

Another Liner Brings Hint of U-Boat Near

Escaping One Attack, Is Warned of Nantucket Raider

Dodged Torpedo By Quick Turn

Corkscrew Missile and Mirror Periscope, Tale of Passengers

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 16.—Submarine peril was doubled for passengers on a big Atlantic liner that arrived here to-day—in their belief at least. The first peril was actual and very near for the ship, once one of the fastest of the Atlantic fleet, escaped a German torpedo by the narrowest of margins and exercise of the best of seamanship. The second peril was unseen and came about through the ship's passage, as her passengers believed, through a second submarine zone off the United States coast. They were certain that the officers of the vessel had been warned as it neared Nantucket, of the possible presence there of the submarine which the mysterious S O S message of Friday morning had reported as shelling a ship.

All Ships Warned The passengers' report of the warning message made it fairly clear that for three days last week, whether there really was a U-boat patrolling the United States coast or not, warnings of such a possible visitor were sent out to all ships.

Five days before they heard of the submarine warning off the home coast the travellers had been given warnings of such a possible visitor were sent out to all ships. The warning was carried throughout the ship, and within a minute every one had rushed to the port side, where the alarm had started. The torpedo could plainly be seen as it glided forward at a small angle with the ship's course, but so aimed that it seemed likely to hit the ship if she continued on her course.

Ship Changes Course Word had reached the bridge of the approach of a torpedo, and the liner had already changed her course to the northward. Indeed, so sharp was the turn that the passengers felt the sudden change of course. The ship almost completely put about, and taking a course at right angles to the one on which it had been traveling, cleared the torpedo, which rose well above the surface to the port side about a hundred yards away. It was a case of clever seamanship, outwitting the scientific deductions of the submarine.

Officers on the deck at the time and several of the gun crew had the impression that the torpedo was one of a new type—a sort of retrieving missile that on coming to the surface describes an arc after missing the path of the target and drifts after its energy is spent, so that the submarine may pick it up after the intended victim has steamed away.

A Mirror Periscope It was common gossip among the passengers that the submarine firing the torpedo was protected from observation by a silver-coated periscope. This coating, it is said, acts like a mirror, reflecting the image of the surrounding water, and at five feet above the sea is indiscernible at two hundred yards. It is believed that the attacking submarine was not more than that distance from the liner when the missile was launched.

To the navigating bridge was left the task of avoiding the projectile, while the gun crews at once aimed estimates of the position of the submarine when the shot was fired. And as the liner swung around on the right angle shift to starboard a single shot was sent from the U-boat, of which strange assumption was expended, as it was assumed that the ship was then out of danger, and with an increase of speed that drove her at seventeen knots, she was soon out of the range of the submarine.

Patrols Seek U-Boats And Vessel That Sent SOS Outside Cape Cod

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Out beyond Cape Cod to-day an occasional heavy spade of smoke catches the horizon and fades from view. Closer to shore a dim gray shape with a whiplike speed looms now and then through the remote haze. It is the coast patrol at work. Farthest out, most of them beyond the sight of land gazers, are the lean destroyers, with tarpaulins pulled from the snouts of their rifles and their decks cleared for action, scouring the sea for the U-boat, of which strange and unverified tidings have been flashed through the air for the last few days. Closer in are the swift gasoline patrol boats, some of them converted from a string of cups to testify to their prowess. From shore line to the reaches beyond Nantucket Shoals the scouts are travelling to and fro on the ocean highways and byways.

Police Seize Pacifists, Drive Out Audience

Hartford Meeting, Held in Defiance of Mayor, Ends in Uproar

New York Woman And Chairman Held

Confusion When Wilson Is Attacked; Prof. Dana on Programme

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—Turbulent scenes attended the breaking up of a pacifist meeting, here, to-day, of a pacifist meeting, held under the auspices of the local branch of the People's Council of America. Mrs. Annie Riley Hale, an aggressive worker in New York pacifist circles, and Alfred E. Whitehead, chairman of the meeting, were dragged off the platform by the police and taken to police headquarters. Several thousand persons, who were listening to the anti-war agitation, were thrown into confusion, and a conflict between the pacifists and anti-pacifists in the audience was prevented only by the quick action of the authorities in clearing the hall.

The meeting had been well advertised by a previous announcement by Mayor Frank A. Hagarty that he would not permit the pacifists to congregate. Nevertheless, the anti-war agitators quietly rented Socialist Hall and distributed handbills. The hall was crowded to overflowing and many soldiers in uniform were present when Chairman Whitehead pounded his gavel. He declared that after Mrs. Hale, Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, of Columbia University, would speak and that the full programme would be carried out in spite of the threat of the police. He said the demonstration was to be "in commemoration of the 130th anniversary of the drawing up of the Constitution."

Criticism of Wilson Starts Trouble Trouble began as soon as Mrs. Hale launched into an attack on President Wilson. "As I am a personal friend of the President, I feel I have a right to criticize him," said Mrs. Hale. "I worked to elect him. I don't know whether to apologize for him or to be proud of him. He once said one good thing about being too proud to fight. But he has changed his opinion. He has ignored the peace resolution passed by the Reichstag, which represented the will of the German people. Had our government listened to the Reichstag's vote the war would be near an end. Yet the President has listened to no cry for peace until it has come from the greatest of all spiritual autocrats in Christendom—the Pope."

Murmurs became audible in the crowd. Chairs were shifted around. One man shook his fist at the speaker. The soldiers shifted their positions. "War," she continued, "is born of cowardice and based on craven imaginings. An individual is made to kill another individual with whom he has no quarrel. It is stupid and shameful. It is time for the world to make common cause and end this travesty. Somebody brought in a red banner and hung it beside the American flag. The anti-pacifists became more boisterous. Chairman Whitehead added to the din by pounding his gavel for order. Meantime, the police, after a conference with Federal agents, entered an anteroom and listened to the speaker. "Because the Kaiser entered Belgium in no reason why American boys should die, there to be slaughtered in the belief that if they don't Germany will come over here and fight us fifty years hence!" shouted Mrs. Hale. "Germany is not trying to Germanize the world."

Police Stop Meeting The entrance of the police at this point caused pandemonium. The officers marched straight to the platform and seized Mrs. Hale and Mr. Whitehead.

"You are commanded to stop this meeting at once," declared Frank Santore, chief of detectives. A dozen policemen surrounded the prisoners. Apprehensive that the audience got on its feet. Half of the people rushed for the rear doors; the other half, knocking over benches and chairs, clambered toward the speaker, booing, yelling and shaking fists. A few minutes later the hall was cleared and Mrs. Hale and Whitehead were being marched to headquarters. Professor Dana, who voiced indignation at the proceedings, volunteered to accompany them. "It is an outrage," said Professor Dana. "It is about as high-handed as the action of Governor Lowden in stopping the Chicago conference. Nothing was said that was not within our constitutional rights."

German Wireless Barred by Argentina

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 16.—The government has withdrawn permission granted to a German wireless company to attempt to receive wireless messages from the German station at Nauzen. The German wireless service, consisting largely of messages from the semi-official Overseas News Agency, which was sent to this country through the Sayville station before the entrance of the United States into the war, is distributed from Nauzen. It has been reported on several occasions since the United States and Germany severed relations that information was being sent to Germany by wireless from South America.

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES



Food Savers Wasting Coal on Electric Signs, Says Garfield

Hoover, Despite Conservation Plea, Announces Illuminated Publicity Campaign

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune) WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—On the heels of a warning from the Coal Administrator that requests would be made for the curtailment, if not discontinuance, of electric signs in every city in the country, so that coal might be conserved, came an announcement to-night from the Food Administration that electric sign companies were cooperating in a publicity campaign against food waste. A boat is made in this statement of one sign containing 2,000 lamps in Washington.

Following is to-day's statement by the Food Administration: "Through the cooperation of advertising companies, the Treasury Department, municipal authorities and electric light companies, the United States Food Administration is, with the action of Governor Lowden in stopping the Chicago conference. Nothing was said that was not within our constitutional rights."

German Americanism The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung in 1893 denounced conscription, spot upon abolition, and belittled Lincoln's Gettysburg speech. See Page 5.

Free Germany a Mirage, Says Author of 'J'Accuse'

All Efforts at True Democratization of the Country Have Proved Failure, Declares Teuton Writer; Even Electoral Reforms Are Postponed

Hermann Roese Meyer, whose identity as author of the celebrated 'J'Accuse' has but recently been revealed, is engineering a German republican movement from Switzerland. He is the editor in chief of the Berne 'Freie Zeitung,' the organ of the German republicans, which was recently seized by the Swiss police, at the instigation of the German government, it was reported.

Roese Meyer's inside knowledge of the criminality of Kaiserism has been gained in the course of many years of journalistic experience on various Berlin newspapers. What he says of the political situation in Germany and peace in the following article is, therefore, eminently authoritative. The article is translated from one of the latest issues of the 'Journal de Geneve.'

By Hermann Roese Meyer "From what has lately taken place in Germany, and especially in the Reichstag, optimists and pacifists 'at any price' of neutral and of Allied countries are drawing conclusions of a hasty nature, which may be followed by fatal consequences. "There is no doubt that the vote of July 19 in the Reichstag demonstrates the most earnest desire of the majority of the German nation to obtain peace at the earliest date possible, and its willingness to renounce, in case of necessity, all annexations and indemnities for the love of peace. I am underlining, however, the words 'in case of necessity,' and, in order to avoid all illusions, I shall mention among other things an address made by a Majority member, Deputy Botz, of Wurtemberg, of the Center, in which he formally declared that the Reichstag peace resolution did not exclude all forms of annexations and all forms of war indemnities. "I must point out here that the principal organ of the opposition social-democracy (Independent Socialists), the 'Leipziger Volkszeitung,' has freed the so-called 'peace resolution' of its ambiguity. 'The resolution,' writes this journal, 'may mean peace without annexations and without war indemnities, but it does not necessarily have that meaning.' It was precisely on account of that ambiguity that the Independent Socialists, who, on their part, had agreed to a resolution favoring the unconditional reestablishment and indemnities of Belgium, have voted against the resolution and that the Poles abstained from voting. "In spite of everything, however, the fact remains that the Reichstag majority has adopted a resolution which, one may consider, at least, a renunciation of annexations and indemnities, while, up to the present time, all the bourgeois factions have again and again insisted on territorial aggrandizements. "I must also remark—and the fact is of considerable importance—that the National Liberal party, which is dominated by the great industrialists and pan-Germans, has made it known that, although it had voted against the resolution, in principle it was in accord with its general terms. Still more interesting is the fact that six deputies of the Right, representing farmers, tradesmen and Christian Socialist workers, voted for the resolution. This shows that the desire for peace is becoming in Germany more and more general. "This is the entire meaning of the resolution of July 19. The new Chancellor's ambiguous adhesion to a resolution of a double sense has no value except in so far as it furnishes new material for the German propaganda, which pretends that Germany wants nothing but peace. "In close connection with the question of peace is the interior democratization of Germany. To tell the truth, we must not overestimate the closeness of this connection; it would be necessary that all reactionaries should be annexationists and all annexationists reactionaries. There are reactionaries who are opposed to annexations and there are also many in favor of annexations who are not at all reactionaries. "Disguised or open annexationists

Germany Must Yield, Argentine Minister Warns

Friendship Will End Unless Concessions Are Made, He Declares

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 16.—Foreign Minister Pueyrredon informed The Associated Press to-day that he is satisfied that the expulsion of Count Luxemburg, the German Minister to Argentina, has not closed the incident growing out of the telegrams the minister sent to Berlin through the Swedish Legation here. The minister said he would not grant the request of the Senate to explain the situation at a secret session to-morrow, as the government thinks it would be imprudent to discuss the matter as it now stands.

The minister explained, also, that he discussed the recent German negotiations at a supposedly secret session of the Senate, and that Count Luxemburg called his remarks to Berlin a few days later. Minister Pueyrredon declared that the Argentine government intends to act energetically, but not precipitately, in upholding the honor of the republic and to close the present incident favorably. The Foreign Minister said he believed that Germany would make concessions to retain the friendship of Argentina, but explained that friendship between the two countries will end unless the republic obtains the assurances and concessions desired. An anti-German demonstration planned by foreign residents here was prohibited to-day by the government.

Conference of Scandinavians COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16.—The 'Aftenbladet' says it is understood the conference of Scandinavian ministers will be held here some time during the autumn.

No Report From Envoy To Mexico, Says Berlin

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A semi-official Berlin message received at Amsterdam, says a dispatch to Reuters, Limited, reads: "An alleged report by the German Minister to Mexico concerning the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires published by the American State Department is unknown in Berlin official quarters."

Russia Proclaimed Republic; Kerensky Retains His Power

Germany Depending On Russia to Sway Allies for Peace

London Looks for Political Compromise Among Factions in Petrograd

By Arthur S. Draper LONDON, Sept. 16.—The tendency of the western Allies to concentrate supreme authority in a small cabinet seems to have spread to Russia, where, it is announced, Kerensky plans to run the country with four assistants. General Verkhovsky, as Minister of War; Admiral Vereschenko, as Minister of Marine; Terestchenko, for Foreign Affairs, and Nikitine, as Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, have been selected.

The attitude of the Cadets toward Kerensky remains obscure, but enough has trickled through to indicate that their opposition has stiffened since the Soviet has announced its radical scheme for proclaiming a democratic republic followed by a peace move. That a political compromise eventually will be made, is the opinion of the Russian authorities here. They believe that Kerensky will yet draw enough moderate support to prevent another crisis, and that his hold on the extremists is strong enough to keep them in line. With the Korniloff episode fresh in mind, it is unlikely that any one will attempt to challenge Kerensky's power for some time to come.

German Ambitions in Russia The course affairs will take in Russia depends largely on developments in Germany. What the Central Powers will strain every nerve to make Russia militarily impotent goes without saying, but Wilhelmstrasse undoubtedly has greater ambitions. It is believed that they will try to use Russia to exert pressure on some of the Entente Allies—chiefly Rumania, Serbia, Belgium and France. Berlin's blunder in attempting to make a sea-rats peace with Russia is unlikely to be repeated.

No leader faces such an overwhelming task as Kerensky. Russia's economic situation grows worse every day because of the disorganization of transportation. On one side Kerensky is fighting a natural dissatisfaction among the people and on the other he is fighting the entangling of the month, we shall know pretty certain what to expect from Russia.

24,000 Ship Workers To Strike in 'Frisco

Men Employed Mainly on Government Contracts Ask for Higher Wage

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Twenty-four thousand members of the San Francisco Iron Trades Council, employed mainly on government shipbuilding contracts, it was announced to-night, will strike to-morrow for an increase in wages.

The strike call resulted from the failure of a series of conferences to-day between the leaders of the workmen and the representatives of the employers to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue. A final attempt to prevent the strike was made at a meeting proposed by Seattle shipbuilding strike and that the strike be postponed pending the outcome of these conferences. R. W. Burton, president of the Iron Trades Council, said a postponement of the ordered walkout was impossible.

The employers said the plants would be closed after the walkout and that no attempt would be made to operate with substitute workmen. Conference representatives of the men and the employers will continue, despite the strike.

Kaiser Says Wilson Tried to Seduce People

Asserts Reply to Pope Was Attempt to Cause Break With Him

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16.—In reply to a protest against the note of President Wilson to the Pope from the painters of greater Berlin, the Emperor has sent the following telegram: "My hearty thanks for the loyal pledge from the painters of greater Berlin regarding the attempt to seduce the German people into a breach of faith against their Kaiser and the empire. The victorious success of our heroic sons on the battlefield can only lead to a peace which will be beneficial too for German handicrafts, if all unshakably and with one mind by one another."

The 'Lokal Anzeiger,' of Berlin, says that no protest against President Wilson's reply has yet been made by the city authorities of Berlin, in contrast to those made by the authorities of other cities.

Teuton Peace Reply Soon Answer to Pope Will Be Published in Five or Six Days

ROME, Sept. 16 (Delayed).—The reply of the Central Powers to the peace proposal of Pope Benedict is expected within five or six days, according to information obtained to-day at the Vatican.

To Call General Conference The delegates also adopted a resolution of the cabinet that the tragic situation of the country rendered necessary

Notwithstanding an attack on Premier Kerensky by delegates, who denounced him as an irresponsible dictator, the sentiment of the meeting was emphatically in favor of the government. The only objection to the government is the Bolsheviks of Petrograd, who, owing to the suppression of their newspapers and their defeat in the Central Committee of the Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Deputies, are in an angry mood. The Cabinet of five, however, needs to hold together only until September 25, when a new responsible ministry will be appointed. Meanwhile, the Cabinet is preparing to make concessions to the Left. It has drafted, but not yet signed, a decree abolishing the Duma. At a plenary session of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Deputies yesterday, which was attended by soldiers who were absent from the previous meeting, there were repeated the Maximalist resolutions adopted yesterday, putting forward an extremely radical programme, demanding exclusion of all representatives of the propertied classes from power, abolition of private property and the immediate declaration of a democratic republic.

General Korniloff's rebellion has been quelled. But great is the confusion caused thereby, and again great is the danger threatening the fate of the fatherland, and its freedom. Holding it necessary to put an end to the external indefatensness of the state's organization, remembering the unanimous and rapturous approval of the republican idea expressed at the Moscow State Conference, the Provisional Government declares that the constitutional organization according to which the Russian state is ruled is a republican organization, and it hereby proclaims the Russian Republic. (Signed) Minister and President, KERENSKY. Minister of Justice, YAKOUDNI.

The title "Minister and President" affixed to Premier Kerensky's signature to the proclamation probably refers to his position as president of the ministry rather than of the republic.