkish towns shall be re-occupied, and if the proposal is not accepted by the delegates of the Balkan allies, to break off negotiations.

It is thought here that should Turkey carry her point in regard to re-occupying the garrison of Adrianople it would imply that the possession of that fortress would ultimately remain with the Turks.

Gulf Difficulty to Bridge

Without outside mediation it appears impossible now to bridge the gulf dividing the minimum demands of the allied Balkan nations and the maximum offer of the Turks, if these demands and this offer are to be accepted at their face values.

The conference is now in exactly the same position as the Portsmouth conference after the first week's work. The different parties are daily feeling the ground before striking a decisive blow.

Ruehad Pacha strongly recalls Count Witte's shrewdness, while the Greek Premier Venizelos can be compared with Komura on account of his cool attitude and unshakable calmness. There are other very interesting personalities, Dr. Daneff, chief of the Bulgarians, is like an American politician; Novakovich, the ex-Premier of Serbia, is an experienced statesman; the Montenegrin, Mijuskovich, a keen diplomatist.

After yesterday's sitting some of the Balkan delegates expressed disgust at the way affairs were dragging, while five armies and three besieged cities were enduring all the sufferings of war and the respective countries were a prey to desolation, misery and death.

A Bulgarian delegate observed that the Turks would find themselves much mistaken if they delayed the conference in the hope of strengthening their army with troops from Asia. These reinforcements were chiefly composed of undisciplined Bash-Bazouks, who would prove a serious danger not to the enemy, but to the Turks themselves.

In the mean time the allies are concentrating greater forces along the Tchataldja front to enable them, if war is resumed, to arrive at Constantinople within a few days.

To Provoke Intervention

The prevailing opinion is that the various postponements have been made with the ulterior object of provoking intervention by the powers. Turkey hopes to obtain better terms through the powers, some of whom have vital interests in the Ottoman Empire. Besides, Turkey would consider it less humiliating to cede territory on pressure from the powers than at the command of those Balkan States which were depicted to the Mussulman world until recently as negligible quantities.

Criticism for Italy

The Balkan delegates, especially the Servians and Montenegrins, express dissatisfaction with the statement made on Wednesday by Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian Foreign Minister, concerning the aims of the Triple Alliance, and remarked that Italy held a unique position toward the Balkan States, having herself risen from nothing to a nationality through the union of kingdoms. They expected her support in a similar movement by the Balkans, whose resurrection is now occurring as predicted by the great Italian thinker and agitator, Giuseppe Mazzini, when, in his Slav letters in the middle of the nineteenth century, he foresaw the Balkan peoples uniting to expel Turkey from Europe.

In voicing their objections, these delegates point out that the Italian government has followed a policy strongly favorable to Austria by renewing the Triple Alliance seven months before the date of its expiration, and has made its statement thereon just at the mo-

ment when the fate of the Balkans was being decided, while at the same time the Italian people are favorable to the Balkan cause and the Italian reigning house is intently bound to those of Montenegro and Serbia.

Greece's Special Status

The Greek proposals will be more complicated than those of the other allies, because they include the question of capitulations, under which Greece alone among the states of the Balkan league, enjoys in Turkey a special status. The capitulations, originally imposed on Turkey by the Republic of Genoa in 1553, include exemption from taxation for foreign subjects, special courts and other privileges. Greece is ready to accept a clause in the treaty with Turkey promising to renounce the right to capitulations when the great powers do the same.

Another Greek delegate arrived last night. He brought important papers to Premier Venizelos. He is Rizo Rangabe, whose father, writer, poet and archaeologist, was called "the Victor Hugo of Greece."

The ambassadors of the great European powers did not meet Sir Edward Grey at the British Foreign Office yesterday. They have decided to meet again this afternoon and then adjourn until after Christmas.

SPLIT THREATENED IN ORTHODOX CHURCH

Eight Thousand Followers of Heliodorus About to Sue the Holy Synod.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19.—A split in the Russian Orthodox Church is threatened through the unfrocking of the monk Heliodorus by the Holy Synod. Heliodorus caused a sensation a few days ago by announcing his withdrawal from the Orthodox Church. Now his followers, to the number of eight thousand, have notified the Holy Synod of their intention to quit the Orthodox Church and of suing the Holy Synod for \$250,000 in the event of the Synod turning the Church of Heliodorus, at Tsarsitsyn, in the Province of Saratov, which was built by the people, into a convent or a hospital.

The disciples of Heliodorus today sent a telegram to the Octobrist members of the Douma, demanding a public trial for Heliodorus and denouncing the "profanation of the House of God" by the police when they entered the church at Tsarsitsyn.

AUSTRIAN WAR TALK

French Journals Tell of Military Concentration.

Paris, Dec. 12.—A considerable number of Austrian reservists in the cities of Southern France and along the Mediterranean coast left the country today to join the colors.

The concentration of the army corps in Bosnia and Herzegovina is still being pursued, according to the correspondent at Budapest of "La Liberté."

Austria's mobilization includes four army corps on a war footing near the Serbian frontier, three army corps in Galicia, facing the Russian frontier; two army corps in Bosnia and Herzegovina and three other army corps at points in the interior, of which the centres are Vienna, Presburg and Kaschau.

CRITICISM FOR KIAMIL

Young Turks Gaining Strength in Constantinople.

Constantinople, Dec. 19.—The Grand Vizierate of Kiamil Pacha is threatened with collapse. The Young Turk Democrats are gaining the upper hand and have deserted him. He is criticised as lacking in acumen and is urged to resign. Peace talk here has suddenly been silenced, and everybody is expecting a renewal of the war, as the Turks seem to be bent on driving the invaders out of Thrace and Macedonia.

Close inquiries here show that the prevailing rumors spring from the real intentions of the Young Turks and are not merely circulated for consumption by the Balkan peace delegates in London.

Reports that the Balkan allies are having difficulty in keeping together are eagerly discussed here. The Bulgarians and Greeks are disputing also about Salonica, while the Servians suspect all the others because of their disinclination to support Serbia against Austria.

NICARAGUA NEEDS U. S.

Financial Aid Necessary to Rehabilitate Government.

Washington, Dec. 19.—President Diaz expressed the hope in a message to the Nicaraguan Assembly today that the loan convention between United States and Nicaragua may yet receive the approval of the Senate, as the financial aid of American bankers is needed to rehabilitate the government and develop an era of prosperity in the republic. The message was laudatory of the United States, expressing gratitude for the part played by this government in crushing the recent revolution.

The Assembly formally declared Adolfo Diaz and Fernando Solerzano elected President and Vice-President respectively on December 15. A resolution of confidence in President Diaz was unanimously adopted by the Assembly and his course during the revolution was also endorsed.

President Diaz's new term begins January 1.

TO STOP DUELS IN CUBA

Mayor of Havana Arrests Men Sent to Challenge Him.

BODIES OF AVIATORS FOUND

Lawrence's Found in Sequestered Cove by Fishermen, and Kearny's Picked Up by Boat—Latter Dressed in Suit in Which Willard Died.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Los Angeles, Dec. 19.—The bodies of Chester Lawrence and Horace Kearny were recovered today from the Pacific Ocean, removing the last doubt as to the fate of the aviators. The body of Lawrence was discovered early this morning in a sequestered cove seven miles south of Redondo Beach by a fisherman. The boat which plies between Catalina and the mainland picked up the body of Kearny later in the day.

GRAFT ON "FENCES" BY POLICE CHARGED

Detectives Brennan, Daly, Botti and Murray were the men named by these witnesses.

So far as the story told by Weiss and Kaplan was concerned, it contained no accusation that any of these police officers had directly solicited a bribe, but the unmistakable understanding ran through all their dealings with the police that the money they were paying to a lawyer, Abe Harowitz, who had been suggested to them by Captain McKinney, was going largely to buy off the police so that the case against Kaplan would result in a "turnout."

With Smirling and his wife the case was different. Although on the threshold of Sing Sing, Smirling swore that he had been approached by Oliver and Brennan, who came saying they represented Captain McKinney with a proposition that he, Smirling, should be the graft collector for the McKinney crowd among the "fences" before he was arrested.

List of Forty "Fences"

Mrs. Smirling, who claimed to have heard the conversation between her husband and the two detectives, corroborated his story. Her husband was not arrested until the middle of the summer. According to the Smirlings, Oliver and Brennan made the bald proposal that Smirling should take the job of "collector" for the McKinney crowd, at a salary of \$500 a month. They showed him a list of forty East Side merchants, Smirling swore, who were the prospective victims of the system, many of whom Smirling knew were actually conducting "fences."

The same group of detectives, headed by McKinney, were concerned in the story told by Weiss and Kaplan, but their accusations against the cops were all the secondhand accusations by way of their lawyer, Harowitz. In another way, however, Kaplan disclosed the workings of the system, by direct testimony of a first hand nature.

That was when he told how, after his arrest, he talked with Captain McKinney about a lawyer. "I asked Captain McKinney which lawyer he thought I ought to retain," swore Kaplan, "and Captain McKinney said he thought Harowitz was the best one for me. I saw that Harowitz had a pull with the police, and so I hired him."

Where the Detectives Came In

Weiss took the stand first. He said he was a licensed auctioneer and was a partner of Kaplan. Just previous to June 16, of this year, said Weiss, he bought a consignment of silks, which he appraised at about \$600, for \$275. It was admitted that the silks were found, on June 16, in the basement of an unoccupied store adjoining their place of business.

McKinney, Oliver, Brennan, Daly, Botti and Murray, detectives, came into the store on the morning of June 16, when Kaplan was there alone, and began to question him about the stolen property, which it appeared the silks were. Kaplan was arrested, but according to his story, before he was arrested the detectives asked him if he had any money, or if he could get any money. Weiss heard of his partner's arrest, and went to arrange for bail.

One of the first moves that Harowitz made apparently, was to warn Weiss that he also would probably be arrested, and suggest to him that he see about bail for himself. Weiss did just that, but according to his tale, when Harowitz heard that Weiss was about to pay \$175 to the surety company as a fee, he told Weiss that by adding \$100 to the fee for which he had already arranged, he, Harowitz, would fix things so that Weiss would not be arrested.

Split with the Police

The first arrangement on price was that Harowitz should get \$500 for Kaplan's release in the police court and \$200 for Weiss's release. After the little dicker in regard to the bond, however, Harowitz fixed the total cost and job in these terms: For Kaplan's release in police court, \$500, and for keeping Weiss from arrest, \$400.

Harowitz told them plainly, both Weiss and Kaplan swore, that he had to "split" the money with the police, and he assured them that there would have to be more money put up for the reason that the police of two different precincts were concerned in the affair.

Final arrangements, according to the Kaplan-Weiss story, were that Weiss paid \$400 to escape arrest, and did thereby escape arrest, and that Kaplan paid \$1,000 into the hands of one I. Margolies, which was to be given to Harowitz for the police, provided he was turned out.

As a matter of fact, Kaplan was not turned out in the police court, and his case went along to the Criminal Courts Building, where it still is, and, so far as Kaplan could make it clear yesterday, his \$1,000 is still in the hands of Margolies.

STIMSON OPPOSES BILL TO EXTEND PIER HEADS

Says Sulzer Measure Will Prevent Deliberate, Scientific and Judicial Decision.

WORK FOR HARBOR BOARD

Secretary of War, in Letter to Adamson, Calls Plan Violation of Policy of Country.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Dec. 19.—The Secretary of War made public today a communication in which he strongly opposes the Sulzer bill providing for an advance of the established pier head line in the lower Hudson River from the Battery to West 30th street, a distance of about three miles, from 100 to 250 feet.

Secretary Stimson makes his protest in a letter to Representative W. C. Adamson, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in reply to a request for his opinion. He asserts that the bill would "prevent a deliberate, scientific and judicial decision" of the question. He declares that the question should be left to the New York Harbor Line Board, acting subject to the approval of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers. Under existing law that board consists of three engineer officers, and it is their duty to determine such questions as that covered by this bill after a careful hearing of all sides and with reference to the questions of engineering and navigation involved in the application.

The precise question of the advance of the present pierhead line on the Hudson River in the port of New York is now under consideration by that board, which has been and is holding public hearings thereon, and there is no reasonable doubt that its decision will be rendered in the near future.

The bill in question, therefore, proposes to take a matter which is peculiarly appropriate for scientific and judicial determination away from the proper tribunal which, under existing law, is now engaged in considering the same, and to arbitrarily fix the pierhead line by a statutory enactment. This would be a violation of the established policy of the United States throughout the entire area of its navigable waters. Final policy concerning the pierhead line should be fixed by an impartial board of engineers with reference to the commercial interests of the entire nation and not to those of any single locality alone, and to do so only after full and deliberate consideration of all of the questions involved.

"The passage of the proposed bill," Mr. Stimson adds, "would violate this national policy and would prevent such a deliberate, scientific and judicial decision, and I, therefore, recommend against its passage."

BROTHERS DRAW LOTS FOR CHOICE OF SISTERS

Two Bridal Couples, Joined by Love, Luck and a Few Dares, Arrive from Antwerp.

Two all-Belgian bridal couples who had drawn lots in the selection of mates arrived here yesterday from Antwerp on the Red Star liner Vaderland. Love entered into the matches, of course, but luck and a few dares were responsible for the happy marriages.

Gaston and Georges Postman, thirty and twenty-eight, respectively, left Antwerp about five years ago and are now the owners of prosperous ranches near Regina, Saskatchewan. Recently they met a Belgian matron, the wife of a neighbor, who told them of her two beautiful sisters living near Antwerp. She dared the brothers to write to the Misses Terwagne, and they took the dare. The sisters passed along another dare from Antwerp, and when it reached Regina it also was accepted.

"We, the Terwagne sisters, dare you, the Postman brothers, to come here and meet us." This was about the way the challenge was couched.

About two months ago the ranch owners arrived in Antwerp and put up a dare of their own. They defied the girls to marry them and the answer from the girls, translated into English, was "You're on."

"Who will take which?" asked the Postmans.

"Makes no difference," replied the Terwagnes.

The old family Bible was brought forth and in it were put two ribbons, each bearing a girl's name.

Georges Postman drew the ribbon with the name of Lena, aged eighteen. Gaston, of course, had to take Gergette, who is twenty. Every one was satisfied, and within a few days the four Postmans sailed for New York on the Vaderland.

RUSO-CHINESE FRICTION

Muscovite Treaty with Mongolia Strongly Objected To.

Peking, Dec. 19.—The terms of the Russo-Mongolian treaty of November 3 are published here. The Chinese regard them as far more comprehensive than the Manchurian agreements which finally led to the Russo-Japanese war.

PRINCE LUITPOLD BURIED

German Emperor and Other Rulers Attend Obsequies.

Munich, Dec. 19.—The body of Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria was carried this morning to its sepulchre beneath the altar of the Church of the Theatines, in this city, where it was laid beside that of King Maximilian II.

The German Emperor, the King of the Belgians, the King of Saxony, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Austro-Hungarian heir apparent, and a number of princes representing the royal houses of Europe followed the coffin in the procession, which passed through streets crowded with silent mourners.

All the time the procession was on the way to the church and also during the service minute guns were fired and the church bells throughout the city were tolled.

Although during his life the aged Prince Regent had declined to adopt the royal title because the real King was still living, but unable to rule on account of insanity, Bavaria treated the dead Luitpold with kingly honors. The funeral was conducted with all the ritual employed in the case of dead Bavarian sovereigns, including the escort attired in medieval costumes, while the coffin was accompanied by cowed candlebearers.

The heart of the dead Regent was embalmed separately and interred with those of many preceding Bavarian rulers at the village of Alt-Oetting, where it reposes in a silver case beside the famous shrine of the Holy Mary.

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