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U-Boat Cordon to Guard U. S. Ports, Navy Men Say

Watch on New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Norfolk Would Make Munition and Supply Ships Easy Prey for Germans, Specialists Say.

By CUSHING STETSON. In connection with the activities of the German submarine U-53 at Newport yesterday, the suggestion was made last night by a naval officer of national reputation that Germany may try to throw an effective cordon of submarines along the lines of commerce on the eastern coast of the United States. The arrival of the U-53 was no surprise to American naval officers. For more than a year they have been saying in confidence the arrival of such a submarine was merely a question of time. Some officers were of the opinion when the mercantile submarine Deutschland suddenly appeared at Baltimore a few months ago, that the trip was in the nature of an experiment to test the effectiveness of the present English "blockade" and to discover any unforeseen obstacles in the way of a successful transatlantic trip.

U-53 A WARNING, MAXIM ASSERTS

Bids U. S. Take Heed of What Germany Could Do Unhindered.

"The coming of the U-53 is a great stunt," said Hudson Maxim, inventor and member of the Naval Consulting Board, last night, "but it will not be able to cripple English activities. To my mind, the principal significance of the feat is as a warning as to what we might expect if we should have war with Germany or any other great European power. If Germany can spare the energy now to produce submarines of such power, imagine what she might be able to do in times of peace, when the Allies off her back and more energy at her command. "Of course, every time a ship carrying munitions is sunk England is hurt in some degree, but it does not seem to me that Germany would be able to get enough submarines over here inside of eighteen months or so to do any appreciable damage. It must be remembered that a fishing boat 5,000 miles long is a pretty long pole. Further, a submarine cannot carry very many torpedoes, probably not more than six or eight, and when the boat now operating around here uses up its available supply there isn't anything for it to do but go home. It is extremely impossible that the craft can have a base on this side of the Atlantic. "The U-53 is manned by a picked crew, and it would be very difficult for Germany to find the crews with the experience and other qualifications necessary for a voyage of this character. It must not be forgotten, too, every element of war gets its answer. England has not the naval equipment on this side of the ocean that she has on the other, but with her Canadian bases it would not be very long, should the submarine menace become grave on this side of the Atlantic, before she would have the boats swarming with trawlers and torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. She could have the waters off every American port patrolled by trawlers, and it is common knowledge that the trawlers of the English Channel and the North Sea have accounted for a great many German submarines."

Easy to Get Supplies. The larger types of German submarines are equipped with wireless, can easily make their whereabouts known, and again they could arrange a meeting with a supply ship in advance of sailing. It is pointed out that the tug Timmins was waiting for the Deutschland at a prearranged place before the outside world even knew of the submarine's existence. In view, however, of what is known of German efficiency and foresight, many naval officers assert they would rely on no such haphazard arrangement as supply ships, which after the first week or so of espionage, of outlying and incoming ships would be located by the Allied fleets. It is these officers who believe that a regular base of supplies has been systematically stocked with fuel oil, repair parts and any other necessities, preparatory to any espionage of United States ports which they may undertake. A United States battleship can carry supplies and food for only six months. It was stated on board the U-53 they had been at sea for seventeen days and had ample supplies to last for three months. This same naval officer considers frankly impossible, considering the size of the vessel, the fact that there are thirty-three men aboard, the food and who must have sleeping space, and the fact that the submarine probably carries at least eight torpedoes in the neighborhood of twenty feet long. "Their ability to remain at sea for such long periods must be, in the opinion of these officers, merely another German way of saying that they

BABY'S RETURN TO LIFE BRINGS MANY GIFTS

Friends Share Joy Over Child Found in Hospital.

Friends laden with toys and other gifts for little baby, who was found dead yesterday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Valkoff, of 6 Madison Avenue, Yonkers. A bit of crepe and a bunch of bows hung at the door of Miss Naps, of 16 Vinnyard Street, whose eight-month-old daughter was buried two weeks ago under the belief that she was Rose Valkoff. Both children were patients in the infantile paralytic ward of the Yonkers City Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

BRONX BUILDING CRASH INJURES FOUR BOYS

Mothers Storm Place on Hearing Thirty Are Trapped.

Reserves from the Morrisania police station were required to prevent a panic among several thousand women who gathered at Westchester and Forest avenues, The Bronx, yesterday afternoon after four boys had been injured by the collapse of a platform in a theatre building under construction at 721 and 723 Forest Avenue.

Authors to Have Open Shop; League Will Not Join Union

Body's Executive Committee Rejects Proposal to Affiliate with American Federation of Labor—Says Opposition Prevented Its Passage.

America's authors aren't going to join the union. The profession of literature will continue to be conducted on an open shop basis. This was decided upon yesterday, when the executive committee of the Authors' League of America adopted the report of the organization's labor committee, rejecting the proposal to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. It is said that about 40 per cent of the league's 1,400 members would have resigned had the affiliation project been approved. About half the membership was in favor of it. The report of the committee on affiliation stated that after four months' discussion, the members of the committee were still as strongly in favor of the plan as ever, but that "the opposition revealed has been of such strength and character as to make an attempt at affiliation a procedure contrary to the best interests of the league." The committee continued that further consideration of the affiliation plan would merely serve to divert time and interest from other important and pressing business, and it urged the matter be dropped entirely. The executive committee concurred in the recommendation. The members of the committee on affiliation were Ellis Parker Butler, chairman; Thompson Buchanan, Rex Beach, George Creel, Walter Prichard Eaton, Frederic C. Howe, George Barr McCutcheon, Leroy Scott, Louis Sherwin and Jesse Lynch Williams.

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RUMANIAN ARMY FLEES TO BORDER IN TRANSYLVANIA

Von Falkenhayn Hammering at Passes to Invade Foe's Soil.

KRONSTADT IS REWON BY TEUTON BLOW

Enemy Has Massed Men for Desperate Coup, Bucharest Says.

London, Oct. 8.—Advancing along the seventy-five-mile front from Hermannstadt to Kronstadt, Falkenhayn has driven the Rumanians back upon the Carpathian frontier of Transylvania. Kronstadt and Szekeley-Udvarely have fallen into Teuton hands. Virtually the whole of Southeastern Transylvania has been cleared of Rumanian troops. Bucharest announces to-night that the retreat was undertaken to insure a strong defence of the four passes leading from Rumania to Kronstadt. At the same time it is apparent that Falkenhayn has renewed the offensive with enormous forces, mostly Germans, and intends to strike a crushing blow at Rumania from this region. "All evidence shows that the Austro-Germans are bringing troops from all other fronts in order to make a desperate coup in this region," the Rumanian communication asserts. Hindenburg's plans for the elimination of the latest recruit of the Entente are apparently being followed out in every detail by the man who preceded him as chief of staff. Unless King Ferdinand's troops are in sufficient force to hold the passes leading into Rumania, the next few days probably will see the invasion of that country from the north. Bucharest states that the Rumanian offensive has not suffered any cessation in Southwestern Transylvania. The Rumanians there are reported pressing the battle in the Jiu Valley, near Vulcan Pass, and in the region of Caisani and the Red Tower Pass, the scene of Falkenhayn's first great victory. In this region the Rumanians had previously been forced back to the border region, so that only a comparatively small slice of Transylvania remains in the invaders' hands. With the Germans in control of all the territory between Hermannstadt and Kronstadt, it will be extremely difficult for the Rumanians to cling to their remaining positions for long, it is believed here. Meanwhile Bucharest reports that the Russians and Rumanians are steadily moving forward against Mackensen's army in the Dobruja. Sofia denies this, saying all attacks were repulsed. On the Macedonian front a lull in the fighting has followed the important gains made by the Allied forces in the last two days. The Entente units have not had the offensive wrested from them, but their attacks, delivered with less than their customary vigor, have all been repulsed by the Bulgars. An indication of the extent of the British victory of yesterday in the Struma is seen in the report that more than 1,600 dead Bulgar troops have been found on the battlefield.

Official Reports on War in East and Balkans

Bucharest, Oct. 8.—To-day's official report says: Northern Frontier—In the Alt Valley of the Transylvanian plain, in the region of Hermannstadt, Fogaras and Brassao (Kronstadt), in the face of very superior enemy forces, principally Germans, the Rumanian forces have been cleverly withdrawn to strategic positions on the Carpathian frontier, to insure a strong defence of the four passes leading from Rumania to Brassao. All evidence shows that the Austro-Germans are bringing troops from all other fronts in order to make a desperate coup in this region. According to the latest news the Rumanian offensive has already been resumed in the Jiu Valley and Caisani Pass in the direction of Hermannstadt. Southern Front of Dobruja—The situation is satisfactory. The Russians and Rumanians are advancing southward.

SEVEN ATTACKS FAIL TO DISLodge ITALIANS

Austrians Lose Heavily in Vanoi Cisono Valley.

Rome, Oct. 8.—The Italian official statement to-day says: "On Friday night seven consecutive attacks, all preceded by an intense bombardment, were launched by the enemy against our new position on Busa Alta, in the Vanoi Cisono valley. On each occasion the enemy was driven off with heavy losses as our reconnoitring parties have since ascertained. "Elsewhere on the front there were artillery actions only. Those on the Carso were especially intense. The enemy again shelled the residential part of Montebione. In reply our batteries fired a few shells on shelters in Cominiano (Comen)."

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Kaiser Praises Bravery of Linsingen's Troops

Amsterdam, Oct. 8.—Emperor William, according to German newspapers, paid a surprise visit to Kovel, in Volhynia, last Thursday and inspected the troops of Prince Leopold of Bavaria under Generals von Linsingen and von Bernhardi, afterward distributing decorations. From Kovel he went to Vladimir-Volynski. The Emperor later wrote a tribute to the "immortal glory" won by von Linsingen's troops in the face of far superior numbers. "To you, my dear general," wrote the Emperor, "belongs the merit of never failing in forceful, methodical leadership and circumspection." The Emperor appointed von Linsingen honorary chief of a Hanoverian regiment. Emperor William telegraphed his congratulations to Finance Minister von Roeder on the result of the new war loan. "I see in this," he said, "a new proof of the confident determination of the whole German people to bring the war to a happy end."

COUNTER BLOWS FAIL ON SOMME

Germans Vainly Battle to Retake Lines Lost on Saturday.

BRITISH MAKE NEW GAINS, DESPITE RAIN

Now Await Advance by French to Straighten Lines.

London, Oct. 8.—Fierce counter attacks were launched to-day by the Germans against the entire front taken yesterday by the Allies on the Somme. The Germans succeeded in recovering a small part of the positions they had lost north of Lesboeufs. At all other points the Allies consolidated their gains, and north of Courcellette and southwest of Gueudecourt the British advanced. To-day's German official report admits the loss of all the ground claimed to have been taken by the British and French in yesterday's strong movement. The statement states, however, that the "gigantic thrust" viewed as an attempt to break through the entire German defences between the Ancre and the Somme, was a failure. The pressing of the British offensive north of Courcellette indicates that Haig is trying to straighten out his line from Le Sars to the Ancre before attempting further advance immediately south of Bapaume. As the situation starts, the British are now in a stronger position than the French, and must halt operations for the time being until Foch's front can be brought in alignment with Haig's. The French are following the same tactics in their drive against the Beaulieu road as were successful at Comblains. Instead of launching frontal attacks at great cost against the greatest obstacles in their path, the French are advancing on both sides of the position, and thus pocketing the enemy in this manner that both Sails and Transloy probably will be captured. The dominating positions obtained for the Allied artillery give them an immense advantage in their operations on this front.

Eastern theatre: Austro-Hungarian and German troops forced their way yesterday evening into Brassao (Kronstadt). Other columns occupied the Alt Valley east of Geister wood.

Sofia, Oct. 7 (via London, Oct. 8).—To-day's official report says: On the Macedonian front hostile attacks near the village of Dolni Dupeni on the eastern bank of Lake Presha, were repulsed by counter attacks. Repeated enemy attacks with strong forces on the front of Gradetschitz and the Floriza-Bitolla (Monastir) Railway were repulsed with heavy enemy losses. Attempts by enemy infantry to cross the front near the village of Dobrovolet failed. In the Moglenia valley all the hostile attacks collapsed. On the Struma front there was weak artillery and patrol fighting. Our artillery destroyed two companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry endeavoring to advance upon the village of Elshan. Enemy warships were active on the Aegean coast. They unsuccessfully bombarded the heights in the neighborhood of Orfano. On the Rumanian front, in Dobruja, the enemy, in the course of the day and during the night, tested his attempts to dislodge our position on the line of Kava Baba-Sofular-Amouctches-Perveli. He was in each case repulsed with heavy losses and compelled to retreat into his original positions. We took dozens of prisoners. On the Black Sea coast the Russian warship Rostislav bombarded Mangalia, but was shelled by our artillery and compelled to retire.

London, Oct. 8.—To-day's official report says: Doiran front: There has been the usual artillery bombardment. One enemy aeroplane was forced down behind his lines by our airmen. Struma front: Enemy working parties are active. Close to our lines over 1,500 dead have been counted.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The afternoon official statement says: The night was rainy and without an important event on the Somme front. The enemy displayed little activity. Our aeroplanes have regulated the fire and corrected the range of many of our batteries in the Somme area. They fought six aerial engagements and have bombarded Moislains and Vaux Wood, north of Peronne.

On the Somme there were intermittent reciprocal bombardments. After violent artillery preparations the Germans

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