THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers and thunderstorms to-day; cooler; to-morrow fair and cooler.
Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 11.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 29. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916.— Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

REVOLT FORCES GREEK KING TO AGREE TO WAR

Constantine, in Fear of Losing Throne, Decides to Join Allies.

ULTIMATUM WILL ORDER BULGARS OUT

Warships Join Allies' Fleet When Admiral Condouriotis Quits.

VENIZELOS ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

Hopes Ruler Will Lead the Army—Mytilene Joins Crete in Uprising.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—War against Bulgaria has been decided on by King Constantine and the Greek Cabinet. An ultimatum will be sent demanding that Bulgaria evacuate immediately the parts of Greek Macedonia she now occupies. Mobilization of the whole Greek army will begin without loss of time.

This is the news in despatches received to-day from Athens. Premier Kalogeropoulos said before a hastily summoned Cabinet meeting that an ultimatum would be sent to Bulgaria. An Athens despatch dated yesterday morning says:

"The King called a conference of Premier Kalogeropoulos, Gen. Moschopoulos, the Chief of Staff; Rear Admiral Damianos, the Minister of Marine, and Nicholas Strathos, ex-Minister of Marine, at the Palace this morning to discuss the action to be taken in view of the silence of the Entente Powers respecting Greece's proposal to join the Allies, made through the Greek Ministers at the Entente capitals ten days ago."

First News of Move.

This is the first news that the formal proposal for action by Greece on the side of the Allies was made by King Constantine's Government. It is believed that the King was induced to take this step by the growth of the national revolt and fear of the loss of his throne unless he acceded to the desires of the Greek people.

In a despatch from Athens Reuter's correspondent says a telegram has been received there from Canea giving the summary of the proclamation of a provisional Government by former Premier Venizelos and Admiral Condouriotis. The main points of the document, says the correspondent, constitute a comparison of the Greece of to-day with the Greece of 1912-13.

"The application of the personal policy of the sovereign, a victim of bad counsels," the proclamation says, "has resulted in a rapprochement with Greece's hereditary enemies, the violation of the Constitution, internal anarchy and isolation and contempt for Greece, which the Allies consider hostile because she refused the Serbs the facilities accorded the Bulgars.

"The victorious army of 1912-13 abandons the territory conquered by the nation's blood; the population is fleeing before the invaders; war material has been given the Bulgars; Greek soldiers have been sent to Germany by way of Sofia, and patriots are regarded as traitors.

Should Save What's Left.

"To-day is not the moment to establish the responsibility. Our duty is to save what there is still time to save. To attain this it is essential to reestablish national duty by an immediate return to the policy dictated by the national conscience, namely, range ourselves on the side of the Allies and Serbians to expel the invaders.

"It would be a happy event if at the eleventh hour the King should decide to take the lead of the national forces. In contrary event it is our duty to do the needful to save the country from the threatening ruin. We are entering the struggle convinced that the nation, independently of the state, will accomplish the miracle and bring the country back to the status of eighteen months ago.

"VENIZELOS,
"CONDOURIOTIS."

The departure from Athens of Admiral Condouriotis, besides causing a deep impression on the King, completely upset the navy. The Greek battleship Hydra and two torpedo boats have left their anchorage with the Greek fleet and joined the allied fleet in Salamis Bay.

Prince George Recalled.

Prince George of Greece, brother of King Constantine, who has been in London for some time representing the views of the Greek court, received to-day a telegram from the King recalling him to Athens. It is reported that an important announcement regarding the situation in Greece will be made to-night or to-morrow at the Foreign Office here.

There is a feeling of relief in Athens, according to despatches, at the prospect of a termination of the strained situation caused by the refusal hitherto of the King to act in accord with the indignation at Bulgarian occupation of Greek territory and kidnapping of Greek troops. It has been reported that the Greek note to Germany regarding the transportation of Greek troops from Kavala set to-morrow as the time limit for an answer.

The revolution which M. Venizelos is about to head still grows. The island of Mytilene has joined the Venizelist movement. All the local authorities have placed themselves under the pro-Ally committee of National Defence, with headquarters at Salonica. A monster meeting is planned for to-morrow.

A Berlin despatch says that the Greek Minister to-day informed the German Government that the Greek censorship

Continued on Third Page.

BRITISH BATTLESHIPS TO HAVE 18 INCH GUNS

Effective at 25 Miles and to Be Employed Against Land Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Battleships equipped with 18 inch guns, three inches bigger than any now in use and two inches greater than the largest guns projected for the new battleships and battle cruisers to be added to the American navy, are under construction in Great Britain, according to unofficial advices which are given credence by naval officials here. The guns fire a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds and have a range of twenty-five miles.

The weapons are designed for use against land fortifications. As a means of developing floating forts which could throw great projectiles into land fortifications out of sight over the horizon the reported British venture is regarded by ordnance experts as having great possibilities.

What effect development of such engines of war might have on future building plans of the American navy no official would predict. It was apparent, however, that keenest interest was being taken in the experiment.

The largest guns carried now by any naval vessel so far as shown by records here are the 15 inch rifles mounted on some of the latest British, German and Italian battleships. The largest on any American ship are those of the 14 inch type, carried by the Pennsylvania and vessels of her class.

KAROLYI PROTESTS RULE BY THE KAISER

Hungary Parliament Leader Says War Lord Would Run Four Nations.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—According to the correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Budapest, the speech of Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Opposition, in the Hungarian Parliament on September 20 was a vigorous protest against the ascendency of the Kaiser over the governments of all the Teutonic Powers, especially, of course, Austria-Hungary. Count Tissa, the Premier, is making great efforts to prevent this speech becoming known.

"Should the war end undecisively," the correspondent says Count Karolyi asserted, "and should the struggle of the belligerent groups be continued in fields political, our foreign politicians and statesmen give us no guarantee that they can cope with the problem.

"Information I have received from the best sources is that the German Emperor has assumed the role of War Lord not only over his own empire but over Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. I know they have transferred the high military command to the German Emperor.

"This is the most dangerous game we have ever been playing at. It is more dangerous as the German Emperor under the powers vested in him can come forward at once with a fait accompli as regards the time and terms of peace and other vital matters concerning Germany's allies, which might place us in a very awkward situation, for we gave over to Germany all our powers of self-government, our rights as a nation, as soon as the sovereign rights passed out of the hands of our King, who took oath under our constitution to uphold them."

Count Karolyi also attacked the Austrian General Staff. Count Tissa, replying, said that the sovereign rights of the King of Hungary, who is the Emperor Francis Joseph, had been vested temporarily in the highest command, namely, general headquarters, and that this step was necessary for military considerations.

Count Karolyi retorted that this meant his information was right, and the only excuse for this drastic infringement of the laws was the old age of the monarch, but this they did not think necessary to state.

"The situation," he continued, "is that we have given up our only remaining fortress and our independence to a foreign Power."

Count Polonyi, ex-Minister of Justice, attacked the General Staff and demanded that Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, be held responsible for the failures of the war, and also the Minister of War, who had shown animosity and hatred for the Hungarian Parliament.

Deputy Ugron objected to giving a decoration to Count Czernin, late Austro-Hungarian Minister to Bucharest, saying that he was a traitor to his country. "Instead of the rope he deserved," he said, "they gave him a decoration."

2 ITALIAN AIRSHIPS DOWNED.

Austrians Get One Prisoner in Thrilling Battle.

VIENNA, via London, Sept. 28.—Aerial fights between Austrian and Italian fliers over the Adriatic are reported in an official announcement issued here today, which says:

On the morning of September 26 five enemy aeroplanes dropped numerous bombs on Durz (Durazzo) without doing damage worth mentioning.

Two of our aeroplanes ascended immediately in defence and after a battle an enemy hydroplane was forced to alight on the water, where it was salved by an Italian destroyer. They shot down another forty miles from the coast. The observer, an Italian naval officer, was dead and the pilot seriously wounded.

ROBBER BAND LOOTS 4 TOWNS.

Big Thefts in Manchester, Marblehead, Essex and Hamilton, Mass.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—News that summer homes in the fashionable North Shore colony had been robbed of thousands of dollars worth of jewelry and silverware within the past six days was made public to-night by the police of Manchester, Marblehead, Essex and Hamilton.

Police of these towns said they are working on the theory that a band of burglars made their headquarters in this city and toured the North Shore by night in automobiles, being aided in their robberies by confederates within the houses.

The publication to-day of a reward of $500 offered by Samuel D. Warren of Boston for the recovery of $15,000 worth of jewelry stolen from his summer residence was followed by the police announcement of four other robberies. Benjamin B. Crowninshield lost $1,000 worth of silverware.

HUGHES RETORTS TO OLNEY ATTACKS

Stirs Saratoga Conference to Wild Enthusiasm by Hot Denunciation.

PROUD HE IS CANDIDATE

Points Out Danger of Forced Legislation—Speaks in Trenton in Morning.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Angry to the heart over Richard Olney's flings Charles E. Hughes, speaking here to-night before the Republican State Conference in the hall where he was first nominated for Governor ten years ago, replied so vigorously to the former Secretary of State that 7,000 persons sprang to their feet and went slambang crazy for five minutes.

It was a new Hughes that the State Republicans saw in action—a Hughes burning with indignation; a Hughes throwing aside all indirections and euphemisms; a Hughes that called a spade a spade. No one had ever seen the man so fiercely aroused.

Mr. Olney's criticisms published last Saturday morning in a defence of the President's course in the Adamson bill matter, brought about the explosion. Sweeping his right fist backward toward where National Chairman Willcox, Gov. Whitman, Senator Wadsworth, Robert Bacon, William M. Calder and a dozen other State leaders were sitting, and then turning squarely to the great audience, Mr. Hughes burst out:

"The distinguished former Secretary of State said in substance that I doffed the judicial ermine and appeared in the motley grab of an ordinary seeker for office. I did doff the judicial ermine and I submit to you that you know, and every American knows, that it fell from my shoulders unsullied."

That sentence lifted the audience to its feet. Seven thousand yells piled up a roar of approval and delight, partly, it seemed, because they liked what he said and partly because they liked the way he said it.

No Apology for Being Candidate.

"No American need apologize for being a candidate for office," Mr. Hughes continued after the clamor stilled, "least of all I. I desired to remain on the bench. I had no desire to return to politics, but there came a summons which no honorable man could refuse. I did assume the garb, call it motley or what you will, of a seeker of office, and I am now before the American people seeking the highest office in its gift. For what purpose? Not that I covet power, but I do covet the opportunity, if it is afforded, to maintain American rights and American honor."

They were off again, this time simply ripping the air with yells and shouts and making the big building quake and shiver with the impact of stamping feet. But Mr. Hughes was not done by any means. He went on:

"Our distinguished former Secretary of State has made some observations with respect to American rights. He makes a mistake in assuming or suggesting that the criticism of the Administration's foreign policy is, as he puts it, that 'our peace is a peace without honor.' We have no occasion to go into war with respect to known rights that any nation will respect if we know how to convince that nation that we are firm in maintaining them. I like Mr. Olney's pen as Secretary better than his pen as an apologist. We gave no convincing sign that we meant to enforce our rights. That is the difference between resolution in fact and resolution in theory."

Hits at Adamson Bill Too.

Mr. Hughes's hot reply to Mr. Olney included his opinion of Mr. Olney's excuses for the President's course in the Adamson bill procedure.

"A distinguished Democrat," he said, "a former Secretary of State I have always admired and respected and whose record presents a singular contrast to that of the present Administration springs to its defence in its hour of trial. With his ability, I assume that he had done the best that can be done. He says, referring to the recent railroad situation, that I object not to the 'averted strike,' but 'to the mode of its accomplishment, to wit, by the threat of a strike within a time too short for due consideration of necessary legislation.'

"I am not prepared to admit the necessity of wage increases by law. But I do object in every fibre of my being to legislation under duress. I object to the surrender of the Executive to force. That is the path of disaster. If the distinguished Ex-Secretary of State desires to take the nation along that path I will not accompany him."

Then came a third demonstration that shook the hall. There was no mistaking the delight of the audience in the fighting Hughes perhaps unexpectedly revealed to them. Willcox and Whitman and others almost as well known were slapping each other upon the shoulder and shouting, "Bully!" "Great!" and down in the crowd men were doing all sorts of antics under the pressure of the excitement.

Filibustering Fruitless.

"He asks why I did not urge twenty-eight Republican Senators to filibuster to the last ditch," Mr. Hughes continued. "Well, I do not believe in filibustering, for one thing. If Congress through its majority determined to pass the bill there was no reason whatever why its action should merely be delayed by filibustering. Arguments along this line really come to this, that in some way the Administration should have been saved from itself.

"The truth is, the Executive destroyed the moral strength of the situation when he threw up his hands, yielded the principle of arbitration and went to Congress demanding the railway wage bill as the price of peace. Congress, so far as the morale of the situation was concerned, ratified a surrender already made. The Administration chose its ground. It selected its ground carefully and with a manifest view to partisan expediency. In the closing days it acted with swiftness, and it cannot now cry that a Republican candidate a thousand miles away should have saved it from carrying out its fixed determination."

Mr. Hughes then concentrated his attack against the President, excoriating the procedure taken in the Adamson bill. He answered Mr. Wilson's defence that a sudden crisis existed by bringing into the evidence correspondence which proved that the menace of a railroad strike was known long before Mr. Wilson went to Congress on August 29, that the business men of the country long

Continued on Second Page.

MME. EMMY DESTINN HELD BY TEUTON MILITARY EDICT

Singer Detained in Prague, Where She Went to Be With Fiance, Dinh Gilly.

ALGERIAN IS INTERNED

Opera and Concert Contracts Upset by Inability of U. S. Embassy to Aid Her.

Emmy Destinn will not return this season to sing again the roles in which she has endeared herself as a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company. It was learned yesterday on good authority that she is being detained by the Teutonic military authorities. She was at Castle Plass, her recently acquired country place, at Neuhaus, Bohemia, near Prague, the last time there was any direct communication from her. She went to Prague at the close of last season to be with Dinh Gilly, the Algerian opera singer, to whom she is reported to be engaged to be married. He is interned for the period of the war in Austria because he is a French subject. In spite of the warning of friends that it would be difficult to return, Mme. Destinn went to Bohemia in order to be with him.

The most recent communication from her came indirectly through the American Embassy at Vienna, to which she applied for assistance in leaving the country, and the State Department at Washington. She was unable to obtain a passport because she is not yet an American citizen, although she has taken out her first papers in this country.

Charles L. Wagner, who is Mme. Destinn's representative in America for her concert engagements, said yesterday he has been unable to get into direct communication with her for weeks owing to the difficulties interposed by the British censors. At Mr. Wagner's office it was learned that Mme. Destinn's concert accompanist, Homer Samuels, who went to Stockholm in order to meet her, is returning without her. He cabled from Stockholm that he was sailing yesterday for New York.

Mme. Destinn had been engaged to sing *Aida* at an open air performance of that opera in San Francisco on Saturday and arrangements were made with Mme. Johanna Gadski to take her place when it was learned that she could not appear. She was also listed as the bright particular star of the Ellis Opera Company, of which Charles A. Ellis of Boston is the manager, and Signor Campanini of the Chicago Opera Company is director and conductor, for a tour beginning October 17 at Toledo, Ohio, and continuing until the opening of the regular opera season. Mr. Ellis was not in the city yesterday to say what arrangements he has made to substitute for Mme. Destinn.

Photo Copyright by Mishkin.

Emmy Destinn,

lyric soprano, who is forbidden to leave Bohemia to fulfil her contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company and for concert tours.

The same situation prevailed at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday, as Mr. Gatti-Casazza has not yet returned and all arrangements are in his hands. He is not expected to leave Europe for at least a week yet, and it is possible that he will yet have time to make arrangements to fill Mme. Destinn's place at the opera this season before his departure.

Mme. Destinn was under contract with the Metropolitan for only a part of the season, and the remainder of her time was taken up with other engagements, principally in the concert field. She is a lyric soprano, and it is probable that a part at least of her work will fall to Mmes. Farrar, Rappold and Bori, who are the other principal lyric sopranos of the Metropolitan company. Her principal roles have been in "Madame Butterfly," "Aida," "Tosca" and "Carmen." Her Wagnerian roles are *Elisabeth* in "Tannhaeuser," *Elsa* in "Lohengrin" and *Senta* in "The Flying Dutchman." She was for eight years the star of the Royal Opera in Berlin before coming to New York.

SHERIFF AL SMITH CHOPS OWN BUDGET

He Can't Use His Private Secretary at $1,500 a Year, So Out With Him!

Al Smith, Sheriff of New York county, profoundly shocked the members of the sub-committee on budget yesterday when he appeared before them with the statement that he has no use for a private secretary at $1,500 a year, and asked that the job be abolished. The request was granted promptly.

The board of elections asked $1,354,984 for 1917, as against $1,452,654 in 1916. There will be but one primary in 1917. The sub-committee will recommend an appropriation of $1,309,685, with a probable addition of $20,000 for janitor service in the school houses used as polling places.

QUITS CELL; FEARS BLACK HAND

Prisoner, Overstaying Time Three Months, to Leave Country.

OSSINING, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Rocco Durasso, formerly a United States soldier, left Sing Sing prison to-day with reluctance and under the protection of a guard. He might have left three months ago, but refused, as he insisted the Black Hand would get him the minute he left the prison. Durazzo was convicted in Brooklyn of carrying concealed weapons as a protection against the band and had served three years. He declined all offers of assistance. Finally the prison authorities interested the Italian Immigration Society, which agreed to send him back to Italy.

Henry C. Merritt, the Eastchester contractor, was paroled to-day. He served a sentence for converting public funds to his own use.

PORTLAND EXPRESS IN CRASH.

Hits Freight at South Lawrence, Shaking Up Passengers.

SOUTH LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Portland Express, from Boston for Portland, Me., over the Boston and Maine Railroad, crashed into a freight train just west of the station here tonight. Nobody was dangerously hurt, although the passengers were badly shaken up.

The front of the passenger engine was demolished and three flat cars loaded with steel rails were overturned, blocking traffic for an hour. The accident happened on the Andover street crossing, one of the busiest in the city, while hundreds of mill operatives were returning home.

MONITOR FIGHTER DIES AT 79.

Last But One of the Crew and Never Drew a Pension.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 28.—Christopher Price, member of the crew of the Monitor in its fight with the Merrimac during the civil war, died at his home at Stockbridge to-day aged 79 years.

Price's death is said to leave only one survivor of the Monitor's crew. Price never drew a pension from the Government.

DEWEY'S WINES GRACE ANY TABLE
[illegible] delicious, 138 Fulton & 81 Duane Sts., N. Y. C. Phone 2904 Cort.[illegible]

CUPID GETS BIG LIFT FROM ROSH ha-SHANAH

City Clerk Scully Marries 64 Couples in One Day, Setting a Record.

Sixty-four marriages, a record number, were performed in the City Hall yesterday by J. J. Scully, City Clerk, and his deputy, F. J. Goodwin. In all 185 marriage licenses were issued in Manhattan.

The reason was that Cupid found an aid in Rosh ha-Shanah. Many shops, stores and factories were closed, giving betrothed couples the unusual opportunity of a day off which was not a legal holiday with the City Hall closed. So Mr. Scully might appropriately have substituted "Sholem Aleichem" for his stereotyped "I hope you may both be happy."

YACHT BURNS; 4 NEAR DEATH.

Manufacturer and Guests Rescued Off Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 28.—H. B. Newman of [illegible] avenue, New York, a silk manufacturer, with his wife and two friends whose names were withheld, were aboard Newman's motor cruiser, the Evelyn II., when it caught fire to-night off Great Captain's Island, about five miles southwest of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. All in the party were burned and narrowly missed death by drowning. The motor cruiser was destroyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Newman and their two guests, said to be from Chicago, left New York in the boat shortly after noon. As they neared Greenwich the sea became choppy and a kerosene oil stove in the engine room overturned, the oil igniting. Those on board made their way to the tender through the flames. They were picked up by the oyster boat Ostrea of South Norwalk.

STRIKE VICTIM A SUICIDE.

Old Mount Vernon Man Worried by Having to Walk.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The body of Charles V. Levinus, an old resident of Mount Vernon, with the head and left arm severed, was found this morning alongside the New Haven tracks in the deep cut under the Tenth avenue bridge.

As the tracks are forty feet below the bridge it is believed Levinus, who was 74 years old, leaped off the bridge in a fit of despondency.

Levinus had worried over the trolley strike because it made him walk too much.

NECK BROKEN: DIDN'T KNOW IT

Pittsburg Athlete Learns Why He Can't Play Football.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—Joe Maston, all around athlete of the University of Pittsburg, did not know until to-day that his neck was broken last fall. After vainly trying to play with the football team he consulted a physician.

An X-ray photograph disclosed that the only reason Maston is not dead is because the fracture is between the second and third vertebræ and the spinal column is not affected.

L 7 Launched in the Pacific.

LONG BEACH, Cal., Sept. 28.—United States [illegible] launched here [illegible] Company.

T. R. TELLS HOW OUR FLEET AWED KAISER

Describes Manner of Bringing Germany to Time in Venezuelan Crisis.

UNLIKE WILSON METHODS

"Inside" Facts Given in Letter to Be Incorporated in "Life of John Hay."

A letter from Theodore Roosevelt to be incorporated in the next edition of William R. Thayer's "Life of John Hay" was made public yesterday by the publishers, Houghton Mifflin Company, because of its bearing on the chapter describing the manner in which this country, without bringing on a war, brought Germany to time when Germany threatened to bombard and occupy Venezuelan cities in order to secure the payment of the South American nation's debts.

On the publication of Mr. Thayer's book this chapter aroused great interest and was reprinted in part in the *Congressional Record* because of the contrast it afforded to the methods now employed in dealing with foreign countries.

Mr. Thayer, on the authority of Mr. Hay, said the American Government demanded of Germany the withdrawal of her fleet from Venezuelan waters and an agreement to arbitrate the differences between the two countries. This Germany refused to do.

Battle Fleet Assembled.

In regard to this situation Col. Roosevelt wrote in the letter just made public:

"I became convinced that Germany intended to seize some Venezuelan harbor and turn it into some strongly fortified place of arms, on the model of Kiao-chow, with a view of exercising some means of control over the future Isthmian Canal, and over South American affairs generally.

"For some time the usual methods of diplomatic intercourse were tried. Germany declined to agree to arbitrate the question at issue between her and Venezuela and declined to say that she would not occupy Venezuelan territory, merely saying that such possession would be 'temporary'—which might mean anything. I finally decided that no useful purpose would be served by further delay and I took action accordingly.

"I assembled our battle fleet under Admiral Dewey near Porto Rico for 'manoeuvres,' with instructions that the fleet should be kept in hand and in fighting trim, and should be ready to sail at an hour's notice. * * * I told John Hay that I would now see the German Ambassador, Herr von Holleben, myself, and that I intended to bring matters to an early conclusion. Our navy was in very efficient condition, being superior to the German navy."

Wins by Firmness.

Col. Roosevelt described his first interview with the German Ambassador, in which Von Holleben politely indicated his belief that the Kaiser would consider arbitration absolutely out of the question. The answer of the President was that unless he received Germany's agreement to arbitrate within a stipulated time he would order Dewey's fleet to Venezuela to prevent the contemplated occupation of Venezuelan territory. Von Holleben visited President Roosevelt a few days later, but made no mention of the Venezuelan matter.

"I asked him," said Col. Roosevelt, "if he had any answer to make from his Government to my request, and when he said no I informed him that in such event it was useless to wait as long as I had intended, and that Dewey would be ordered to sail twenty-four hours in advance of the time I had set. He expressed deep apprehension, and said that his Government could not arbitrate. However, less than twenty-four hours before the time I had appointed for cabling the order to Admiral Dewey the Ambassador notified me that his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor had directed him to request me to undertake the arbitration myself."

Excerpts from a letter of A. W. Callisen, an American of German parentage, are quoted by Col. Roosevelt to show that Von Holleben first advised his Government that he (Roosevelt) was probably bluffing. The Ambassador, according to Mr. Callisen, subsequently was obliged to eat his own words and cable in hot haste to Berlin. He later was recalled and dismissed from the diplomatic service.

COLONEL GOES WEST TO-DAY.

Speaks To-morrow in Battle Creek; Later in Five Cities.

Col. Roosevelt will leave here this afternoon for Battle Creek, Mich., where he will deliver to-morrow his second speech of the campaign, called by those who have seen it his "skin 'em alive" speech. The speech will be delivered in a tent holding 10,000. Republicans and Progressives have united in making the arrangements.

This speech of the Colonel's has been awaited with great expectancy by the campaign managers, who are preparing to circulate it all over the country. Col. Roosevelt will return to-morrow night from Battle Creek and will have another conference with Chairman Willcox about his Western trip, upon which he will start probably the second week in October. Chicago, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Denver and San Francisco are the places believed to have been selected for Roosevelt speeches.

THIRD SUBMARINE READY.

The Kaiser Will Make Trip to America in a Month.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says travellers who have arrived from Bremen report that a third German commercial submarine will be ready to sail within a month. This submarine, to be known as the Kaiser, is said to be slightly larger than the Deutschland.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 28.—News of the arrival of the Bremen at New London, Conn., is still lacking, but the announcement of its successful voyage is expected any day.

The Bremen took much longer than was calculated would be necessary, and though the owners successfully concealed any appearance of apprehension, they have been waiting anxiously for news.

The Deutschland is expected to leave for the United States when the Bremen arrives at New London loaded with dyestuffs and medicines.

20 VOYAGES TO SEE HER SOLDIER FIANCE

Next Trip Widow and Italian Cavalry Lieutenant Will Be Married.

Mrs. Arimindi Latorre, a well to do Italian widow of New Haven, finished yesterday her twentieth round trip to Italy since the beginning of the war, despite danger from submarines.

The object of each visit to her home land was to see her intended husband, Ernest Caronna, a distinguished Italian lawyer and lieutenant of cavalry. He could not get away to see her and so she had to go to him, talking with him in the brief periods of his furlough.

She says she will go back to Naples in four months, when he will get a leave of absence and they will be married; that is, if he survives battle with the Austrians. Her little girl, Isabel, American born, has accompanied the widow on every trip.

ALCOHOL EXPECTED TO OUST GASOLENE

Chemists in Session Here Told of Its Cheap Production for Motor Use.

At the conference on industrial alcohol, acetone and acetic acid at the Chemists Club, which was one of the features yesterday of the fourth day of the chemical convention, scientists predicted generally that denatured alcohol would take the place of gasolene as motive power of the future.

"There is no longer any question of the commercial success in the manufacture of alcohol for automobiles," said Arthur D. Little of Boston, an expert on wood waste, who is chemical counsel for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. "Experiments have shown that alcohol can be manufactured for as low as 25 cents a gallon, and at that price it will undoubtedly be preferable to gasolene.

"Alcohol is cleaner than gasolene, will not explode nor catch fire, and will develop practically as much horse-power. The decrease in cost has come through improved methods in its manufacture from wood waste, from waste sulphite liquor and from molasses."

Arthur H. Comey, superintendent of the Eastern laboratory of the Du Pont Powder Company, which is rated with the best establishments in Germany, sent a message that "the manufacture of alcohol from sawdust is a commercial success and will grow accordingly."

Mention was made at the conference of a substance which is being developed for movie films. It is non-inflammable and waterproof and is known as celluloss acetate. In the applied colloid symposium Dr. Charles L. Parsons, chief chemist of the United States Bureau of Mines, told how America can be independent of foreign material for the china and porcelain ware industry through a new system of purifying secondary kaolin found in South Carolina and Georgia.

The convention continues to-day.

11 GET LEWISOHN JEWELS.

Banker's Wife Left Fortune in Gems to Relatives.

Mrs. Emma M. Lewisohn, wife of Adolph Lewisohn, banker, whose will was filed for probate yesterday, left a fortune in jewels to her husband, her two sons, two daughters and six grandchildren. The value of her property was not stated, but the list of jewelry includes diamond tiaras, horseshoe rings, buckles and other effects of great value.

Mrs. Lewisohn died at Elberon, N. J., on July 28. Her summer home there she left to her husband, and to her sister, Mrs. Jennie R. Schiffer of 24 East Sixty-ninth street, and her two brothers, Jacob and Joseph Cahn, go bequests of $25,000 each.

The residuary estate is left to Mrs. Lewisohn's two sons, Samuel Lewisohn of 9 West Fifty-seventh street and Julius Lewisohn of Salt Lake City, and the daughters, Clara Rossin of 16 East Sixty-second street and Adele Legman of 21 West Fifty-sixth street.

DR. KOO RESIGNS POST.

Chinese Minister at Washington Suffering From Ill Health.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, has sent his resignation to the Chinese Foreign Office, it was learned to-day. Continued ill health was given as the reason.

Dr. Koo is only 30 years old—the youngest diplomat ever accredited to the United States. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1909, and received his degree of doctor of philosophy in 1912. He has also received an honorary degree from Yale. He was appointed Minister to the United States in November, 1915, by Yuan Shih-k'ai, to whom he had been private secretary. His home is near Shanghai. He married the daughter of Tong Shao-Yi, first Prime Minister of the republican Cabinet.

TO PAY FOR MAIL BY BULK.

New Plan to Be Tried on Railroads Commencing Nov. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The space basis for compensating railroads for transportation of mails will be put into effect November 1 throughout 90 per cent. of the service, the Post Office Department announced to-night. Final decision as to whether it shall be made permanent is left to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The 10 per cent. of the service in which the present weight basis will be retained is the "closed pouch service," consisting of mails transmitted in locked sacks in baggage cars and handled by agents of the railroad companies.

DYESTUFF CENSUS SECRET.

Redfield Holds Up Facts Pending Importers' Protests.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Publication of parts of the dyestuffs census compiled by the Department of Commerce will be deferred Secretary Redfield announced today, pending consideration of protests made by importers, who charge that to put private information collected by the bureau into the hands of manufacturers would be unfair and illegal.

The main objection is to the use of the names of German manufacturers with whom American importers deal. The census, compiled to aid American manufacturers in building up a home industry, is in the hands of the printer and parts of it have been made public.

GREAT 'STRIKE' FALLS FLAT AS LEADERS SULK

Union Heads to Confer Monday About That General Trade Tieup.

POLICE CANNOT FIND ANY MORE HAVE QUIT

Labor Chiefs, However, Insist 163,000 Joined Army of Idle.

"COMMITTEE OF 35" DWINDLES TO A FEW

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Won't Fight the Interborough.

"Sympathetic suspension of work," for which appeal had been made by certain labor leaders in the hope of winning the carmen's strike, fizzled out yesterday. There was no more response whatever by labor unions to the call of the carmen for help, and despite the claims of Ernest Bohm, secretary of the labor convention, that 163,000 men had quit work there was sufficient evidence to warrant the assertion that organized labor in Greater New York had refused the appeal to fight the battle of another union.

The meeting of the new executive committee of thirty-five which had been selected at the labor convention in Beethoven Hall on Wednesday dwindled to a small group yesterday morning. That group became still smaller in the afternoon. Then Hugh Frayne, its chairman, leaving the committee's rooms in 3 Great Jones street, practically admitted the failure of the much touted scheme for a sympathetic strike by announcing that a new assembly of labor delegates will be called for Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock in Beethoven Hall.

Leaders Still "Fighting."

"The fight is still on," he said sadly, "and we have not surrendered the idea of a tieup of all trades in New York. You see it was this way. Certain organizations have told us that they had not had time in which to call a strike. They told us the question of a strike must be voted in some instances by a district council, and then must go back to the unions for final decision. Now there has not been time, as required by the by-laws, for the calling of such meetings. Accordingly many unions have not had time to act."

"Then you admit your plan for calling a suspension of work has failed?" Mr. Frayne was asked.

"We do not. It has been successful, for we have more than 165,000 men out now and we will have more. No, we cannot give the names of those organizations. To publish them would make the heads of those unions the object of blacklists by employers and do them great damage."

President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, greeting newspaper men at the Hotel Belmont last night, said the subway and elevated lines were doing a better business this year than last during the Jewish holidays. Asked why the general strike had fallen flat he said the "best of the union men have minds of their own and do their own thinking."

Police Can't Find New Strikes.

When told the police could get no trace of any new unions that had quit work Mr. Frayne said: "I don't care. We know that we have the men out and we are satisfied."

Then Mr. Frayne entered one of the high powered automobiles that the labor leaders use nowadays (while they urge the union man to walk from the Battery to The Bronx) and was whizzed away in company with Strike Leader W. B. Fitzgerald. The enthusiasm seemed to have gone out of the leaders though they tried boldly to keep up a show of confidence and optimism.

When the committee met in the morning they seemed to have some hope left, for Secretary Bohm, leaving the committee rooms, said: "The members of the committee are now scattered about the city getting unions out. Just wait until 2:30 o'clock and we will have a big surprise for you. And I am not bluffing when I say this."

But the day wore on and no big surprise burst forth from the committee rooms upon a score of reporters gathered in the street. Nothing happened except that a labor leader would appear and accuse the newspapers of having been unfair and untruthful.

Three Big Hopes Are Dashed.

The three big hopes on which the labor leaders relied for harassing the traction companies were blasted in the course of the day. These were refusal of the building trades to take any action, failure of the teamsters to call a strike and a disavowal by A. L. Gridley, organizer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, that he had said he would make trouble for President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough.

The executive board of the New York Building Trades was in session from 10:30 A. M. until 2:30 P. M. during which they decided to put over until next Wednesday a vote on the sympathetic strike. Even in the event of a decision by the council to strike, however, the final decision would rest with the unions.

The session was a heated one. Fitzgerald made an appeal for help for the striking carmen. While the members of the committee were in session on East Fifty-fourth street there was a heated debate, the reporters on the street hearing the loud voices.

During the debate a cuspidor came flying out of the window and narrowly missed a reporter standing on the sidewalk.