

bowed and smiled to the crowd, paying no attention to the disturbance at the side of the automobile which, owing to the dexterity of the secret service men, was over in a couple of seconds.

The automobile started again along Fifth Avenue, moving very slowly because of the great crowds. Cullen, who had maneuvered in the confusion of numbers to evade detectives, started in pursuit of the car, caught it within half a block and again was thrown—this time roughly—back into the crowd. Then ensued the struggle in which the loaded revolver was dropped.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON REMAIN CALM.
President and Mrs. Wilson paid no attention to the second struggle. The confusion was so great that perhaps they did not know what was happening close by.

Cullen, just after his arrest, said he was not satisfied with President's attitude about the war in Europe and had tried to enter the automobile and argue with him about it. Later he became violent and made threats.

Members of his family summoned Dr. Barclay, the family physician, who said young Cullen is irresponsible.

The President's tour of Pittsburgh was a triumph. He was greeted everywhere by enormous crowds. A feature of his reception was the part played by school children, who were grouped at a score or more of vantage points, each carrying an American flag.

Mr. Bryan rode on the President's special train as far as Johnstown.

SERBIANS DRIVE FURTHER AHEAD; TAKE A NEW TOWN

French War Office Announces Important Success in Macedonia.

MANY GUNS CAPTURED.

Bulgarians Said to Have Fled in Disorder and to Have Lost Heavily.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Serbian troops have scored a great success in their new advance on the Bulgarian base at Monastir, it was officially announced to-day.

Following the capture of the village of Brod, the Serbs advanced on the left bank of the River Cerna, carrying the plateau and village of Volesolo and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. The Bulgarians fled in disorder, leaving three guns, several machine guns and a hundred prisoners in Serbian hands.

SOPIA, Oct. 20 (via London).—The following statement has been issued by the War Office:

"Between Lake Prepa and the Monastir-Florina Railway there was the usual artillery fire. In the Cerna bend there was violent artillery fire and infantry action. The fighting continued. A weak enemy attack against Tarova was repulsed.

"In the Moglicna Valley and on both sides of the Vardar there is little artillery activity. The situation is calm at the foot of Belasica. The Montenegrin Struma front there was much reconnoitering and weak artillery fire."

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (by wireless to Sayville).—The German official statement issued to-day:

Fifty persons have been killed or wounded by the British long range cannon which has been shelling the Greek Macedonia town of Berea, says a despatch from Sofia to the Overseas News Agency.

PETITION FOR PEACE WILL GO TO WILSON

But Paper Urging President Call Conference Will Be Held Up Till After Election.

A petition to President Wilson asking that the United States take the initiative in calling a neutral conference of nations with a view to terminating the European war will be sent to the President after Election Day, it was announced to-day by the American Neutral Conference Committee, of which Hamilton Holt of this city is president, and of which four Governors are members.

Copies of the peace petition, which is declared already has been signed by 150,000 persons in England, are being circulated throughout the country by Miss Rebecca Shelly of Detroit, secretary of the organization.

It is stated that the leading American peace societies approve the object of the committee. The four Governors who are members are Arthur Capper of Kansas, Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, Woodbridge N. Ferris of Michigan and Arthur Yager of Porto Rico.

PASTOR'S LOVE COST \$5,000.

Verdict Against Asbury Park Woman in Alienation Suit.

FRESHFIELD, N. J., Oct. 20.—By a jury verdict, rendered after a three-hour deliberation last night, Inez I. Patterson, widow of Samuel A. Patterson, lawyer, of Asbury Park, was adjudged guilty of alienating the affections of Rev. J. Milo Robinson, for a year pastor of the Congregational Church at Asbury Park but now a fugitive from justice. The jury gave Mrs. Letta A. Robinson, the pastor's wife, judgment for \$5,000.

Testimony of a somewhat sensational character was given by Mrs. Robinson and others in a two-day trial before Judge James C. Dunman. Mrs. Patterson has two sons, one twenty years old and the other nine. Mr. Robinson has three boys, the eldest of whom is seven years old.

Master Plumbers Revise By-Laws in Keeping With Sherman Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Department of Justice has been advised that the directors of the National Association of Master Plumbers, which has been under attack as in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, have passed a resolution by which the entire plan of operation and the by-laws of the organization are to be revised to meet the Government's criticism.

GREEKS TROUBLED BY LETTER OF U. S. CONSUL TO REBELS

Followers of Venizelos Claim It Constitutes Recognition of Their Government

RESERVISTS RIOT ON

Take Matters in Their Own Hands in Demonstrations Against the Allies.

ATHENS, Oct. 20.—Athens newspapers publish a letter said to have been sent by the American Consul at Salonica to M. Politis, Foreign Minister of the provisional government established by former Premier Venizelos, expressing "the sincere hope of being able to continue with the de facto government the cordial relations always heretofore existing between the authorities and this consulate."

The adherents of M. Venizelos claim that this constitutes recognition of the provisional government by the United States. The American Minister, Garrett Dropers, denies that any consul has been authorized to do more than cultivate essential relations with the de facto authorities, in Mytilene and Crete, as well as Salonica.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Recognition of the Venizelos Provisional Government by Greece has not yet been considered by the United States, State Department officials say the letter of the American Consul at Salonica was a matter of form and could not be considered as a recognition by the United States.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Extremely turbulent conditions in Athens on Wednesday night are reported in despatches from Reuters's correspondent at the Greek capital sent that evening.

"To-night," [Wednesday] the message reads, "it is evident that the reservists are out of hand, for despite the fact that strong cavalry forces are escorting the French and Greek armies and soldiers spread about everywhere, the reservists, assembled in their own hands and the Greek forces for the maintenance of order do not dispose of them."

"The chief of the French police control has informed the editors of the anti-Venizelos press that the French will exercise a newspaper censorship and that newspapers printing anti-entente articles run the risk of suspension."

Twenty-five officers and 500 men of the Athens garrison have gone over to the national movement and left for Salonica, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Athens.

Newspapers announce that Janina, in Greek Epirus, also has gone over to the revolutionists, but official confirmation is lacking.

French artillery and machine guns command approaches of some of the principal streets of Athens, according to some despatches from the Greek capital.

The French have released several of the Greeks arrested Tuesday night for shouting insulting remarks, detaining only those who appeared to be leaders in the attempt to incite trouble.

King Constantine of Greece, in an interview with the British Minister to Athens, complained bitterly of the action of the allies in recognizing the provisional government at Salonica, says an Athens despatch to the Daily Mail.

According to the correspondent, the King told the Minister that as the allies had deprived him of all power they had better address their proposals to Venizelos. The monarch made certain proposals which the British diplomat considered of no importance, and he recommended Constantine to change his entire policy.

ADAMSON APPOINTS HUGHES.

Makes Exception in Case of New Fire Prevention Deputy Chief.

Harold K. Hughes of No. 562 West One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, Manhattan, was to-day appointed Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention by Fire Commissioner Adamson.

For several years Hughes had been an engineer in the bureau. The salary of Deputy Chief is \$2,940 a year.

The appointment of Hughes is almost the only exception Fire Commissioner Adamson has made to the rule of making all Civil Service appointments in strict numerical order from the eligible list. In this instance Inspector Hughes was No. 3 on the list, which was promulgated only a short time ago. The exception was made, the Commissioner said, because the first two men on the list were non-residents of this city.

CALIFORNIA BEAUTY TO BE THE BRIDE OF LEWIS NIXON'S SON



Mrs. Fletcher F. Ryer of San Francisco announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Doris Ryer, to Stanhope W. Nixon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon of No. 22 East Fifty-third Street.

Miss Ryer, one of San Francisco's most beautiful young women and an heiress, is well known in Newport and this city. In the summer of 1915 she and her mother occupied the Benjamin Thru villa at Newport, and Miss Ryer made her debut in New York last winter.

Mr. Nixon, since leaving college two years ago, has been associated with his father, the naval architect, in the management of ammunition plants in New Jersey.

GERMANS REGAIN BRITISH LINES, BERLIN CLAIMS

Largest Part of Trenches Lost on Wednesday Back in Their Hands.

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (by wireless to Sayville).—The greater part of the trenches on the road between Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Le Barque which were captured by the British on Oct. 18 were retaken yesterday by German troops in an attack.

The text of the German statement regarding the Somme front says: "Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—During the rainy weather the mutual artillery duel on both sides of the Somme continued lively."

"The largest part of the trenches west of the road between Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Le Barque, taken by the English on Oct. 18, was captured by an attack. In the evening hours advances of English detachments north of Courcellette and east of Le Sars failed."

"As only now reported, the English, during the last great attack, also used some of their much trumpeted armored automobiles, or so-called tanks. Three of them are lying before our lines, having been destroyed by our artillery fire."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Germans heavily bombarded Stuff and Schwabing north of Thiepval last night, Gen. Haig reported this afternoon. British troops carried out two small raids on enemy trenches near Loos.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Artillery was active on the Somme front last night, particularly in the region of Sully and Belleu, but there were no infantry attacks, it was officially announced to-day.

In Lorraine a German surprise party was checked near Besancon. Elsewhere there were no developments.

SWEDISH STEAMSHIP SUNK BY A U-RAIDER

Crew of the Normandie Landed at the Most Northerly Seaport of Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—The crew of the Swedish steamship Normandie landed to-day at Frederikshavn, the most northerly seaport of Denmark. Their vessel was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

The Normandie was of 1,342 tons gross, she was 222 feet long, 35 feet beam, and built in 1905.

PANAMA MINISTER ARRIVES. Former President Porras Here for Diplomatic Duties.

A passenger on the United Fruit liner Santa Marta, which arrived this morning from Central and South American ports, was former President Helguera Porras of Panama, who comes here as Minister to Washington from that country. He was met at the pier by a number of friends and later held a reception at the Astor Hotel.

GERMANS ATTACK FRENCH LINE AT SAILLY VILLAGE

Attempt to Regain Village That Was Taken By Storm on Tuesday.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES ADVANCING ON BAPAUME, Oct. 20.—Since Wednesday night the Germans have been making terrific counter-attacks against the village of Sully-Sailly, conquered by the French in a violent battle.

The very fury of the German counter-attacks is evidence of the importance they attribute to the position. By their victory at Sully-Sailly the French removed one of the strongest German positions defending the southeast approach to Bapaume, which German prisoners had repeatedly boasted was unattainable. At the same time they increased the allied breach in the German lines to a maximum depth of more than eleven miles and extended the French possession of the Peronne-Bapaume road to four and one-half miles.

The Germans began counter attack Tuesday night to recover that part of the village taken by the French Sunday. They went forward three times only to be beaten back.

Approaching Sully early Wednesday French wounded were encountered returning from successful resistance to those counter attacks. Automobile ambulances, enjoying the full right of way, dashed toward the rear, each bearing four silent mud-coated blood-stained figures. Other ambulances awaited at the roadside their turn to dash toward the battle front.

From artillery posts near Combles the French attack was visible. As the troops dashed up the hill rockets were set off for the purpose of directing the barrage fire with which French artillery screened their advance. Aeroplanes flew overhead, signalling to the rear as each objective was attained. One of these planes was forced to descend, but succeeded in alighting safely within range of the French advance.

Within a quarter of an hour the French had completed the conquest of the village of Sully. Then other groups of soldiers were visible, passing up grenades, machine gun belts and munitions necessary to enable their comrades to hold the village.

The impetuosity of the French attack, following the Germans' three counter attacks the preceding night, evidently disconcerted the enemy. The Germans did not begin their barrage until an hour after the French had captured the village.

The quick capture of Sully is an example of the present power and dash of the French infantry. After attaining their prescribed objectives the French pushed onward, capturing the dominating heights to the northeast.

POLISH TROOPS MUTINY AGAINST THE GERMANS

Reports From Switzerland Say 12,000 of the 18,000 in Legion Were Imprisoned.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A despatch from Berne, Switzerland, to the Wireless Press says: "Germany's Polish Legion has collapsed. After long efforts and coercive pressure Germany and Austria-Hungary succeeded in enrolling 18,000 Poles. They were divided into six brigades.

"The brigades mutinied at the beginning of October and they were dispersed and imprisoned in the Breslau barracks. The remnants of the legion were sent to the interior of Austria, the troops being considered unreliable."

NEW POST AT HALF PAY GIVEN TO VON KLUCK

Placed in Command of Sixth Pomeranian Regiment, but Kept on Active List.

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville, I. L.), Oct. 20.—Kaiser Wilhelm has appointed Col. Gen. Alexander H. R. von Kluck chief of the Sixth Pomeranian Regiment, it was semi-officially announced to-day.

Though Von Kluck at his own request, was put on half pay, he will be carried on the list of active generals.

Gen. von Kluck commanded the right wing of the German army in its sweep toward Paris in the fall of 1914. He had never returned to the front since he was wounded by a bullet in March, 1915, while inspecting advanced positions. The Field Marshal has seventy years old last May.

The Field Marshal is said to have received his wound by carelessly exposing himself after a stormy interview with Emperor William.

CAR STRIKERS SENTENCED.

Two Got Sixty Days Each for Tampering With Cars.

2,064 RUSSIANS TAKEN IN BATTLE ON GALICIAN LINE

Berlin Reports Notable Success of the Army Under Prince Leopold.

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (by wireless to Sayville).—German troops yesterday stormed important Russian positions with adjoining lines on the west bank of the River Narayuvka, in Galicia, and repulsed sanquarily counter attacks, says the following German official statement issue to-day:

"Prince Leopold's Front—Several Russian counter-attacks broke down with heavy losses in front of the positions which we had gained north of Svinitsky, on the Stokhod River.

"Southwest of Svinitski, on the west bank of the Narayuvka, German battalions stormed an important position on the heights with adjoining lines and sanguinarily repulsed attacks made to reconquer the lost ground. The enemy left fourteen officers and 2,056 men and eleven machine guns in our hands.

"Archduke Charles's Front—in the southern part of the Carpathian Forest, which is covered with snow, the enemy was thrown from the summit of Mount Rusul."

PETROGRAD (via London), Oct. 20.—Heavy fighting continues in Volhynia and Galicia, but no important changes are recorded in the official statement issued here to-day. The struggle is severe north of Kiselin, on the front northwest of Lutsk. North of Kupiatinka the Germans are attacking fiercely, but the statement says, have gained no success.

WALL STREET

Trading throughout first hour was less in specialties and more in standard issues than has been the case for several days past. United States Steel advanced to 118 on heavy buying and all the metal and steel stocks made considerable gains. Copper stocks made a general advance from one to two points. Equipment issues were strong. Car and Foundry up 1-1/2, American Locomotive up 4-1/2, Pressed Steel Car up 2, and low-priced railroad stocks advanced. Washah preferred sold at 58, up 2-1/8. Market was dull at midday.

FREIGHT CARS WON'T JAR HOMES OF ELMHURST

By a vote of 10 to 5 the Board of Estimate to-day adopted a resolution which prevents the Long Island Railroad from laying out a freight yard in the heart of the residential section of Elmhurst. An understanding has been reached with the Ford Motor Real Estate Company that property shall not be sold by that concern for freight yard purposes in that section.

An application was pending for the opening of Toledo street, Elmhurst, between the railroad and Corona Avenue. The Estimate Board ordered the opening discontinued. It is understood this action was favorable to the real estate company and was taken in return for the assurance that the railroad yard would not become a reality.

Aldermanic President Dowling and Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn voted against the resolution.

DISBARS LAWYER BERKELEY.

Accused of Transferring Property to a Mythical Person.

After twenty-two years' practice in this city, Lancelot M. Berkeley, a lawyer, was to-day disbarred. Six charges of misconduct were made against him. The referees reported this to the Appellate Division.

"The acts shown to have been committed by the respondent Berkeley not only involve offenses against the Penal law, but also portray a lack of character and common honesty which should not be tolerated in an attorney." Berkeley was accused of concealing some fraudulent conveyances of real estate for clients by pretending that the property had been sold to one Robert Berkeley, who proved to be a myth.

ENGINEER L. M. JONES, LEADING CREW OF MERCY, IS OVERCOME BY DEADLY GAS.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Oct. 20.—L. M. Jones, a mining engineer, sent to Barrackville, near here, yesterday, in charge of a trained crew from the Pittsburgh station of the Bureau of Mines to conduct the work of rescue at the Jamison Mine, where more than a dozen men had been entombed by an explosion, was asphyxiated in the workings early to-day.

Jones, with seven other men, had reached the bottom of the shaft where canary birds were released to test the air. All the birds were almost immediately killed by the gas. Jones, who had advanced further into the workings, also fell to the tracks. His companions advancing to his rescue felt the force of the gas and one by one were overcome. When they did not return to the surface another party entered the mine and brought them out. All recovered except Jones, who had apparently died before he was taken to the open air.

The work of exploring the mine continued during the early hours of the day, and soon after 6 o'clock the body of Matthew Allison, the chief electrician, who was at work in the mine when the explosion occurred, was brought out. Three other bodies were recovered, among them Allison's assistant, A. W. Vance.

Those men, the rescue party said, had evidently been killed by gas, as their bodies bore no mark of the explosion.

Mr. Jones, Victim at Mine, Had Lowered Death Rate of Miners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Lewis M. Jones, mining engineer and rescuer of the Bureau of Mines, killed while engaged in rescue work of the Barrackville, Pa., mine, is the fourth government expert to lose his life in an attempt to save entombed miners. Jones lived in Pittsburgh and was born in Cleveland.

Whether American citizens had a lawful right to travel on the Lusitania in spite of the warning published by the German Embassy on the morning the ill-fated Cunard liner sailed from New York is to be settled by a jury in the Supreme Court.

This was made possible to-day by the filing of a suit for \$150,000 by Frederick W. and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Henry B. Anderson and Frederick L. Merriam, executors of the will of the late Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, against the Travelers' Insurance Company.

When the executors demanded payment of a policy for that amount the insurance company refused, contending that Mr. Vanderbilt had taken a war risk against which there was a provision in the policy.

In the complaint filed to-day the executors take the stand that the young millionaire's death occurred solely through external, violent and accidental means, in that he was drowned. Mr. Vanderbilt first took out a policy for \$50,000 and paid eleven annual premiums each, and on Aug. 14, 1903, increased the amount to \$150,000.

Roy C. Gaesser, the attorney who brought the action, took the position to-day that a war risk did not exist on the Lusitania, on the ground that the usual rules of international warfare would prevent the Lusitania from being sent to the bottom without warning sufficient to permit her passengers to save themselves.

"While the action may be considered friendly," Mr. Gaesser said, "the question involved is so important, and we are prepared to carry it to the highest court."

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