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New York Tribune

WEATHER
FAIR TO-DAY AND PROBABLY TO-MORROW.
Yesterday's Temperatures: High, 77; Low, 60.
Full report on Page 8.

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

Vol. LXXV....No. 25,128. [Copyright, 1915, By The Tribune Association.] FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1915. PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

MYSTERY 'PHONE MESSAGE FAILS TO SAVE SLAYER

Midnight Appeal to Governor to Reprieve Roach Proved in Vain.

PLEA TO PRIEST TRACED TO DEPUTY

Canajoharie People Believe Condemned Man Shielded Accomplice in Palatine Murder.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Canajoharie, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Deputy Sheriff E. P. Van Wie, who arrested Lewis Roach, who is to die in Sing Sing Prison to-morrow, made a trip to Albany to-day to unravel a mystery which made the murder of John Barrett, of Palatine, more mysterious than ever.

A mysterious telephone call from this village to Father Cashin, Sing Sing chaplain, urging him to get Roach to make a public confession, led to an inquiry that kept Governor Whitman's office at Albany busy all day in the attempt to determine whether the execution of Roach should be delayed a few days.

William A. Orr, secretary to the Governor, succeeded after a hard effort, in tracing the call and learning that the attempt to get Roach to unbosom himself was made in good faith by Van Wie. While the Governor, from Rochester, again refused to-night to give Roach a stay, as a result of the new development, Mr. Orr met him when he reached Albany for his final decision. The Governor refused to grant a reprieve.

11,000 Asked Commutation.

All Montgomery County was discussing Roach's plight to-day, and among the 11,000 persons who signed petitions asking for a commutation of sentence it was hoped that something would induce Governor Whitman to issue a stay at the last hour.

About everybody in this village, from Police Chief E. W. Gauding down to the station agent, shares the opinion that Roach is shielding a man higher up.

Father Cashin received the telephone call at his home in Ossining late Wednesday night. A man purporting to be Father James Bloomer called the prison chaplain on the long distance telephone and put him in communication with another man, who said he was an official connected with the prosecution. He refused to give his name, but urged Father Cashin to work on Roach to get him to reaffirm the alleged confession of guilt which the prisoner repudiated on his trial.

When Father Cashin said that Roach had refused to own up to anything, the man at this end of the wire insisted that the chaplain go to the death house and try to induce him to confess. It would help Roach's case, he said.

After the conversation ended Father Cashin traced the call back to a pay station here and learned the man had warned the operator not to say who he was. The records of the call were destroyed, so Father Cashin called up Mr. Orr and told him what had happened.

Mr. Orr got Father Bloomer to the telephone and learned from him that Van Wie was the man who had talked to the chaplain. Van Wie was immediately summoned to Albany. When he reached there he was questioned as to his motive in trying to get at Roach in such a roundabout way. He explained he felt that Roach, if he was shielding anybody, would confess all before he died. In any case, he thought the condemned man should clear one of the prominent trial witnesses, who is suspected of being an accomplice, of all suspicion.

Reward Still Unpaid.

Van Wie has more than a human interest, anyway, in getting some sort of an admission from Roach. The county supervisors have refused to pay him a reward of $5,000 because, it is generally felt here, the authorities have failed to establish if Roach represented anybody in committing the crime. Few of his sympathizers believe Roach innocent, but all of them believe he was the tool of a moneyed foe of Barrett and that he should not suffer the penalty alone.

Barrett was slain in his home December 20, 1913. Two men entered his home in Palatine, one felling his daughter, Katherine, with a bludgeon and the other shooting her father dead as he went to her rescue. An unsuccessful attempt was made to fire the house to cover up the crime. It was six months before Roach was arrested and signed an alleged confession. His story now is that he was dazed and did not know what he was doing when he put his signature to the statement. George Potter, for whom Roach worked, was taken to the police station soon afterward. Later he was dismissed. Potter's father-in-law, a leading Albany attorney, defended Roach on his trial.

Governor Whitman, in again refusing to give Roach a reprieve, took the position that so long as Roach's guilt seemed so apparent he should not interfere, especially since he has made no offer to implicate anybody else.

SENATOR SHERMAN STANDS BY WILSON

Illinois Republican Says All Should Uphold Executive.

Rochester, Ill., Sept. 2.—United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1916, praised the policy of Presidtnt Wilson in dealing with international questions and discussed the utterances of Theodore Roosevelt relative to the Administration in an address at a "homecoming celebration" here to-day.

"President Wilson is not a Republican," said Senator Sherman, "and I am not a Democrat but I am an American. As a voter in the United States I shall stand behind Wilson as long as he takes the stand that he has taken between the United States and Germany. The people should be non-partisan in a situation of this kind."

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER—50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Adv.

Mrs. Mohr, Bailed, Denies Plot to Murder Husband

Mrs. Elizabeth Mohr, widow of physician mysteriously slain.

Slain Doctor's Wife, Implicated by Negro Slayers, Admits Threatening Miss Burger's Life Year Ago—Removed as Custodian of Estate.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Providence, Sept. 2.—For more than three hours this afternoon Mrs. Elizabeth T. Mohr, charged with inciting the murder of her husband, sat in the office of her attorneys while friends were raising the $10,000 bail that saved her from going to jail. At 8 o'clock the necessary requirements had been arranged to the satisfaction of Superior Court Judge George T. Brown, and Mrs. Mohr left for her home, 2 Reservoir Avenue, a stone's throw from the handsome residence where the funeral of her late husband, Dr. Charles Franklin Mohr, will be held to-morrow noon.

Mrs. Mohr had nothing to say other than her statement early this morning that she was guiltless of any connection with her husband's murder. Confronted with sworn affidavits from the three negroes, who say she hired them to kill the doctor and his secretary, Miss Emily G. Burger, of 171 Calhoun Avenue, as they were riding in an automobile near Nayatt Tuesday night, she denied the allegations flatly. She said they were absurd.

A bulletin from Rhode Island Hospital to-night said that Miss Burger is expected to recover. She knows nothing about the killing of Dr. Mohr and the wounding of herself except that the shots came from behind.

In Bristol County jail, eight miles

Continued on page 8, column 2

NEW FRANK JURY FAILS TO INDICT

Can't Find Lynchers, It Reports, After Examining Witnesses for Two Days.

Marietta, Ga., Sept. 2.—The Cobb County Grand Jury reported late today that after a two days' examination of witnesses it had been unable to find enough evidence to indict any one for the lynching of Leo M. Frank. Its report stated:

"We have found several clews, but we have been unable to find any one who could identify any party. We have done our best, under our oath, and we regret to state that we have been unable to find enough evidence to indict any one for this crime.

"We have been unable to connect anybody with the perpetration of this offence, or to identify any one who was connected with it, although we have investigated the information furnished us by officers and other parties and have followed up letters, signed and unsigned, and to this end we have subpœnaed and examined many witnesses in an effort to disclose the perpetrators of this crime, but none of these witnesses could identify any of the parties.

"We find from investigation that the officers of the law and the citizens of our town and county knew nothing of this crime until they heard of the body being found near Frey's gin in this county. The city of Marietta and the county of Cobb were quiet before this trouble and are quiet now, and all reports to the contrary are untrue."

More than thirty-five witnesses were examined yesterday and to-day. They included the Chief of Police and other citizens of Atlanta and persons in every walk of life in Marietta. Anonymous letters, referred to in the report, still are being received by officials of Cobb County and others, but the tendency now is to ignore them.

"Marietta is not in the frenzied state of turmoil that has been pictured," said Solicitor Clay to-day.

CHAMP CLARK SAVES NEGRO FROM LYNCHERS

Speaker Persuades Angry Farmers to Respect the Law.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Bowling Green, Mo., Sept. 2.—Harrison Rose, a negro, who killed Bud Davidson, of Clarksville, Mo., a white farmer, probably owes his life to Speaker Champ Clark's eloquence and Pike County prestige.

Aroused from his bed last night by the chugging of six motor cars filled by farmers from Clarksville, who were intent on hanging the negro, Clark ran to the road and exhorted the men to let the law take its course. There were murmurs against the interference, but the Speaker's word prevailed and the mob dispersed.

Rose is in jail here to-day. He killed Davidson with a pitchfork yesterday in a quarrel.

LIBERTY'S SISTER TRAVELLING MINT

"Daughter of England's Queen," Seeking U-Boats Here, Waits in Bellevue.

With gold coin, jewelry and bank books representing a rough total of $24,000 sewed in her skirts, Mrs. Emma Shute, fifty-six years old, of Cumminsville, Ohio, approached a policeman at Twenty-second Street and the North River last night and told him she was the daughter of the Queen of England and a King and sister to the Goddess of Liberty. The patrolman wheedled her away from the Hudson, where, she said, she was waiting for a German submarine, and piloted her to Bellevue.

The psychopathic ward looked like a corner of the mint on a busy day when nurses undressed Mrs. Shute. As they took off her outer skirt, the lining ripped and several $10 gold pieces fell to the floor. An investigation of the woman's clothing showed she had sewed articles into almost every seam; $1,600 in gold coin and about $1,500 worth of rings, bracelets and other jewelry were taken from her clothing. In her waist were two bank books, representing deposits of $20,000 in Cincinnati banks.

The Cincinnati police have been asked to notify her husband at Cumminsville, which is a suburb of the city.

WIRELESS STATIONS MYSTERIOUSLY CUT OFF

Sayville and Tuckerton Deaf to Telegraph or Telephone.

Communication by telephone or telegraph with the Sayville and Tuckerton wireless stations was cut off last night. It was impossible to learn the nature of the trouble. All the Navy Department officials at Washington knew was that the Western Union Telegraph Company notified them shortly before 10 o'clock of "trouble" at the stations.

Earlier in the evening the Western Union notified all its operators that all service with the stations would be discontinued until further notice. At the main office of the company here the night manager said his only information was the order given to him with the operators by one of the company's executives.

Efforts by the Navy officials and others to reach the stations by telephone were also unsuccessful.

Wilson Goes to the Theatre.

Washington, Sept. 2.—President Wilson went to a theatre to-night for the first time in more than a year. He was persuaded to go as a relaxation from the work he has been doing recently on foreign problems.

Suffragists Lose Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 2.—Equal suffrage was defeated in Alabama yesterday, when the Senate rejected a bill, 21 to 10.

BRITISH PRISON HOLDS SECRET OF ARABIC SINKING

"Double Crew" on Captured Raider, Say Returning Americans.

U-BOAT SURPRISED; SURRENDER FORCED

Trawler Overhauled Submarine Early on Day After Liner Was Torpedoed.

The inability of Germany to produce the commander of the submarine that sank the Arabic, or get a report from him or any member of his "double crew," was no surprise to passengers on the White Star liner Adriatic, which arrived here yesterday.

Germany can learn nothing of the circumstances of the torpedoing of the Arabic, because the commander and such members of his crew who have not been drowned are prisoners somewhere in the British Isles. This is the unconfirmed report current in England when the Adriatic left Liverpool, and the news of which has been withheld from America by rigid censorship.

Travellers on the Adriatic and the American liner St. Paul, which also arrived yesterday from Liverpool, were anxious to know if details concerning the submarine's fate had reached this country. Both vessels had survivors of the Arabic on board, and to them especially was the news gratifying that the German destroyers had been taken alive.

"Arabic's Foe Captured."

Just when the Arabic's enemy was overhauled is not known, but it is generally believed that she was surprised at dawn on the day following the disaster, while she was riding high. A thirty-knot destroyer is said to have done the job by gunfire, which so damaged the German undersea craft that she was unable to submerge and was otherwise rendered useless. Unable to drop below the surface, she was quickly surrounded and boarded, and those of the crew, including the commander, who did not jump were forced to surrender.

The submarine, it was said, was taken to the Irish coast, at the end of a long tow line, while her officers and men were made prisoners aboard a trawler. The landing was attended with great secrecy, and as no vessels other than those of the Admiralty were at hand the extraordinary capture was kept secret for almost a week.

Probably the most interesting feature of the capture which lends credence to the rumor was the report that the British naval authorities found that the submarine had on board a doubc crew. Just why the craft should have twice the number of men necessary to manipulate a vessel of her type is a matter of conjecture, but it was the prevailing opin on yesterday on the Adriatic that the extra men were taken from a submarine that had been damaged by the enemy; abandoned through defective mechanism; or had become entangled in the nets set by the British Admiralty for the capture of undersea craft.

Double Crew on Submarine.

The story of the capture was common gossip on board the Adriatic, and those who professed to have inside information frequently remarked, "Find out in London about the double crew."

Several of the ship's officers when asked if the submarine that sank the Arabic had been captured merely smiled and declared that the Admiralty was not making public what it had accomplished. Regarding the double crew reported to have been found on board the submarine, they remarked that one submarine that was overhauled did have a double crew.

Another version of the capture of the Arabic's destroyer was that it had been taken through the strategy of the master of a British steamship intercepted near the Lizard two days after the White Star liner was sent to the bottom.

The submarine, it was said, was in need of food and fuel and unable to return to its base. Hailing the steamship, which was westbound and in ballast, the Germans signalled that they wanted food and petrol. A promise of freedom was offered on condition that food be sent out promptly, and the British commander acquiesced. He lowered a boat and jockeyed his vessel for some time on the pretext that he was afraid of dropping down on the submarine and damaging her. By the time the provisions were put into the lifeboat and under way a small but fast converted yacht bore down upon the submarine, and opening fire upon her at a mile range disabled her so that she was neither able to fire a torpedo at the freighter nor submerge herself.

Whatever may be the foundation for the abundance of rumor, the passengers were confident yesterday that the German government would not hear from the Arabic's destroyer until the British Admiralty had wrung the truth from the officers and men, who are now believed to be prisoners of war in England.

GERMANS SEIZE GRODNO FORTS; MOVE ON VILNA

Pierce Petrograd Railway at Two Points as Drive Advances.

RUSSIANS HURLED BACK IN GALICIA

Hold Only Narrow Strip of Austrian Territory, and Are Retreating.

London, Sept. 2.—Except in the region of Riga, where the Russians are presenting a solid front to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the Austro-German offensive is again making headway and the Russian troops have resumed their withdrawal movement.

The western forts of Grodno were evacuated after two were destroyed by the heavy guns of the invaders and stormed by the German infantry. It is considered extremely likely that the whole fortress has already been left to its fate, for it was no longer tenable after the Germans had crossed the Grodno-Vilna Railway. At two points the Kaiser's troops have pierced the line and have penetrated the forest of Bielovierzh, southeast of Grodno. Vilna, doubtless, will be the next objective.

In the southeast Vienna also reports a series of successes, which have practically driven the Russians out of Galicia. The Czar's forces now hold only a very narrow strip between the Sereth River and Bessarabia. Across the border, in Bessarabia, the Austrians state, the Russians set fire to several villages, which might indicate a further retreat. Thus the hopes raised in the allied countries by recent successes that Russia was making a stand have been dissipated.

Russian Guns Are Saved.

Everywhere the Austro-Germans claim to be advancing, but they have not captured any great number of men or guns. The Russian guns have been kept well behind the infantry and are quickly moved back when the rearguards are unable longer to hold off the invaders. There is some talk of an advance on Kiev, but the distance to that city is considerable and the country is difficult for the movement of troops.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The official statement from German Army Headquarters says:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The village of Czarnoko, on the Vilna-Grodno Railway, was taken by storm. At Merecz (on the Niemen River, about forty miles northeast of Grodno) our attack made progress.

On the western front of Grodno the outer line of forts has fallen. The North German landwehr took by storm yesterday Fort No. 4, situated to the north of the Dombrovo-Grodno high road. The garrison, consisting of 500 men, was captured. Late in the evening this was followed by the capture by troops from Baden of Fort No. 4A, situated further north. Here we took prisoners a garrison of 150 men. The other fortifications on the advanced western front were thereupon evacuated by the Russians.

East of the Forest of Bielovierzh, crossings over the Swislocz and Makarowce, on the upper streams southeast of Odelsk, were occupied by our troops after a hard struggle.

The total captures made by this army group yesterday amounted to 3,070 prisoners, one heavy gun and three machine guns. In addition to this, three heavy cannon hidden by the enemy in the marshes near Ossowetz were dug out.

Win Way Out of Forest.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Yesterday we won our way out of the northeastern border of the Forest of Bielovierzh. During the night we obtained possession of a crossing over the Jasiolda in the marsh district north of Grodno by a surprise attack. One thousand prisoners were taken.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The Muchawieoo section (in the Pripet marsh region) has been crossed along the entire front during our pursuit of the enemy.

Southeastern Theatre of War: During yesterday's pursuit more than 1,000

Continued on page 2, column 7

HINT TIRPITZ WILL RESIGN

Berlin Dispatches Say Minister of Marine is Conferring with Staff.

London, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"Telegrams from Berlin express fears that Germany's relaxation of her submarine campaign will cause serious internal troubles.

"It is rumored that Admiral von Tirpitz has gone to confer with the chief of the Emperor's naval staff and that he intends to resign."

New Job for Dernburg.

Amsterdam, Sept. 3.—According to the Cologne "Gazette," a German economical league for South and Central America has been formed, with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg as president.

Non-Refillable Bottles

SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS tells in his regular business article next Sunday how easily a number of whiskey bottles advertised as non-refillable were refilled with Croton water, milk, vinegar and sturdy "rot-gut" redeye.

If these liquids can be poured in so readily you will want to know about it for your own protection against other fluids. The story is both amusing and instructive. Order your copy at your newsdealer's to-day.

The Sunday Tribune

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

Wilson Orders Daniels and Garrison to Give Him Defence Plans

GIBBONS GIVES POPE'S PEACE PLAN TO WILSON

President Is Asked to Aid in Move to End European War.

CARDINAL PLEASED BY ARABIC OUTCOME

Thinks Ending of Controversy Brings Finish of Conflict Nearer—Congratulates Executive.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 2.—Asserting that the time for peace was never more opportune than now, Cardinal Gibbons presented to President Wilson to-day a communication from Pope Benedict proposing that the President become a factor in the movement to bring about peace in Europe. The Cardinal declined to tell what was in the communication, but reports soon spread that a peace movement was once more under way.

President Wilson, of course, shared with the Cardinal the desire for a cessation of hostilities in Europe, but if he contemplated any move in that direction he kept it to himself. From the beginning of the war the President has earnestly desired to bring the conflict to a close, but he has carefully refrained from making any further proposals than those he communicated to the belligerent governments a year ago.

The Cardinal was a picturesque figure as he walked into the White House. Erect as a West Point cadet, he showed little trace of the eighty-odd years that he carried. His silk hat removed, there remained the little scarlet cap of a cardinal.

Cardinal Pleased with Visit.

The Cardinal was greatly pleased with his visit to the President, to whom, he said, he had tendered hearty congratulations on his success in the diplomatic controversy with Germany. He said it was true that the Pope had given him a message to President Wilson, and that he had delivered it, but he said he could not discuss it for publication. It may be made public later.

"Our talk was highly satisfactory, and I am very much pleased with my reception by the President," he continued. "We went over the entire situation, but I cannot reveal the details of our conversation at this time. Probably more will be made public in the near future."

Cardinal Gibbons said that the settlement of the questions at issue between the United States and Germany has brought the possibility of peace very much nearer.

"I expressed to the President most decidedly my great gratification at the advantageous conclusion of the discussions with Germany," he said.

Following his conference with the President Cardinal Gibbons called on Secretary Lansing and for nearly a half hour discussed the probabilities of bringing about peace in Europe. He also discussed in a general way the situation in Mexico. Secretary Lansing was non-communicative as to the visit of Cardinal Gibbons. He merely admitted that the peace situation had been discussed in a general way.

Not Sent to Other Neutrals.

At the White House all comments on the visit of Cardinal Gibbons were refused. The President sent word that he could not discuss it in any way. Later it became known that the communication which Cardinal Gibbons had conveyed to President Wilson had been given to him alone and had not been sent by the Pope to any other neutral nation.

Accompanied by Monsignor William T. Russell, formerly rector of the Baltimore Cathedral and who as such lived in the Cardinal's residence, the Cardinal arrived at the White House at 2 o'clock, an appointment having been made by Monsignor Russell yesterday.

It was said to-night that if any move toward restoring peace in Europe is made by the President it will only be after the initiative has come from the other side. One of the belligerents, it was declared, will have to indicate or at least hint to the representatives of this country that it would be pleasing for the President of the United States to act as peacemaker.

It was pointed out that the President's willingness to serve the European nations as mediator had been plainly called to the attention of all of them during the early months of the war, when the President had the belligerent nations sounded on the question of peace, though without success. They know the President will act whenever the warring nations desire his services.

Little hope of immediate peace in Europe was held out by the few diplomats who were here to-night. It was pointed out that no big decisive victory was won by either side, and that until this happened the time to talk peace would not be propitious.

Cardinal, Home, Pleased by Talk with Wilson

Baltimore, Sept. 2.—Cardinal Gibbons, upon his return to Baltimore from Washington, this evening, declined to discuss his conference with President Wilson or the nature of the message from Pope Benedict. The Cardinal repeated his expressions of gratification over his interview with the President. He said the communication to the President was of such a confidential character that he felt it would be highly improper for him to reveal it until he had received authorization to do so from the holy see.

Cardinal Gibbons as he appeared after his interview with President Wilson in Washington yesterday.

BIGGER NAVY IS TAFT'S PLEA AT 'FRISCO FAIR

Urges Preparedness for War and Commends Wilson Stand.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—William H. Taft advocated preparedness for war, illustrated its necessity and detailed the means to that end in an address at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, delivered at the Taft Day exercises to-day.

"Germany's acquiescence to the American contention for the rights of non-combatant citizens on commercial liners of belligerents should be the cause of profound rejoicing by every patriotic American and the occasion for congratulation to the President," said Mr. Taft.

"It must relieve the strain between the two countries. The shadow of a serious breach passes.

"It should not, however, lead our people away from their duty of reasonable preparation. The incident, though closed, as we all hope, except as to indemnity for the lives of those already drowned, shows how near, as neutrals, we are to the war. It shows that we must be careful to insist upon our rights as such and that we ought to be reasonably prepared to defend against their invasion by any belligerent powers."

Increase Navy by 30 Per Cent.

After outlining the naval and military preparations he considered necessary, Mr. Taft estimated what they would cost, indicated how the money might be raised and made pleas for the exclusion of politics from the question of preparedness and for the employment of expert advice.

In summing up what he regarded as necessary preparations, Mr. Taft said:

"First, an increase of our navy tonnage as rapidly as possible by 30 per cent, and an immediate increase of the personnel of the navy by nearly 20,000 sailors and 900 officers.

"Second, an increase in ammunition for our great coast defence guns, the making of a few sixteen-inch guns and the completion of the defence of Chesapeake at Cape Henry. In addition, an increase of 10,000 trained coast artillerymen and 600 officers to man the coast defences properly.

"Third, an increase in our regular mobile army of fifty thousand troops and a quickening of the supply of educated military officers. We should also adopt a reduced term of enlistment, with inducement to the formation of a reserve of trained men."

Would Cost $450,000,000.

The ex-President then pointed out, however, that the Treasury of the United States is not in a condition to warrant such expenditures.

"The programme I have proposed," Mr. Taft said, "modest as it is, will certainly increase the annual total of the army and navy appropriations by perhaps 100,000,000 for each of three years, and probably more."

"This leaves $325,000,000 at least of necessary income to be provided for by new legislation of Congress over and above what existing law would probably produce. This could be partly made up by the renewal of the war tax and of the sugar tax, yielding, say, $125,000,000. There would be left from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 of a deficit still to be provided for either by cutting down expenses or by additional taxation."

Raise Much by Taxation.

Mr. Taft suggested that expenses could be cut down by giving authority and responsibility to one body of men to consider the whole field of government income and expenditure.

A large sum, Mr. Taft said, would have to be raised by taxation. As a Republican, he believed that a high protective tariff would serve most satisfactorily, but he would not urge it, because:

"I am trying to make practical suggestions and not a partisan speech, and I am looking to what may reasonably be demanded of a patriotic Democratic Congress in view of the present imperative need of increasing our national income and their anti-protection views.

"The imposition of a small tax on small incomes asks a sacrifice from our patriotic citizens that they will be

Continued on page 3, column 3

Will Call on Congress to Meet Needs of Nation.

PROFESSIONAL ADVICE SOUGHT

Best Minds Must Guide to Meet Altered Conditions of Warfare.

NAVY MUST ADVANCE

President Wants Citizens Trained to Arms—Within National Traditions.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 2.—Pointing out that the coming naval programme should be a "plan for a consistent and progressive development of this great defensive arm of the nation," President Wilson has ordered Secretary Daniels to confer with the experienced men in his department to prepare plans that will enable the navy "to stand up on an equality with the most efficient and most practically serviceable."

Letters which the President sent to the Secretary of the Navy and to the Secretary of War on July 21 last were made public to-day. In the one to the Secretary of War the President says he knows that Mr. Garrison has been much in conference with the professional associates in his department and has come to some very definite conclusions on these exceedingly important matters. In the letter to Secretary Daniels, however, the President hits out at the efforts of a civilian to tell what the navy needs. The President says:

Orders Professional Advice.

"But first we must have professional advice. I would be very much obliged if you would get the best minds in the department to work on the subject; I mean the men who have been most directly in contact with actual modern conditions, who have most thoroughly comprehended the altered conditions of naval warfare and who best comprehend what the navy must be in the future."

The President apparently expects to have laid before him a comprehensive army and navy programme that will excel any that has yet been presented to Congress. The President also indicates that the financial question will be a very important part in the carrying out of the programme, for in each of the letters he says that whether or not the whole of the plans can be proposed immediately to Congress can be determined when they have been studied. The President says the most important thing now is to know, and know fully, what the nations needs.

Adequate Programme Wanted.

The letter to Mr. Daniels is as follows:

"I have been giving, as I am sure you have also, a great deal of thought to the matter of a wise and adequate naval programme, to be proposed to the Congress at its next session, and I would like to discuss the whole subject with you at the earliest possible date.

"But first we must have professional advice. I would be very much obliged if you would get the best minds in the department to work on the subject; I mean the men who have been most directly in contact with actual modern conditions, who have most thoroughly comprehended the altered conditions of naval warfare, and who best comprehend what the navy must be in the future in order to stand upon an equality with the most efficient and most practically serviceable. I want their advice, a programme by them formulated in the most definite terms. Whether we can reasonably propose the whole of it to the Congress immediately or not we can determine when we have studied it. The important thing now is to know and know fully what we need. Congress will certainly welcome such advice and follow it to the limit of its opportunity.

"It should be a programme planned for a consistent and progressive development of this great defensive arm of the nation, and should be of such a kind as to commend itself to every patriotic and practical man.

"I shall return to Washington in a few days and shall be glad to take this important matter up with you at your early convenience."

The President's letter to Secretary Garrison follows:

Will Put Plan in Message.

"I have been giving scarcely less thought than you yourself have to the question of adequate preparation for national defence, and I am anxious, as you know, to incorporate in my next message to Congress a programme regarding the development and equipment of the army and a proper training of our citizens to arms, which, while in every way consistent with their traditions and our national policy, will be of such a character as to commend itself to every patriotic and practical mind.

"I know that you have been much in conference with your professional associates in the department, and that you have yourself come to some very definite conclusions on these exceedingly important matters. I shall be away from Washington for a few days, but I would be very much obliged if you would be kind enough to prepare for me a programme, with estimates, of what you and the best informed soldiers in your counsels think the country ought to undertake to do. I should like to discuss this programme with you at as early a time as it can be made ready. Whether we can reasonably propose the whole of it to the Congress immediately or not we can determine when we have studied it. The important thing now is to know and know fully what we need. Congress will certainly welcome such advice and follow it to the limit of its opportunity."