construct temporary bridges to force their way over.

Italy before the war had perfected an efficient system of fortifications to protect invasion across the Tagliamento. Subsequently these defences were strengthened, but it is understood that in the Italian advance guns used for this defence were sent forward with Cadorna's forces.

Military observers here believe Cadorna will be able to make an effective stand if he can prevent the Austro-Germans from breaking through the passes north of the Tagliamento and outflanking the line which the Italians hope to maintain along the river.

FAITH IS UNSHAKEN.

New Premier Assures Cadorna of Continued Support.

ROME, Oct. 31.—Prof. Vittorio E. Orlando, the new Italian Premier, has sent the following telegram to Gen. Cadorna, Commander in Chief of the Italian army:

"Fully realizing the formidable responsibility I am assuming at the present woment when I take up the direction of the Italian Government, my first thought is to assure your excellency that the Italian people supports you in your terrible trial and that for one instant has its faith in the army and in its chief bee nshaken. To those whom it acclaimed in the hour of victory, to those still more closely does the nation feel itself bound in the hour of adversity.

"The immense effort of the adversary, who has gathered and hurled against us the accumulation of his hate and strength, if it has succeeded in bursting in upon a dear and glorious fragment of our country, has not curbed our spirit nor broken up the inner strength of the country.

"Let the enemy know—let the world know—that the Italians under the burden of their inexpressable grief at the sight of their countr yinvaded, have made it a point of honor to sink all their internal differences so as to strengthen their will and energy in order that again our native soil may be consecrated by a victory which cannot fail us."

MUST STIR UP RUSSIA.

Paris Paper Urges America to Ward Off Menace of Inactivity.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The *Journal des Debats*, treating of the Italian situation in connection with Russian responsibility for the release of the German divisions that helped break through Cadorna's line says:

"We must immediately find practical means of restoring to Russia the energy of action which she has completely lost. Friends from abroad must take control of Russia's means of communication and her production of war material and food supplies. If the Russian army is not fed, Germany will have no need to make a separate peace with the Soviets. She will be able to do just as she likes in Russia. The peril is imminent.

"The United States seems best fitted to meet the danger. America cannot be suspected of ulterior motives by the Russian revolutionaries. The United States considers the triumph of Russian democracy one of the principal objects of the war. America can furnish large subsidies of all kinds, has never made a bad impression and has the right to be listened to.

"President Wilson would be rendering the greatest service to the civilized world if, recognizing the present danger, he would send to Russia, with the consent of the Russian Government, specialists invested with the fullest powers and with authority to call upon the armed forces. Under these conditions only can Russia reconstitute her forces and save her existence and her honor."

NO SPECIAL ELECTION.

Wisconsin Governor to Ask Power to Name Husting's Successor.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—Gov. Philipp to-night issued a statement that he will ask the Legislature to be convened in extra session for the power to appoint a successor to Senator Husting.

Socialist leaders to-day asked for a special election and several La Follette followers were also hoping for a chance to run. However the Governor has decided not to call a special election at this time for it would give the pacifists and anti-war leaders too great a chance. Moreover it would cost $200,000 or more.

The Governor definitely announced he would not be a candidate at this time.

DUNN OFFERS PLANT TO NATION

Cleveland Americans' Head Ready for War Work.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—James C. Dunn, president of the Cleveland American League Club, has offered his services and has placed at the disposal of the Government the large construction company of which he is the head. His company has just completed forty-seven miles of railroad in Indiana and is prepared for immediate war service.

"I have put our company at the disposal of the Government without any string to the offer," said Mr. Dunn. "It is fully equipped and organized to undertake any kind of construction work for the Government. We shall not object if we are sent to join Capt. T. L. Huston of the New York Americans, who is with an engineering regiment in France."

SUICIDE IN REALTY BUILDING.

Perlman, Insurance Agent and Lecturer, Had Acted Oddly.

Benjamin Perlman, said to have been a Russian army officer fifteen years ago, shot himself in the head yesterday in the washroom on the eighteenth floor of the United States Realty Building, 115 Broadway. His body was found by a watchman.

For three years he had boarded in the home of Mrs. Annie Eisendorff, 42 West 120th street. She told the police that for three or four weeks he had been acting strangely. He was an insurance agent, lecturer, linguist and writer, and in the last Presidential campaign made political speeches in behalf of President Wilson. Letters from prominent politicians were found in his room.

WILSON CONGRATULATES BRAZ.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Upon Brazil's declaration of war against Germany President Wilson sent this message to President Braz:

Allow me, speaking for the people and the Government of the United States, to say with what genuine pleasure and heartfelt welcome we hail the association with ourselves and the other nations united in war against Germany of the great republic of Brazil. Her action in this time of crisis binds even closer the bonds of friendship which already united the two republics.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Manning to Welcome Whitman.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 31.—Gov. Manning and his staff arrived here to-night to welcome Gov. Whitman of New York, who, with Mrs. Whitman and his staff, will come to-morrow to inspect the New York National Guard division training at Camp Wadsworth. Gov. Whitman will review the troops Friday.

ITALY'S PERILS SEEN BY COL. REPINGTON

Noted Expert Outlines Logical Strategy to Check Teuton Onslaughts.

PROBLEMS FOR CADORNA

Last Stand at Adige, True Military Frontier, if Tagliamento Fails.

BY COL. CHARLES REPINGTON.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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LONDON, Oct. 31.—The German army under Von Below, by a bold impetuosity and rash audacity to which one must render ample tribute, has overwhelmed all that part of Italy which was defended by the Second Italian army and has taken Caporetto and the adjacent mountain positions by storm and captured Martajiri Mountain by a coup executed by only a few companies, which so astonished the Italians that the whole of their line on the middle Isonzo gave way.

Such a sudden and unexpected weakening of resistance had not been seen on the Italian front except in May, 1916, when the Austrian assault from the Trentino similarly surprised and overthrew the advanced troops of the First Italian army. In that case Gen. Cadorna, by his excellent dispositions, made amends for the initial weakening and so, we trust, may be the case again.

But the German incursion into the Julian front, including large captures of troops and guns, has penetrated the Natisone valley and rendered it necessary for Cadorna to accept the unpalatable fact that the Julian front must be abandoned. He formed his decision in time, and the general retirement began before the worst consequences of Von Below's masterly stroke could be felt. The position held by the Italians on Austrian territory was offensive and not defensive. When it was broken through on the left above Tolmino the safety of all the troops on the Bainsizza plateau and the Carso became menaced.

Made Virtue of Necessity.

Under ordinary circumstances Von Below would have been opposed and driven back by the reserves, but weakening of the Italian powers of resistance rendered normal tactics fruitless. Cadorna in retiring made a virtue of necessity. Correct military strategy led him to take a decision galling to Italian pride and so serious to the plans of the Allies.

The Venetian theatre of war is crossed at right angles to the enemy's line of attack by a number of rivers which afford good obstacles. Behind them the Italians can retire in succession if the need arises or can resume the initiative. These rivers are the Tagliamento, the Livenzo, the Piava, the Brenta, the Bacchiglione and the Adige. They usually are in flood at this season, but excepting only the Adige are torrential in their general character. They all have been thoroughly reconnoitred with a view to their occupation in just such a need as has arisen.

If the Italian rear guards had done their duty and not allowed themselves to be stampeded in a pursuit, which at first can be undertaken only by very weak forces, there should have been no difficulty in reaching and rendering secure the Tagliamento line, the first of the rivers to be reached by Cadorna's armies in retreat.

Assuming that the retreat was orderly, the main danger then arises from the fact that the defence of all these Venetian rivers is threatened by their head waters in the mountains to the north. Beyond the crests of these mountains there are Austrian forces in readiness to move.

Difficulties in Defence.

A retreat to the Tagliamento should be practicable for the main armies, but the real difficulty lies in connecting the defence of the river lines with that of the mountain crests, which must be abandoned in succession as the main Italian armies move back. Each abandonment increases the Austro-German number by the number of their troops across the mountain tops.

Thus if the Tagliamento is the next line to be defended the question is where the defenders of the Carnic front are to let go and where they are to hold on. The route from Tarvis to Pontebba, with its double line of railway, is sure to be a point of attraction to the enemy. Unless the Canal del Ferro and Fella are held strongly, Pontebba itself being made secure, the upper waters of the Tagliamento may be turned.

Problems of the same character will meet the Italians in each successive defence of the river lines. There is always the risk at each line that the Austrians may debouch from the passes and lift the rear of the Italians, if the defenders of any of the passes give way.

The most dangerous of all these outlets on the Italian rear undoubtedly are the valleys of the Sugana and Lagarina, which alone permit the operation of large forces, but at this season of the year the utilization of most of the passes which lead to the plains of Venetia and Lombardy would not be attractive to the enemy.

Attacked in Bad Season.

The Germans have made their attack at the season which is least propitious to their cause, but by throwing their Fourteenth army northward their Austrian allies display a disposition to act toward the headwaters of the Venetian rivers. This disposition must be taken fully into account.

Were the fortunes of war, which are fickle, to compel a retirement to the successive river lines there is one, in any case, upon which the armies must stand and fight, namely, the Adige. However unlikely and deeply regrettable might be the retirement of the Italian armies such a distance from Isonzo, it must be admitted that Italian armies on the Adige no longer would be exposed to the standing menace from the mountains, which must ever haunt the mind of the commander who fights on the Julian front. The Adige is the true military frontier of Italy against Austria. The other rivers at Venetia are outpost lines.

But happily these are mere academical considerations in view of the superior force of Italy's command and the help promised by their Franco-British allies in no uncertain terms. There is every reason why this bold German assault, which obtained successes far greater than possibly can have been anticipated, should be checked even before the aid of Italy's allies arrives.

TEN CONGRESSMEN IN PARIS.

U. S. Delegation Will Visit the War Front.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Ten members of the American Congress arrived in Paris today on their way to pay a visit to the front. Gen. Pershing invited them to dine with him this evening, and William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, will give them a reception at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The members of the party will proceed on Friday to the American training camp for a few days' stay and then visit the French and British fronts.

1,000 GERMANS LOSE WATERFRONT JOBS

Teutons in Panic Over Clean Up Order in Brooklyn and Queens.

LABOR SHORTAGE FEARED

Shipyards Affected--Employer Who Knowingly Hired Kaiser's Subject Seized.

With the enemy aliens driven back from the Brooklyn, Staten Island and Queens waterfronts yesterday by the order of United States Marshal Power, and the lines tightening about those in Manhattan and The Bronx through the cooperation of the police with United States Marshal Thomas McCarthy, the Germans in the five boroughs are bordering on a state of panic.

Now more than at any time since war with Germany was declared the Teutonic dwellers of New York are awakening to the possibility of spending their days in internment camps unless they strictly observe the rules laid down for them by the Federal authorities. Thousands of them have permits to invade the restricted zones, such as abut Federal buildings and reservations, but none is permitted to loiter along the waterfront, permit or no permit.

It was this latter clause in the warning issued by the Federal officers which resulted in the cleaning up of the Brooklyn, Staten Island and Queens waterfronts, the order becoming effective at midnight last night. All Germans employed along the Brooklyn piers and shipyards were discharged at the close of work yesterday and as a result upwards of 1,000 of them are seeking new jobs to-day. This rule was promulgated in Manhattan and The Bronx by Marshal McCarthy on June 19 last, but Marshal Power did not issue his ukase until yesterday.

Scores of shipyards and other manufacturing industries were hard hit by the enemy alien order yesterday. With labor at a premium many of these superintendents said last night they would have difficulty in keeping their plants going to full capacity unless a fresh influx of mechanics and laborers was immediately forthcoming. These employers and superintendents readily understood the order and set about to comply with it at once, but to the Germans it came as a stunning blow.

Teutons Make Protest.

As a result the Brooklyn Marshal's office was besieged all day yesterday by a clamoring, jabbering horde of Teutons who guardedly voiced their opinions of a Government that would "deprive us of our bread and butter." While the order was executed in Manhattan without the slightest hitch, there were conflicting orders executed in Brooklyn.

Marshal Power was spending the day on Long Island and his office was in charge of Deputy Marshal William H. Parry. The deputy's lack of decision brought about many strange rulings, and if a careful canvass of the Brooklyn waterfronts should be taken to-day it is more than likely that a number of concerns will be found to have in their employ Germans who are listed as enemy aliens. While a SUN reporter was seated in his office scores of telephone calls were received from employers of German labor. Each wanted to know just why he had to part with his best mechanics at a time when work was at high tide. Some were told the order must be put into effect at once and others were permitted to retain their German employees. Yet in each case the plants of these concerns were in barred zones.

But the Germans who called in person were told there was no appeal, and that unless they complied with the order at once they would be arrested and interned. They left the office in a high state of indignation, but none dared to voice the threat of not complying with the rule.

A. E. Deyo, secretary of the Robbins Dry Dock Company, at Erie Basin, said he had discharged 100 Germans yesterday. He said he would be very careful in selecting men to fill their places. The Morse Dry Dock Company, at the foot of Fifty-seventh street, denied that any Germans were employed in their yards. Schewen & Sons, at the foot of Twenty-seventh street, said: "We have a few to be fired, and we will do it tonight."

The Henry Beard Dry Dock Company said no Germans are employed there, and in consequence there is none to fire. The W. Crane Company announced that the order would be obeyed to the letter. The Gokey Dry Dock Company said they had little Government work on hand and that for the most part their mechanics are Swedes and Norwegians. They said they did not look for any trouble.

Queens Factories Hampered.

Queens' waterfront factories, many of them working on war orders, will be seriously affected by the alien resident order which went into effect at midnight. Long Island City, in particular, where there is a large enemy alien population, especially in the Laurel Hill section, will feel the order the more acutely. The plants affected most are the Nichols Copper Company, the General Chemical Works and the General Vehicle Company. The Standard Oil Company, the Ford Motor Company and the Welin Equipment and Marine Company also are in the restricted zone.

At College Point the L. W. F. Manufacturing Company, makers of army aeroplanes; the American Hard Rubber Company, the Empire Art Metal Company, College Point Boat Company, Chilton Paint Company and the National Chain Company are all within the restricted area.

The Nathan Manufacturing Company, now supplying shells from its Flushing factory, is within half a mile of the waterfront.

There were two arrests of Germans yesterday, and in each case internment will follow. William Schultze of 229 West 127th street was arrested on the waterfront and locked up in the Greenwich street police station. He will be sent to Ellis Island this morning. The charge is that he had no permit and then invaded the barred waterfront zone.

The second arrest was made by a custo mofficer also on the water front where the prisoner was found at work. When the custom officer reported his arrest to Marshal McCarthy the latter asked:

"Did this man's employer know his workman was a German?"

"Yes, of course," said the custom officer.

"Well, go back and arrest the employer too. We will make an example of this unpatriotic citizen. Men of his class are just as much a menace to the community as the Germans themselves," the Marshal shouted.

Police Help U. S. Officials.

Beginning to-day the Police Department will set to work on the list of 25,000 enemy aliens in Manhattan and The Bronx which was supplied by Marshal McCarthy. Special Deputy Police Commissioner Fuller Potter and Marshal McCarthy conferred yesterday on this work. It was the Marshal's suggestion that each patrolman on post should be supplied with the names and addresses of all enemy aliens living on his post. It shall be the duty of the patrolman to see that the person holding the enemy alien permit actually resides where his permit cites, and that in the event of his having moved elsewhere to ascertain his new address.

It is explicitly stated in the permit card that should its bearer change his address without notifying the Marshal his arrest will follow as soon as he is apprehended. It is the desire of the Marshal to have one or more policemen know by sight every enemy alien residing on his post and to let it be known among the dwellers of that section just what the status of the bearer of the permit is. In this way a closer check can be kept on the movements of the aliens. If they are law abiding and keep their mouths shut their neighbors will not molest them. But should they act suspiciously all living near them will be on the alert to tell the police just what they are doing.

Deputy Commissioner Potter said last night that the work will require some time and no end of effort, but Marshal McCarthy replied that he didn't think it would require any more work on the part of the police than it did to compile the list.

Must Find Jobs.

With the order barring all enemy aliens throughout New York from the waterfront the committee on aliens of the Mayor's Committee on National Defence is facing one of the most serious problems it has undertaken to solve. Archibald E. Stevenson, chairman of the aliens committee, took charge of the work of finding as soon as possible places for the many men out of jobs because of the order of the United States authorities.

"We cannot let these men remain idle," he said. "It is our immediate task to obtain employment for them. Unless the agencies organized for just such crises, of which this committee is one, come to the rescue at once there will be much suffering among these workers and their families."

Mr. Stevenson explained how the men affected by the order may obtain assistance most promptly and how employers may help in the emergency. He said:

"Workers thrown out of their places should apply at once to the employment bureau of the Citizens Advisory Committee, room 192, 147 Fourth avenue. Special assistants have been provided and every effort will be made to put applicants in touch with positions. Or they can go to the State Employment Bureau, at Johnson and Jay streets, Brooklyn, near the Borough Hall subway station, where similar arrangements have been made. Employers should telephone the Employment Clearing House recently organized by the Mayor's committee and the State employment officials. The number is Gramercy 7959. This bureau is especially well equipped to handle these cases. Employers should bear in mind that these men are usually willing workers, of a high order of usefulness."

PETROGRAD, DENIED FLOUR, NEAR FAMINE

Provinces Refuse to Ship Grain to Capital as Anarchy Spreads.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.—An appeal by the Mayor has been posted in which the people of Petrograd are informed that the flour producing provinces are unwilling to sell flour to the capital, which is seriously threatened with famine. The Mayor requests that the people remain calm, as disorder will further disorganize transport.

In view of the reports that the Maximalists are preparing to create disturbances, the Military Governor has forbidden meetings, processions or demonstrations.

The Government continues to taste stern measures in an effort to repress disloyalty and anarchy in the army and among the civilian population. Attempts of the Germans to fraternize with Russian troops at the front apparently have roused the War Office to the gravity of the situation there, as another announcement is issued to the effect that such meetings have been broken up by Russian artillery. These incidents have been of almost daily occurrence for nearly a week.

Serious conditions on the railroads have led to the placing of armed guards on all trains, both freight and passenger. At many places trains and stations have been looted and passengers have been robbed. M. Liverevsky, Minister of Ways and Communications, says the status of affairs verges on anarchy.

A group of soldiers threatened to lynch Alexander D. Protopopoff, reactionary Minister of the Interior under the Imperial regime, when he was transferred from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul to a hospital. The mob was quieted with difficulty. The former Minister was not harmed, but his health is said to be very bad.

The Ministry of Finance has approved a supplementary inheritance tax expected to produce an additional annual revenue of 50,000,000 rubles.

Announcement is made that the Siberian Cossacks will be given representation on the jury that is to try Gen. Korniloff.

PHILA. HAS WHEATLESS DAY.

Hotels and School Lunch Rooms Serve Meatless Steaks.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—"Wheatless Wednesday" was inaugurated here today by all the hotels allied with the Philadelphia Hotel Managers Association. Many other hotels, cafes and clubs joined in the movement, serving bran, rye and corn substitutes for white breads.

Public school lunch rooms yesterday observed "meatless Tuesday" by serving "imitation steaks" made of beans and other vegetables. Most of the hotels have adopted the plan and report it a success.

REMOVE CATHEDRAL WINDOWS

Germans Anticipate Possibility of Air Raids at Cologne.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—The stained glass windows of the Cologne Cathedral, according to German newspapers, are being replaced with plain glass as a precaution in case of air raids.

The Cologne Cathedral is one of the most magnificent Gothic edifices in the world. Some of its stained glass windows date from 1508, but most of them are modern. The older windows are among the finest examples of early sixteenth century art.

TELEGRAPHERS WIN RAISE.

Rock Island Railway Will Increase Pay $17,000 a Month.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Wages were advanced and the working month was shortened by the board of arbitration which reported to-day on the demands made by telegraphers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway system. The road will have to spend $17,000 additional a month for wages.

The men were awarded hours varying from eight to ten a day, a twenty-six day month instead of the present thirty days, an overtime rate of compensation for Sunday work and a week's holiday each year.

FOOD LICENSE PLAN IN EFFECT TO-DAY

Five Hundred Thousand Apply for Hoover Permits to Sell Goods.

SYSTEM BANS EXTORTION

Two Years in Prison and $5,000 Fine for Profiteers Hereafter.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Food Administration's licensing system by which it is proposed to control the price of virtually every food commodity to the consumer will go into effect to-morrow. While the degree of control over the retailer is not great, the Food Administration has so complete a control over the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the jobber that it is possible indirectly to govern the prices and practices of the retail dealer.

The licensing system is the first important step of the Food Administration in its campaign to keep prices on all fundamental foodstuffs at their normal levels throughout the United States. By this arrangement the manufacturer is prohibited from selling above a certain price.

500,000 Applications Already.

The wholesaler and jobber likewise are prevented from selling at exorbitant prices on pain of losing their licenses. The control over the retailer is obtained by forbidding the wholesalers from selling to any person or firm which is charging more than a legitimate retail price to the ultimate consumer.

Nearly 500,000 firms have put in applications for licenses to the Food Administration. This is about half of the number expected within the next few days. Food Administrator Hoover announced to-day firms that did not get their licenses at once need not hesitate to continue their business so long as they comply with the food control act, which has been in effect since August 10. Firms which have not sent to Washington for their application blanks should do so at once.

None of the licenses has been mailed yet, although applications are coming in at the rate of about 4,000 a day. The licenses are waiting for the books of regulations.

What Hoover Seeks.

The purposes of the licenses were announced to be as follows:

Limitation of the prices charged by every licensee to a reasonable amount and prevention of speculative profits from a rising market.

Movement as rapidly as possible of all foods to the consumer.

Limitation of dealings in future contracts.

It was said by Mr. Hoover to-day that practically all the dealers in foodstuffs were cooperating heartily. Those who are holding back will be noted and where their attitude warrants they will be prosecuted.

The licensed foods include beef, pork and mutton, fish, poultry and eggs, milk butter, cheese, flour, sugar, cereals, lard, beans, peas, fruits, vegetables, several lines of canned goods and other products.

The penalty for operating without a license is $5,000 fine or two years imprisonment.

BRITISH RETAIN BELGIAN GAINS

Teutons Content with Bombarding Lost Positions Outside of Passchendaele.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Although a statement issued to-day by Field Marshal Haig makes it clear that the Germans made no attempt to recapture ground lost in Flanders yesterday, contenting themselves, during the night, with a bombardment of their lost positions, the Berlin War Office to-day heralds the day's fighting as a new German success, claiming that much ground was won back from the British by counter attacks and that the Entente forces suffered severely without gaining advantages.

Advices from Canadian headquarters in Belgium prove that the troops which yesterday gained a further footing on Passchendaele ridge to-day were consolidating their positions and had established their front within a few hundred yards of the ruined village.

On the French front there have been severe artillery actions, especially to the north of the Aisne, in the neighborhood of Pinon. On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans this morning attempted a surprise attack in the Beaumont sector, but were beaten back. Between the Meuse and Bezonvaux a heavy bombardment was not followed by infantry activity. Small forces north of the Loivre, in the region northwest of Rheims, made repeated attacks upon similar French bodies, but apparently their efforts were futile.

French Capture 12,157 Men.

Paris to-night announced officially that the number of prisoners taken in the course of the French offensive from October 23 to 27 was 12,157, of whom 237 were officers. The captured cannon number 150. On yesterday French aviators brought down six enemy airplanes, which fell within the French lines, and four others were seen to fall in a damaged condition.

Another series of reprisal air raids is announced by the French War Office tonight in the following statement:

Our bombing Escadrilles last night dropped 7,700 kilos of projectiles and explosives on the railway stations at Thionville, Bettembourg, Maizieres-les-Metz, Longeville-les-Metz, Jussipy and Conflans, as well as on the station at Luxembourg. All our objectives were reached.

Telephone Strike Deferred.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The threatened strike of electrical workers and exchange operators of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company has been deferred until such time as Verner Z. Reed, Federal labor mediator, or the full mediation commission named by President Wilson may thoroughly investigate the points at issue and render a decision. An official statement to this effect was issued to-night by Mr. Reed.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. Druggists refund money if it fails. 25c

White Rock
Unsurpassed Mineral Water

NEW YORK WOMAN IN MINOTTO CASE

Veiled Witness Identified as Mrs. Eldridge, Wife of Wireless Expert.

The veil of mystery which has obscured the activities of Count James Minotto, son-in-law of L. F. Swift, the Chicago meat packer, is being slowly lifted by the Federal authorities. Minotto was arrested last week on charges of having violated the immigration laws and was released in $50,000 bail. Since his arrest there have been vague hints that a more serious charge would supplant the original and that it was more than likely his internment would follow.

Count Minotto was examined yesterday by the Immigration Inspector at Chicago and intense interest centred about a heavily veiled woman who testified during the proceedings, which were held behind closed doors. For a time all attempts by the newspaper men to penetrate her incognito were unavailing, but once they spied her handbag, which bore the name "C. Eldridge," they aimed such a battery of questions at the inspector that he admitted the mysterious witness was Mrs. Chauncey Eldridge of New York.

Chauncey Eldridge, husband of the witness, is the president of the Federal Holdings Company at 32 Nassau street. From the young woman in charge of the office it was learned that this concern was organized to install wireless plants in South America. She would not give any clew to Mr. Eldridge's whereabouts beyond saying he would not return to the office until this morning. From another source it was learned Mr. Eldridge receives mail at 120 Broadway. In the office mentioned Charles W. Waller said that Mr. Eldridge shared the office with him and that both were radio experts.

Meeting With Eldridge.

For a time Mr. Waller indicated that both were engaged in Government work, but this he later denied. He said that Mr. Eldridge met Count Minotto in South America. At that time the Count was representing the Guaranty Trust Company in the Argentine and Mr. Eldridge was there in connection with one of his wireless plants. Mrs. Eldridge was with her husband at the time.

When Mr. Waller was seen later in the afternoon he said that he had talked with Mr. Eldridge in the interim. Mr. Eldridge, he said, denied that his wife was in Chicago, Mr. Waller adding:

"Why, Mr. Eldridge insisted that his wife is right here in the city and hasn't been away. In fact they were to have sailed for South America to-day, but business interrupted and now they have postponed the trip. I am sure Mr. Eldridge will tell you the same thing when you see him at the Hotel Earle, where he will be at 7 o'clock."

Inquiries at the Hotel Earle, 103 Waverly place, brought fourth the announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge moved to the hotel from 1 Lexington avenue several months ago and that Mrs. Eldridge left the city on October 19. The porter's books showed that her baggage was checked through to Chicago on that date. The room clerk said Mrs. Eldridge announced that she intended visiting her mother in Chicago.

A high Federal official in discussing the cases of Count Minotto, Baron George von Seebeck and Fritz Kuhn, the last two now interned on Ellis Island, said last night that in the opinion of the Government the seizure of Minotto was far more important than that of the others. Minotto, this official said, while protesting that he is an Italian subject, is pronouncedly pro-German and outspokenly so. In fact, it was while denouncing the United States during his stay in South America that brought about his arrest in Chicago. Although he made repeated attempts to get into the United States service, especially as an attache of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, the authorities here had a dossier of his pro-German activities and were only marking time and waiting for some overt act on which to base the seizure.

Count Called Dangerous.

"Count Minotto," this official said, "is a dangerous man. He has been more active and more bitter toward this country by far than either Seebeck or Fritz Kuhn. He was their intimate, it is true, but he was the ringleader on Minotto's case is in the hands of the Naval Intelligence Bureau. They have his record from A to Z, and they know what to do with it. Many papers found among the effects of Von Seebeck and Kuhn when they were arrested in the studio have been carefully scrutinized, and the Count's name crops out in many surprising places and ways."

The Naval Intelligence Bureau flatly refused to discuss Count Minotto's case in any way, the officer in charge saying that any disclosures along this line must come from Washington.

Count James Minotto is a son of Count D. Minotto, who also claims to be an Italian subject. His mother is a noted German actress known to the stage as Agnes Sorma. She has been referred to as the Bernhardt of Berlin. The Count married his German bride in Berlin about twenty-five years ago and the greater part of the time since their wedding has been spent in Germany. Last winter the elder Minotto and his wife spent in New York, living at the Hotel Buckingham, Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street. Efforts were made to have the German actress appear at the Irving Place Theatre last winter, but she announced that her retirement from the stage was permanent.

It was said at the Buckingham last night that Count Minotto and his wife left the hotel several months ago and gave as a forwarding address for their mail Box 636, Sea Cliff, L. I. He thought they had since left this address and he was under the impression they are stopping somewhere in the city for the winter.

Suspicion Aroused.

From another source it was learned that Von Seebeck and Kuhn, prior to going to Port Chester last May, lived in a studio at 12 Fifth avenue. This apartment house is much frequented by Russians and Frenchmen, for the most part members of their respective embassies. The manager said last night that the two Germans were the objects of much suspicion on the part of fellow tenants. This was due, he said, to their numerous Teutonic friends, who frequently conferred with them there, as well as to the offensive manner Kuhn assumed when discussing the United States and its part in the war. Many of the women tenants were greatly alarmed by Kuhn's violent denunciation of America on one occasion, and the management was seriously considering asking the two to vacate their apartment.

Count Minotto, it was said, was a frequent visitor to the apartment, and there were many conferences there among the German friends of Von Seebeck and Kuhn in which the Count took part. Another significant statement by the manager was that in the last week of the two Germans' stay in their Fifth avenue studio a young man garbed in the uniform of a United States naval officer was a daily visitor to their studio. He would come early in the morning, spend the entire day there, and sometimes remain until very late at night. The same flood of Teutonic visitors continued during the naval officer's stay in the studio.

"The description of the officer given by the apartment house manager closely fits that of William B. Dunbar, the one time Ensign in the Naval Reserves who was ousted from the service and then seized and interned on charges which the Naval Intelligence Bureau has refused to disclose. This information tends to verify statements previously made by Federal authorities that time would show that Minotto, Seebeck, Kuhn and Dunbar were closely allied.

HERTLING INSISTS HE BE GIVEN FREE HAND

Continued from First Page.

most reserved attitude toward the man whose views on their annexationist foreign policy are more than suspect, who is considered by them the reprehensible agent and representative in Germany of the far more reprehensible Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and who would be totally unacceptable to them as Prussian Premier, intrusted with the duty of reforming Prussian legislative institutions, should it ultimately be determined to appoint him to the double office.

A Sop to Hollweg.

The Berlin newspapers agree that Count von Hertling was tendered only the post of Imperial Chancellor and not that of Prussian Premier, Dr. Michaelis being retained in the latter post to supervise the fate of the Prussian franchise reform measures and to diminish as far as possible the loss of prestige caused him by his short tenure of office in the Chancellorship.

The Socialist newspaper *Vorwarts* says it understands that the Prussian franchise measures have now been drafted and will be ready for submission to the Diet as soon as they receive the royal signature. It reports them as consisting of three separate bills, covering the change in the franchise requirements for the lower chamber, the reform of the House of Lords and the extension of the subject rights of the lower house.

The franchise contemplated is based upon equal suffrage, but with extended residence qualifications, the newspaper explains. The last feature, general redistribution of the electoral districts will not be introduced at present, it is stated, but legislation to provide for an extra member in twelve particularly large districts will be promulgated.

The reform project in this form and at this time meets most of the objections raised to the advocates of the reform, who have been expressing fears that only a portion of equal suffrage would be proposed and that a scheme for delaying action for a year or more was contemplated.

American Flier Killed in Japan.

TOKIO, Oct. 30.—Frank Champion, an American aviator, fell and was killed while making a flight over in Kochi-ken.

DOLLY SISTERS
Dancing at
Hotel Knickerbocker Grill
42nd St. at BROADWAY
NIGHTLY DURING SUPPER

ALIEN ROUNDUP OF PLOTTERS IS SOUGHT

Continued from First Page.

will follow. Internment will be the least punishment to be meted out.

It was said also that it is very probable that Federal officials at all centres of shipment and manufacture where the destruction of stores or plants would have a bearing on the successful conduct of the war would be instructed immediately, if they have not already received instructions, to established barred zones along the waterfronts of ports and around important food and munitions storage and manufacturing establishments.

TWO ARRESTS MADE.

Federal Officials Refuse to Give Their Names.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—Two men suspected of having a hand in the disastrous fire which visited the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad terminals here last night and caused a loss of more than $5,000,000 were arrested to-day and grilled in the office of the Department of Justice. Special Agent Harris of the Department of Justice said the names of the men would not be made public at present.

One of the men is a saloon keeper of the section where the fire occurred. It was alleged that two stevedores heard him say: "We are going to get the elevators next."

When arrested he said he was a Russian Pole, but it later developed that he is a native of Germany, but naturalized. The other suspect was reported to have been in the vicinity of the piers yesterday in a motor boat.

Among the men in the fire area who have not been accounted for are Michael J. Hand, a tally clerk on the piers, and Eustace Bromley, chief naval gunner on a British steamship, which caught fire and was badly damaged. Several stevedores also are unaccounted for but are believed to have been saved when they leaped from the ship to the water.

Road's Loss $4,000,000.

The Baltimore and Ohio's loss was estimated to-night by Vice-President Thompson at $4,000,000. He said the destruction of piers 8 and 9 would not stop the road's business at Locust Point and that freight would be accepted as usual. Reconstruction would begin at once, he added, contracts for material already having been awarded, insurance covered the railroad's loss.

The damage to the steamship and its cargo is estimated at $500,000, while $500,000 loss is thought to have been sustained by the Furness, Withy Steamship Company, which used the piers for its terminals.

Among the goods destroyed were 5,000 cases of imported liquor, 150 carloads of flour, 60 carloads of tobacco and 75,000 bales of wood pulp.

Vice-President J. M. Davis of the Baltimore and Ohio issued a statement in which he expressed the belief that the fire was of incendiary origin. "Investigation places this conclusion almost beyond the possibility of doubt," he said.

Six Distinct Explosions.

In support of this Mr. Davis said that there were six distinct explosions on pier 9 within ten minutes after the fire started. There were no highly inflammable materials or explosives on the pier, he explained.

Mr. Davis said that when an attempt was made to remove the burning steamship from the pier it was found that her anchors were down "in some unexplained way as ships never anchor at dock."

It is reported that a lookout saw six men jump from pier 9 just as the flames appeared. The piers have been under armed guards for a number of months.

Several months ago a quantity of dynamite was found in a loaded grain car in one of the elevators of the railroad at Locust Point. The grain was intended for one of the Allies. The car was traced to its loading point in the central West and found to have been loaded by Austrian stevedores.

H. F. Munro of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, came here to-day to investigate reports that bombs figured in the explosions at the fire.

Cutler Heads Red Cross Division.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The appointment of Otis H. Cutler, chairman of the board of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company of New York, as manager of a new division of the American Red Cross to be known as the Insular and Foreign Division, was announced to-day.

Musical Headquarters
HARPS
$75 to $1,800
PIANOS
$170 to $700
VIOLINS
$5 to $500
VICTROLAS
$15 to $350
VICTOR RECORDS
60c to $7.00
MANDOLINS
$7 to $150
GUITARS
$8 to $175
BANJO MANDOLINS
$16 to $75
TENOR BANJOS
$25 to $68
HAWAIIAN UKULELES
$6 to $30
BANJO UKULELES
$12.50 to $15
TARAPATCHES
$15 to $35
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