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QUEST MCCALL, REPORT SENT TO WHITMAN

Nine Charges Include the Ownership of Light Stock.

MISCONDUCT IN OFFICE CHARGED

Neglect of Duty Another Basis of Legislative Inquiry Findings.

The official fate of Edward E. McCall is now squarely up to Governor Whitman for decision.

Nine charges against the chairman of the Public Service Commission, with a recommendation for removal, were sent to Albany at midnight last night by a special messenger of the Thompson Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the Public Service Commission of this district.

Four of the indictments assert that McCall has been guilty of misconduct in office, and five charge that he has neglected his official duty and has shown himself to be inefficient.

It is charged that, despite his assertion that he turned over his \$50,000 worth of stock in the Kings County Electric Light, Heat and Power Company to his wife, he is still the owner of the stock, and that he officiously aided and abetted the procuring of the approval of the order permitting a company controlled by the Kings County to take over outstanding shares of another company.

The full report of the Thompson Committee, which has been taking testimony at 125 Broadway, was not yet ready last night. It was then placed in the hands of a representative of the committee who left for Albany on the midnight train.

Governor Whitman is at Dunkirk, N. Y., to-day, and he will not receive the report officially until Monday morning. His secretary, William A. Orr, will be given the report on the messenger's arrival in Albany to-day.

Charges Against McCall Only.

These charges are against McCall alone. The cases of the other commissioners will be handled separately by the Thompson Committee, which received its hearings on Tuesday morning. It is not to be doubted that the removal of Commissioners J. Sergeant Conroy, George W. Conroy and C. Williams will also be recommended later on.

An official summary of the McCall charges was given out last night by the subcommittee which supervised the compilation of the final papers. It is as follows:

"Misconduct in Office:

"First—That at the time of his appointment to office he was the owner of stock in the Kings County Electric Light and Heat Company, a corporation subject to his official regulation and supervision, which act is in violation of the statutes.

"Second—That in procuring aid and abetting in procuring approval of the order permitting the acquisition of the outstanding Amsterdam Company's stock by the Edison Company while retaining an interest in the stock, and in such order as a stockholder in an allied company.

"Third—In participating in meetings of the commission, he was under consideration affecting corporations in which he had a financial interest as a stockholder.

"Fourth—That while owner of stock in such corporations he knowingly and willfully performed the duties and exercised the prerogative of a Public Service Commissioner.

"Fifth—That upon the application of the Edison Company to acquire outstanding stock of the Amsterdam Company he failed to perform his official duty by failing to give the application proper consideration and by the approval of the application against the interest of the City of New York and its inhabitants.

"Sixth—That he personally aided and abetted in procuring approval of the order permitting the acquisition of the outstanding Amsterdam Company's stock by the Edison Company while retaining an interest in the stock, and in such order as a stockholder in an allied company.

"Seventh—That he failed as a Commissioner to protect and safeguard the interest of the city, of its inhabitants and of stockholders and corporations subject to his official regulation; that he exercised his official power and influence for the particular advantage and benefit of certain stock interests, and that he has failed to properly and adequately supervise corporations subject to his supervision by the commission.

"Eighth—That in his office, neglect of duty and inefficiency, in failing to attend the meetings of the commission, improper official action at meetings required in official business in the adequate practice of his duties, and in the supervision and regulation of corporations, he failed to maintain a proper efficiency and to discharge his duty as a Commissioner of the Public Service Commission, and of inefficiency in the supervision and disposition of the Public Service Commission in his charge as Public Service Commissioner in the purchase of certain rapid transit facilities in the City of New York, and had neglected his official duty and neglected his official duty and neglected his official duty.

"Ninth—That this committee recommends to the Governor his removal from office."

McCall refused last night to comment on his case. Earlier in the day,

Stock Ownership Censured.

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Harvard Professor Wins Nobel Prize

Theodore W. Richards Gets Chemistry Award for 1914.

London, Nov. 12.—The Nobel prize for chemistry for 1914 has been awarded to Professor Theodore William Richards, of Harvard University, for fixing the atomic weights of chemical elements, says a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm.

The physics prize for the same year was awarded to Professor Max von Laue, of Frankfurt-on-Main, for his discovery of the diffraction of rays in crystals.

Professor Richards is the first American to get the Nobel prize for chemistry, and the fifth American honored by a Nobel award. In 1907 Professor Albert A. Michaelson, of Chicago University, was awarded the Nobel prize for physics, and on November 5, a week ago yesterday, Thomas A. Edison was awarded the 1915 prize for physics.

The other two Americans to hold Nobel awards are Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root, who both received the peace prize, the former in 1906, the latter in 1912.

No American has ever received the Nobel prize for medicine or literature, although the winning of the award for medicine in 1912 by Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, was considered as much an American as a French triumph.

Husbands Alike, Wife Blames Wife

Names as Corespondent Woman Whose Spouse Resembles Hers.

On the information of private detectives that her husband was too attentive to another woman, Mrs. Etta Cimioti brought a suit for divorce against Walter E. Cimioti, an automobile dealer. Yesterday the wife obtained an order from Justice Giegehr dismissing the suit on her own motion, having learned that she had named as co-respondent the innocent wife of another man whose misfortune, in this instance, it was to closely resemble Cimioti.

It was necessary to have the alleged recalcitrant husband and his double in court before the detectives in the employ of Mrs. Cimioti became convinced that they had made a grave error in identities. The wrongly implicated woman was Mrs. Elizabeth Crammond. The detectives shadowed Crammond to his home and, thinking him Cimioti, concluded that the automobile man was in the wrong house.

Continued on page 5, column 2

'Osborne Is My Rble, His Face Keeps Me Straight'—Ex-Convict

George Faber, Who Found Himself at Sing Sing, Though Out of Work, Spurns Old Pals' Pleas to Return to Easy Money Game.

It is the reproachful face of Thomas Mott Osborne, of Sing Sing—of Tom Brown, of Auburn—that keeps George Faber, released from Sing Sing a few weeks ago, on the straight path.

"His face haunts me," he said. "I hanker for the easy money now and then, same as in the old days, but his face looms up as clear as I see you now, and I pass up every chance."

Faber is twenty-eight years old. Smartly dressed, yet almost penniless, scathed where a policeman's bullet once ploughed its way across his face, Faber, now on his way to Detroit, where he hopes Henry Ford's plant will be able to make use of him, told his life story yesterday, showed letters from pals, asking him to return to the old life, but he is determined not to heed them.

"I would rather go to the chair than face Warden Osborne again," Faber said. "His face appears before my eyes constantly and his voice rings in my ears. I'm going to go straight if I starve."

Faber is not his real name, but the police have known him by it since he was first sentenced to Elmira, eleven years ago, on a charge of attempted grand larceny. In his desire to shield his sisters, married and unmarried, from the disgrace of possessing an ex-convict brother, he has determined not to approach any of his relatives. He would ruin the matrimonial chances of his two unmarried sisters, he said, if their friends should know the truth. The man now starting life anew has been considered as one dead for many years.

Faber was accused of cutting the

J. E. ROOSEVELT SUES TO ANNUL MARRIAGE

Brings Action in Suffolk as Wife Asks Separation Here.

Through an argument before Justice Giegehr yesterday, it was revealed that John Ellis Roosevelt, cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, who is being sued by Mrs. Edith H. Roosevelt in this county for a separation, had brought an action in Suffolk County for an annulment of their marriage. Mrs. Roosevelt filed her suit on October 27, and her husband fled his on November 5.

The wife alleges cruelty, while in his action the husband alleges false and fraudulent representations by Mrs. Roosevelt as to her health, and that she concealed from him her true condition.

Mr. Roosevelt says that his wife left their country home at Sayville, L. I., on October 11, and removed her personal effects. He says that Mrs. Roosevelt told him she was going to Washington and would not return. Justice Benedict, in Brooklyn, signed an order to serve her by publication and by mailing a copy of the summons and complaint to Mrs. Roosevelt at Washington.

EX-WATER BOY A CAMBRIA BARON

Replegie Outbids Donner, Getting 300,000 Shares of Steel Stock.

Henry Tattall, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in charge of finance, announced yesterday that the company had disposed of its remaining stock interest in the Cambria Steel Company. Previously William H. Donner, president of the Cambria, had exercised an option on half of the holdings of the Pennsylvania in the company.

In financial circles it was learned that Mr. Donner had a covetous eye on all the Cambria stock, but that he was outbid by J. Leonard Replegie, who purchased his interest of approximately 300,000 shares for about \$15,000,000.

Mr. Replegie is now vice-president and general manager of the American Vanadium Company of Pittsburgh, and began his business career when eleven years old as a water boy, at less than \$5 a week, in the Cambria mills at Johnstown, Penn. As a buyer of a large stock of shares, he was against his old superior officer and obtained his stock after negotiations lasting several days and nights. It was understood that he is being backed by an important New York financial syndicate.

"I have been in the Cambria for seven years and have been with the Cambria company he had risen from water boy to almost every position successively in line to the vice-presidency.

"His friends say one of his chief reasons for buying the property was because he knew it so well. In the meantime, however, the Pennsylvania Railroad, no longer in control as a result of Mr. Donner exercising his option, was reported to have sold some of the stock in the open market at the crest of its recent rise on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

So far as is known Mr. Replegie is now the largest single owner of Cambria stock. The company's property consists of large steel works, mills and blast furnaces at Johnstown, Penn., and extensive iron ore holdings in Michigan.

In addition, the company operates the Cambria Steamship Company and the Manufacturers' Water Company of Johnstown.

Wall Street heard yesterday that with the new interest now in control of the United States Criminal Code are invited, because they extend the jurisdiction of the United States over foreign vessels on the high seas.

John C. Knox, Assistant United States District Attorney, in charge of the case, stepped out at the same time Schwab stepped out.

U. S. TO FEED GERMAN BABIES

Committee Organized Here to Send Milk Overseas for Infants.

At a meeting in the home of Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, 675 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, a committee was organized to arrange for the sending of condensed milk to Germany by parcel post for German babies and children. The committee will also make an appeal to the Americans of German ancestry to send to their relatives or friends in Germany.

It is expected many contributions will be received immediately and that a large shipment can be made before Christmas, probably by a special "Christmas" ship. The committee will be composed of about forty-five women, physicians, surgeons and clergymen. Dr. Henry J. Wolf was elected chairman. Dr. Joseph W. Wolf was secretary, and Carl Schurz treasurer.

FLYNN ORDERED TO LEAD HUNT FOR PLOTTERS GOT NO WARNING, ANCONA CAPTAIN SAYS IN REPORT

Red Tape Cut as Austrian and German Diplomatic Agents Are Trailed.

BOMB FUNDS TRACED TO 4 BANKERS HERE

Dr. Goricar's Friends Uphold Charges Involving Von Nuber and Bernstorff.

With the conspiracy of the Teuton agents and sympathizers in this country assuming the dimensions of a national scandal, William J. Flynn, chief of the United States Secret Service, has been asked by Washington to take complete charge of the investigation.

Chief Flynn has been instructed to call upon any of the law enforcing bodies of any of the subdivisions of the government to aid him when he shall deem it necessary. In this way a good deal of red tape will be eliminated and speedier results are expected to follow.

It was learned last night that Secret Service men have been trailing, for weeks, three men high in the diplomatic service of the Central Powers. To date nothing of any serious nature has been obtained against any of these three, but information of the most sensational nature has been lodged against them, chiefly by Slavonic subjects of Austria-Hungary.

The facts disclosed in the interview with Dr. Joseph Goricar, the former Austro-Hungarian consul at San Francisco, published in the morning newspapers, involving Count Von Bernstorff, Consul General Von Nuber and other high German and Austrian officials, has long been in possession of the Secret Service men.

Denials of Dr. Goricar's charges were made by the Austrian consulate in this city, by the Austrian embassy in Washington, and by Austrian consulates in other cities named by Dr. Goricar in his charges.

Goricar Charges Upheld.

It can be stated on excellent authority that many of Dr. Goricar's charges are supported by information already obtained by the Department of Justice. Sensational developments are expected within the next few days as the result of these charges.

Officials of the Austrian Embassy in Washington said that they would prosecute Dr. Goricar for his statements concerning the Austrian diplomatic service if a means could be found.

"Dr. Goricar's charges are one damn big lie from the top right down to the bottom," was what the secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in New York said when asked if Consul General von Nuber would make any statement.

"The Consul General is not here, and he will make no reply. Goricar is a traitor."

Consul General von Nuber has been in a precarious condition in so far as his relations with this country are concerned owing to the revelations in the Archibald papers. Should the charges made by Dr. Goricar be proved, his withdrawal would be asked, it was said yesterday.

The Rev. C. L. Orbach, editor of the "Slavonian Daily American," last night said:

"I know the charges made by Dr. Goricar to be true. I was born in Austria-Hungary, but, like Dr. Goricar, I am a Slav. Dr. Goricar is not a traitor. He is loyal to the great Slav nation, whose people have been oppressed by the Magyars."

Refused to Act as Spy.

"Not only once, but many times, did Dr. Goricar talk to me about the very charges he made. In the early part of the summer he went over the whole conspiracy, as he knew it, with me. And he told me of his refusal to act as a spy for the government while he acted as consul for the Austro-Hungarian government in various cities in this country."

Besides the three diplomats, whose movements are being watched by the Secret Service, four New York bankers, two of them well known, are closely watched.

These men are the agents who have been supplying the spies and incendiaries with funds to carry on their attempts to terrorize and cripple the munition industry in this country and to burn or cripple ships carrying supplies to the Allies.

Lieutenant Robert Fay, of the German secret service, and his five associates, now under indictments for conspiracy to destroy munition-carrying ships, through their counsel, will fight the validity of their indictment.

They claim that sections 295 and 298 of the United States Criminal Code are invalid, because they extend the jurisdiction of the United States over foreign vessels on the high seas.

John C. Knox, Assistant United States District Attorney, in charge of the case, stepped out at the same time Schwab stepped out.

ASQUITH'S HISTORIC WAR PLEDGE REAFFIRMED BY SIR EDWARD GREY

London, Nov. 12.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet, on November 9, 1914, Premier Asquith, outlining the war situation, said:

"This is going to be a long war, but there is nothing in a long struggle to depress us, or in what has happened. Our enemy has tried three objectives—Paris, Warsaw and Calais—and has been baffled in all. "That is not enough. We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium has recovered more than she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against menace; until the rights of the smaller nationalities have been placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is finally destroyed."

Reaffirmation of Premier Asquith's historic pledge was made to-day by Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, in a written answer to a question put by Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal member of Parliament for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire.

After stating that Great Britain's position in the war is fixed by her alliances with Japan, France and Russia, the Foreign Secretary proceeds:

"In our view, the conditions of peace must fulfil those laid down by the Prime Minister on November 9, 1914. It is very desirable that it should be understood once and for all that this is the determination of the government, collectively and individually, and of the nation."

ALLIES ATTACK BULGARS ALONG 60-MILE FRONT

Enemy Retreats Before a Drive to Clear Macedonia—Teutons Gain.

London, Nov. 12.—A great battle is developing between the Bulgars and the Anglo-French forces, which for three days have been advancing toward Vele, in Southern Serbia, in an attempt to turn the Bulgarians out of Uskub and Macedonia.

Beginning with a French cavalry raid into the environs of the town of Uskub, the fighting has spread along the entire sixty-mile front from Cradka in Strumitza, with the Bulgars desperately outnumbered and fighting desperately to withstand the Allied drive.

In reversed circumstances, and even more dangerous, is the position of the right wing of the Serb army, which the Milan "Secole" correspondent telegraphs may be cut off in the mountains between Kallier and Nish.

Harshly it is now being reported that the Serbs have been driven from their retreat. Its news has been greatly enhanced by the Austro-German capture of Ivanjica, twenty-five miles within the bar valley, and the consequent threat to the Serbian flank.

Serbs Claim Orderly Retreat.

A related Serbian official communication to-night, while admitting that there has been "desperate fighting," claims that up to the 10th the Serbs had succeeded in retreating in good order from their positions. Meanwhile, the dispatch admits, the issue still hangs in the balance at Katchanic and on the Keskovitza River.

Both Berlin and Sofia continue to emphasize the growing momentum of the pursuit. While the Bulgars are clearing the Morava Valley, above and below Nish, the Austro-Germans have thrown additional columns across the first mountain ridge south of Kralievo and up the Razina Valley, southwest of Krusevac. Further east the Teutons have also reached Ribari and Ribarske-Banya.

Great quantities of war material and munitions, thrown away by the Serbs, continue to be picked up by the invaders. Thus the Bulgars report the capture of ten locomotives and more than 400 railway cars, many of them laden with supplies, south of Leskovac. Four howitzers, eight rapid fire guns and several machine guns, with more than 500 prisoners, were also included in the spoils.

Serbs Abandon Guns.

Everywhere, Sofia dispatches indicate, the Bulgars find evidence of the completeness of Serb demoralization. Great numbers of rifles were picked up along the line of march, and were also pieces of artillery and ammunition wagons with the harness cut and the horses gone.

In the south, however, Serb resistance has been steadily stiffening. Whether this is an indication that large bodies of troops have been withdrawn from the futile attempt to withstand the Bulgars, is not certain from the meagre reports that have been received here.

Thus, in the Babuna district, besides the two weeks the Serbs who were reported as among the victims of the steamship Ancona disaster, was discussed informally. The Italian government has ordered a rigid investigation of the disaster. The inquiry is proceeding under the direction of the Italian Consul at Tunis, assisted by Italian naval officers.

A special effort is being made to determine all the facts relating to international responsibility, whether warning was given and whether the passengers' unity was afforded the passengers to escape.

It is expected here that this investigation will have a bearing on any diplomatic representations of the United States may be made in behalf of American passengers on board the steamer.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—Miss Rhoda Leichter, a young artist who was reported as among the victims of the steamship Ancona disaster, is safe in Rome, according to a telegram received here today by her brother, Mark Leichter. The telegram states that Miss Leichter is not on the steamer.

Unpunished Lusitania Blamed for Sinking of the Ancona

Paris, Nov. 12.—Commenting in "Le Figaro" on the sinking of the Ancona,

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An Organization for Results

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the Red Cross National Relief Board, practices while others theorize. Her organization must be on the spot where men suffer, no matter who is right or wrong.

In to-morrow's Tribune she tells how there is no better way to establish permanent peace than to make a more effective Red Cross. It is an article that gives you a new conception of the ideals and the aims of that great body. Read it—it comes with The Tribune that you tell your dealer to reserve for you.

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—The Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

Churchill Resigns Post To Join Army at Front; Britain Ready for Draft

Former Admiralty Lord Retires from the Cabinet

INACTIVITY IRKS, QUILTS SINECURE

Time, He Says, Will Vindicate His Administration of the Fleet.

ACCEPT CONSCRIPTION

London Papers Say Decision Was Necessary—England Serious, but Not Gloomy.

London, Nov. 12.—Winston Spencer Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has resigned from the Cabinet to join the army in France. He will join the Oxford Yeomanry, in which he holds the rank of major.

Coming close on Lord Derby's hint that conscription would be resorted to after November 30—and nobody here seems to doubt that the draft will be actually enforced—the official announcement that a man who has occupied so large a place in public affairs was to fight in the trenches caused much comment. It was interpreted generally as an answer to Mr. Churchill's critics and as an inspiration to the "slackers."

In his letter of resignation Mr. Churchill explains that he agrees in the formation of a small war council and appreciates the intention which Premier Asquith expressed to include him among its members. He foresaw the difficulties that the Premier would have to face in his composition, he states, and he makes no complaint because the scheme was changed.

But with that change Mr. Churchill's work in the government naturally closed. He says that he could not accept a position of general responsibility for a war policy without any effective share in its guidance and control, and he did not feel able in times like these to remain in well paid inactivity.

London does not doubt that conscription will come. Only the young, unmarried men of Britain stand before the continuation and the downfall of one of their country's most cherished traditions. At the end of seventeen days they must have rallied to her support or the machinery of conscription will be set in motion. They must volunteer now or be conscripted later.

Lord Derby's scheme, which originally called for 30,000 to 35,000 recruits weekly, has that the cost of a military system would defeat under the present decision, for even life-long anti-conscriptionists sadly admit that compulsion is bound to come.

Brings the War Home.

There is a new, strange tension in the country. There are no signs of gloom or depression, but everyone is serious. For months the country had been hoping against hope that the conscription system would pull through, but perhaps Lord Derby's announcement will bring the war home in the way nothing else has done. It may hurt the Briton's pride, but it is bound to stir the nation's patriotism.

The press makes the announcement quietly and seriously, with generally frank admissions that the step is necessary, and upholding the decision. It is pointed out that the cost of the conscription system would pull through, but perhaps Lord Derby's announcement will bring the war home in the way nothing else has done. It may hurt the Briton's pride, but it is bound to stir the nation's patriotism.

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TEUTONS REJOICE AT STEEL CO. FIRE

Openly Declare Burning Long Had Been Expected and Americans Were Warned.

Berlin, Nov. 12 (dispatch to London "Morning Post")—Seldom since the war began has any event caused greater rejoicing in Austria and Germany than the destruction of a part of the Bethlehem steel works, where munitions are being made for the Allies.

The Austro-German press has been forbidden to comment upon the fire, but it is openly declared that such an affair long had been expected. An Austrian personage interviewed on the subject remarked:

"Americans have been warned repeatedly, just as they were warned before the sinking of the Lusitania."

Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who was called from White Sulphur Springs to Bethlehem on account of the fire at the works of the company, returned to his New York office yesterday.

Mr. Schwab declared that many of the reports concerning the amount of damage done by the fire had been exaggerated. The fire, he said, would not cause a delay of more than five or six weeks in the burning of departments. The men who were employed in the burned building would be sent to other departments.

ZEALANDIA SEARCH LEGAL, SAY BRITISH

Ship Was on High Seas and United States Flag Freed Her, Charge Explains.

Washington, Nov. 12.—An explanation of the recent search of the American steamship Zealandia by British sailors of Progress was made at the State Department to-day by Chargé Barclay of the British Embassy, who said that the vessel was on the high seas at the time and not in Mexican territorial waters, as alleged.

The Zealandia, Mr. Barclay told Counselor Polk, was anchored about three-quarters of a mile outside of the line of Mexican waters, and was boarded by a party from a British cruiser and searched for contraband, an admitted right of a belligerent.

Mr. Barclay said that because the ship was flying the American flag she was not molested, although no document was found aboard to show her nationality on registry. These facts were reported to the British Admiralty, and, it was explained, were submitted to the State Department for any action the United States government might desire to take.

The Zealandia carries a cargo of rosin, which is used in the manufacture of explosives, and the ship is said to be manned chiefly by Germans. There were reports that she flew the German flag during the voyage from Genoa, Fla., to Progress.

Former Admiralty Lord Retires from the Cabinet

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The Zealandia, Mr. Barclay told Counselor Polk, was anchored about three-quarters of a mile outside of the line of Mexican waters, and was boarded by a party from a British cruiser and searched for contraband, an admitted right of a belligerent.

Mr. Barclay said that because the ship was flying the American flag she was not molested, although no document was found aboard to show her nationality on registry. These facts were reported to the British Admiralty, and, it was explained, were submitted to the State Department for any action the United States government might desire to take.

The Zealandia carries a cargo of rosin, which is used in the manufacture of explosives, and the ship is said to be manned chiefly by Germans. There were reports that she flew the German flag during the voyage from Genoa, Fla., to Progress.