

## MILITARY COLLAPSE OF MONTENEGRO WAS FOREGONE CONCLUSION

### Montenegro Capitulates To The Invading Austrians

The Announcement Made in the Prussian Diet Was Expected And Created very little Surprise in England--Italy has Taken Measures to Safeguard the Future of the Little Kingdom.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 18, via London.—A despatch from Berlin says that an official announcement was made yesterday in the Prussian Diet before its adjournment of the capitulation of the government of Montenegro. The news was hailed by those present with enthusiastic applause.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The news of the capitulation of the government of Montenegro arrived here too late for editorial comment in the morning newspapers. In giving the news, however, the press generally explains that the event was not unexpected as a consequence of the crushing of Serbia. Despatches from Rome are of a more reassuring character from the viewpoint of the Allies with regard to the position of Albania. They state that the latter country is now defended with adequate forces, and that Italy in this way has taken proper measures for safeguarding the future prospects of the kingdom of Montenegro. It is added that the occupation by French troops of the Island of Corfu secures for the Allies a naval base of the greatest value, as the island is regarded by many military experts as the key of the Adriatic and a position of great value for the purpose of landing troops in Albania.

#### THE ALLIES ARE LANDING MORE TROOPS AT SEVERAL POINTS IN GREEK TERRITORY

(Canadian Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Reports received this morning from German sources state that the Allies have landed forces at Piraeus, besides those disembarked at Phaleron. The Saloniki correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Allies are continuing the landing of troops at Orfano, fifty miles to the northeast of Saloniki.

Piraeus, the port of Athens, five miles southwest of that city, is the second largest city in Greece. It has a capacious and excellent harbor on its northwest side, and there are two small harbors on the opposite side of the Peninsula. The modern town has been built since 1834 though Athens had a great port there in ancient times. There has been no intimation from any previous source that the Allies had landed troops at Piraeus, although the semi-official Overseas News Agency of Berlin, in a despatch dated Jan. 17, said that the Berlin newspapers had published comments on the landing of troops of the Allies at Phaleron. It is presumed that the allusion in this despatch is to the town of New Phaleron, on the Bay of Phaleron, east of the Peninsula of Piraeus, and also about five miles distant from Athens, this despatch conveying the first word of the landing of troops in the immediate vicinity of the Greek capital.

#### DAILY MAIL CLAIMS THAT WORK OF NAVY HAS BEEN NULLIFIED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, Jan. 18.—“The Nation cannot feel secure until it learns that the control of the blockade has been taken from the Foreign Office and made over in its entirety to seamen who alone possess the requisite knowledge and experience to conduct it,” says the Daily Mail, which copied the Post’s Washington correspondence dealing with the blockade situation.

The Mail declares that Great Britain will be stupefied by the astonishing figures of the exports to Germany from neutral nations, which proves that the Foreign Office has completely nullified the navy’s work.

#### NO LONGER FEAR THE HUNS.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18, via London.—The judicial and other administrative authorities of Dvinsk, who removed to Pskov, a city 150 miles to the northeast, when the German advance threatened Dvinsk, have been ordered to return to Dvinsk.

#### FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

PARIS, Jan. 18, via London.—The following statement was given out this afternoon at the War Office: “There was intermittent cannonading last night at various points on the front. No events of importance occurred.”

#### HON. MR. SAMUEL’S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that the appointment of Joseph A. Pease, former president of the Board of Education, and one time chief Liberal whip in the House, as Postmaster General. Mr. Pease succeeds Herbert Samuel, who recently was made Home Secretary.

### MYSTERY SURROUNDS CHICAGO CASE

(Canadian Press.)

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Further investigation into the alleged conspiracy of Irving and Herbert Uptike to kill their parents were undertaken today by the police, who are co-operating with the Uptike family in clearing up the mystery still surrounding the case. Furman D. Uptike, millionaire, retired broker, today still refused to furnish bail for his sons, both of whom are in custody, charged with conspiracy to commit a felony.

Although it was said at the time of the arrest that Herbert Uptike was held only as a witness, a statement by the boys’ father that he considered his sons equally guilty, and the report that Herbert had married a Chicago cabaret entertainer, influenced the police to investigate further.

According to the police, Herbert Uptike on Jan. 8 married Miss Nellie De Onsonne at Crown Point, Ind.

The authorities say a marriage license is on file at the County Clerk’s office in Crown Point, showing that the ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace. The young woman and Herbert, however, both deny that they are married.

### BERLIN DENIES THAT VON PAPEN BRIBED HORNE TO BLOW UP C. P. R. BRIDGE

Papers and Bank Books Seized by the British Authorities Were of a Purely Personal Character, it is Alleged--- Never Paid For Dynamite Plots.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Balkans continue to be one of the tenebrin plea for peace means the elimination of one of the active factors in the military situation there. Entente interests appear to be watching closely the situation in Albania, and recent advices from London declare that adequate forces are now at hand to defend that country. The belief is indicated in these advices that Italy’s precautionary measures in Albanian territory have gone far toward safeguarding the future interests of Montenegro, whose military collapse seems to have been considered well nigh inevitable after the crushing of Serbia by the Teutonic allies.

#### GERMANS WORRIED OVER THE SEIZURE OF THE PAPERS OF FRANZ VON PAPEN

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (by wireless to Sayville).—A denial that Capt. Franz Von Papen, recalled German military attache at Washington, paid money to individuals in the United States in connection with attempts to blow up munitions factories or bridges, was made today by the semi-official Overseas News Agency. The Agency’s statement follows:

“British press reports state that the former German military attache at Washington, Capt. Von Papen, had in his possession letters and bank books seized by the British at Falmouth, which contain evidence that he paid money to persons connected with explosions in munition factories in the United States, and other crimes. The Overseas News Agency hears from competent authority that these assertions are not correct. Captain Von Papen’s letters and bank books, which were seized in violation of the safe conduct guaranteed to him, are of a purely personal character and have to do with ordinary business affairs.

Captain Von Papen never paid money to persons connected with attempts or alleged attempts against munitions plants, bridges or any other American property. No check ever was paid to Werner Horne, who is accused of an attempt to blow up a Canadian railway bridge.

#### CLAIM THAT MONEY RECEIVED FROM VON BERNSTORFF WAS FOR PERSONAL EXPENSES

“It is evident that the German military attache never lived on money that he borrowed, therefore the payments he received from Ambassador Von Bernstorff were for expenses in connection with conducting his office. The letters and check-book stubs, if reproduced in fac-simile, would prove that nothing in the way of illegal relations was established between the dates of such payments and of the criminal attempts.

“The British press reports evidently are intended to counter balance the bad impression created by the publication of the letters concerning Greece, which were seized from Colonel H. D. Napier, former British military attache at Sofia. It evidently hopes to stir up ill feeling against Germany at a time when Great Britain is observing with regret the improvement in German-American relations.”

#### GERMAN SPY SENTENCED.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Max Reissner, a German, was sentenced by a court martial in Paris yesterday to serve five years in prison and pay a fine of 5,000 francs. The charge was that he resided within the entrenched camp of Paris under a false name. According to the evidence laid before the court martial, Reissner went to the American consulate at the time of the outbreak of the war, and by false declarations obtained a certificate of American nationality in the name of George Stoddard. On the strength of this certificate the police issued a residential permit in August of last year.

#### REDMOND WILL NOT RETIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, denied today a report that has been current for some time that he had asked his colleagues to accept his resignation from the leadership. “It is a lot of rubbish,” said Mr. Redmond; “there is not a word of truth in it, from beginning to end.”

### SUPPLIES REACH GERMANY THROUGH NEUTRAL NATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Post’s Washington correspondent in a long despatch discusses the blockade problem, publishing parallel columns showing the 1913 and 1915 exports from the United States to Germany and adjacent neutrals of wheat, corn, flour, bacon, cotton and automobiles as evidence that “the blockade of Germany has been nullified and the power of the British navy destroyed by the failure of the Foreign Office to grasp the situation.”

The Post, commenting on the despatch, says: “The situation shown in the figures from Washington is that during the whole course of the war Germany has been permitted to import through neutrals essential supplies to an amount greater than in times of peace. Has the Foreign Office been aware of these things? If not, it is dangerously incompetent.”

The following are some of the figures contained in the Washington despatch: Wheat from the United States to Germany in 1913, 12,000,000 bushels; 1915, 15,000,000 bushels. Wheat to neutrals in 1913, 49,000,000 bushels; 1915, 50,000,000 bushels. Flour exports to Germany in 1913, 140,000 barrels; 1915, none. To neutrals in 1913, 1,500,000 barrels; 1915, 5,100,000 barrels. Exports of bacon to Germany in 1913, 1,100,000 pounds; in 1915, 273,000 pounds; to neutrals in 1913, 30,900,000 pounds; 1915, 91,500,000 pounds. Exports of boots to Germany in 1913, 471,000 pairs; 1915, none; to neutrals in 1913, 462,000 pairs. Cotton exports to Germany in 1913, 1,700,000 bales; 1915, 194,000 bales; to neutrals, in 1913, 53,000 bales; in 1915, 1,100,000 bales.

#### THE GREATEST NEED OF SERBIAN REFUGEES IS THEIR REMOVAL TO A PLACE OF SAFETY

ROME, Jan. 18.—Dr. Edward Ryan, of the American Red Cross, who arrived here today after a trip to Montenegro and Albania, said that 260 persons were drowned by the sinking of the Italian steamship Brindisi, which struck a mine recently in the Adriatic Sea.

Dr. Ryan said there were 427 Montenegrin soldiers from the United States on the steamship. Dr. Ryan’s trip, extending for some sixteen days, for an investigation of conditions in Montenegro and Albanian towns on behalf of the American Relief Clearing House, of Paris.

“Not food, but removal to a place of safety, is the need of 10,000 women and children, Serbian refugees, at Scutari and other points,” said Dr. Ryan. To remove the refugees Dr. Ryan has arranged for the chartering of an Italian ship. He expects to transport these persons to Corsica, having obtained the permission of the Italian government. The English Red Cross will also send a relief ship. There is no great amount of sickness among the refugees, Dr. Ryan said, but they are finding their position in their present quarters is becoming decidedly uncomfortable.