

UNITED STATES TO BREAK WITH AUSTRIA

AUSTRIAN REPLY WILL NOT MEET U. S. DEMANDS

Teutonic Diplomatic Circles Prepared for a Severance of Diplomatic Relations—"Guided by Concern" for Good Relations of Two Countries, Says Zwiedinek.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Austria, according to unofficial information received in authoritative quarters here today, will not meet the demands of the United States in her forthcoming reply to the Ancona note, and Teutonic diplomatic circles are represented as being prepared for a severance of diplomatic relations.

Although the state department so far has received from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna no forecast of the reply, it was understood that unless some excellent reason for continuing diplomatic correspondence on the subject as presented no course seems to remain but to break off relations.

"Guided by Concern" State department officials are expecting information about the reply which might have been secured by Ambassador Penfield during informal conferences with Baron Von Burian, Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs.

Advices received recently through Baron Erich Zwiedinek, the Austrian charge here, were to the effect that Austria would be "guided by concern" for the good relations existing between the two countries.

The position of the state department is that there can be no discussion over the official admissions of the Austrian admiralty which formed the basis for the correspondence, unless Austria denies the accuracy of that statement.

Diplomatic Rupture

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Unconfirmed advices from Vienna, as published by the Petit Journal, say the impression prevails in Austro-Hungarian government circles that the forthcoming reply to the second American note regarding the Ancona incident will bring about a diplomatic rupture between the two nations.

The Petit Journal's dispatch, forwarded from Geneva, says:

"According to advices from Vienna the Austro-Hungarian answer to the American note was the subject of a long discussion Sunday night between Premier Tisza of Hungary and the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, Baron Von Burian. The foreign minister also conferred with Dr. C. T. Dumba.

"Although no definite conclusion has yet been reached, the impression in governmental circles is that the answer will bring about a diplomatic rupture."

DANIELS FAVORS NAVAL ACADEMY FOR PACIFIC COAST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Secretary Daniels today said that when the increased building program for the navy ultimately made necessary a second naval academy, the logical place for the new institution would be on the Pacific coast.

Senator Phelan and Representative Kent of California are preparing bills to that end and have conferred with Secretary Daniels, but the question of site has not been discussed.

Secretary Daniels has recommended to congress an increase of the undergraduate body at Annapolis to its full capacity—1200 midshipmen—and that number will care for the first body of junior officers for the fleet increase. Further increases, however, will require additional facilities and the secretary said today he thought better results would be accomplished in an additional academy.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND ENVOYS HE'LL RECALL IF HE REFUSES DEMANDS OF UNITED STATES



Franz Josef, emperor of Austria and king of Hungary.



Alexander von Nuber above, Austrian consul general, and Baron Erich Zwiedinek, counselor of the Austro-Hungarian embassy at Washington, now the highest official of the Austrian government in this country.

GREEK KING DOUBTS KAISER'S FINAL TRIUMPH

Constantine in Interview With General Castelnau Questions Whether Central Powers Can Resist Indefinitely Economic and Financial Pressure of the War.

ATHENS, Dec. 26, via Paris, Dec. 28.—In the course of an interview today with General Castelnau, chief of the French general staff, King Constantine expressed doubt that the central empires would be able to resist indefinitely the economic and especially the financial pressure of the war. General Castelnau so reported the king's opinion tonight in a statement to the Associated Press. The Greek sovereign asked the French commander why, by the slowness of their operations, they had permitted the crushing of Belgium, and Serbia, and the failure of the Dardanelles campaign. General Castelnau's reply was that nobody denied these unfortunate results and they were extremely regrettable.

Reasons for Failures

"It would be most highly desirable," the general declared, "if Belgium and Serbia were still intact and if Russia could today be revictualled by way of the Dardanelles, but we must see the war as a whole. It would be folly capable of jeopardizing final victory, of which alone we have the right to think, to undertake any military action without the most complete preparation and every assurance of success humanly possible.

"If material and forces are not available, however painful the result of inaction may be, it is truly criminal to go off half cocked. Remember the Crimea, where the Russians so long held the Malakoff tower, with flintlocks and round cannon balls. Well, all the German line today is a row of Malakoff towers with other rows behind.

"But just as the Russians finally were forced to give up so must the Germans. I have given three sons; I have two more, but their lives too will be paid, if need be, that victory may be complete."

Discussed in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The interview between King Constantine and General Castelnau is being much discussed in official circles at Athens," says the Matin.

FRENCH LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE ON WEST FRONT

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (by wireless to Sayville).—An offensive movement by the French, who have attacked the German lines at Hirzein, is announced by German army headquarters in today's official statement. Details regarding the outcome of the attack are lacking, the statement adds. "Allied monitors have shelled Westends, on the Belgian coast, three residents being killed, two of whom were women, it is declared.

"Troop movements at the Soissons station were stopped by German artillery fire.

"On the eastern front the repulse of Russian reconnoitering detachments on the Beresina, northwest of Czortorysk and near Berestiany is reported.

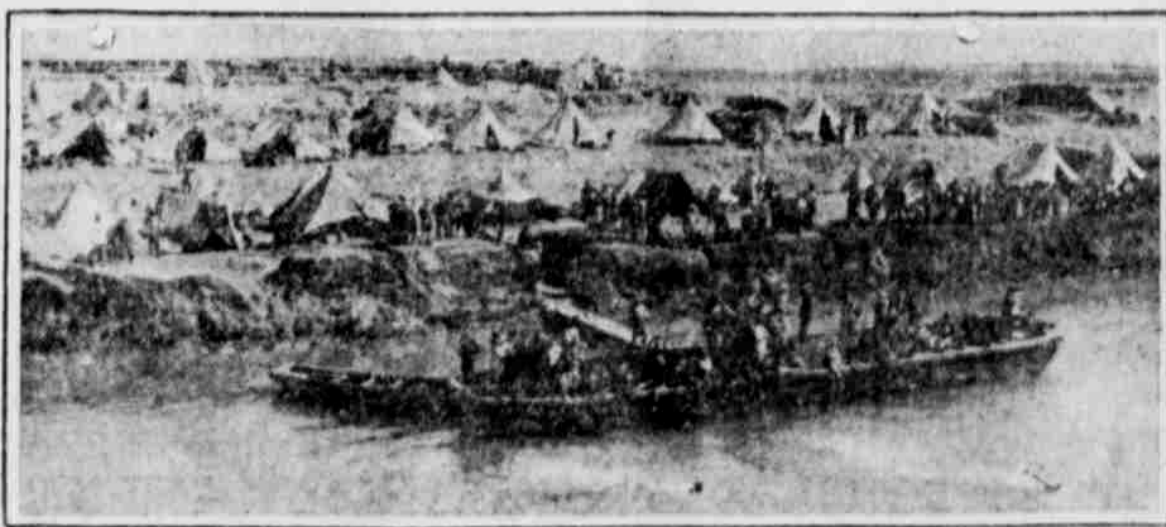
"Along the front there were at times lively artillery, hand grenade and mining duels.

"At Hirzein a French advance was carried out early this morning. Detailed reports are not yet available.

ITALIAN STEAMSHIP IS REPORTED SUNK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—An unconfirmed report from Rome that an unidentified Italian passenger steamer was torpedoed while on her way to Catania, Sicily, with a loss of eight lives, reached the state department today. It was not reported whether any Americans were aboard. The American embassy at Rome is investigating.

BRITISH CAMPED ON BANKS OF SUEZ CANAL



The British camp on the Turkish side of the Suez canal. This photograph shows Tommies swimming from a barge. The Indian troops have been taken from France to Egypt.

CONGRESSMEN INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY TO CAUSE STRIKES

Buchanan and Fowler of Illinois, Monnett of Ohio, David Lamar and Officers of Labor's National Peace Council Indicted for Fomenting Labor Troubles in Munition Plants.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois; H. Robert Fowler, former congressman from Illinois; Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio; David Lamar; Jacob C. Taylor, president of labor's national peace council; Franz Von Rintelen, a German agent; H. B. Martin and Herman Schulteis were indicted by a federal grand jury today for conspiring to foment strikes in American munition factories.

All of the indicted men except Lamar and Von Rintelen are officers or former officers of the peace council, an organization which the government charges was formed and financed by Rintelen to bribe labor leaders to call strikes in munition factories in furtherance of German propaganda in this country.

Wolf of Wall Street

Lamar, who has been called the "wolf of Wall street," is charged with being Rintelen's banker. It is said hundreds of dollars were paid through his hands, and it is alleged he benefitted personally to the extent of \$400,000.

Rintelen is at present a prisoner in England. He was seized by the British authorities at Falmouth while fleeing from this country under a false passport. He is under indictment here charged with conspiring to procure a bogus passport as an American citizen. No effort will be made, however, to obtain his return to this country, as the offenses with which he is charged are not extraditable.

All of the indictments were returned under the Sherman anti-trust law and charge conspiracy in restraint of the foreign trade of the United States. The maximum penalty is one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

NEFF ADDRESSES STATE IRRIGATIONISTS

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 28.—The fifth annual Oregon irrigation congress opened here today with nearly 400 delegates present. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor H. R. Albee and C. C. Colt, president of the Portland chamber of commerce. Responses were made by Mayor A. W. Trow of Ontario, Or., for eastern Oregon, and Porter J. Neff of Medford. A movement to obtain a federal guarantee of the interest on bonds of irrigation projects whose plans have been passed upon by government reclamation experts was the subject of chief interest taken up by the congress today.

BOY-ED ADVISES CENSORSHIP OF PRESS

GERMAN ENVOYS WHO HAVE BEEN RECALLED, ON BROADWAY



This photograph of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain Von Papen, military attaches of the German embassy, who have been recalled at the request of the United States, was made while the two were walking on Broadway, New York.

ATTACHE SAYS CURB PRESS IN SELF DEFENSE

Recalled Attache Does Not Understand "Free Press"—Colonel House Sails for European Capitals—Whitlock Returns to Belgium—Boy-Ed Bitter Against Accusers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Captain Karl Boy-Ed, the recalled German naval attache; Colonel Edward M. House, President Wilson's special emissary, and Brand Whitlock, American minister at Brussels, boarded the steamship Rotterdam within a few minutes of each other today to sail for Europe.

Colonel House and Mr. Whitlock were uncommunicative, but Captain Boy-Ed gave out a written statement in which he denounced what he characterized as "the reckless utterances of an irresponsible press," and predicted that the American government would "in self defense" some day find it necessary to curb such utterances.

Not a Peace Mission

Colonel House said he would visit the American embassies at London, Paris and Berlin, and possibly Vienna. Concerning the object of his mission, he said he had nothing to add to his previous statement, in which he declared that his trip would in no way be a peace mission, but that he was going at the request of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing fully to inform various American diplomats as to the precise attitude of this government. Colonel House was accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Whitlock and his wife reached the pier some time before the vessel sailed and the crowd that surrounded them was so large and demonstrative that it was necessary for a policeman to escort the pair down the pier to the gangplank.

Whitlock Keeps Silence

"I feel much better than when I came home," said Mr. Whitlock. "I would like to show my appreciation of the consideration which has been shown me by newspapermen since I have been home, but I must refrain from talk on any important matter."

Captain Boy-Ed drove to the pier and as soon as he alighted from his taxicab he was surrounded by a large crowd and a policeman was called to escort him to the gangplank, where a number of German friends were waiting. After handing out his statement and shaking hands with his friends the captain hurried on board. His statement reads:

Boy-Ed's Statement

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

"Of course, I refrain at the hour of my departure from again refuting all the stories which were told of me in the American papers and which mostly—like the silly Huerta tale—were invented by the Providence Journal.

"This paper, with its British-born Mr. Rathom, has done its utmost to create an almost hysterical suspicion of spies throughout the country in order to prejudice public opinion against Germany.

(Continued on last page)

VILLA FLEEING INTO MOUNTAINS FROM PURSUERS

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 28.—General Francisco Villa is a fugitive in the Guerrero district just north of Madera in western Chihuahua, according to the latest advices received by General Obregon today.

General Trevina diverting his campaign north from Chihuahua City to pursue Villa has reached the vicinity of Madera, according to dispatches today from George Hoard, general manager of the Madera Lumber company, who with 29 employees of the company was taken prisoner at Madera and brought to Chihuahua City by Villa and there liberated on Villa's departure. Hoard was instructed to come to the border with the employees of the company.

The Guerrero district runs close to the Sierra Madre mountains. Its southern line is at Minaca and its northern boundary is just north of Madera. Villa is believed to be in the northern end of the district.

Cold Wave Strikes Middle West

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—A fall in temperature of 29 degrees during the last thirty-six hours was felt over all Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa and northern Texas, according to reports to the local weather bureau today.

In the Texas "panhandle" country the mercury dropped to within a few degrees of zero, Amarillo reporting a temperature of 8 above.

BRITISH SEIZE AMERICAN MAIL FOR CONTINENT

Allies Intend to Seize and Examine All Mail Between United States and Neutral Nations as Well as Belligerents—Justify Action Under The Hague Convention Procedures.

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (by wireless to Sayville).—Seizure by the British government of American mail from two steamships on their way to Holland is reported in a Rotterdam dispatch given out today by the Overseas News agency.

According to the news agency's dispatch, the vessels from which mail were taken are the Dutch steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, from New York December 14 for Rotterdam, and the Norwegian steamship Christian Michelsen, from New York December 3 for Rotterdam.

South America Also

Advices from Amsterdam, the news agency also states, are that British authorities took from the steamer Tabantia, a Dutch vessel plying between Amsterdam and South American ports, all the South American mail for Holland she had on board.

Whether the mail seized included any first-class matter or, as is more probable, consisted of parcel post shipments, the foregoing does not make clear. The British government has taken the stand that parcel post matter must be regarded as freight, exempt from the protection given first-class matter under the international postal convention. Washington is understood to have concurred in the view.

Allies' Intentions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The allies, it is explained here, intend to seize and examine all mail passing between the United States and European neutrals which there is reason to believe is intended for Germany. Hitherto seizures have been confined to parcel post.

In justification it is said the allies will first plead military necessity, and, second, that there is no inviolability of mail to the Teutonic powers because Turkey, their ally, did not subscribe to the Hague convention, which covers it.

ROOSEVELT GIVEN \$1442 AS COSTS

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt today was allowed \$1442.52 against William Barnes, republican leader, as costs and disbursements in the \$50,000 libel suit unsuccessfully brought by Barnes. It was agreed by attorneys that Roosevelt could have exacted \$2000 more because of the extraordinary length of the trial, but he asked only the actual court costs incurred.

Justice Andrews, who tried the case, also signed a new order refusing to set aside the jury verdict and denying a new trial.