BISHOPS REJECT WOMEN'S APPEAL

Episcopalian Deputies May Cause Upper House to Reconsider

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—Equal rights with men were denied to women in two actions taken to-day by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention.

A proposal to give women equal rights with men in the convention was sponsored by Robert H. Gardiner, of Gardiner, Me. A similar resolution is on the calendar of the House of Deputies, and, it was pointed out, to-day's action in the upper house does not preclude it being discussed in the lower body. Since concurrence of the two houses is necessary, if the House of Deputies approves the proposal to be allowed to admit women it will go to the House of Bishops for reconsideration.

To Shorten Ten Commandments

The House of Bishops, which also considered changes recommended in the communion service by the commission on the Book of Common Prayer, will suggest in its report to the deputies that the Ten Commandments be printed in the prayer book in both their shortened form and their full form, and that clergymen be permitted to use either in the service, it was stated. The commission had recommended that five of the commandments be shortened as read in the communion service by the elimination of the reasons.

Efforts to have the prayer of George Washington, uttered on the occasion of his laying down the supreme command of the Federal armies, adapted and substituted for the present prayer "for our country" in the Book of Common Prayer were begun in the House of Deputies by Roland S. Morris, of Philadelphia, who introduced a resolution which resulted in a prayer which had been recommended by the commission on the prayer book being recommitted with the suggestion that the commission consider the Washington prayer. This pleads for God's holy protection for the United States, obedience for its citizens, for their brotherly affection for each other, "particularly for their brethren who have served in the field," and that God will dispose us to do justice, mercy and charity.

The prayer suggested by the commission asked that "our land be blessed with honorable industry, sound learning and pure manners." It also asked that we be saved from "violence, discord and confusion; from pride and arrogance," and that our liberties be defended and our unity preserved.

Changes in Evening Prayer

Discussion of the revision of the evening prayer was concluded to-day, several minor changes being agreed upon. Discussion of new prayers resulted in the approval of one for state legislatures and another for courts of justice.

Establishment of a permanent church publicity bureau, "because of the increasing dependency of the Church upon the press," was urged in a resolution adopted to-day by the Episcopal House of Deputies. To become effective the resolution must be approved by the House of Bishops.

The bureau is to study means of getting the coöperation of newspapers in carrying on the work of the churches. In presenting the resolution Francis L. Stetson, of New York, asserted that the Church was under the greatest obligation to the press.

Robert Treat Statue Unveiled

A statue of Robert Treat was unveiled yesterday at the Robert Treat School, Newark. Robert Treat, a lineal descendant of the city's founder and a second year pupil of the school, unveiled the statue, which was received by the principal, Martin L. Cox, on behalf of the Board of Education. The bronze-finished statue was the work of a Newark sculptor, Peter Zampol.

RETAIL MILK PRICES GO UP TO-MORROW

Increase by Borden's Aftermath of Strike

The consumer to-morrow will begin to feel the effect of the recent farmers' strike. As a result of meeting the producers' demands for a raise in the price paid for their commodity, the Borden company yesterday announced a new scale of prices, in which all but one grade and quantity of milk is boosted. The new schedule follows:

Grade A milk, pasteurized	12 cents a quart
Grade B milk, pasteurized	10 cents a quart
Grade B milk, pasteurized	6 cents a pint
Extra heavy cream	16 cents a half pint
Route cream	11 cents a half pint
Condensed milk	9 cents a half pint
Buttermilk	7 cents a quart
Certified milk	16 cents a quart

The only grade which remains at the former price is B, and that only in the pint bottles.

SOUTH SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKES

Hurricane Sweeps Gulf Coast While Three States Are Rocked

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18.—The South was rocked by earthquake and swept by storm at the same time to-day. While a tropical hurricane was flaying the Gulf coast earth tremors overturned chimneys and frightened many persons from their homes in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

The earthquake did little damage, but wind that reached a velocity of 114 miles an hour lifted roofs from houses in Pensacola, Fla., and sank several vessels in the harbor. One life was lost.

Mobile reported that it had been touched more lightly, although the wind blew 110 miles an hour. Two small buildings were destroyed and a negro woman was killed by a live wire. Shipping at Mobile had been warned, and apparently suffered little harm. Two river steamers were sunk, a schooner and a steamer were driven ashore and small boats were lost.

Shocks Greatest in Alabama.

The earth shocks were felt soon after 4 o'clock and were severest in Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., where swaying office buildings were emptied in a few minutes. In these cities chimneys were destroyed and articles were hurled from shelves in residences and shops. Elsewhere no damage was reported.

The earthquake was felt as far north as Louisville, Ky., and east to Augusta, Ga. Its duration was about three minutes and there were two shocks.

The hurricane had been sweeping northward from Yucatan and hit the coast early to-day. It had moved well into the interior to-night with decreased intensity, and shipping was notified by weather officials that all danger on the sea had passed.

Wire Communication Cut

Mobile was struck early in the day and wire communication went down in a short time. Soon Pensacola, too, was cut off, and not until to-night was it possible to reach that city. Estimates to-night put the damage in Mobile at $15,000, but no estimates have been made of the loss at Pensacola. New Orleans escaped the storm.

Everywhere the high wind was accompanied by a torrential downpour of rain. At Burrwood, La., there was a fall of nearly eleven inches. Montgomery was swept by a heavy wind and there was a heavy rainfall, but little damage. Houses were damaged at Opp, Ala., and damage was done at other small towns throughout Alabama. Houses and stores were unroofed at Troy. There was no report of loss of life.

Brooklyn Invites Sunday Again

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Billy Sunday committee yesterday at the residence of the chairman, the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, it was voted to renew the invitation signed by 400 leading preachers and laymen, asking the evangelist to conduct a campaign in Brooklyn after the completion of the one in Manhattan.

WHITMAN IN PLOT, OSBORNE SAYS

Ex-Warden Cheered as He Calls Prison Department Political Football

Before one of the strangest audiences which ever assembled at a political meeting, one that packed Cooper Union to capacity and left crowds outside struggling for admission, Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden of Sing Sing, last night opened his public attack on Governor Whitman. James M. Carter, superintendent of prisons, was a strong second as a target for Mr. Osborne's criticism.

Ex-convicts — reformed criminals from every walk of underworld life—turned out in force to hear the former warden. They greeted his remarks with salvos of applause when Mr. Osborne charged Governor Whitman with harrassing and hampering efforts at effectual prison reform in Sing Sing and seeking to create a political football of the prison department.

Osborne Asks Questions.

"I want to ask the Governor a few questions," declared Mr. Osborne in conclusion after he had reviewed in detail what he charges were Mr. Whitman's deliberate efforts to discredit the Sing Sing honor system.

"What do you mean, Mr. Governor, by prison reform? Do you stand for the Clinton, Great Meadows or the Sing Sing standard of prison ideals? You never stood for the Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing. Do you contend your promise to me that there would be no politics in the prison has been kept?

"If the Governor will answer those questions I will ask him some more."

Mr. Osborne charged the Governor with a distortion of facts when, he said, Mr. Whitman had stated he had backed up the former warden in his prison reform ideas.

"Governor Whitman is not right or truthful when he says he backed me up. He believes in the old idea of retaliatory measures on a prisoner. He is antagonistic to the system at Auburn and at Sing Sing because he doesn't believe in it."

Mr. Osborne assailed the treatment of prisoners at Clinton prison as "barbarous and inhumane," and styled the Great Meadows "honor" methods "nothing but the sentimental extreme of the old prison system." The warden, he asserted, boasts of his complete stool pigeon system and trusts nothing to the prisoner's honor.

The speaker read extracts from speeches and articles by Governor Whitman praising the Great Meadows system as the highest attainment in prison reform.

The former warden assailed Mr. Carter as working hand in hand with the Governor to destroy real prison reform, and addressed publicly these questions to the Prison Superintendent:

"Do you believe, Superintendent Carter, in the system at Clinton, or do you believe in the system at Great Meadow, or do you believe in the system at Sing Sing? Which? You can't believe in all three. You can't believe in two, any more than a man can believe in a lie and the truth at the same time. You can't say that a thing is both black and white. It must be either one or the other; it can't be both.

"Now, Superintendent Carter, which system do you believe in? I demand an answer in the name of the people of the State of New York.

"I demand to know what you mean when you say that the 'workable and practicable phases' of the league should be continued? What are the 'workable and practicable phases' of the league? And do you mean, will be continued or simply they ought to be continued, but will not be?"

While Mr. Osborne was speaking Spencer Miller, a former deputy warden of Sing Sing, addressed an overflow meeting outside the hall. He extolled the work of Mr. Osborne in the prison and added confirmation to the former warden's charges of political interference with his convict welfare plans.

Destroyers at Jutland as Related by Kipling

(Continued from page 1.)

scouts came in contact with the enemy on the afternoon of May 31, about one hundred miles off the Jutland coast, steering northwest. They satisfied themselves about its strength and reported accordingly to our battle-cruiser fleet; at about 3:30 o'clock. The enemy scouts steered southeast to rejoin their own fleet, which was coming up from that quarter.

We fought him on a parallel course as he ran for more than an hour. Then his battle fleet came in sight and Beatty's fleet went about and steered northwest in order to retire on our own battle fleet, which was hurrying down from the north. We returned, fighting very much over the same waters as we had used in our slant to the south. The enemy up till now had lain to the eastward of us, whereby he had an advantage in that thick weather of seeing our hulls clear against the afternoon light while he himself worked in mists.

We then steered a little to the northwest, bearing him off toward the east till at 6 o'clock Beatty had headed the enemy's leading ships, and our main battle fleet had come in sight from the north. The enemy broke back in a loop, first to the eastward and then to the south, then to the southwest, as our fleet edged him off from the land and our main battle fleet coming up from behind them, followed in their wake.

Thus, for a while we had the enemy to the westward of us, where he made a better mark, but the day was closing and the weather thickened, and the enemy wanted to get away. At 8:15 the foe, still heading southwest, was covered by his destroyers in a great screen of gray smoke, and he got away as darkness fell. Our fleets lay between the enemy and his home ports. During the night our heavy ships, keeping well clear of possible mine fields, swept down south to south and west of Horn's Reef, so that they might pick him up in the morning.

When morning came our main fleet could find no trace of the enemy to the southward, but our destroyer flotillas further north had been very busy with the enemy's ships, apparently running for Horn's Reef Channel.

It looked then as if when we lost sight of the enemy in the screen of smoke and darkness he had changed his course and broken for home astern our main fleets. Whether that was a sound manœuvre or otherwise, he and the still flows of the North Sea alone can tell. But how is a layman to give any coherent account of an affair where a whole country's coastline was the background to a battle covering geographical degrees? The records give an impression of illimitable gray waters nicked on their uncertain horizons with the smudge and blur of ships, sparkling with fury against ships hidden under a curve of the world.

Mist and Fogs Obscure Distances

One sees these distances maddeningly obscured by walking mists and weak fogs or wiped out by layers of funnel and gun smoke and realizes how at the pace the ships were going anything might be stumbled upon in the haze or charge out of it when it lifted. One comprehends, too, how the far off glare of a great vessel afire might be reported as a local fire on a nearby enemy or, vice versa, how a silhouette caught for an instant in a shaft of pale light let down from a low stay might be fatally difficult to identify until it would be too late.

But, add to all this, the inevitable confusions and misreckonings of time, shape and distance, charges at every angle of squadrons through and across other squadrons, sudden shifts of centres of fights, and even swifter restorations, wheelings, sweepings and regroupments, such as accompany the passage across space of colliding universes, then blanket the whole inferno with the darkness of night at full speed and see what you can make of it.

A little time after the action began to heat up between our battle-cruisers and the enemy's, eight or ten of our destroyers opened the ball for their branch of service by breaking up the attack of an enemy light-cruiser and fifteen destroyers. Of those they accounted for at least two destroyers—some think more—and drove others back on their battle-cruisers. This scattered that fight a good deal over the sea.

Destroyers Hold Out for Enemy

Three of our destroyers held on for the enemy's battle fleet, who came down on them at ranges which eventually grew less than three thousand yards. Our people ought to have been lifted off the seas bodily, but they managed to fire a couple of torpedoes apiece while the race was diminishing. They had no illusions. Says one of three, speaking of her second shot, which she loosed at fairly close range: "This torpedo was fired because it was considered very unlikely that the ship would escape disablement before another opportunity could be offered." But still they lived—three destroyers against all the battle-cruiser fleets, with their quickfirers, as well as the fire of a batch of enemy's destroyers at six hundred yards—and they were thankful for small mercies.

The position being favorable, a third torpedo was fired from each, while they yet floated, at two thousand five hundred yards. One destroyer was hit somewhere in its vitals and swerved badly across her next astern, which was obliged to alter her course to avoid a collision, thereby failing to fire a fourth torpedo. Then that next astern observed the signal for the destroyers' recall and went back to report to her flotilla captain alone.

Of her two companions, one was badly hit and remained stopped between the lines; the other remained stopped, but was afloat when last seen. Ships that remain stopped are liable to be rammed or sunk by methodical gunfire.

Enemy's Nerves Not Steadied

Perhaps fifty minutes' work was put in before there was any really vicious edge to the action, and it did not steady the nerves of the enemy's battle-cruisers any more than another attack made by another detachment of ours.

"What does one do when one passes a ship that remains stopped?" I ask of a youth who had had experience. "Nothing special; they cheer and you cheer back. One doesn't think about it until afterward; you see it may be your luck in another minute."

There were many other torpedo attacks in all parts of the battle that misty afternoon, including a quaint episode of an enemy light cruiser, which looked as if she were trying to torpedo one of our battle-cruisers, while the latter was particularly engaged. A destroyer of ours, returning from a special job, which required delicacy, was picking her way back at thirty knots through batches of enemy battle-cruisers and light cruisers.

She had the idea of attaching herself to the nearest destroyer flotilla and making herself useful. It occurred to her that as she was in a most advantageous position for repelling the enemy's destroyers, which were endeavoring to attack, she could not do better than to remain on the engaged bow of our battle-cruiser. So she remained and considered things.

There was an enemy battle-cruiser squadron in the offing, a batch of enemy light cruisers ahead of that squadron, and the weather was thickish and deceptive. She sighted an enemy light cruiser, uncertain and only a few thousand yards away, and decided to attack her in order to prevent her from firing torpedoes at our battle fleet.

So she fell upon the light cruiser with every gun she had at between two and four thousand yards, and obtained a number of hits, just as at target practice.

Then she sighted out of a mist a squadron of enemy battle-cruisers that had worried her earlier in the afternoon. Leaving the light cruiser she closed to within what she considered a reasonable distance of the newcomers, and ready to fire both her torpedoes.

Had Active Sub-Lieutenant

She possessed an active acting sub-lieutenant who, though officers of that rank think otherwise, is not very far removed from an ordinary midshipman of the type one sees in tow of relatives at army and navy stores. He sat astride of one of the tubes to make quite sure things were in order and fired when the sights came on. But at that very moment a big shell hit the destroyer on the side and there was a tremendous escape of steam.

It is believed since she had seen one torpedo leave the tube before the smash came, believing that both her tubes had been fired, the destroyer turned away at a greatly reduced speed and passed quite reasonably close to the light cruiser which she had been hammering at so faithfully until the larger game appeared. In the mean time, the sub-lieutenant was exploring what damage had been done by the big shell.

He discovered that only one of the two torpedoes had left its tube and observed that the enemy light cruiser had gone on and apparently temporarily stopped, so he fired the providential remaining torpedo at her. It hit her below the conning tower and well and truly exploded, as was witnessed by the sub-lieutenant himself, the commander, a leading signal man and men of several other ratings.

But luck continued to hold.

The acting sub-lieutenant further reported that "we still had three torpedoes left and at the time I drew my attention to the enemy's line of battleships." They rather looked as if they were coming down with the intent to assault, so the sub-lieutenant fired the rest of the torpedoes, which at least started off correctly from shell of the shaken tubes and must have crossed the enemy's line. When torpedoes turn up among a squadron they upset the steering and distract the attention of all concerned. Then the destroyer judged it was time to take stock of her injuries. Among other minor defects she could neither get up steam, steer, nor signal.

Knocked Clean Out of Action

Mark how virtue is rewarded. Another of our destroyers an hour or so previously had been knocked clean out of action before she had done anything by a big shell, which gutted a boiler room and started an oil fire. That is the drawback to oil. She crawled out between the battleships till she reached an area of comparative calm and repaired her damages.

She says: "The fire having been dealt with, it was found that a mat kept the stokehole dry. My only trouble now being a lack of speed, I looked round for useful employment and saw a destroyer in great difficulties, so I ran close to her." She proved to be our paralytic friend of the intermittent torpedo tubes, and a grateful ship she was when her crippled sister, although still good for a few knots, offered her a tow under very trying conditions, with large enemy ships approaching.

She could not make any headway in that rising sea, and the cripple had to tow her once more. Once more the tow parted, so they tied the paralytic up rudely and effectively with a cable around her after bollards and hauled her stern first through the heavy seas at continually reduced speeds, doubtful of their position, unable to sound because of the seas and much pestered by a wind which backed without warning, until at last they made land and turned into the hospital appointed for brave wounded ships. Everybody speaks well of the cripple. Her name crops up in several reports with such.

So the two set off together, crippled and paralytic, with heavy shells falling around them, as sociable as a couple of lame hounds. The cripple worked up to twelve knots. The engine room artificer and the stoker petty officer, who "were in the stokehole at the time of the shell striking, performed cool and prompt, decisive action, although both were suffering from shock and slight injuries."

Have you ever noticed that men who do Homeric deeds often describe them in Homeric language? The sentence "I looked round for useful employment" is worthy of Ulysses when "there was an evil sound at the ships of men who perished and of the ships themselves broken at the same time."

Roughly, very roughly speaking, our destroyer enjoyed three phases of prompt and decisive action, the first, a period of daylight attacks from 4 to 6 p. m., such as the one I have just described, while the battle was young and light, fairly good on the afternoon of May 31; the second toward dark, when the light had lessened and the enemy were more uneasy and I think in a more scattered formation, the third when darkness had fallen and the destroyers had been strung out astern with orders to help the enemy home.

This they did all night as the opportunity offered. One cannot say whether the day or night work was more desperate. From private advices the young gentlemen concerned seem to have functioned with efficiency either way. As one of them said after a bit: "You see, we were all pretty much on our own hook, and you could really find out what your ship could do." I will tell you later a piece of night work not without merit.

'FREE IRELAND,' REDMOND WARNS

Continued from page 1

ment exists in Ireland, so long will the present excited and irritated public feeling exist; so long as the Irish people see that England, fighting for the rights of small nationalities in Europe, is maintaining by martial law the Unionist government against the will of the people of Ireland, no real improvement can be hoped for.

"Let the government withdraw martial law and put in command of the forces in Ireland a man who has not been connected with the unhappy transactions of the past. Let the administration of the Defence of the Realm act be as stringent as they like, but animated by the same spirit and carried into effect by the same machinery as in Great Britain. Let the 500 untried prisoners be released. Let the penal servitude prisoners be treated as political prisoners."

Mr. Redmond declared present conditions were injuriously affecting the British cause throughout America and the dominions, especially at the present moment in Australia. He begged the government to harken seriously to his warning advice.

Henry Edward Duke, Chief Secretary of Ireland, replying to Mr. Redmond, said "the real question with which this country and Ireland were confronted was whether when Great Britain was fighting for her existence Ireland, from one cause or another, should stand aside.

He said that 560 men still interned for participation in the Irish uprising were ringleaders, and he asked: "Do the Nationalists desire 560 trials for treason, with the consequences which would follow?" The time had not come, he continued, when many of the interned men could safely be allowed to return to the countryside, but men who made application and who had been able to offer security were being released.

The rising in Dublin, Mr. Duke declared, could not be regarded as a local happening, and it was impossible for the government to accept the prescriptions of Mr. Redmond. The Secretary said he sympathized with the Nationalists' disappointment in the delay of the application of the Home Rule act, but declared the real obstacle was the disagreement among Irishmen themselves and for that the British system of administration could not be blamed. He pleaded strongly for a voluntary settlement of the Irish problem.

Sir John Simon, the former Home Secretary, contended that the continuance of martial law in Ireland was needless.

John Norton Griffith, Unionist, having expressed the opinion that it would be impracticable to attempt to apply conscription in Ireland, Premier Asquith, rising, admitted there had been a regrettable mistake and blunder in recruiting in the early stages and said that Mr. Redmond's suggestions for filling up with Irishmen the wasted ranks of the gallant Irish division would receive the most careful and sympathetic attention.

Repudiating the allegation that Dublin Castle was being run by a Unionist administration, the Premier said it must be remembered they were dealing with a provisional and, he hoped, a transitory situation. Martial law in the commonly accepted sense was not being applied to Ireland, and if the desired ends could be secured by different means nobody would be more anxious to adopt them than the government.

Mr. Asquith promised that those detained should be liberated at the moment it was considered safe to do so. The Nationalist member, Alfred Byrne, representing a division of Dublin, shouted:

"They are starving."

Any complaints brought to the notice of the Home Secretary, said Mr. Asquith, would receive immediate attention. Timothy Healy interrupted, saying:

"He is the hardest-hearted gaoler we ever had."

"The honorable gentleman," replied the Premier, "knows that that description is not applicable to the Home Secretary. Let him produce his facts."

Mr. Healy shouted:

"It is idle to do so. Let the American Ambassador visit the prison."

"If the American Ambassador will give himself the trouble," responded the Premier, "I shall be most happy. I take nothing back of what I said on my return from my visit to Ireland with regard to the impossibility of forcibly imposing on any part of Ireland a form of government lacking their consent."

Nationalist cries of: "What are you doing now."

In conclusion the Premier said the atmosphere now existing in Ireland could only be dispersed by an agreed settlement. He believed there was no party, no sane politician in Great Britain, who would not welcome with joy such an agreement and coöperate whole-heartedly therein, and he prayed it might be soon reached.

The Premier's speech was received with manifest signs of disapproval by the Nationalists.

Joseph Devlin said the government had handed over Irish affairs to Lord Lansdowne, Major Price and the editor of "The Morning Post."

David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, said:

"At the most crucial period of recruiting, at the beginning of the war, some stupidities, which at times almost looked like malignance, were perpetrated in Ireland and were beyond belief. It is very difficult to recover a lost opportunity of that kind, where national susceptibilities have been offended and original enthusiasm killed."

Irish Quota Declared Small

The total number of recruits from Ireland since the beginning of the war, said the War Secretary, was 105,000, or 2½ per cent of the population, which was very low compared with the remainder of the United Kingdom and the dominions.

Looking at the urgency of the military problem, he hoped that the men of all parties would help Mr. Redmond to their utmost to solve his difficulties and create a better atmosphere in Ireland with regard to recruiting. He desired to see "this gallant and warlike people" brought back to their original temper at the outbreak of the war. Everybody in England and the men of all parties in Ireland should consider how to remove the causes of injustice, distrust and suspicion between the two races which rendered it impossible for them to coöperate.

"I believe it can be done," said the Secretary. "I am making this appeal as Secretary for War because I know how vital it is that everything the empire can do in every quarter should be summoned to our aid in this great struggle. Let us make it easy for Ireland to assist. Let everybody in Great Britain subordinate everything to securing the assistance of this great race. And I make the same appeal to Ireland."

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