THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair and continued cool; northerly winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 84; lowest, 55.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 10.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 40. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1916. —Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RAIDER U-53 ELUDES ALLIES' WARSHIPS; U. S. RECALLS FLEET OF TEN DESTROYERS; WILSON TO INSIST GERMANY KEEP PLEDGE

BOSTON VICTOR OVER BROOKLYN IN 14TH, 2 TO 1

Longest World's Series Contest Goes to Red Sox on Gainer's Pinch Hit.

McNALLY DRIVEN HOME WITH WINNING TALLY

Ruth and Smith Struggle With Mound Labors on Even Terms.

MYERS STANDS FORTH AS HERO FOR BROOKLYN

Spectacular Playing of Local Outfielder Astounds Crowd of 41,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—Like Titans in the throes of a tie for thirteen and a half innings, the Boston Americans and the Brooklyn Nationals struggled at Braves Field this afternoon. Like veritable supermen of the diamond, inspired to deeds extraordinary in a contest that wrote a new chapter in world's championship baseball history, they fought in the last gathering shadows with neither yielding an iota.

Then in the fourteenth inning, came a new Richmond on the field of battle and turned the tide of victory in favor of Boston. The score was 2 to 1. It was Delos Gainer, injected into the fray as a last resort as substitute batsman for Larry Gardner, who struck the blow that earned for the Red Sox their second successive victory.

It was Gainer, with Mike McNally straining on the leash at second base, who drove a long single to left field that made possible the tally that may prove the all conquering factor in the series.

Success in the first two games is an overwhelming advantage that in thirteen years of world's series history has never failed any club. Five more contests are still possible, but gritty and aggressive as they are the Superbas are now only a forlorn hope.

Pitchers All Powerful.

The necessity for a play off appeared practically assured before Gainer rose to the occasion in so dramatic a fashion. Rube Smith for Brooklyn and George Foster for Boston were engaged in a left handed pitching duel in which both grew more effective as the nervous strain wore on their team mates and the thousands in the stands. Each pitcher had allowed only six hits in all that long tussle before Gainer made the bald single that wrecked Brooklyn hopes.

It was a paradox—another example of the oft recurring perversity of baseball—that Gainer should have been sent to bat for the leading hitter of the Red Sox and responded so effectively.

The fourteenth inning had opened with Dick Hoblitzell reaching first base by grace of a pass. It was the fourth pass Hoblitzell had received from Smith. The Superbs southpaw experienced great difficulty in locating the plate for another who batted from the left side of the plate. Here again Old Perversity cropped up. Four other left handed hitters of the Red Sox had been as clay in the hands of the Brooklyn pitcher.

Gainer in Hero Role.

Duffy Lewis, hero of the 1915 series with the Philadelphia Nationals, did the expected with a terrific hit that advanced Hoblitzell to second base. Gainer strode forward in place of Gardner and promptly, as a ball whizzed to Otto Miller, McNally came out to run for Hoblitzell and Smith speeded a perfect strike past the still passive Gainer. Now the downfall.

The third pitch was met squarely and whistled to left field, while McNally dashed home with the winning run. Gainer got as far as second, and rushed to the clubhouse before fickle fandom could carry him off.

Nearly forty-two thousand persons—only a few hundred short of the record for baseball attendance set in the world's series here last year—sweltered in the stands while the heat of battle grew more intense with the passing of each inning. Never before in the annals of the baseball classic had there been a contest that developed so many dramatic situations, so many remarkable feats, both on defence and attack—and stretched over so many innings.

The longest previous game in a world's series was played by the Detroit Americans and the Chicago Nationals in 1907, when they fought for thirteen innings to a 2 to 2 tie. In 1912 the New York Nationals and the Boston Americans played another indecisive contest, each scoring six runs in twelve innings. The extra innings that brought a decision today were made possible by the speed with which the teams played and in spite of the lowering clouds that brought on the shadows at an early hour. The game lasted only 2 hours and 22 minutes.

Myers Rises to Occasion.

Brooklyn's hero, the lustre of whose achievements cannot be dimmed by the defeat of his club, was Harry Myers, the centre fielder. Myers, probably least of all, was expected to play a leading role, but it was really Myers and Smith who stood off the whole Boston team all by themselves.

It was Myers who gave the Superbas their lone run and put them into the battle in the first inning with a home run; it was Myers who in the ninth inning cut off a tally that would have given the Red Sox victory in regulation time. It was Myers who made one of the most sensational catches yet seen in any field when in the sixth inning he converted what theratened to be a home run for Harry Hooper into an almost miraculous putout.

Men have gained fame in world's

Continued on Fourteenth Page.

ARMOUR CO. TO CUT 400 PER CENT. MELON

Directors to Consider Increasing Capitalization to $100,000,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—R. J. Dunham, vice-president of Armour & Co., announced to-night that at the next meeting of the board of directors an increase in capitalization from $20,000,000 to $100,000,000 will be considered.

While nothing was said in his formal statement as to the disposition of this stock, it was inferred there would be a distribution of accumulated profits in the business. Such a distribution would mean a stock dividend of 400 per cent.

Mr. Dunham's statement gives information that the $80,000,000 surplus involved in the increase in capitalization was earned in the period from 1901 to 1912, when but few dividends were paid and the earnings were allowed to remain in the business and were invested in plant extension.

The company's fiscal year does not close until the end of October, but it is known that gross sales, like those of other packers, will show an increase over 1915, when they exceeded $425,000,000.

SINN FEINERS JOIN IRISH BROTHERHOOD

Old Fenian Organization, Bitterly Anti-British, Is Revived.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The *Daily Express* gives prominence to an article on the resuscitation of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, identical with the old Fenian organization.

According to this statement the Sinn Fein policy as originally conceived was killed by the Easter rebellion, after which the adherents of Sinn Fein were left leaderless and disorganized. There are fewer Sinn Feiners now than before the revolt, but more rebels, the story says.

The explanation offered is that the Sinn Feiners of extreme views have joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood, which has been in existence more than a half century and has greater power to cause mischief than the Sinn Fein ever had.

Its membership had dwindled to a few score, but the bitter anti-English feeling which flamed immediately after the revolt has given the brotherhood a new lease of life. It is organized in circles, and each circle is the same as a regiment. The circles have sprung up and continue to spring up all over the country. There are about 100 in Dublin alone.

In Belfast, where the Sinn Fein never had more than 200 members, the brotherhood has already 2,000. The brotherhood has some of the Sinn Fein arms and ammunition, but it is doubtful if one in thirty of its members could be provided with a rifle.

At the moment strenuous efforts are being made to recruit members from the moribund Irish Volunteers, and it is believed the volunteers have still large quantities of arms hidden. The brotherhood emissaries are also busy among the National Volunteers.

SAYS WAR INCREASES CRIME.

Subnormal Persons Demoralized, Asserts F. Emory Lyon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Crime is increasing, according to a report of F. Emory Lyon, chairman of the committee on discharged prisoners of the American Prison Association, to the association to-day. The increase may be traced directly to the influence of the European war, he said. His proof of the increase was the overpopulation of practically all the prisons in the country.

"With a dozen nations at each other's throats, destroying life and property at an unprecedented rate, can there be any other result than the lessening of the sense of the sacredness of human life and indifference as to the importance of material values?" he said. "If the average citizen becomes more callous over the accounts of human slaughter what of the slightly less than normal, more easily influenced and less alive to the higher sensibilities and untrained in ethical standards?"

HOTTEST OCTOBER 9.

Humidity Adds to Discomfort of Unseasonable Temperature.

High humidity and an unseasonably lofty temperature made yesterday one of the hottest October days on record, the mercury climbing to the summerlike altitude of 84 at 2:30 in the afternoon.

But the discomfort did not last long. About nightfall a frosty blast came out of the northwest and the silver streak shrank down toward the bulb, falling to the chilly cellar temperature of 55 at 11 o'clock last night, with a threat to drop into the subcellar before dawn today. The forecast for this day calls for fair and cooler weather.

There is a West India cyclone whirling into being near the island of St. Thomas, where maybe American made storms may be created some time hereafter, and the Washington prophets say ships down that way had better look out. Later the disturbance, which last night was assuming "marked character," may affect the southern shores of this continent. But it is too far off to tell much about just yet.

CHINATOWN ONLY DOZING.

Inspector Dwyer Finds Bomb, Opium and Knives on Still Hunt.

Police Inspector Dwyer of the Second district, who has lately found Chinatown too quiet to be natural, went out slumming last night with a flying squadron and returned later feeling cheerful at having found a Chinese bomb with enough dynamite to make a big noise and a barrel of onions, the hearts of which, through some remarkable system of Oriental agriculture, had been transformed into lumps of opium.

There were also seven knives—sufficient for a good old fashioned Tong picnic—and a bottle containing a liquid which the detectives accepted as nitroglycerine without trying to test it. Also among the furnishings of the place, the police said, was Yee Lee, 39, merchant, of 14 Mott street, who was locked in the Elizabeth street station charged with having narcotics in his possession.

Dewey's Superior Port Wine, $1 a Bottle. Our most nourishing, blood-making wine. 135 Fulton St., N. Y. Phone 3091 Cort. —Adv.

WARDEN OSBORNE OUT, HITS WHITMAN

Says Governor Fails to Keep Promises and Favors Brutality in Prisons.

POLITICS IN HIS METHODS

Carter Assailed for Breaking Up Welfare League, Blamed for Lifers' Escapes.

Accusing Gov. Whitman of using the Department of Prisons for political purposes, asserting that he is a believer in the old system of retaliation and brutality in prisons, and declaring that the Governor has broken every promise he has ever made to him, Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing, resigned yesterday.

Osborne's resignation was wired yesterday morning to James M. Carter, Superintendent of Prisons. The wire stated that he would give his reasons in a letter to follow the telegram. Last night at the Hotel Belmont Osborne, through his counsel, Huntington W. Merchant, made public the letter when he mailed it to Albany. The most striking paragraph in a letter notable for its directness and fearlessness, follows:

"I appreciate the difficulties and embarrassments of your position. I credit you with the desire and the intention when you became superintendent to conduct your office with fairness and common sense; but the reactionary forces about you have been too strong.

"The Governor who appointed you is antagonistic to the system that is being carried on at Auburn and Sing Sing prisons; he has tried to use you and your office for political purposes; he is a believer in the old system of retaliation and brutality; he has highly praised as the best conducted prison in the State the very one where the old conditions in all their vileness and horror still prevail.

Broke Every Promise.

"As for his dealings with me personally, I believed originally in Charles S. Whitman's friendship and sincerity; but he broke every promise he ever made to me, both before and after he took office; and I have been finally and reluctantly forced to a realization that without his acquiescence the shameful attacks made upon me in Westchester county would never have been initiated or gained headway."

Osborne had nothing further to say yesterday that was not incorporated in this letter. He prepared the letter at the University Club in the afternoon, returning to Sing Sing early in the evening, where he will remain until his successor is named. Although the rumor of his resignation had been circulated throughout the prison, there was no demonstration of any kind. All the convicts were in their cells when his automobile drove into the prison yard.

Gov. Whitman was at Saranac Lake when notified of Osborne's resignation. He asked over the telephone what Osborne had to say, and then he made the following statement:

"I am much surprised, as I supposed that he was devoted to his work and anxious to remain in it. I haven't seen the letter which he says he is sending to Supt. Carter. Warden Osborne had the support of the administration from the first."

There have been rumors current in the Capitol for a long time that Whitman intended removing Osborne after the election. Men close to Osborne have announced that he intended taking an active part against the Governor in the campaign and his removal or resignation has been expected.

It was thought for a short time after Osborne's acquittal of the charges made against him in Westchester county and his return to the prison that he might remain, but Carter's recent orders depriving the members of the Mutual Welfare League of their privileges brought Osborne's determination to resign and go out in the open and fight Whitman to quick conclusion.

Attacks Carter for Orders.

Osborne in his letter last night to Carter mentions the orders issued in the prison without his cooperation or even consultation. In reference to this he said:

"I regret to say that you have not kept faith. Your recent orders issued to the press before they even reached the wardens—thus giving no time to object, to correct or to modify—are such as to make good administration in any institution—State prison or business concern—impossible. You have forbidden that the public shall have full knowledge of what is going on in their own penal institutions, yet this very secrecy which you would enforce is the very thing that makes possible the graft and brutality of the old system, and still makes possible a continuance of graft and brutality in one of the State prisons under your charge.

"Escapes and prison delinquencies which have always existed under the old system, but have been materially reduced under the new, are made your excuse for spreading abroad doubt and distrust of the Mutual Welfare League, and even for the actual destruction of its activity.

"For instance in your latest order of October 3 you write: 'I have decided that hereafter the privilege of convicts known as "lifers" and those having long terms must be confined inside the walls of the institutions; this order to take effect at once.'

"Nothing could be more explicit or imperative. The warden is to exercise no judgment of his own, the superintendent has "decided," and his order is to take effect at once. Without the head of the institution being consulted my office is disorganized, the Comptroller's office is stripped of every clerk; the forces in charge of the stable, the package and the visiting rooms (places where reliable men are vital in order to prevent the inroads of drugs and liquor) are deprived of their responsible heads and most of their workers. The company repairing roads in charge of the Highway Department is demoralized."

In another part of this letter Osborne says that the publication of these orders by Carter in the newspapers before they were given to him gave warning to long timers to escape before he had an opportunity to lock them up. He calls attention to the fact none did, which he says is proof of the value of the system which Carter is attempting to destroy.

Washington Regards the Situation as "Extremely Grave."

PRESIDENT TO BE THE SOLE JUDGE

Attack on Stephano, With Americans Aboard, the Chief Concern.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The solution of the new crisis that has arisen in the international relations of the United States in the wake of the havoc caused by German submarines almost within hailing distance of American shores rests with President Wilson.

It will be for him to decide what action the Government will take—if any is to be taken—to formulate the diplomatic policy to meet this new phase of submarine warfare.

The executive departments in Washington to-day did little but receive and scrutinize reports of the activities of the undersea vessel and the efforts to rescue the passengers and crews of the sunken ships. These were communicated to the President. Secretary Lansing himself, scarcely recovered from his recent illness, will go to Shadow Lawn to-morrow to discuss the situation with his chief.

Although State Department officials are convinced that there had been no violation of international law thus far they realize that prolongation of such operations in waters adjacent to the United States would be fraught with many potentialities out of which serious diplomatic issues might arise. It became known after a conference between Secretary Lansing and Secretary Daniels that all the evidence thus far collected by the Navy Department was regarded as showing that none of Germany's pledges to the United States or her obligations under international law had been violated.

Situation Extremely Grave.

It was made clear to-day that until the President himself reaches a decision no word will be forthcoming from the State Department as to the policy this Government will pursue. This was stated positively to-day after both Secretary Lansing and Counsellor Polk had gone over the latest despatches from naval sources. It can only be said authoritatively that the situation is regarded as extremely grave.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, have asked the United States to notify them concerning the movements of American submarines in the future. This is to prevent British or French warships mistaking American submarines for German U boats, and is a striking indication of how the war is now transferred to the proximity of American shores. It also foreshadows action by the British Admiralty to cope with the U boat campaign on this side of the Atlantic.

Reports came intermittently to Secretary Lansing describing fresh attacks on commerce carriers and the valiant rescue work of American naval officers in saving human lives.

Secretary Lansing looked haggard and worried when he received the newspaper correspondents to-day. He made it clear that he would have nothing to say concerning this Government's attitude in the emergency.

"All we know so far is what we have received in the naval reports, and I understand these reports have been made public," he said. "Until we know all the facts I cannot discuss the attitude of the Government."

The State Department already sees vital questions involved, such as the violation of Germany's pledge to the United States under the very eyes of the Administration, the establishment of a form of blockade which is contrary to international law and the presence in American waters of German U boats.

It is explained that the loss of American lives is now the chief concern of this Government. This would mean another crisis with Germany similar to the Sussex affair, with diplomatic complications, protests and further diplomatic notes, a course the Administration desires to avoid.

Americans in Danger.

State Department officials are most concerned about the Stephano case for two reasons. She was a passenger ship carrying Americans and she was coming into an American port. Her destruction looms up as a direct challenge of President Wilson's contention that passenger ships and in fact all ships with Americans on board must be spared by the German U-boats. The further fact that she was making for an American port precludes any contention on the part of Germany that she was carrying contraband to the enemy.

The question has also come up as to whether this Government will protest to Germany against the presence of submarines in the steamship lanes outside American harbors. The presence of British warships near American ports was objected to in these terms by Secretary Lansing:

"As his Majesty's Government is aware, this Government has always regarded the practice of belligerent cruisers patrolling American coasts in close proximity to the territorial waters of the United States and making the neighborhood a station for their observations as inconsistent with the treatment to be expected from the naval vessels of a friendly Power in time of war and has maintained that the consequent menace of such proceedings to the freedom of American commerce is vexatious and uncourteous to the United States."

HUGHES SILENT ON U BOATS.

Says He Has No Desire to Embarrass the Administration.

Mr. Hughes was asked yesterday in Newark for his views with regard to the present submarine situation. He refused to discuss it. He said that he was not in control of official agencies and was not in receipt of official information.

Mr. Hughes said further that he had no desire to embarrass the Administration in dealing with any current matter as to which the Administration had sole responsibility.

President Assures Country He Will Insist on "Complete Fulfilment."

BUT CANNOT DOUBT BERLIN'S GOOD FAITH

Will Wait for Facts Before Taking Action in Any Crisis.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 9.—President Wilson, whose attention to-day was centred almost entirely upon official reports concerning the torpedoing of merchantmen by German submarines near the Atlantic coast three mile limit, announced this afternoon that he will hold the German Government to a "complete fulfilment of its promises to the Government of the United States" in regard to warning allied merchant vessels and preserving the lives of those on board before sinking the ships.

The President, who denied himself to callers and to newspaper correspondents, was occupied in the morning with the study of reports received from the Navy and the State departments in Washington concerning the operations of the German submarines off Nantucket yesterday.

He granted an interview in the afternoon to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, in which he discussed various phases of the submarine situation. This interview, however, had been arranged before yesterday's developments. It was announced to-night that the President had summoned Secretary of State Lansing, with whom he will go over aspects of the submarine situation.

President's Statement.

The attitude of the President was indicated in the statement which he issued at 1 o'clock this afternoon through Secretary Tumulty. The statement follows:

The Government will of course first inform itself as to all the facts that there may be no doubt or mistake as far as they are concerned. The country may rest assured that the German Government will be held to the complete fulfilment of its promises to the Government of the United States. I have no right now to question its willingness to fulfil them.

Anxiety concerning the possibility of the development of a critical situation out of the submarine events of yesterday was manifested this morning by officials at the executive offices in Asbury Park and at Shadow Lawn, the President's summer home. At that hour, however, there was no definite news and the anxiety was really a prayerful hope that there would be no untoward development.

Daniels Reports.

During the morning, however, word was received from Secretary Daniels of the Navy, who sent a preliminary report to the President that advices so far received indicated that all the rules of international warfare had been complied with by the commanders of the German U boats. The Secretary, however, informed the President that all the reports were not in and that there was no report concerning the Kingston.

Toward noon the anxiety lessened somewhat and at 1 o'clock, soon after Secretary Tumulty had dashed up from Asbury Park to Shadow Lawn, the statement of the President's attitude was made public. At 2 o'clock President Wilson received Ambassador von Bernstorff for fifteen minutes, the story of that visit being told in another column.

The Ambassador was smiling when he greeted the reporters at the gates of Shadow Lawn following the call and he was confident that his Government would keep the promises already made to the American Government.

The President took an automobile ride shortly after his talk with the German Ambassador, and upon returning he telephoned to Secretary of State Lansing and invited him to spend to-morrow and to-morrow night at Shadow Lawn. The President and his Secretary of State undoubtedly will go over every phase of the submarine situation.

ENVOY SEES WILSON.

Bernstorff's Interview Believed to Have Related to Peace.

Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, arrived here yesterday morning from Washington preliminary to a trip to the President's summer home at Long Branch, according to arrangements made prior to the arrival of the U-53 at Newport and her subsequent depredations upon merchantmen outside the three mile limit.

His call upon President Wilson, in view of the startling events of Saturday and Sunday, assumed a greater significance than usual, even though it was the fifth call on the President made by the Ambassador, either officially or socially, since the beginning of the European war. The interview lasted just fifteen minutes to the second—Ambassadors are very particular—the Ambassador arriving at Shadow Lawn at two minutes before 2 o'clock and leaving at thirteen minutes after.

Breaking silence was maintained concerning the call. It was said that the only object for which the interview was arranged was for the German Ambassador to present an autograph letter from the Kaiser bearing on the Polish relief situation—perhaps it was brought over by the U-53—but that the President had, incidentally, discussed briefly the operations of the submarines off Nantucket. Of those activities the Ambassador professed utter ignorance except what he had read in the newspapers.

Rumors of Peace Talk.

It was admitted that much ground can be covered in fifteen minutes, especially when all the preliminaries are arranged beforehand. The presentation of the letter from the Kaiser would require but a few seconds, and as the envoy had no exclusive facts about the

Continued on Third Page.

Photograph by Central News Service.

Capt. Hans Rose, commander of the German war submarine U-53. This photograph was taken in Newport, R. I., last Saturday.

ALLIES DEMAND DETENTION OF VISITING U BOAT RAIDERS

Memorandum to Neutrals Declares Reception of German Submarines at Ports for Rest and Replenishment Furnishes a Naval Base.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The text of the memorandum recently sent by the Allies to neutral Governments respecting the admission of belligerent submarines into neutral waters or ports is as follows:

"In view of the development of submarine navigation and by reason of acts which in the present circumstances may be unfortunately expected from enemy submarines, the allied Governments consider it necessary, in order not only to safeguard their belligerent rights and liberty of commercial navigation, but to avoid risks of dispute, to urge neutral Governments to take effective measures, if they have not already done so, with a view to preventing belligerent submarine vessels, whatever the purpose to which they are put, from making use of neutral waters, roadsteads and ports.

"In the case of submarine vessels the application of the principles of the law of nations is affected by special and novel conditions: First, by the fact that these vessels can navigate and remain at sea submerged and can thus escape all control and observation. Second, by the fact that it is impossible to identify them and establish their national character, whether neutral or belligerent, combatant or non-combatant, and to remove the capacity for harm inherent in the nature of such vessels.

"It may further be said that any place which provides a submarine warship far from its base with an opportunity for rest and replenishment of its supplies thereby furnishes such addition to its powers that the place becomes in fact, through the advantages which it gives, a base of naval operations.

"In view of the state of affairs thus existing the allied Governments are of the opinion that submarine vessels should be excluded from the benefit of the rules hitherto recognized by the law of nations regarding the admission of vessels of war, or merchant vessels, into neutral waters, roadsteads or ports and their sojourn in them. Any belligerent submarine entering a neutral port should be detained there.

"The allied Governments take this opportunity to point out to the neutral Powers the grave danger incurred by neutral submarines in the navigation of regions frequented by belligerent submarines."

STANDARD OIL MEN STRIKE.

Nearly 3,000 Out in Bayonne and Police Fear Riots.

A strike was declared last night by employees of the Standard Oil Company's plant at Bayonne following the company's refusal to grant demands for wage increases of from 20 to 30 per cent. Out of 5,600 employees at the plant about 3,000 are in the strike movement. At a late hour last night the Bayonne police were expecting trouble and were prepared to meet it.

It was said at the plant that there was oil enough in the tanks to last two months.

Mydosh's hall, at Avenue F and Twenty-second street, was filled with strikers at a meeting last night. There were 1,500 inside, or outside trying to get in, when the strike vote was taken after a committee from the meeting had been told by Supt. George H. Hennessy that the company would not meet their demands. It was said that a strike would also be called at the Bayway plant near Elizabeth.

Mr. Hennessy said last night that the committee of strikers represented only a small group of employees.

HUGHES FIRST TO REGISTER.

Has to Give Affidavit Before He Will Become Voter Here.

The first person to register yesterday in the Third election district of the Twenty-seventh Assembly district was Charles E. Hughes. Mr. Hughes, driving from his headquarters at the Astor to the laundry at 716 Eighth avenue, the registration place for the district, found several persons in line ahead of him waiting for the books to open. They immediately stepped aside for him. Deputy Elections Superintendent O'Connor and Ernest E. Coulter greeted the candidate and then everybody shook hands with him.

Inasmuch as he had not voted here since 1910 and resumed his residence here only two months ago, Mr. Hughes, in addition to answering the usual questions, was obliged to file with the board an affidavit stating that in 1910 he "entered into the employ of the United States as a Justice of the Supreme Court" and that this had kept him away from his New York domicile, the Hotel Astor, until last summer.

CRUISER WARNED OLAF.

Warship, Supposed to Be French, Was Off Jersey Coast.

A French cruiser, supposed to be the Conde, spoke the Danish steamship Olaf, in yesterday from British Honduras, off the New Jersey coast on Sunday night and warned her that a German submarine was operating just outside the three mile limit of American waters.

The cruiser was going east at top speed. She was recently reported in the Bahamas, where, it is said, there are more than fifty big and little war vessels of the Allies.

FOKKER NEARLY KILLS PRINCE.

Cripples His Aeroplane, but American Aviator Escapes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Norman Prince, one of the American aviators with the French army, has had a narrow escape. Flying alone over the trenches last Friday he was attacking one German aeroplane when a big Fokker plane dived upon his machine from behind and fired an explosive bullet from its gun which shot away half of the lower wing and cut two support stays of the upper plane. Prince volplaned to the ground behind the French line.

Walter Lowell of Boston and Leif Harclay of Long Island, two other Americans with the French army, were brevetted air pilots today. Harold Willis is doing the final test for pilot's rank.

BREAD HIGHEST IN NEW YORK.

Comparison With Other Cities Shown in Federal Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A steady increase in the price of bread through the reduction of the weight of the loaf is shown in a report issued today by the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Commerce.

Upon the basis of a standard loaf of white bread weighing sixteen ounces before baking the price has risen in New York from 5.5 cents in 1913 to 5.9 cents in 1916. The range of prices in cents in some cities follows:

City.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Chicago	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.8
Cincinnati	4.8	4.4	5.2	5.1
Minneapolis	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.7
New York	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.9
St. Louis	4.9	5.0	6.3	5.7
San Francisco	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.6

German Submarine Warfare Off U. S. Ends as Abruptly as It Started.

NANTUCKET LIGHTSHIP HAS 9 VESSELS LOST

Wireless of a Thousand Ports and Ships Asks About U Boat.

NAVY DEPARTMENT STARTS AN INQUIRY

Rumor That Big Submersible Has Companion in Devastation.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 9.—Germany's submarine warfare in American waters has stopped as abruptly as it started. Since 9 o'clock last night, when the last of the six merchant ships known to have been sunk, went down 300 fathoms a few miles off Nantucket Lightship, nothing has been heard of the U-53 and the comrade submersible, which may have assisted her in the ferocious raid which has won for her the nom de guerre "Mad Dog of the Sea." Allied cruisers arrived off the lightship last night, but no report of their sighting the raiders has been received.

The wireless of a thousand ports and ships, which all day yesterday rapped out the story of the Germans' polite but murderous thrusts, was just as busy to-day, but its message was merely a glowing interrogation point. Where is the U-53? Has she turned homeward, her mission fulfilled, or has she merely dropped out for a little while, to give the nations a few moments for reflection and to appear with torpedo tubes replenished to continue the devastation?

The Search Called Off.

The ten destroyers that remained off Nantucket last night and to-day searching for more survivors of the submarine episode were recalled by Admiral Cleaves to-night. The Admiral learned that the crew of the Strathdene had arrived in New York and that everybody from the Kingston or Kingsonian had found safety on a tramp steamship bound for the same port.

"The search is not abandoned, it is completed," Admiral Cleaves said. "All persons that were on the wrecked vessels are safe; there was no accident, no injury and the destroyers have been ordered in. Our interrupted target practice will be resumed to-morrow."

There was a flurry of excitement to-night when the destroyer Sampson received orders to proceed to Buzzards Bay. The purpose of the trip was not announced, but it revealed at once the rumors circulated yesterday that a strange submarine had been sighted by fishermen in that vicinity.

Mystery of the Newport Visit.

Why did the German submarine U-53 come into Newport harbor? is the question discussed wherever naval officers and shipping men met to-day. A naval officer said: "The mystery is as deep as ever. We at first figured that the U-53 showed herself at Newport in order to attract the British patrolling fleet from its base at Halifax and so permit an attack on transport ships in the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. Now we are all at sea as to why she should have revealed her presence on this side of the Atlantic if she intended to attack enemy shipping."

Certain naval men made light of the importance attached to the letter given for mailing to the German Embassy by Commander Rose to a newspaper man. They did not believe that the letter explained the submarine's visit, for they reasoned if it was of such importance as to cause the submarine to show herself it would hardly have been entrusted to a stranger, particularly when officers who visited the ship were available as messengers.

The presence on board the submarine of certain visitors was offered in supporting a theory that Commander Rose went to Newport to receive expected information.

The number of vessels known to have been sunk in yesterday's series of assaults still stands at six. The Nantucket lightship sinks in the belief that at least nine went down, but gives no names or details, and only six have been reported to the naval authorities.

The matter of whether more than one submarine did all the raiding is a little more debatable. Admiral Gleaves, commanding the United States destroyer flotilla, to whom every scrap of wireless information has come, is inclined to think that the U-53 did her job alone.

Two Submarines Suspected.

No report to the contrary has been received from any of his commanders who went out to bring survivors in, and to see that no neutrality law or custom was infringed upon, and yet an officer of high rank directly connected with the work of Admiral Knight, commanding the Newport naval district, suspects that there were two submarines. A passenger on the Stephano was quoted as having seen the numerals 51 in big letters on the submarine.

Officers of at least two of the sunken ships believe they saw two, although they are not positive about it. The most positive authorities on this point are the crew of the fishing schooner Vera Nathan, which was sunk in collision with the steamship Harry Luckenbach on Saturday and who spent seven days marooned on the Nantucket lightship.

These seventeen men agree they saw from the lightship a white submarine, the U-53, and another, a dark gray one, which was also attacking vessels.