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"All the News That's Fit to Print." The New York Times. THE WEATHER Fair, wind north Sunday; Monday fair, warmer; wind southwest. For full weather report see Page 23.

XVI...NO. 21,498. ... New York, Sunday, December 3, 1916.--104 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravurs Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

[[following article is cut off on the left side, sentences will be incomplete. | represents edge of page]]  
**T ON BRITISH CABINET GROWS; | LL FOR GREATER WAR EFFICIENCY; | FRENCH, TOO, NOW DEMAND CHANGES | SEES THE KING | nference Starts | s of a Cabinet | Break-up. | R WAR COUNCIL? | That Number Will | to Five to Ex- | te business. | FFE IS NOMINATED | British weekly Says | ssence Would vivify | Government."**

| oyd George | Purposes to Resign  
 | Sunday, Dec. 3.-Rey- | paper this morning says | Lloyd George has in- | intention of resigning. | ion, adds the paper, has | at the request of sev- | es in the Cabinet, but | e propect of success on | given for the possible | of Lloyd George is that | ed that the methods of | indecision and delay | terize the action of the | council endanger the | winning the war.

| THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
 | Dec. 2.-Premier Asquith | ce with the King at Buck- | today, and the fact that | nister was closeted with | for a somewhat longer | I was made the most of | on of the London press | for the destruction of the | net, as at present consti- | e same more or less re- | rs it was asserted that | ge was packing up at the | readers being left to draw | rences. | not the campaign against | ally and what the North- | ntemptuously calls " the | generally will eventually | ul is a matter on which | tions are hazarded. One | it is not yet within a | distance of success. Mr. | t to Buckingham Palace | tend his retirement, and | Lloyd George's "packing | ally without foundation. | any present question of | of Arthur J. Balfour, | thcliffe papers have been | fashion which the rest | has denounced as un- | scandalous. | he Admiralty, it is worth | reports of impending | been current for upward | ast, and several papers | ed that the Northcliffe | inst Balfour was stim- | belief that the latter was | dmiralty. Disappointment | ing there and thereby d | ief critics of the expected | claiming credit for his | ggested as a reason for | bitterness and personal | the more recent onslaught | r may not be the case; | d to Lord Northcliffe, it |

British Master General of Ordnance Out;  
 Had Been Subject of Bitter Criticism  
 LONDON, Dec. 2.--Major Gen. Sir Stanley B. von donop was today replaced as Master General of the Ordnance in the British Army by Major Gen. William T. Furse, a member of the General Staff.  
 Major Gen. von Donop was the subject of an acute controversy last year when the lack of guns and munitions was such a serious problem. Viscount Haldane, former Secretary for War, defended him against a charge that his department had absolutely broken down and described him as indispensable. David Lloyd George, then Minister of Munitions, later said that Viscount Haldane's speech was "incomplete and inaccurate."



#### URGING REFORMS IN WAR CONTROL

French Public Demands Full Mobilization of the Nation's Industries.

#### POINT TO GERMAN METHOD

Pinchon Urges That Individuals Be Disregarded for the Republic's Welfare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 2.--While the long series of secret sittings of the Chamber of deputies are now well under way, the public is anxiously waiting for the new decisions which it is felt that the Government and Parliament are considering, and which it is hoped will be thorough and far-reaching in their effect.

In view of Germany's great effort and the precipitation of events on the Rumanian front, the country seems more than ever determined that the time for half measures and compromises is past, and that a new impetus is needed in the direction of affairs, and that men able to furnish this driving power will be up-held by the nation.

Under the questioning title, "And We?" Stephens Pichon, after referring to Germany's effort in the Petit Journal, catechizes the authorities thus:

"And we. what have we done and what are we doing to assure our victory? What have we done and what are we doing to diminish the duration of the war from which we are suffering more than any of our allies? What have we done and what are we doing for our civil, commercial, and industrial mobilization? What have we done and what are we doing to remedy the crises the sudden exposure of which has caused anxiety and misgivings in our midst, so as to make sure of obtaining the coal, light, milk, and provisions we need? What have we done and what are we doing to guarantee not only equality with Germany, which it is not enough to conquer, but to obtain superiority over, in the death struggle to which she provoked us?

What Germany Has Done.

"Germany has overcome complications which seemed insurmountable, thanks to her spirit of foresight and method, her faculties for organization, and the sacrifices of every kind which she imposed on herself to avoid greater ones, which, if delayed, might prove useless. She has understood that she could not overcome the number and power of effectives except by an industrial preparation superior to our own; by a quantity of artillery and ammunition which could dominate our artillery; by supreme command which would leave nothing to the chance of improvisations; which would follow strictly laid down strategic lines; which would make a point of striking blows at the weakest

#### RUSSIANS GAIN GRIP ON KIRLIBABA

Battle Along the Moldavian Frontier Rages with Undiminished fury.

#### RUMANIANS IN RETREAT

Make Further Retirement West of Bucharest, but Stand in the South

LONDON, Dec. 2.--the Russians, said to be under the direct command of General Brusiloff, the hero of the Summer campaign in Galicia, are still attacking with great ferocity all along the western frontier of Moldavia, in an attempt to push through the passes to the Hungarian plain. According to the latest advices from Petrograd, the Russians have fought their way into the town of Kirlibaba, commanding the pass of that name, and desperate fighting is going on in the streets.

German troops occupying the houses are defending them to the last extremely, the dispatch says, and [? ] are being concentrated in the western part of the town for a counterattack.

Kirlibaba is said to be the principal pass in this region of the Carpathian Mountains.

It is believed here, however, that Russian pressure on von Falkenhayn's army through Transylvania has come too late to offset the

rapid gains of the Germans, or affect materially the German plans of encircling Bucharest. The Russians' success in capturing a series of heights south of Kirlibaba gives them an entering wedge into Transylvania and proves a most encouraging countermove on the part of the allies.

Petrograd further reports a successful counterattack against general von Mackensen's forces advancing on Bucharest from the south, driving them back and reoccupying the villages of Tzomana and Costinari.

Although the Rumanians apparently are offering desperate resistance west and south of Bucharest, the Teutons are rapidly closing in on their capital, and even the most optimistic military critics here now admit that the situation is extremely critical. Advices from Berlin today report that the Danube army is already menacing the girdle of fortresses around Bucharest.

The Germans and Bulgarians also have gained ground northwest of the capital by working through the mountains southeast of Campulung. Still further force is reported to have broken through and defeated the first Rumanian army southwest of Piteshti, enabling it to capture general Staff officers. The Rumanian and Russian communiques are silent regarding this last assertion, although both admit that the Rumanians under pressure were compelled to retire slightly in this sector. Further west, in Wallachia, the Rumanians assert that adverse weather conditions are hampering their operations.

In Dobrudja the Russians have seized the western end of the Tcheinavoda bridge and forced the Bulgarians to give up several heights. Bucharest, in describing this action, says "we passed at some points" the Bulgarian wire

Reichstag Adopts Labor Conscription Bill; socialists Criticize Deportation of Belgians

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 2, (via London.)-- the Reichstag today adopted the compulsory civilian service bill, after the third reading, says a dispatch from Berlin. The vote was 235 to 19, and several members did not cast their ballots. The bill as passed, it is added, was not changed after the second reading.

In the course of a debate on the bill, a Socialist proposal that permanent workmen's committees should be appointed in connection with industrial workshops and railways was defeated by one vote. Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Vice chancellor, the dispatches say, opposed the proposal on the ground that powers conferred on existing committees of railway men already exceeded in practices the limit of the demand submitted by the Socialists. The Vice Chancellor added that the adoption of the proposal would endanger the bill.

The socialists took advantage of the debate, the reports continue, to condemn the action of the Government in deporting Belgian workers. Deputy Hugo Haase, a socialist member, declared that the service bill was detrimental to the interests of labor.

"Thousands of workers in occupied regions already have been subjected to compulsory labor," he is reported to have said. "We summon the Government to restore freedom, especially to Belgian workmen."

Deputy Haase said that neutral Governments had protested against placing the Belgians under the provisions of the bill, and he condemned the deportations as a violation of international law. Deputy Wilhelm Dittman, another Socialist, discussing the subject, is reported to have said:

"When the Belgian workers returned from Holland to Belgium, Gov. Gen. von Blissing assured those returning that under no circumstances would they be deported to Germany. This assurance has not been kept. "The Frankfurter Zeitung published a report from Washington to the effect that the question of Belgian deportations has caused extreme unrest in the United States. That proves the extent of the difficulties

which the German Government would have to meet in taking such measures, and how greatly the promotion of peace is prejudiced thereby."

Dr. Helfferich, in replying, declared that he deplored deeply that the discussion should have arisen, "thereby promoting the business of our enemies." Turning to Deputy Haase, the dispatches say, the vice Chancellor said:

"The setting of the unemployed Belgians to work is thoroughly consistent with international law. They are not given work, which, according to international law, they should not perform. We are only making use of our undoubted right."

#### COMPROMISE ENDS ATHENS FIGHTING

King Agrees to Give Up Six of Ten Batteries Demanded and the Allies Withdraw.

#### DAY OF TERROR IN CAPITAL

Casualties in Clashes Between Greeks and Allies Between Greek Factions May Reach 200.

ATHENS, Dec. 2 - After a day of terror in this city, with many clashes between the Entente landing forces and Greek troops, and between Venizelists and supporters of the Government, King Constantine late last night yielded to the ultimatum presented by Vice Admiral du Fournet, commanding the allied fleet, and agreed to give up six of the ten batteries of mountain guns demanded by the Allies. This [[decision?]] was announced by the diplomats of the Allied Powers early this morning, following the adjournment of the Greek Crown Council at 2:30.

The announcement said:

"On the proposal of the Ministers of the four powers, at the instance of the Admiral [du Fournet] the Greek Government was informed that the Entente will accept six batteries of mountain artillery, instead of ten, whose surrender was demanded by Dec. 1, waiving on their delivery all questions of the surrender of other armament.

"The Greek Government accepted and agreed to proceed with the immediate delivery of the six batteries."

The allied troops at once withdrew from the city, leaving only a guard of 300 men at the Zappeion, the industrial exhibition building, which lies such of the royal palace gardens.

Before quitting Athens, Vice Admiral du Fournet called the General Callaris of the Greek forces and explained that the Entente forces had no orders to fire on the Greeks. General Callaris explained that the Greeks, likewise, were not ordered to fire on the Allies, and it was agreed on both sides that the affair was due to a misunderstanding.

The number of casualties in the days encounter is not known, but many civilians have been killed. It is thought that the losses on both sides will be somewhat heavy.

Admiral du Fournet landed about 400 marines at an early hour in the morning and marched toward Athens, seizing Philopappos Hill, southwest of the Acropolis, and overlooking the city. The Greek guards on all roads leading to the capital refused to permit a second marine detachment to advance further at the time. All tramcars between Athens and Piraeus were stopped, and no carriages were permitted to enter the city.

Later, more marines were forwarded and Admiral du Fournet, in person, led them to the Zappeion, south of the royal palace gardens. Here he was joined by 400 British marines, giving him a total of 2,000 men.

The allied forces appeared to be acting under a preconceived plan, which was intended to spare the city as much as possible.

Greeks Begin a Fusillade

Greeks poured bullets from the surrounding hills into the Zappelion.  
Two [the article gets cut off from the page]

MERGUIA REPORTS ROUTING VILLISTAS

Band of 2,500 Defeated South of Chihuahua City and Many Prisoners Executed.

NEW BATTLE DEVELOPING

Juarez Believes Trevino Has Joined Murguia in Advance on Capital - Villa May Retreat West.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Dec. 2 - General Francisco Murguia reported to General Carranza today that he had routed a band of Villa followers, numbering 2,500 men, and had pursued them about twelve miles toward Chihuahua City. The General reported that he was continuing his advance toward Chihuahua City today.

The engagement with the bandits, General Murguia reported, lasted six hours and took place south of Chihuahua City. Three machine guns were captured from the bandits and many prisoners were taken. General Murguia stated that the prisoners had been executed.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 2.-A message received from General Obregon at Mexico City late today gave details of the battle between General Murguia's forces and the Villa troops about thirty miles south of Chihuahua City yesterday.

General Obregon's message, which was received by the way of Eagle Pass, Texas, contained this account of the fight from General Murguia, sent from the latter's camp today:

Murguia's Story of the Battle.

"My advance guards came into contact with those of the bandit Villa at 10 o'clock today, and, after a fight of six hours' duration, the enemy was completely disorganized and fled in disorder, a part heading for Santa Ysabel and others for Chihuahua. Our pursuit was followed for twelve miles over the mountains. We captured three machine guns and a large quantity of armament and many saddled cavalry horses, besides a large number of prisoners, who were executed on the spot.

"The losses to the enemy were heavy, but no count could be made of them, as we have left the field. I regret to state that Colonel Candelario Garza was killed in action, and other officers were wounded. The names and details I shall send later, together with the losses in the ranks.

"The action was entirely over by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy numbered, according to prisoners, 2,500 men, who left Chihuahua yesterday with the purpose of intercepting our advance. After reorganizing my forces, I am continuing my advance to Chihuahua, expecting to arrive at an early hour tomorrow. "MURGUIA."

There was no confirmation in El Paso [[tonight?]] of a rumor that three Americans, Charles Elmendorf, Henry Harries, and George Brittingham, have been killed in Chihuahua [rest of article has been cut off]

PEACE CAN COME ONLY WITH LIBERTY, NOT WHILE DESTINIES ARE RULED BY SMALL SELFISH GROUPS, SAY WILSON  
President Wilson's Notable Utterance On the Condition Necessary to World Peace

President Wilson's notable utterance on peace at the dinner which closed the celebration marking the lighting of the Statue of Liberty was as follows:

There is a great responsibility in having adopted Liberty as our ideal, because we must illustrate it in what we do. I was struck by the closing phrase of Mr. Pulitzer's admirable little speech. He said that there would

come a day when it was perceived that the Goddess of Liberty was also the Goddess of Peace, and throughout the last two years there has come more and more into my heart the conviction that peace is going to come to the world only with Liberty.

With all due and sincere respect for those who represent other forms of government than ours, perhaps I may be permitted to say that peace cannot come so long as the destinies of men are determined by small groups who make selfish choices of their own.

Signal by the President Bathes, Liberty Statue in Flood of Light  
Throngs See Dedication of Illuminating Plant - Warships Boom Salute,  
While Ruth Law Soars in Fiery Aeroplane About Liberty's Torch.

A Fleet of dreadnoughts at her back, the Statue of Liberty sprang last evening from the darkness that has had her every night these thirty years she has stood to bid welcome at America's greatest gateway, and for all time she will send out her message of freedom for twenty-four hours a day. Hundreds of thousands of persons lined the shores of New York Harbor and strained their eyes, as, at five minutes to 6 o'clock, President Wilson, on board the Mayflower, gave a wireless signal that bathed Bedlow's Island and the statue in a soft glow of white light. As the giant statue leaped out of the darkness, the cheers of the crowds on shore and the many notables in craft about the island were drowned by the noise of whistles seemingly without number.

The most spectacular feature of the ceremonies of illuminating the statue was an unusual flight by Ruth Law. As the flood of white light sprang up about Liberty, the aviatrix swept around the top of the statue, her aeroplane a flaming thing of fire; a minute later there was a muffled explosion and from the bottom of her misses' size airship was speiled the word "Liberty" in great, illuminated letters. As the white glow bathed Liberty, all the searchlights turned upon the machine of the aviatrix as she circled back and forth across the harbor in a path that was light as day.

The flood-lighting plant for the statue was built on Bedlow's Island from a fund collected by The New York World. It will be maintained by the United States Government.

Great Throng Welcomes President.

President Wilson and his party reached the Pennsylvania Station at 3:18 o'clock in the afternoon. With the President and Mrs. Wilson were Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Mrs. Daniels. Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Mrs. Redfield, Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Mrs. Jusserand; Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, and J.P. Tumulty, his secretary.

The President's path from the Presidential car Ideal to the concourse of the station was a continual ovation. It took the best efforts of a hundred policemen and a squad of secret service men to keep open a path for the party. The President was greeted by a reception committee headed by Mayor Mitchel, including the Mayor's secretary, Theodore Rousseau; Senator-elect W.M. Calder, Colonel E. M. House, Cleveland H. Dodge, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Lamar Hardy, Ralph Pulitzer, and former Street Cleaning Commissioner William Edwards.

With the Mayor Mitchel and Miss Bones, the President and Mrs. Wilson left the station in an automobile that led a long procession to the pier at Eightieth Street and the Hudson River. A square of motorcycle policemen about the President's car cleared a way into Fifth Avenue and north to Central Park. A hundred automobiles streamed along behind. A path had been clear along [rest of the sentence is cut off by the page]. followed by the San Francisco. As the two ships started, the three battleships showed electric lights outlining the hulls, masts and funnels. Lower New York Aglow.

As the ships moved toward Bedlow's Island, building after building on

Manhattan stood out in brilliant illumination, a light in every window. It was Saturday afternoon and business was over, but owing to the plan put into effect by The World, New York was just one mass of lights. The dome of the World building showed in red, while long streamers of light hung from the top of the structure to the street. The brilliance of the Woolworth Tower was undimmed by the rivalry of other landmarks of lower Manhattan. The Singer building, the Adams Express Building, No. 2 Rector Street, and the Battery Park buildings were in glowing attire, with the Whitehall building at the Battery sending illumination from every window.

As the Mayflower passed the illuminated Battery, the cheers of the thousands who crowded along the seawalls could be heard aboard the yacht and the San Francisco. As the Mayflower neared Bedlow's Island, the battleships Texas and New York, their hulls outlined in electric lights, could be seen. The Texas bore on her forward mast the battle-efficiency pennant done in electric lights, a red banner with a black ball in the middle. Between her funnels was suspended a great red E, the mark of her engineering efficiency.

Signal From the Mayflower.

The Mayflower went on down the bay past the island, turned and came back abreast the statue, followed by the San Francisco. Two rockets went up from the yacht, and at this the New York and Texas dimmed their lights, the lights went out on the Mayflower and San Francisco, and almost the only light in the harbor came from ferry-boats, the moon, and the scores of searchlights that darted back and forth across the heavens, with the 1,250,000,000 candlepower searchlight atop the Sperry building in Brooklyn sending out red, white, and blue rays. As the Mayflower came opposite the Texas and New York, the ships fired the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns.

Then there was a soft purring up above. Despite the chill wind that swept the harbor the hundreds on the San Francisco crowded to the rails, each trying to be the first to get a glimpse of Ruth Law. But she could not be soon.

While all eyes were being strained to catch the first sight of the woman flyer, a rocket went up from the Mayflower, a rocket answered from Bedlow's Island and a moment later, as if touched by a magic hand, the great statue sprang into view, the pedestal a beautiful brown and Liberty a great green figure. Instead of the wee light which mariners had always seen from her torch, there was a great glimmering radiance.

And then the whistles broke loose. No one could count them, but it seemed as if every one in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Staten Island was [rest of the sentence is cut off by the page].

#### CHEER GREET SENTIMENT

President by Inference Picks France for Special Favor.

SAYS WE HAVE SAME IDEALS

Dinner in Honor of Liberty Light Give Ovation to Message from Poincare

WILSON GREETES RUTH LAW

Crank Twice Seeks to Reach President-Waldorf Ballroom a Mass of American Flags.

President Woodrow Wilson, speaking at the close of a dinner given in his honor by the Mayor's Committee of Two Hundred to Celebrate the Illumination of the Statue of Liberty, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, took occasion to make reference to the public discussion of world peace. Amid whirlwind enthusiasm, which indicated how fully his audience realized the significance of his utterance, the President solemnly declared that, in his opinion, the peace so much desired could "come to the world only with liberty."

Then, even more significantly, the President added that "with all due respect to those who represent other forms of government than ours, I may be permitted to say that peace cannot come so long as the



destinies of men are determined by small groups who make selfish choices of their own."

The President did not intimate what Governments he might have in mind when he referred to those that are different in form from that of the United States, although those present noted that in his very next utterance he referred to the traditional friendship of France and the United States, which, he added, "has come from a community of ideals and identity of purpose."

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Here is the President's speech:

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies, and Gentlemen: Those who conceived and arranged this interesting program of today were generous enough to relieve me of the responsibility of making a speech, but they gave me the privilege of coming here to accept in the name of the Government of the United States the lighting plant from which has proceeded the illumination thrown upon the statue. I would certainly be lacking in feeling if I did not express some of the things that have come into my thoughts as I have taken part in these ceremonies. There are many moving circumstances connected with this day, connected with the things to recall, connected with the things that it suggests. I was reflecting, as we saw the light stream upon that beautiful statue, that its source was outside the statue; that it did not proceed from Liberty, but proceeded from the light we were throwing upon Liberty, and it occurred to me that after all it was a proper symbol of our life, because we can take to ourselves the dignity of Liberty only as we illustrate the fact and the true spirit of Liberty, and the only light that we can contribute to the illumination of the world is the light that will shine out of our life as a nation upon that conception and upon that image.

Peace and Liberty.

There is a great responsibility in having adopted Liberty as our ideal, be-[rest of the sentence is cut off by the page].

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