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New York Tribune

First to Last — the Truth: News - Editorials - Advertisements

WEATHER
CLOUDY TO-DAY; SNOW OR RAIN TO-MORROW, VARIABLE WINDS.
Yesterday's Temperatures:
High, 29; Low, 22.
Full report on Page 8.

Vol. LXXV....No. 25,227. [Copyright 1915—The Tribune Ass'n.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915. ONE CENT In New York City, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken. Elsewhere Two Cents.

Kaiser Recalls Aids; Break with Vienna Near

OSBORNE, FAITH KEPT, PREDICTS OWN INDICTMENT

Warden Refuses to Repeat Prisoners' Confessions to Grand Jury.

WHITE PLAINS VISIT ONE LONG WRANGLE

Sing Sing Chief Accused by Convicts of Crimes for Which Others Were Indicted.

Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing, yesterday served notice upon District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks, of Westchester, that he would not violate any confidences convicts had made to him. In his turn Mr. Weeks served notice upon Mr. Osborne that unless he was willing to repeat all confessions made to him he need not return to the grand jury room on Monday.

The warden of Sing Sing spent the greater part of yesterday in court and the grand jury room, and when he returned to the prison last night he was of the opinion that the grand jury would not hear him again on Monday, but would, as a matter of fact, indict him on charger of immoral conduct similar to those on which twenty-one convicts were recently indicted.

While he was before the grand jury two affidavits charging this crime, made by convicts, were read to him, he vehemently denying the accusation. Earlier in the day Assistant District Attorney Fallon told the reporters who were in the courtroom when the question of the immunity waiver Mr. Osborne would sign was being argued, that had not the warden waived immunity he was prepared to make public ten affidavits charging this offence.

Ten Affidavits Ready.

The existence of these affidavits have been hinted at from time to time, but yesterday was the first time any official connected with the inquiry has publicly stated that such were in existence. Whether or not all of the ten have been presented to the grand jury is not known.

On this and other matters relating only to himself Warden Osborne was willing to talk to the jury, but on the mater of prisoners' confessions to him he insisted on standing mute.

"I have," he said, in substance, "given my word to these men that I would keep sacred anything they might confess. I propose to keep that promise. Any questions relating to my acts as warden or as an individual I will answer."

Those who have been following the Westchester investigation closely expected that there would be fireworks when the warden of Sing Sing was given the opportunity he asked of appearing before the grand jury, and they were not disappointed. At the start Mr. Osborne and District Attorney Weeks clashed. This first clash came on the form of the waiver of immunity Mr. Osborne was to sign, when his counsel, Huntington W. Merchant, objected to what he said might be twisted into a confession.

By the terms of this document immunity was waived "in the investigation of my acts and omissions as warden and agent of Sing Sing and of crimes which may have been committed by me." Merchant insisted that Mr. Osborne's signature to this document would be an admission that he was guilty of criminal acts or omissions. The argument that followed between Mr. Merchant, the District Attorney and his assistants, Mr. Fallon and Mr. Farley, became so heated that the men were soon on the verge of blows.

Finally the matter was taken before Judge Morschauser, who insisted on hearing it in open court. On his suggestion it was finally agreed to insert the word "alleged" before omissions and crimes, and the warden signed the document. It was then almost noon, and an adjournment was had until 1 o'clock.

Clash in Grand Jury Room.

Promptly at 1 o'clock Mr. Osborne returned to the grand jury room. Then the contest was resumed. Persons who were in the grand jury room said that all the testimony he gave might have been given in ten minutes, and that most of the two and one-half hours he was on the stand was used up in argun. , Mr. Weeks and his assistants trying in various ways to get him to repeat confessions made in the so-called Harvey cases in which twenty-one convicts were indicted on the confession of Harvey.

None of these questions were answered by Mr. Osborne. Questions relating to himself he freely answered, including questions referring to two affidavits made by convicts charging him with the crime the Harvey indictments allege. These charges he vehemently denied.

Leaving the grand jury room Mr. Osborne said he had refused to violate confidences. Beyond that he said Mr. Merchant would talk for him.

On his part Mr. Weeks outlined his position in this statement:

"Mr. Osborne was told by the grand jury to make up his mind whether he would or would not answer questions as to the Harvey cases, which resulted in the indictment of twenty-one men, and, if he had made up his mind to do so, to come back Monday. He was also told that if he was not willing to do so he need not come back on Monday.

"Mr. Osborne refused to answer questions in reference to the Harvey cases, and took the ground that it was a confidential matter between himself and those men. He did not claim any

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Peter Wouldn't Let His Father Marry

Jimmy Keane's Too Sudden Plan Ditched After Appeal to City Clerk Fails.

"He says," relayed the attendant, "that nothing's going to keep him from seeing you."

Friday is a busy day with City Clerk Scully. He wrinkled his forehead.

"Well," he said, "show the kid in if you think he's going to be dangerous."

The next minute the door of the private office opened to admit Peter. His face, especially scrubbed for the occasion, glinted with high lights where his cheek bones were trying to push their way through, and the creases in his trouser legs and sleeves were fresh and sharp if a bit off centre.

"My father," said Peter, "he wants to get married again. I want you to stop him."

"And who's your father?" asked Scully.

"He's the goy that helps the schamys up in the Hundred-fourteenth Street synagogue," Peter informed him.

"Synagogue?" echoed the city clerk, startled. "You don't mean to say you're"—

"Sure I'm not—no more than you are. I was born in the County Dublin thirteen years ago come January, and my father's name is Jimmy Keane."

Then Peter explained to the astonished Scully that his father, losing his job as a hostler, had turned janitor for the sake of the rent free rooms in the basement of the synagogue at 24 West 114th Street.

"Them Jewish fellers can't do any work on Saturday, and they've got to knock off on all their holidays, too," continued Peter. "That's why every schamys has got to hire a goy to tend the furnace and light the lights and keep things tidy around the synagogue.

"I'm not kickin' because father wants to get married again, but he's goin' to do it too soon. Mother's only been dead ten days, and she was too fine a woman to have that little respect paid to her."

Bit by bit Scully got the rest of the story. He heard how Peter's mother had been taken away to the Harlem Hospital, slowly dying, and how Jimmy Keane had begun to renew his acquaintance with a young woman of the name of Josephine King, who made cigarettes for a living and used to be a neighbor of the Keanes.

Peter hadn't been really worried until one night, a few hours after his mother's death, his father told him there was going to be a new Mrs. Keane. Immediately he had set to work to break up the match. Persuasion being of no avail, he had played detective and learned a license for the marriage of Josephine King to James Keane had been issued December 8.

At mention of the license the City Clerk looked grave.

"You're too late, then, Peter," he said. "Now that the license is issued nothing can interfere with the wedding."

Peter threw his spare shoulders back and his lean jaw forward.

"In that case," he announced, "I'll have one more heart to heart talk with my father."

As precipitously as he had entered the private office, Peter withdrew.

Scully did not keep Peter's visit a secret and presently many reporters were at the door of Miss King's flat, at 329 East Forty-third Street. No one seemed to be home.

"It's a hard place to get into, that," commented a neighbor. "One of the grimmest-looking boys I ever saw in my life has been trying to get in every day for the last week. If he was a little older I'd take him for an instalment collector. He yells in the hall and bangs on the door, and even tries the windows before he goes away. There was a man in there the other day. The boy found it out, and he yelled to the man that if he came out in the hall he'd lick him."

In the basement of the synagogue, where are the living rooms of the goy, neither Jimmy Keane nor Peter were to be found. A new goy, hailing from the County Mayo, was in charge.

"I don't know where the Keanes are," he said. "Jimmy lost his job to-day because the schmays doesn't want a helper without a wife."

"But wasn't Keane going to get married right away?"

The new goy shook his head dubiously.

"That boy Peter has the divil in him," he said. "It's only an hour ago I met Jimmy on the corner. He said Peter had been talkin' to him, and he mightn't get married at all now. Anyhow, he's goin' to wait a while."

LIEUT. COL. BROMWELL KILLS SELF IN HAWAII

Former Military Aid to President Roosevelt Found Fatally Shot.

Honolulu, Dec. 10.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Bromwell, head of the army engineer corps here, shot and fatally wounded himself to-day. He died two hours later.

Mrs. Bromwell and her daughter are in the United States, where the daughter is attending school. The colonel was alone in his home when the shooting occurred.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Lieutenant Colonel Bromwell had a long and distinguished army career. As military aid to President Roosevelt for four years, with the temporary rank of Colonel, he made many close friends in Washington.

Lieutenant Colonel Bromwell had been connected with many engineering projects, and prior to his assignment to Hawaii had been in charge of the Milwaukee and Cleveland military engineering districts. He was born in Newport, Ky., in 1869, and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1890. He was the only son of ex-Representative Jacob H. Bromwell, of Cincinnati.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell left Bloomington a few days ago for San Francisco, to sail for Honolulu to join her husband. She had been visiting here with her mother, Mrs. M. T. Scott, who said to-night that Scott Bromwell, Lieutenant Colonel Bromwell's son, was attending Harvard, and the daughter, Mildred, was in a girl's school near Washington.

MRS. W. WARREN FACES CUSTOMS FRAUD CHARGE

Papers in Gowns Seizure Case Sent to District Attorney.

SAY 'MODEL' DRESSES SMUGGLED MODISTES

U. S. Agents Accuse Boue Sœurs of Importing Alien Labor as Well as Escaping Duties.

Mrs. Whitney Warren, recently returned from an errand of mercy to French battlefields, was accused by Dudley Field Malone yesterday of trying to bring in gowns without paying the proper duty on them. The case has been sent to the Federal prosecutor for investigation.

Already charged with defrauding the government, the Baroness Jeanne D'Etreillis, head of the New York branch of the Boué Soeurs, was arraigned before Commissioner Houghton. It is alleged that she got dressmakers into New York in violation of the alien labor law, using their smuggled finery in her business.

Mrs. Whitney Warren, New York society leader, prominent in raising funds for the relief of French war victims and wife of the well known American architect, was charged yesterday by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, with attempting to defraud the government on her return from France on November 15 by failing to declare gowns and other wearing apparel, whose foreign value was more than $6,000. Mr. Malone anounced that he had sent the papers in the case to the United States District Attorney with the recommendation that he facts be laid before the grand jury.

The total amount claimed by the government is $13,389. This includes the forfeiture value of the alleged undeclared goods and the duty due on them.

Mrs. Warren returned on the French Line steamship Espagne. Customs inspectors who examined her trunks at the pier reported finding undeclared articles of such value that it was decided to hold the trunks at the Appraiser's Stores. Collector Malone investigated the case personally and early this week ordered a reappraisal, on which he based his decision.

Some of the gowns were brought over for Miss Evelyn Byrd Burden, who was interrogated at the final hearing in the Collector's office yesterday morning. Mrs. Warren and Miss Burden are represented by James F. Curtis, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Malone's statement follows:

"After a hearing and personal investigation, I have reached the conclusion that the undeclared articles in the baggage of Mrs. Whitney Warren, brought in for herself and Miss Evelyn Byrd Burden on the steamer Espagne November 15, 1915, should be seized and forfeited, and I have accordingly directed that such seizure be made.

"Furthermore, I believe that in this case there was an attempt to defraud the government, and, therefore, shall send all the papers in the case to the United States District Attorney, with the recommendation that the facts be laid before the grand jury."

It was stated at the Custom House that Mrs. Warren gave the foreign value of the goods she was bringing in as $1,500. The duty on these was $900, but, according to the valuation at the Appraisers' Stores, Mrs. Warren declaration failed to mention a number of gowns whose foreign valuation is $6,148. On these the duty was $3,074.

Mr. Warren returned from Europe last Monday. He and Mrs. Warren took a six weeks' trip through the devastated regions of France, in which Mrs. Warren investigated the distribution of the money sent by the Secours Nationale Fund, of which she is treasurer. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Warren could be found at their apartment, Carlton House, Forty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday. It was said they had left the city for Long Island, where they will spend the week end. Through Mr. Warren's secretary both declined to make any statement.

Fine Gowns Accused of Smuggling In Modistes

Baroness Jeanne d'Etreillis and her sister, Mme. Sylvia Montegut, wept. They wept, and talked, as only French women can, doing the one prettily and the other almost intelligibly. They were just beginning to be so nicely known by ze better ladies of fashion in New York as Boué Sœurs, makers of the dresses of the last style and now—ter-reeble! Here come Procurateur Carstarphen and spoil eet—and we must go to pree-son!

"Since last Friday, when they told us, Mon Dieu! we have spent three months in prison already!" Baroness d'Etreillis said. She couldn't speak English, but this is about the way her interpreter said it for her. "And why? We had a nice business in Paris, London—many places in Europe before the war.

"Then the war came—our business got—shall I say almost ruined? But we had many rich American ladies who were our friends, and they advised us to come to New York and start our fashionable business. We came, last August. We had an exhibition of our gowns at the Biltmore. New York liked

Continued on page 2, column 5

Enlist 1,500,000 or Court a Jena, Says War College

'Splendid Isolation" Gone, Experts Declare for 500,000 Regulars and 1,000,000 Continentals—German Attack Most To Be Feared.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 9.—America, once safeguarded by isolation, is now within the sphere of hostile activities of oversea nations, and can be properly protected only by a mobile force of 1,500,000 men, fully or partially trained, says the special national defence report prepared by the War College Division of the General Staff at the request of Secretary Garrison.

Not until the navy, harbor fortifications and a mobile land force are combined into one harmonious system will this country—which "has never known a Jena or a Sedan"—be prepared to resist a foreign foe, it is declared.

The report attributes the passing of America's once "splendid isolation" to the increasing radii of the action of the submarine, the aeroplane and wireless telegraphy as supplements to ocean transport.

Germany, the experts figure, could land on American soil, within fifteen days after her navy defeated the American fleet, a force of 387,000 armed men, with 81,270 animals, and all the necessary equipment of a great army. Within thirty days more, or before volunteer troops could be more than half organized, and not at all trained, she could land 440,000 more men. Thereafter she could bring troops at the rate of 440,000 a month.

Japan Could Strike in 22 Days.

Japan, being further away, could not strike so hard. Her first expedition would need twenty-two days and could land 95,745 men; her second force, forty-one days later, could bring up 142,622 men more, and the same number for every forty-one days thereafter.

The report, made public to-day in connection with the annual report of the Secretary, proposes a regular army of 500,000 men, of whom 121,000 would be with the colors. The remaining 379,000, styled reserves, are calculated to be in the service at the end of an eight-year enlistment period.

The Continental army would consist of 1,000,000 men. Of these, 500,000 would be under training three months a year for three years, and a like number would be on furlough, subject to three months' additional training before taking the field.

No provision for the organized militia is made beyond an annual appropriation of $7,000,000 and the repeal of all acts requiring state soldiers to be received into United States service in advance of any other force in time of war.

In estimating the cost of the proposed establishment the report gives these figures for the first year: Regular army, $258,960,000; Continentals, $87,500,000; militia, $7,000,000; total, $353,460,000.

In addition, Secretary Garrison points out in a digest of the special report, an annual expense of $20,000,000 for each of four years would be necessary for harbor defences. Reserve material alone would cost for the first year $129,768,786, making the grand total for the first year $503,228,786.

Annual Cost, $319,473,000.

It was the cost of the War College plan which led Secretary Garrison to devise the modified plan, which has been presented to Congress with the backing of the administration. Under that plan the first year's expenditure would be $182,717,036, and a force of regulars, militia and Continentals of 670,843 would be produced within three years. This force would be more than doubled by including the reserves of each branch, which would be created within the first six-year period of Continental enlistment. The annual upkeep cost of the War College plan after the system is in full operation is esti-

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AUTO KILLS GIRL IN FRONT OF HOME

Victim Struck by Car Speeding on Wrong Side of Street.

Jeannette B. Gibson, nineteen years old, only child of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gibson, who live in the Arden Apartments, at 361 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, died last evening in the Swedish Hospital from injuries received when she was struck by an automobile in front of her home.

About 8 o'clock the girl told her mother that she was going to see a friend living across the street. A few minutes later Emil T. Krieger, of 245 Emerson Place, who was walking on Lafayette Avenue, heard Miss Gibson scream, and, looking up, saw a large touring car going east on Lafayette Avenue at a terrific rate of speed, on the wrong side of the street. He ran to the girl, who was lying in the gutter, and carried her into the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Wilmoth, on the first floor of the building in which the Gibson family lives. Mrs. Gibson was called and fainted at the sight of her daughter. At the hospital the girl was found to have a fractured skull and both ankles broken and died an hour later.

GIRL ROUTS BURGLAR WHO CARRIED LADDER

Governess, Undaunted by Pistol, Summons Dinner Guests.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newark, N. J., Dec. 10.—During a dinner party last night in the home of Edgar W. Heller, at 1016 Broad Street, Newark, a burglar climbed into a room on the second floor, where Heller's nine-year-old daughter Elizabeth had just been put to bed by her governess, Ida Polinsky.

When the burglar saw the child, who had not yet fallen asleep, he held a revolver to her head and warned her not to cry. The governess was in an adjoining room, and, hearing the voice, opened the door. The burglar, a medium sized man, with a sandy mustache, turned the gun on her. He hissed to her to keep quiet, but instead she slammed the door, rushed to the head of the stairs and shouted for help.

Heller and his guests dashed upstairs, but the burglar had fled through the open window, slid down a ladder and escaped. The child was in hysterics and a doctor had to be called. The robber evidently carried his own ladder. It was green, very light and had not been seen before in the neighborhood.

LINER, BOW SMASHED, BEACHED OFF CONEY

Antilla Collides with Barges—Crew Sticks by Ship.

The Ward Line steamer Antilla, outward bound for Santiago, Cuba, was beached off Norton's Point, on Gravesend Bay, at 9 o'clock last night, after having a huge hole torn in her port bow in collision with a tug and tow of barges off Sandy Hook.

In respons eto Captain J. R. Curtis's wireless appeal received at the Sea Gate station tugs went to the assistance of the crippled freighter and planned to stand by all night.

With a crew of forty-two men the Antilla left her pier at Fulton Street, Brooklyn, late yesterday, carrying a general cargo. There were no passengers on board.

Heavy seas were running when the steamer was beached half a mile off the extreme western end of Coney Island, beyond Sea Gate.

PEACE CRANK AT CAPITOL

Wears Anti-Defence Tags Calling Preparedness "Disciplined Might."

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 10.—The first crank of the session appeared at the Capitol to-day. Insisting that he was a citizen of the world, a man wearing two large anti-defence tags tried to force his way past the guards.

One of the tags bore in large letters, "Preparedness Is Disciplined Might," while the other bore the slogan, "War Is Murder."

The augmented Capitol police force was able to deal with the man, who was taken to St. Elizabeth's Institution for the Insane, where he gave his name as Emil L. Gerard.

GOES TO JAIL TO SAVE $5

Untidy Market Man Pays Fine, Then Decides Cell Is Cheaper.

Untidiness in his poultry market at 238 West Fifty seventh Street cost Atler Levine a fine of $5 yesterday, in Jefferson Market court, with the alternative of spending two days in jail.

Mrs. Levine promptly paid his fine, and they left the court. Presently they returned.

"I'll take the two days in jail," said Atler. "It's more economical."

Magistrate Appleton ordered the $5 refunded, and Atler went to jail.

The Case for the Hyphenates

Alexander Konta, a prominent Hungarian banker, who has been thirty years a resident and citizen of the United States without losing a warm affection for his fatherland, has given an interesting and timely interview for to-morrow's Tribune.

He makes several strong statements—naturally—but you will find the article a remarkably even-tempered and logical plea from the Teutonic viewpoint for fair play. It's yours with Sunday's Tribune if you have told your newsdealer to save your copy.

The Sunday Tribune

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

The daily circulation of The Tribune exceeds 100,000 copies—non-returnable, net.

ALLIED ARMY DRIVEN BACK INTO GREECE

German Troops in Gievgeli—French Admit Retreat.

BULGARS TAKE 10 BRITISH GUNS

Allies Redouble Pressure on Greece—Seek Free Hand at Salonica.

London, Dec. 10.—The Allies have been driven from their positions along the Vardar back into Greek territory, according to Salonica advices received here to-night.

Confronted by superior forces of Bulgars and Germans, and threatened by an outflanking movement from Petrovo, they have withdrawn down the railway.

Berlin asserts that the whole of Serbian territory has now been freed of Entente troops, and Paris admits that the retirement may proceed as far as Salonica itself.

A Reuter dispatch from Salonica says:

"It is reliably reported here that German forces under General von Gallwitz occupied Gievgeli, on the railway line a short distance north of the Greek frontier, in Serbia, Friday morning. The force includes two divisions."

London Is Pessimistic.

The position of the Allied forces in Greece furnishes the chief subject for discussion in the London morning newspapers. Optimistic official statements failed to persuade the press and the public that the situation is not serious. It is generally admitted that no alternative to the withdrawal of the Allied forces to Salonica exists, and some papers, notably "The Weekly Nation," goes so far as to advocate reëmbarkation of the troops while freedom of movement is still possible rather than to risk the possibilities due to the perplexing attitude of the Greek government.

"The Bulgarian government has proposed to Greece the creation of a neutral zone on the Grecian, Serbian and Macedonian frontiers whereby both countries would be compelled to hold their troops at rifle shot distance from the frontier," says the Sofia correspondent of the Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger." "It is expected that Greece will accept the proposal."

Both the British and the French forces, who are well supplied with artillery and machine guns, engaged in a four-day battle, in which they inflicted very heavy losses on the Bulgarians who fought with desperation and the greatest courage. Attack after attack was repulsed, but the Bulgarians still came on and each evening the Allies fell back to new positions, where events of the day before were repeated.

French Admit Retreat.

The statement of the French War Office, admitting the retirement, is as follows:

Army of the Orient.—As soon as it was demonstrated that the junction that had been attempted with the right wing of the Serbian army was no longer feasible, the commander decided to evacuate the advance positions occupied by our troops on the Cerna River and toward Krivolak.

The successive manœuvres connected with the falling back were carried out methodically and without any great difficulty, notwithstanding the fact that the Bulgarians attacked us several times.

As a consequence of violent fighting on the 8th and 9th inst., during which the Bulgarians were repulsed and suffered heavy losses, we have, in connection with the British troops, occupied a new front, extending approximately toward the River Bojimia.

The Bulgarians appear to be relaxing their pursuit of the Serbians into the interior of Albania, and have concentrated very considerable forces, with the object of obtaining possession of the line from Demir Kapu to Ghevgeli.

The Bulgar base is at Ishtip, whence large forces have been sent to Strumnitza. From this point violent attacks have been directed against Kosturino on the front held by the British, who are hastily intrenching on the Bogovitch heights, north of Doiran. The Bulgarian object appears to be to pierce the British line in order to seize Strumnitza Station. The allied hospitals at Gevgeli have been evacuated.

Germans May Cross Frontier.

The question now arises whether the Bulgarians and Germans will follow the Allies across the Greek frontier and what attitude the Greek government will adopt. King Constantine has promised to use his army to protect the retiring force if they undertake to reimbark, and has shown his good faith by preventing Bulgarian raiding bands from destroying the Allies' communications, but it is doubtful whether the Allies will agree to evacuate Salonica, which, under the guns of their ships, would provide a good defensive position and a base from which other operations could be undertaken.

It is on this point that negotiations between Greece and the Entente Allies are now proceeding, and the feeling here and at Paris and Rome is

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PEOPLE REJECT HOLLWEG'S VIEWS, SAYS SOCIALIST

Berlin, Dec. 10.—The "Vorwaerts" reprints Thursday's comments of the non-socialist newspapers, and refers to the declaration of the Socialist Deputy Haase, in the Reichstag, which follows:

"After the indefinite, general and ambiguous words of the Chancellor, and after Dr. Spahn's (vice-president of the Reichstag) remarks, it is necessary that our people and the world learn that the entire Reichstag is not in agreement with these remarks. No, gentlemen; for myself, I declare that I reject with all decision any part in the views which have found expression here, and in this I know I am at one with an overwhelming majority of our people.

"Gentlemen, do you really desire that out of this slaughter, which all have regretted, there shall finally come as a result a Europe which is a heap of ruins? We demand the rejection of all plans of conquest, from whatever side they may come and in whatever form they may be expressed."

THOUSANDS JOIN RIOT FOR PEACE AT REICHSTAG

Hurl Insults at Government and Defy Police, Reports Say.

London, Dec. 10.—Dispatches from Copenhagen, Zurich and Berne to-night report violent demonstrations in favor of peace in Berlin. The dispatch from Copenhagen, sent to the Exchange Telegraph Company, says:

"Several thousand persons endeavored to force their way into the Reichstag. The crowds blocked the streets and stopped the streetcars and 'buses and the police were three hours in restoring order. All the time the crowds kept up cries of 'Peace! Peace!' and even went so far as to use insulting language toward the royal house."

The Rome correspondent of the "Journal" sends the following:

"A Zurich (Switzerland) dispatch states that violent demonstrations in favor of peace have taken place in Berlin. The police were obliged to charge the crowds. The windows of stores and cafés were smashed during the rioting. Soldiers in the crowd took an active part in the disturbances."

Berne dispatches add that peace manifestations have also occurred at Dresden and Leipsic, according to the German correspondent of the "Tagwacht." The correspondent says the conviction prevails among the masses in Germany that only a revolutionary outbreak would force the government to make peace.

The Socialist group in the Swiss National Council, says a Havas dispatch from Berne, has introduced the following interpellation:

"Is the Federal Council thinking of offering, alone or conjointly with governments of other countries, its good offices to the belligerents in order to bring about soon the conclusion of an armistice and prepare for negotiations for peace?"

The interpellation will be developed by M. Greulich, the dean of the group.

Information that comes from a responsible quarter indicates the possibility of an attempt to patch up an unsatisfactory peace at an early date. International financial interests are at work with the object of bringing the war to a finish and it is largely owing to their activity that there has been so much peace gossip in the papers of late.

The prolongation of hostilities is imposing a terrible strain on all the countries involved. It is such a financial debacle that certain international financiers are striving to their utmost to bring about peace on the basis of status quo, but the people in this country, in their present mood, are unlikely to consider the question of peace at all until Germany is beaten to her knees.

Rome, Dec. 10.—Cardinal Felix von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, left Rome to-night after again seeing Pope Benedict. The Cardinal said that he was the bearer of a papal message for Emperor William, and also recommendations for peace. It is understood that Cardinal von Hartmann will see Prince von Bülow, German Ambassador to Italy, in Switzerland.

SEES U. S. SUPREME IN AMERICAS' TRADE

Berlin "Vorwaerts" Calls Its Opportunity Tremendous.

London, Dec. 11.—Copies of the Berlin "Vorwaerts" received here contain an article discussing the probable commercial and financial effects of the war on the United States. Under the heading "The Real Victor," the writer concludes that the United States will reap the greatest economic advantages from the war, and that neither Germany nor Great Britain stands to gain anything, whichever wins.

"The sudden withdrawal of German exports from the world markets," says the article, "affords the United States a tremendous opportunity for extending its trade, particularly in South America, while the accompanying financial expansion will be made easy by the new American currency laws.

"If the American operations are skilfully carried out, the English banks in South America will feel their effects, and the Americans will rapidly secure such financial predominance in the southern continent as under ordinary circumstances could not be expected for fifty years."

FALSE, KAISER MAY BRAND U. S. CHARGES

Ban on Whitlock Seen as Retaliation for Recall.

BLAME PUT ON BRITISH

Safe Passage Asked for Diplomats—Allies May Require Pledge.

The Kaiser personally has recalled Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen. The announcement by Ambassador von Bernstorff caused much satisfaction in official circles in Washington. But the possibility of more complications in the case is not yet removed. Berlin may see fit to tell the United States that it does not believe Washington's action was justified.

Moreover, the negotiations in the Lusitania and the Frye cases are still pending. Until they have been settled, Washington says, a break with Germany is still a possibility.

Of Austria, the United States has asked pledges which Germany up to now has refused to give. The Ancona note, according to well established reports from Washington, was in effect an ultimatum, and was intended for Berlin as well as Vienna.

The crisis in the Austrian negotiations has now been reached. Whether Germany's concession in the Boy-Ed case is an indication that Vienna, too, will yield promptly, is the question on which Washington speculated last night.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 10.—The German Emperor sent word through his ambassador here to-day that Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen had been unconditionally recalled. At the same time he asked that the United States use its good offices with the Allied governments to insure their safe passage to Germany and the passage of their successors to this country. Secretary Lansing authorized the following statement:

"The German Ambassador has informed me that the Emperor has been pleased to recall Captains von Papen and Boy-Ed, in compliance with the wishes of the United States."

The announcement followed the visit of the ambassador to the State Department late this afternoon. He was with the Secretary only a few minutes, and left a formal memorandum announcing the Kaiser's decision.

The State Department will take no step toward obtaining safe conduct for the new attachés until they have been designated and are known to be acceptable. Efforts already are being made through the British Embassy to insure the safe passage of the recalled attachés, but as the request will have to be cabled to London it may be several days before their fate is known.

May Demand Pledge Not to Fight.

It is said that either Great Britain or France, or both, may demand that if Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen leave the United States they must go under parole, giving their words not to take part in the hostilities in Europe.

The State Department considers a formal safe conduct superfluous in the case of diplomatic officers, and will probably insist on their departure, even if the British government refuses the request. In German quarters, however, it is intimated that this action will be resisted, on the plea that Great Britain is reckless of international law and the men would not be safe from capture.

The possibility of further friction over the affair is not remote. Strong indications were given to-night that Germany believes the dismissal of Boy-Ed and Papen was founded on false evidence obtained through British sources, and it is openly predicted that the State Department will hear further from Germany on the subject.

The first assertion of the German point of view, it is suggested, probably will be in the case of Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, who left his post at Brussels for reasons of health immediately after the publication by the British Foreign Office of his report on the Cavell case. The State Department has announced that he will return to Brussels on Decem-