TRAPPED BETWEEN GATES, AUTO IS HIT BY TRAIN; 2 HURT

Child of Four Fatally Injured and Mother Maimed at L. I. Road Crossing.

STORIES OF CAUSE DIFFER; THREE ESCAPE

Caught between two closed crossing gates in the path of an oncoming train, an automobile in which were Peter Nolan, a real estate man of 3954 Fulton street, Woodhaven, his wife and three children was struck last night at the Rockaway road crossing of the Long Island Railroad at Ozone Park. Ethel, 4, one of the children, is expected to die and Mrs. Nolan is painfully injured. The stories of Nolan and railroad officials differ as to how the accident occurred.

According to Nolan, he was driving with his wife, Emily, and his three children, Hazel, 10; Harvey, 7, and Ethel. He saw no train as he approached the tracks. Just as he passed beneath the gate, he said, it was lowered so rapidly that he could not get from under it. The lower wire cut his face, he said, and the gate struck the automobile so violently that part of it was broken.

Nolan put on full speed, hoping to cross the tracks before the train, which he now saw 200 yards off. His rear wheels spun on the tracks, however, and before he reached the other side the train was almost upon him. There he found the gate also down, barring his path, but he determined to break through it at full speed. In shifting his gears, Nolan said, he stalled his engine, leaving the rear wheels on the track in the path of the train, which was only a few yards distant.

"Jump!" Nolan said he cried to his wife, seizing Hazel and Harvey in his arms. Then he jumped with them, but Mrs. Nolan was unable to get Ethel from the back seat before the train crashed into it, throwing together and child twenty feet and smashing the machine. Both were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, where it was said the little girl probably would die. Mrs. Nolan has a dislocated hip, a sprained back and many bruises. Nolan and the two other children were not hurt.

According to officials of the railroad, which has been conducting a safety campaign, Nolan drove his automobile through the closed gate, which was marked with a lighted lantern, in an effort to cross the tracks before the train reached him. It was in this way that the gate was broken, the railroad officials said.

NAVY OFFICER KILLED.

Lieut. F. M. Harris Meets Death While Motoring.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10.—Lieut. Frank M. Harris of the battleship Delaware, now at the Norfolk yard for repairs, was killed early to-day when he crashed into a tree with his automobile while driving at a high rate of speed near the Country Club of Virginia.

Others in the car escaped practically unhurt. Among them was Lieut. Henry E. Parsons, in charge of the local navy recruiting station.

Lieut. Harris was from Memphis and was graduated from Annapolis in 1910.

AIDS BOY AUTO HIT, THEN DIES.

Man in Ambulance Gives $42 to Lad Run Down.

A man of 67 years, believed from a card in his pocket to be Adolph Stern, was picked up in a weakened condition from heart trouble at 154th street and Prospect avenue late yesterday afternoon. While waiting for an ambulance he handed $42 to Patrolman Welland with the request, "Keep that for me."

On the way to the hospital the ambulance struck down Benjamin Levine, 556 Union avenue, who was playing in Prospect avenue. The boy was lifted into the car by Dr. Epstein. When Stern saw him he turned to the policeman and said, "Use that money in caring for this youngster."

The man suffered from the shock of the accident and died an hour after reaching the hospital. A card in his pocket gave his address as 892 Fox street, but inquiry developed that he was not known there.

Young Levine suffered a fracture of the skull, lacerations of the scalp and possible internal injuries. His condition is critical.

WOMAN KILLED IN CAR UPSET.

Mrs. J. Bauer of Hackensack Dies of Fractured Skull.

SUFFERN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Mrs. Frank J. Bauer, wife of the manager of the Bauer Lithographing Company, died tonight in the Good Samaritan Hospital from a fractured skull suffered when an automobile in which she and her husband and two friends were riding upset. The accident occurred on the Franklin Turnpike near Mahwah, N. J., about 7 o'clock to-night. The car was being driven at a good pace when it either swerved from the crown of the road into the soft dirt at the side or struck a rut. The speed at which the car was travelling caused it to roll over twice.

Mrs. Frank C. Fielder of Camden street, Hackensack, who was in the car with her husband, suffered a dislocated collarbone.

Mrs. Bauer, who lived with her husband in Park street, Hackensack, was a niece of the Countess de Vaux of Paris.

Four Hurt When Automobiles Collide Near Oceanside.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 10.—Four men were taken to the Nassau Hospital tonight as the result of a collision between an automobile in which they were riding and another car which dashed away after the accident. The car was wrecked on the Merrick road, near Oceanside.

Alan Schlig, 242 Central avenue, suffered several broken ribs, and others, K. A. Van Tuyl, Jr., Edward Allen, both of Lynbrook avenue, Brooklyn, and A. Hamilton, 198 Harmon street, Brooklyn, were cut and bruised.

Auto Kills Aged Man Running to Catch Train.

PATTERSON, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Humphrey Sullivan of Patterson, Putnam county, was struck by an automobile and killed at Brewster to-day while running to catch a train. He was 70 years old. The car was driven by Charles Nagel.

George Benson of Pomona, Rockland county, while riding a motorcycle near Elizabethtown, N. Y., struck a rock in the road. He was hurled to the ditch, suffering fractured skulls from which he died.

Car Driven by Woman Runs Down Motorcyclist.

John Vidas, 21, of 651 Broadway, Flushing, while riding a motorcycle in Broadway near Murray street, Flushing, yesterday afternoon was struck by an automobile driven by Mrs. W. C. Hansen of 31 North Fourteenth street, Flushing. He was taken to the Flushing Hospital with cuts and bruises about the head and body. His condition is serious.

"DRY" LID CLAMPED TIGHT ON CHICAGO HALTS CRIME

7,000 Saloons Literally Obey the Mayor's Order—Only Two Violations of Sufficient Importance for Prosecution Take Place.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Chicago was "dry" to-day for the first time in forty years and apparently relished the innovation.

Police reports made throughout the day and evening showed that the 7,000 barrooms obeyed literally the order of Mayor Thompson clamping on the Sabbath observance lid.

Violations reported by policemen and their commanding officers were fewer than a score, and with two exceptions none of these. Superintendent of Police Healey said to-night, was of sufficient importance to justify a revocation of license. These reports related to tardiness in closing at midnight—tardiness in most cases of five and ten minutes and in others not more than an hour. The two exceptions were of two places found open at dawn.

Chief Healey and his first assistant superintendent, Herman Schuettler, corroborated the official reports from the various stations by personal tours of the city.

Few Arrests, Less Crime.

The prediction that the early closing and the Sunday dryness would be followed by an unprecedented number of arrests for drunkenness was not fulfilled. Fewer than a dozen arrests were made. The observance of the State law, for many years a dead letter, showed a marked decrease in crime and in accidents. Of homicides and suicides none was reported to the police.

The day was also made memorable by a lack of street brawls. Sunday in Chicago for years has been punctuated by many impromptu fisticuffs, stabbing and shooting affrays, following disputes superinduced by liquor clouded brains. The usual Sunday toll of deaths and injuries in automobile accidents was also missing.

That portion of Chicago's 2,500,000 inhabitants that usually contributes to the license fee and enrichment of the saloon man was lured to the parks, athletic contests and places of amusement by a bright sun. Churches, theatres and public institutions all reported a marked increase in attendance.

"And incidentally," said Supt. Shuettler, "there will be more flour and sugar in many homes to-morrow than there is usually."

The saloons in the towns bordering on the city on all sides did a considerably increased business, the county authorities making no effort to enforce the State law.

Investigators reported, however, that only the first row of roadhouses and inns along the city limits lines benefited from the automobile parties and the clans patronizing the traction and elevated lines.

Much Food Consumed.

One of the features of the first dry Sunday was the enormous consumption of food and particularly coffee in the "river and barrel" house districts. In the domains of Bathhouse John Coughlin and Hinky Dink Kenna, the First ward statesmen, the great army of hoboes made the best of the situation.

For a time they wandered the streets disconsolately. They they began "panhandling" passers by for conribtions. With a nickel or a dime they were able to buy a large bowl of steaming coffee and sinkers or rolls. Far seeing managers of restaurants, perambulating "pig knuckle" cars and little places where horsemeat and many other varieties of food are served had prepared for an unusual rush of business and they were not disappointed. They prepared coffee in big boilers and piled up mountains of bread.

Pittsburg Joe and other restaurants of like character did the largest business in their history. Hundreds of investigators flocked into th eBad Lands to see what the army of hoboes would do on a dry Sunday.

Extra consumption of food was also the rule in practically all of the downtown hotels. In the dining rooms "soft" drinks were served, but the diners turned chiefly to black coffee and tea and ordered extra portions of their favorite dishes.

In the cafes and cabarets at midnight when the new edict first became effective there were scenes that approached the New Year revel. Tables were filled with bottles purchased before the clocks chimed 12, and the men and women drank until another hour had sped.

The dance cabarets—long time Loop Saturday night customs—such as the bal tabarin, at the Sherman, the fourth floor party of the Morrison Hotel, and the second floor party at the Stratford, made merry until dawn. The corporation counsel had held that "near beer" might be sold there. Little "near beer," if any, was sold, as these dance crowds are wine crowds. Many of them had fortified themselves by ordering extra quart emergencies.

They made a ceremony of it at the Blackstone. The bar closed at five minutes of 12. In the main dining room the lights were dimmed and a blue spotlight shone on the face of the clock. It chimed twelve times slowly, and then the orchestra softly played "The End of a Perfect Day."

Facetious signs greeted patrons at a number of saloons. At one North Side place there was hanging on the front door a placard: "Closed, in memory of Miss Liberty, who passed away at 12 o'clock Saturday night at the family residence."

Another read: "No mornin's mornin' until Monday."

FILMLESS DAY IN HOBOKEN.

Closing of Theatres Is Mayor's Answer to Kinkead.

Every theatre and moving picture house in Hoboken was closed as tight as a drum yesterday afternoon and evening. It was the third Sunday that the "Mile Square City" has had the lid on. All those who had the price of tube fare to Manhattan and enough left to buy tickets for the show houses hustled out of town early.

The lid was clamped down on theatres by an order from Director of Public Safety McNeeley. He took this step, so it is said, because Sheriff Kinkead arrested a score of saloon keepers three weeks ago, the Sunday before the primary. All the cafe proprietors nabbed during the Sheriff's raid except one were known to be friendly to Mayor Griffin, who broke with Kinkead a few days before the primary.

It is generally believed in Hoboken that the closing of the theatres was Mayor Griffin's answer to Kinkead's closing of the saloons. Whatever may be the cause, the people don't like it.

FIGHTS LOVE SUIT, SAYING 'TOO YOUNG'

Sam Rauchner Asserts He Couldn't Promise to Marry Because He's Only 20.

ARDOR COOLED IN JAIL

Judge Ransom in the City Court will be asked to rule to-day on the question whether a young man of 20 can be sued for breach of promise to marry. Legally the young man is an infant, and his lawyers contend that no young woman can hold him to his promise to marry her.

Miss Anna Duchner, a milliner, who says she is 28 and lives at 67 Sheriff street, thinks a man ought to keep a promise like that, even if he is a legal infant; she thinks so $5,000 worth in fact. That is why she has sued Sam Rauchner, the twenty-year-old infant, who is a waiter and lives at 522 East Twelfth street.

This is not the first time Miss Duchner has called upon the courts to aid Cupid in joining her with Rauchner in wedlock. In April, 1914, she sued him for $1,044 and got a judgment. The youthful waiter, then just turned 18, didn't take the judgment seriously, but Miss Duchner's heart, a willing mark for the little god's arrows, was hard as flint and he had to go to Ludlow street jail.

A little later, however, she relented and went to the jail to win her lover on the oft proved rule, "Feed the brute." She bore with her sponge cake, pickles and "gefuellte fisch," the stuffed fish beloved of every Hebrew. After Rauchner had eaten his fill Miss Duchner shed a few tears and he decided that marriage to her was at least preferable to durance vile.

The bride-to-be was ready with a rabbi and a lawyer and an automobile, so Sheriff Grifenhagen signed the bridegroom's release, the jail doors opened and they were off to the marriage license bureau. But it was not to be; Rauchner was a legal infant and could not marry, so the automobile took him back to prison.

A few days in prison, however, cooled Rauchner's ardor and he too got a lawyer and subsequently a release. Gone was the memory of sponge cake and pickles and "gefuellte fisch," even of Miss Duchner's tears; he decided to remain single, at least for a while. So she sued him again, this time for $5,000.

In his answer to her complaint the youthful Rauchner attributes his troubles to a "schatchen," or marriage broker, who he says introduced him to Miss Duchner.

Miss Duchner, he says, began immediately to make violent love to him and soon afterward invited him to a party at her home. She had prepared a feast, but that was not all. The conversation, Rauchner says, had a decided matrimonial tinge. Miss Duchner spoke to him continually of a wedding, he asserts, and took his bashful silence to mean assent.

It was not until several days later, Rauchner says, that he realized his peril when Miss Duchner asked him for the names of his friends and he learned that she wanted to mail them wedding invitations. Then he decided to escape while he might—and now his defence is that he is a legal infant and never could have promised to marry any one anyway.

BENEFITS IN NEW CANCER REMEDY

Autolysin Hope for Cure in 30 Per Cent. of Cases, Says One Physician.

RELIEF IS NOTICEABLE

Striking improvement in cancer following the use of the vegetable extract autolysin is described in the issue of the New York *Medical Journal* for October 9 by four physicians. Autolysin is the discovery of Dr. Silas R. Beebe and Dr. Alexander Horowitz. It appears to derive its efficacy from the action of chlorophyll, the green coloring matter in plants. Good results achieved by its use were described in THE SUN of October 2. The substance is not new, but extended experiments with it are only beginning.

Dr. Curran Pope of Louisville, Ky., says he used autolysin in thirteen cases and observed the results for five or six weeks. The injection, into the flesh of the arm, is extremely painful. This is usually followed within six hours by a chill and rise of temperature. After four or five injections the cancer discharge clears up or ceases entirely. The most notable improvement is the ending of the bad odor. Relief from pain comes more slowly but is very noticeable. The general bodily condition improves, spirits rise, and the complexion assumes a better color.

Dr. Edward Huntington Williams of Los Angeles found the results to vary greatly among twelve patients. Much depended also upon whether the injection was subcutaneous, that is, into the flesh, or intravenous, directly into the blood. He emphasizes the bettered mental condition of his patients. One, whose mind appeared deranged, is now quite normal.

Discussing cases of inoperable cancer treated with autolysin, Dr. Hugh G. Nicholson of Charleston, W. Va., makes this statement:

"The remedy gives strong hope of cure in probably 80 per cent. of cases of inoperable cancer, if these are seen reasonably early."

Dr. Andrew Wilson of Wheeling, W. Va., reporting on twenty-seven inoperable and "hopeless" cases referred to him says:

"Every patient treated in whom pain was very pronounced has been greatly relieved without the use of morphine.

"The marked cachexia [bad complexion and general bad health] noted in many cases cleared up within a very short space of time. The general feeling of health and the return of strength were marked in a number of instances.

"The reduction in the size of the malignant neoplasm in one-half the cases treated was very marked."

MGR. KENNEDY IMPROVES.

Doctors Hopeful of Recovery of American College Rector.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Oct. 10.—Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome, whose illness was reported in a recent cable despatch to THE SUN, is slightly improved and the doctors are hopeful of his recovery.

AMERICA MUST FILL POPE'S NEED IN WAR

Cardinal Farley Calls for More Liberal Offering of Peter's Pence This Year.

EUROPE CANNOT GIVE

In ordering the annual collection of Peter's Pence, the offering of Catholics to the Vatican, on Sunday, October 24, Cardinal Farley calls attention to the fact that because of the ravages of war European Catholics have not been able to contribute much this year and that American Catholics must give more than they have ever given before.

"Never before in the history of the diocese," says the Cardinal, "has an appeal been issued in aid of the sovereign Pontiff, with such urging and compelling reasons for a larger generosity and greater effort on our part, to meet the serious and grave needs of the Holy See. Were we simply to offer to the Holy Father on this occasion the amount of our usual contribution we indeed would be lacking in filial duty, sincere loyalty and true devotion to the Vicar of Christ. In order therefore to realize a sum commensurate with the pressing need of the Holy See and to impress upon the faithful the necessity of an exceptional liberality this year we hereby direct that the appeal be made in the form of a general envelope collection.

Trying Times for Pope.

"The Pontificate of Benedict XV. has fallen upon the most trying times, as all know. Never in the history of Christendom has such a shedding of blood deluged the world. Needless to say, whatever affliction strikes mankind brings a poignant grief to the heart of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. The claims upon his charity and bounty are greater than at any other period in the history of the Papacy, and the resources at his command to meet the desires of his tenderly paternal heart are less than the means any other Pontiff has had in centuries. Those people who were most generous in their offerings to the Holy Father in the past are utterly without means to-day, while the gigantic war now being waged continues to consume their strength and devour their sons.

"We, more favored than the rest of the world in being spared the horrors of war, should be willing to place in the hands of the Father of the faithful a share of our alms, with which he may be able to mitigate the wants of the suffering.

"The world which has been excluding for years the Pope from its counsels during its days of prosperity now finds the valley of death and destruction instinctively turns to Benedict XV. Only one year of his Pontificate has passed, and he has proved himself so preeminently worthy of his high and sacred office that even those who were hitherto professed enemies of the Holy See have been won to a point of admiration rarely evidenced in the past century.

Failure of Socialism.

"The following expression from a distinguished non-Catholic source is impressively interesting: 'International Socialism has failed in this war. It has been incapable to exercise any action, and even it has been unable to keep up any intercourse among labor corporations of nations at war with one another. The Papacy is the only international institution which has been able to keep its distinct universal character.'

"To-day the voice of the Soveriegn Pontiff is again raised and heeded above the dreadful din and storm of an unheard of war. His prayers for peace have risen from the lips of millions of his children, and not without avail. In the face of what looked like a forlorn hope he has effected what no other power on earth has been able to effect. By his appeal to all the warring heads of nations, from the Czar of Russia to the Sultan of Turkey, he has brought back to the bosom of their families 150,000 exchanged prisoners, and thus assuaged the untold suffering of sorely embittered lives with the peace and the consolation of God. Furthermore, he has brought about the betterment of conditions in detention camps of thousands of prisoners of opposing nations."

THREE MASSES PERMITTED.

Pope Extends Privilege for All Souls' Day.

Pope Benedict XV. has issued a decree giving all priests of the universal church the privilege of celebrating mass three times on All Souls' Day, the same as on Christmas Day.

Bishop Charles Edward McDonnell of Brooklyn recently explained at the quarterly conference of Roman Catholic prelates and priests of that diocese that heretofore it has been the special privilege of priests in Spain and Portugal to celebrate three masses on All Souls' Day. This privilege was granted to them by Pope Benedict XIV. in 1748 at the request of the Catholic kings, Ferdinand VI. and John V.

The Pope, it is said, was moved to make this privilege universal because of the great conflict in which so many nations are now engaged with the consequent "cutting down of thousands of men 'in their sins'" and in the hope "that on this and subsequent All Souls' days the gates of heaven may be stormed in prayer for their release from punishment."

The decree says that "they (the priests) can apply one of the three masses for whomsoever they prefer and accept an offering, but they shall be bound, having accepted an offering, to apply the second mass by way of suffrage for all the faithful departed, the third according to the intention of the Supreme Pontiff, which we have more than sufficiently declared."

BISHOP HAYES APPOINTED.

Named by Cardinal Farley for Vacancy at St. Stephen's.

Cardinal Farley announced yesterday that the pastorate of St. Stephen's Church, made vacant by the promotion of the Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack to be Bishop of Albany, has been filled by the appointment of the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Bishop Auxiliary.

Bishop Hayes was formerly secretary to Cardinal Farley, was the first president of Cathedral College, which he organized, and chancellor of the archdiocese of New York. He was born in New York in 1867 and received his early education in the parish schools of this city. He was graduated from Manhattan College and studied for the priesthood at St. Joseph's Seminary in Troy. He is also a graduate of the Catholic University in Washington and received the degree of D. D. in Rome in 1904.

Golden Jubilee for Priest.

The golden jubilee of the ordination of the Rev. George S. Dusold, C. SS. R., procurator of the Redemptorist Order of priests for the eastern province of the United States, is to be celebrated next Friday at the headquarters of the Redemptorist Fathers, Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

2,000 OF VILLA TROOPS MUTINY, EL PASO HEARS

Continued from First Page.

nized a government in Mexico, the United States, it is contended, can in the future hold that government to just as strict accountability as it considers necessary in all matters pertaining to the foreign obligations of the Government of Mexico.

According to this view, it does not concern the United States whether Carranza establishes a dictatorship in Mexico or not, as long as he fulfils all the international obligations devolving upon him. If he does not, then, it is declared, it will be the task of the United States, and possibly with the counsel of the Latin American countries, to find means by which to insure that the just rights of foreigners are respected.

That this reasoning regarding the Mexican problem throws into the discard practically everything that the present Administration has said on the subject does not seem to worry the members of the Pan-American conference. So cheerful is the acquiescence of the Administration in the new policy worked out by the conference that it has revived the suggestion heard here three months ago to the effect that the cooperation of the Latin Americans was invited for the purpose of providing a graceful means of changing the United States' policy.

The hope of the conference is that the moral effect of the recognition of Carranza, together with an embargo on the exportation of arms to Carranza's enemies, will result in large accessions to Carranza's strength. Not many members of the conference go so far, however, as to believe that the near future will see Mexico completely pacified.

It is expected that for a long time Villa will continue to play the role of a disturbing element and will be able to prevent Carranza from pacifying the northern strip of Mexico now in the hands of the Villistas. Elsewhere in Mexico, however, the conferees expect to see a general improvement.

The general opinion here is that Carranza, now that he is to be recognized, will be more recalcitrant than ever before. Persons familiar with the Latin American mind assert that the circumstances under which Carranza has obtained a decision in favor of recognition are such as will make not only Carranza but all Mexicans feel that he forced the great Government of the north to come to terms.

It is pointed out that while Carranza has been refusing practically all the proposals of the United States and while Villa has been accepting them, it is Carranza who is to be recognized. This will be taken in Mexico, diplomats assert, as proof that the "Yankee" can be bluffed if one is only sufficiently persistent.

Attention is called to the fact that President Wilson and the conference first called upon the Mexican leaders to get together. However, those who acceded to this request have been put on the outside by Washington, while the man who rejected all proposals finds himself accepted without question or qualification, and entirely on his own terms.

The Villistas here assert that they welcome the recognition of the triumph of the revolution in Mexico as signified by the action of the Pan-American conference, but deplore the decision to recognize Carranza.

"It is doubtful," said the Villa statement, "whether the conferees have acted wisely in declaring that the Carranzista faction is the only one with the essentials of recognition as the de facto government, inasmuch as that decision is based on recent military successes which cannot be regarded as conclusive or permanent. The decision of the conferences surprised us because it is not consistent with the precedent established by the American Government, which took part in the conference.

"The policy previously followed was to recognize only the de facto governments which were based on the consent, tacit or otherwise, of the nation. No such consent has been accorded Carranza's rule."

VERA CRUZ REJOICES.

Carranza Promises Amnesty for His Opponents.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 10.—News that the Pan-American conference had decided to recognize the Carranza Government caused great rejoicing here. The despatches were read in the theatres and other public places.

The First Chief received the congratulations of his associates at Constitutionalist headquarters, and in reply to questions he said:

"This news puts an end to all efforts of our enemies to bring about foreign intervention. They will continue their intrigues and their attacks in the newspapers, but recognition of the Constitutionalist Government naturally will rob them of the fruit of their efforts.

"When peace is absolutely restored and tranquillity really established throughout the republic amnesty will be granted to all these persons, but not now. To permit them to return at this time would be to endure their machinations within the republic.

"The immediate effect of this news will be a great moral strengthening of the cause of Constitutionalism and a corresponding disheartening of opposing factions. There will be no more formal battles. Fighting of that sort already has ended, but naturally the struggle to put down minor outbreaks and lawlessness must be continued for a greater or less time in a country such as this, where there are extensive open areas.

"Already these bands are distintegrating rapidly and their chiefs are surrendering. This development will bring the surrender of the leaders of the opposition, since the news of recognition will remove from them further hope of success. This applies not only to those who are actually fighting in the field, but to those enemies of the cause who are intriguing, both within the country and abroad.

"News of the coming recognition is pleasing, since it will renew and strengthen the friendly relations between Mexico and other nations."

FEAR FOR CATHOLICS.

Editor Believes Carranza Cannot Prevent Outrages in Mexico.

Doubt as to Carranza's ability to prevent outrages upon the Catholic clergy, even though his government is recognized, was expressed yesterday at the early mass for newspaper men held in St. Andrew's Church by the Rev. John F. Noll of Huntington, Ind., editor of the Catholic weekly, *Our Sunday Visitor*. Father Noll said:

"Despite recent promises by Carranza to prevent further outrages on Catholics in Mexico there are no indications that he made them in good faith."

The priest added that he had received a letter from Guadalajara saying that a street line had been run through the centre of the Catholic Cathedral and that it was announced the churches could be utilized for dance halls and moving picture shows.

After Carranza's recognition Villa will allow his soldiers to become brigands, hiding in the mountains, according to information received yesterday by the Carranza office of information here from El Paso.

"Villa declares that foreign nations cannot hold him responsible for the outrages his soldiers will commit," reads the report, "if he once turns them into bandits. He asserts that he has 20,000 soldiers at Casas Grandes, but in reality he has only 6,000. It is believed here that upon the approach of Constitutionalist soldiers, many of Villa's men will desert and join the Carranza forces."

Leading bankers of New York said yesterday regarding the proposed financial backing for the de facto Carranza government that nothing definite could be decided upon because of the uncertainty as to what the new government will prove to be. The Anglo-French war loan will aid somewhat to the difficulty of finding financial backing for Mexico just now, several bankers asserted. One banker said that capital could hardly be induced to invest in a Mexican Government project without guarantees by the United States Government, which are not looked upon as probable.

The Carranza information bureau made public a letter written to Columbia University by Col. Pasqual Ortiz Rubio, the Mexican historian, in which the Colonel warns the university against Toribio Esquivel Obregon, who, it says, is about to lecture at Columbia on the "Mexican Problem." The historian says, among other charges, that Obregon started Villa and Orozco on their careers as insurgent revolutionists and was also an accomplice of Victoriano Huerta.

BAD MONEY FLOODS MEXICO.

Big Problem for Carranza If He Is Recognized.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—With the prospects much brighter for the recognition by the United States and the A B C Powers of Carranza as the real head of the Mexican Government it appears that the biggest problem that will confront the First Chief when he assumes office will be the money question, according to a cable message from Vera Cruz. It would be a hard matter to figure the amount of paper money turned out by the Constitutional army of Carranza during the last fifteen months.

Tons of all kinds and classes of bills have been thrown on the market. Since Huerta was forced out of the country the printing presses have been overworked.

A sensational panic occurred in Vera Cruz recently. The Constitutional Government printed in newspapers a four column list of counterfeit bills which it is said are in circulation all over the country. Even the $100 bills have been counterfeited, and since October 1 only bills which have a revalidation seal on them, placed by the Carrancista Government, will have legal worth in the country.

Due to ill feeling and lack of confidence various big houses in Vera Cruz wanted to close their doors until the money question was settled, but the Government would not allow them to do so. The charge is made in Vera Cruz that Mexico city has many presses working day and night making new bills. Obregon and Trevino are said to be busily printing money in the north also.

TO DEBATE WAR GAME AT NAVAL COLLEGE

Discussion Will Be Taken Down Stenographically for Future Use.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Conclusions to be drawn from the naval war game which ended in a victory for the invading fleet yesterday morning will be discussed at the Naval War College at Newport next Wednesday.

Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic fleet, whose force was declared defeated, is now en route for Newport with all his forces. He and his officers will take part in the discussion.

Rear Admiral Benson, chief of Bureau of Operations of the Navy Department, will probably go to Newport from Washington to participate in the discussion. His going, it was said to-night, would depend upon whether or not he could arrange to leave his work here.

The complete discussion at Newport will be taken down stenographically, and it is expected that this report of the proceedings will prove a valuable document as a basis for practical study of the problems which the United States navy may be expected to encounter if it is ever engaged with an enemy in the Atlantic.

It is stated that no further details of the war game manœuvres will be made public at present. It is possible that after the situation has been thoroughly gone over and the manœuvres of both fleets and their results studied other matter will be given to the public.

For the present the Department is confining itself to the announcement made yesterday to the effect that the home fleet failed to locate the advancing enemy fleet, while the latter did succeed in finding Admiral Fletcher's main force and wiping it out in a night torpedo attack.

READY TO LAY KEEL OF BIGGEST WARSHIP

Secretary Daniels Coming Thursday to See Work Begin on the California.

The keel of the world's greatest superdreadnought, the California, will be laid at the New York Navy Yard next Thursday. Secretary of the Navy Daniels will be present. The California when completed will be greater in tonnage than any warship afloat.

She will be a departure from the accepted type of battleship, for the bow will be of the clipper style, giving her a yachtlike appearance. This type of bow with a wide flare at the deck is calculated to make the California drier in the seaway and also make her faster in bad weather. The California is designed to make twenty-one knots an hour.

The most notable feature in the construction of the ship is the electric drive system of applying power to the propellers. This system has been adopted after a careful test made on the collier Jupiter.

The California will burn oil for fuel. The steam generated in her boilers will drive turbines, which in turn will drive the dynamos that supply power to the motors that operate the screws. Economy is said to be one of the chief features of this system, for on low speeds only part of the turbines will be in use and the motors will be equipped with a device that prevents the screws from racing and racking the motors when lifted clear of the water by heavy seas.

The California will have a displacement of 32,000 tons and will be 600 feet over all with a beam of 97 feet 4 inches and a draught of 30 feet. Twelve 14 inch guns mounted in four turrets containing three guns each will constitute her main battery.

667,929 REGISTERED IN THE 5 BOROUGHS

Complete Tables Show Figures Well Above Those for the Last Year.

MANHATTAN STILL LEADS

Complete figures for the registration in the five boroughs show a total of 667,929, well above that of 1914. The sudden jump is ascribed to the fight for District Attorney in Kings and the agitation for woman suffrage. Brooklyn of all the boroughs showed the largest gain. Manhattan was 3,635 below last year, but The Bronx ran 2,046 above 1914 and Richmond 723. Brooklyn's jump was 4,964. The tables follow:

MANHATTAN.

As. Sixth Dt. Day.	Total Registration. 1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
1.	1712	5159	5568	6291	6709
2.	1459	6393	6439	6581	6589
3.	1897	6807	7338	7531	8114
4.	1219	5792	6030	5080	5879
5.	2215	6684	6846	7475	8158
6.	1542	6522	6458	6280	6362
7.	2064	6230	6546	7118	7916
8.	1476	6155	6404	6100	6203
9.	1866	5468	5850	6377	7334
10.	1643	6321	6556	6408	6633
11.	2388	7278	7399	7844	8672
12.	1690	6008	6277	7213	7482
13.	1987	6005	6386	6798	7810
14.	2204	6886	7184	7663	8321
15.	3049	10337	10348	10947	12339
16.	2226	6418	6743	7167	7455
17.	2831	10145	10212	10474	11909
18.	2305	7562	7386	7691	8172
19.	4109	13964	13353	14906	16340
20.	2151	7344	7356	7574	7911
21.	3590	11719	11574	12235	13544
22.	2191	8177	7738	8031	8445
23.	7778	27073	26266	25984	27590
24.	1612	5715	5832	5942	6250
25.	2109	7160	7382	7777	8775
26.	1989	7955	8258	8318	8730
27.	1995	6183	6480	7114	8304
28.	1165	4987	5203	5348	5702
29.	2490	8164	8760	9166	10187
30.	2866	9312	8089	9380	10432
31.	3134	11234	11513	11406	12138
	72692	251187	254822	263119	286565
Total vote	....	240842	251190	272851	231458

BROOKLYN.

As. Sixth Dt. Day.	Total Registration. 1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
1.	2194	7556	8009	9026	8154
2.	1690	5830	6001	6163	7054
3.	1791	5793	6026	6465	6913
4.	2607	8726	8534	8684	9376
5.	3044	10941	11057	11081	12191
6.	2202	8302	8528	8672	9008
7.	2994	8548	7724	7832	8279
8.	2230	6780	6827	6992	7601
9.	5541	17224	16730	16314	17367
10.	2647	9588	9391	9636	10932
11.	2756	9647	9589	9486	10856
12.	3515	12670	12048	12167	12941
13.	2212	7192	7264	7440	8166
14.	6960	23097	22155	21408	22674
15.	2353	5496	7915	8439	8871
16.	6883	21297	20218	19555	19419
17.	2649	9543	9466	9883	10702
18.	3014	21183	20280	20095	20801
19.	2210	7410	7506	7669	8309
20.	2713	9301	9450	9516	10363
21.	1453	5347	5465	5507	5992
22.	6960	23097	22155	21408	22674
23.	4887	17877	16580	15344	15820
	73595	248214	242828	243250	259654
Total vote	....	230028	27661	243619	214317

BRONX.

As. Sixth Dt. Day.	Total Registration. 1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
30.	955	2864	3046	3187	3353
32.	8184	25401	25289	24843	24838
33.	3529	11463	11845	11917	12511
34.	7491	25488	24662	23721	23725
35.	6844	21707	20069	19644	19143
	27003	86870	84881	83312	83570
Total vote	.....	80574	279706	80311	63980

SUMMARY.

Total Registration.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Manhattan	251187	254822	263119	286565	249237
Brooklyn	248214	242828	243250	259654	231408
Bronx	86921	84881	83312	83570	68769
Queens	64887	60196	60340	58787	50923
Richmond	16720	15097	16708	16712	15649
Totals	667929	658724	668729	705288	615986

The usual optimistic statements concerning the registration were made yesterday by leaders for the Republicans and the Democrats. Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the Republican county committee, had this to say:

"The registration figures were unexpectedly large. They show that the people are keenly interested in the issues of the campaign, namely, woman suffrage, the proposed Constitution and the effort of the Republicans to keep the office of District Attorney out of the hands of Tammany Hall.

"The registration figures cannot be compared with those of last year nor of 1912. They can be compared reasonably with the figures of 1913 and 1911. The figures show that in the so-called Democratic districts there is a loss of about 10,000 votes, while in the Republican districts there is a loss of about 4,000, both compared with 1913."

Tom Smith of Tammany Hall also was encouraged by the registration and took issue with the statement made by Chairman Koenig. He said:

"The Republican claim that there is a loss of 10,000 in the Democratic districts is not at all significant. There has been a falling off in the registration figures in lower Manhattan for years, due to the tearing down of residences, tenement and apartment houses to make way for loft buildings. The voters are moving to upper Manhattan or to the outlying districts, but wherever they go they will vote the Democratic ticket."

WHITMAN GOES TO WAR FIELD.

Governor Starts To-day for Gettysburg—Will Speak.

Gov. Whitman, who came here from Albany on Saturday evening to register, spent yesterday quietly with Mrs. Whitman. He received a few visitors at the Hotel St. Regis and in the afternoon took a walk along Fifth avenue with his wife.

The Governor will start to-day for Gettysburg, where he will deliver an address to-morrow at the unveiling of a monument to Gen. Alexander S. Webb at the sp