

LOYAL LIEBKRAHNS CHEERS ROOSEVELT
Americanism Rampant at Big Liberty Loan Rally Held by Society.
JEERS ONLY FOR KAISER
Enthusiasm Rife When Colonel Tells of Germans Fighting in Allies' Armies.

If the supreme German war lord had the Liebkrahn Society of this city in mind for any part of that army of loyal Germans which he expected would rise to his standard if ever this country went to war with him, the fallacy of his theory was shown last night when the society received Col. Theodore Roosevelt as its principal guest and speaker at a Liberty Loan rally.

The society cheered every time the Colonel inveighed against the Kaiser and Prussianism, and roared its approval whenever he said that militarism must be crushed. It cheered Capt. Archie Roosevelt for minutes when it discovered he was in the audience, and shouted when Col. Roosevelt told of the military exploits of soldiers of German parentage, and even of German birth, fighting with the American forces.

Col. Roosevelt was preceded by William Forster, president of the society, by Ludwig Nissen, chairman of the Liberty Loan committee. Both of them made speeches which, stenographically reported, would make dismal reading in Berlin.

Room for Americans Only. "I am informed," said Col. Roosevelt in opening his address, "that you have on the club flag 200 stars for the members and the sons and nephews of members who have served in the army and navy of the United States to battle before our Allies under the American flag in this great war for justice and for freedom and for the right. Thereby you have furnished the supreme test for what is vitally important though it is that we stand behind all the other activities, yet the most important of all the works, the absolutely essential work, is that of the fighting men at the front, and nothing else can take its place. It is our business—the business of the men and women who have served in every way to stand back of these men."

"Therefore it is our business to put through the Liberty Loan. The way to accomplish work for the nation is by the thing that is next to us and that is the Liberty Loan and thereby to give Uncle Sam the means of sending the most essential work, that of the fighting men at the front, and nothing else can take its place. It is our business—the business of the men and women who have served in every way to stand back of these men."

"When this war is through every young man of good health who has not been in the army or navy and sought hard to take part in the fighting will have something to say, and every man and every woman who can raise \$5 will have something to explain if he or she has not taken part to some degree in helping to buy the money necessary to carry on the war."

"We must put this war through as speedily as possible, but we must be prepared to fight it through, no matter, if necessary, how long it takes. It takes our last dollar and to our last man—until we win the peace of overwhelming victory. And we should accept no peace based on the unconditional surrender of Germany and her vassal allies."

"Our whole effort must be to bring Germany to her knees and to put a stop once for all to the threat world-wide of a new war, and to do this we must insist on a unified citizenship here at home. There is room in this country for loyalty for one flag, the American flag, and therefore no room for loyalty for any other flag—and still less for the black flag or the red flag."

English the Only Language. "There is room in this country for but one language, and that must be the language of the Declaration of Independence and Washington's Farewell Address and Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech—the English language. This must be the language taught in our schools, and all other languages must be taught on an equality with each other and only foreign languages. It must ultimately be the language of all our newspapers."

"The language of our clubs must be English. I am sure that the Liebkrahn society should keep its name, for I have always believed that the American club should be named by Americans of German descent offered to the public as a peculiar cultural combination to American social life, and it is good to keep a sense of historic continuity in these matters. But no such club can be a great part of the solution of our problems, for it takes three-quarters or four-fifths of the officers and men were of foreign parentage, from Germany, Austria, the Scandinavian and Slavonic countries and Italy and elsewhere."

"This is an American war, waged by the American people, and every man here must act as an American and nothing else, and if he so acts it is a shame and a disgrace not to treat him as an American and nothing else."

10,000 Workers Make Demands. Ten thousand workers on childrens clothing have submitted demands to their employers for a forty-four hour week and a 20 per cent wage increase. It was announced yesterday by Joseph Schindler, general secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. They will wait until November 1 for an answer. Demands are pending according to Schindler, for many of the clothing workers here. He said that, altogether, 200,000 workers would submit demands in various clothing centers.

Dentistry Eventually Bloomingdale's
Bad teeth may mean poor health, suffering and for expense. The patient's health is very markedly affected by dental work. It is the responsibility of the dentist to see that the patient's teeth are in the best possible condition. Prompt, courteous attention, moderate fees and a written guarantee for ten years endorsed by Bloomingdale's.

Dentistry Eventually Bloomingdale's
DENTAL OFFICE, 3d Floor, Bloomingdale's, 59th St. at Lexington Ave.

Victory and Enduring Peace
Every Dollar you put into the Fourth Liberty Loan brings us that much nearer to victory and enduring peace. Buy all you think you can afford, and then one Bond more. The more you sacrifice now the less you will need to sacrifice later. No investor has ever lost a dollar. BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO. Capital and Surplus, \$10,000,000 176 W. 17th St., N. Y. 175 Rensselaer St., N. Y. 250 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SEPTEMBER DRAFT TOTAL, 12,966,594

Returns From Islands and Alaska Expected to Make It 13,000,000.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Official figures on the military registration of September 13 show a grand total of 12,966,594 men of men between the ages of 18 and 20, and 38 and 45 years, it was announced today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Returns yet to be received from Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, and registrations received by mail by local boards after September 12 are expected to increase the total to more than 13,000,000.

The registration in New York State was 1,357,044. The registration there June 8, 1917, was 1,009,345; June 5, 1918, 85,539; and August 24, 1918, 15,115. The total enrollment of the State in all of the registrations is 2,451,033. The total announced today by Gen. Crowder is an increase of 187,736, or 1.47 per cent, over the estimate made by him prior to the registration. With these figures and those of previous registrations added, the military roster of the United States contained 23,456,021 names. A number of additional men who are enlisted in the naval service are not included. The enrollment in the Atlantic seaboard States September 12 was: Connecticut, 137,426; Rhode Island, 73,503; Massachusetts, 477,023; New Jersey, 452,134; Delaware, 90,933; and Pennsylvania, 1,149,322.

The last returns received by Gen. Crowder came from Texas to-day and showed a total registration there of 571,474. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Classification by local boards of men of the new draft registration has been so rapid that questionnaires soon will be sent to youths of 18 and men between 37 and 46. Those required to register September 13 no action had been taken upon these classes because of the intention to defer calling them for service until all other available material had been exhausted, and local boards were ordered not to send them questionnaires. With their enrollment the work described by Provost Marshal General Crowder as the "classification of the United States" will be complete.

Reports to-day showed that 555 local boards out of 4,543 in the United States had classified all registrants between 19 and 37.

Portland, Ore., Entertains Prince Axel. PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 15.—Prince Axel of Denmark, who is touring the United States on a mission of economic investigation, was entertained here to-day. The party started for San Francisco to-night.

U-BOAT MEN TRAIN TO HIT TRANSPORTS
Practice in Battle Massed Attacks Against Convoyed Transports.
FOES PLAY LAST STAKE
Daniels Will Ask for More Destroyers to Meet Expected Menace.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Warring has reached the United States Navy Department as well as the British Admiralty that Germany is about to launch the most desperate submarine campaign of the war. The U-boat fleets, refitted and strengthened by an increasing number of new craft, are believed to be waiting the signal from Berlin to begin operations in steamship and transport lanes in pursuance of a policy which in some respects will be different from that employed by the German Admiralty. The U-boat campaign is one of the war's greatest accomplishments. Liberty motors are being substituted for other foreign engines and are responsible in part for the increased efficiency and speed of the Allies in the air.

As a result of conferences in London a pool has been formed of virtually all allied resources in the way of aviation in order that the resources and production facilities of all may be utilized to the best advantage. Unity in the air as well as on the ground has now practically been effected. These are the salient features of the report brought back here by John D. Ryan, Assistant Secretary of War, who accompanied Secretary Baker abroad for a complete survey of the situation in the air with a view of correcting any mistakes and bringing America's efforts up to date.

In a talk with correspondents to-day Mr. Ryan showed that this country is no longer lagging in aviation, but is going ahead by leaps and bounds as evidenced on the aerial battle front. Mr. Ryan said: "Upon reaching France we were almost immediately to the front and with our air forces reaching the St. Mihiel front and also the one in the Argonne. I believe that in both these offensives the air forces were stronger in numbers and perhaps as high in efficiency as in any battle of the war. This opinion was expressed by both the French and British commanders as well as by our own."

The air forces in both offensives were under the direction of the American Commander, and while the French furnished a large part of the forces used and the British cooperated, the American squadrons made up about half of the number participating. The testimony of all commanders, both our own and those of the Allies, was to the effect that our machines were fought well and that our pilots distinguished themselves. Their commendation of the work of our pilots was tempered only by a suggestion that perhaps our boys were too venturesome and over courageous, and I am inclined to believe that restraint more than anything else in the fighting of aircraft is necessary for our pilots.

The United States De Havilland planes were in general use for observation and day bombing in both the St. Mihiel and the Argonne attacks and the pilots were to a man enthusiastic as to the performance and while individual suggestions as to improvements and betterments that might be made were individual and of a nature that would be of a personal preference for some rearrangement of details. "Commanders of all the squadrons using De Havilland planes, as well as planes of British and French manufacture for like purposes, told me that the pilots in every case would prefer to take a De Havilland machine with a Liberty engine rather than any other machine of a like type. This is due to the fact

that the machine is fast and for one of its type is quite maneuverable; that it climbs well and the pilots all agreed to a very efficient machine for the uses for which it is intended. "In Paris and also in London I met at conferences the heads of the Air Ministries of France and England and the whole question of joint programs was gone into with the result that the program now aimed at by the United States and the Allies is one that should utilize to the best advantage the facilities and the resources of all the countries on either side of the war in materials as well as in men."

Plans of Aerial Command. The Air Ministers of the other nations were all in accord in arriving at this understanding and I came home pledged to them and they told me to carry out in the closest cooperation a combined program that had the approval of the commanding officers as well as the heads of the Air Ministries of the other countries. The combined air services will be directed as the armies are and while the commanding General of each of the nations controls his own air forces, he places at the disposal of the commander in chief just as he places the divisions of his army, and the result has already been seen in the great concentration of the forces formerly carried out in the Argonne such as has never been brought about in any previous action of the war. "One of the Liberty engines was the cause of more worry to me than anything else because all of the allied nations were demanding more of them than they possibly be supplied. "French, British and Italians have used the Liberty engine in their own machines at the front and their building programs as laid out are based on a supply of these motors in this country. I came home feeling that our allies consider the success of the United States in producing the Liberty engine as one of the greatest accomplishments in the war. The British and the French are now putting the Liberty motor in their machines that formerly carried engines of either a heavier weight or less power. "I can safely say that the Liberty engine with its high power combined with lightness has greatly increased the efficiency of some of the planes that the Allies have been using at the front for some time. Our representatives even expressed themselves to me that it had made new machines of several of their old types. "The Liberty motor was used in Detroit. When you reckon that 10,000 of these engines will develop 4,000,000 horsepower you realize what it means to the air forces on our side to have them in such quantities and that this total has been produced virtually since May 1, or in five months work. "From now on my effort will be to lay down the policy of production and the training of pilots in this country as to perfectly fit such work into the combined program of the Allies and to put into operation at the earliest possible time, the greatest air power and efficiency in order to help win the war at the earliest day."

Boulton Adopts Daughter of Racer. Surrento Robert Ludlow appointed D. Harold Boulton yesterday as the legal parent of Marjory Katherine Wishart, daughter of Spencer Wishart, the auto driver who was killed in a race on August 22, 1914, at Elgin, Ill. The child will be known as Marjory McJowan Boulton.

Two Wisconsin Papers Merged. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—Official announcement was made to-day of the consolidation of the Evening Wisconsin and Milwaukee Daily News. Beginning with to-morrow the merged publication will appear under the name of the Evening Wisconsin and Daily News.

AMERICAN SKILL WINS AIR MASTERY
American Superiority Shown in St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives.
RYAN TELLS OF RESULTS
Liberty Motors and De Havilland Get Foreign Praise, He Says.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—America is able to assume the offensive in the air as well as on land. American efficiency and superiority in a major air offensive has been demonstrated in the battle of St. Mihiel and in the Argonne drive. On both occasions the air offensive was under an American command. The new De Havilland Fours equipped with Liberty engines, now on the battle front, are favored over all others by the crack foreign fliers who explain this to be due to their speed and maneuvering qualities. The Liberty motor is conceded by the heads of the foreign air services to be one of the war's greatest accomplishments. Liberty motors are being substituted for other foreign engines and are responsible in part for the increased efficiency and speed of the Allies in the air.

As a result of conferences in London a pool has been formed of virtually all allied resources in the way of aviation in order that the resources and production facilities of all may be utilized to the best advantage. Unity in the air as well as on the ground has now practically been effected. These are the salient features of the report brought back here by John D. Ryan, Assistant Secretary of War, who accompanied Secretary Baker abroad for a complete survey of the situation in the air with a view of correcting any mistakes and bringing America's efforts up to date.

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CREEL TO BE CALLED IN BREWERY INQUIRY
Senate Committee Wants Explanation of Expenditures in Fight on Propaganda.
REPORT STIRS MEMBERS
Konta Sends Affidavit Denying Knowledge of Brisbane's Purchase of Paper.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Broadening of the scope of the investigation of the alleged perversion or attempted perversion of the press of the United States by German Government propagandists is now promised in the Senate Committee on Judiciary. This was made clear in the committee to-day when a report from the Military Intelligence Bureau of the General Staff was laid before the special sub-committee having in charge the inquiry into the purchase of the Washington Times by Arthur Brisbane and the allegation that the deal under which Mr. Brisbane acquired possession of the newspaper was financed by a group of interested brewers. The report by the military intelligence officials, which was drawn by Capt. C. B. Lester, was not made public to-day. It disclosed that the Committee on Public Information, the Creel Bureau, had engaged in furnishing large sums of money to hypenated organizations for the purpose of combating the work of the German propagandists and the pressions of some of the Senators when they were made acquainted with the amounts of money thus expended were decidedly more eloquent and forceful than any other.

Committee Will Call Creel. It was at once determined that the committee would interrogate Chairman Creel in regard to the expenses and as to the work of his committee in fighting the German poison squad by counter-propaganda. The report of the Military Intelligence Bureau has completely transformed the situation in the committee in regard to the pursuit of the scheme of laying bare any possible relations which may have existed between the campaign of the brewers and the underground activities of the Imperial German propagandists. The committee was to have heard Alexander Konta, New York, as a witness to-day. Mr. Konta, confined to his bed by influenza, sent an affidavit in excuse of his non-appearance. The committee read this with interest and determined to postpone the hearings until Tuesday next. Meanwhile the committee will continue individual scrutiny of reports brought out in Senator King's special investigation of German-American Alliance and be prepared to plunge forward in one of the most interesting investigations ever undertaken by the Senate next week.

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Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Broadening of the scope of the investigation of the alleged perversion or attempted perversion of the press of the United States by German Government propagandists is now promised in the Senate Committee on Judiciary. This was made clear in the committee to-day when a report from the Military Intelligence Bureau of the General Staff was laid before the special sub-committee having in charge the inquiry into the purchase of the Washington Times by Arthur Brisbane and the allegation that the deal under which Mr. Brisbane acquired possession of the newspaper was financed by a group of interested brewers.

The report by the military intelligence officials, which was drawn by Capt. C. B. Lester, was not made public to-day. It disclosed that the Committee on Public Information, the Creel Bureau, had engaged in furnishing large sums of money to hypenated organizations for the purpose of combating the work of the German propagandists and the pressions of some of the Senators when they were made acquainted with the amounts of money thus expended were decidedly more eloquent and forceful than any other.

Committee Will Call Creel. It was at once determined that the committee would interrogate Chairman Creel in regard to the expenses and as to the work of his committee in fighting the German poison squad by counter-propaganda. The report of the Military Intelligence Bureau has completely transformed the situation in the committee in regard to the pursuit of the scheme of laying bare any possible relations which may have existed between the campaign of the brewers and the underground activities of the Imperial German propagandists.

The committee was to have heard Alexander Konta, New York, as a witness to-day. Mr. Konta, confined to his bed by influenza, sent an affidavit in excuse of his non-appearance. The committee read this with interest and determined to postpone the hearings until Tuesday next. Meanwhile the committee will continue individual scrutiny of reports brought out in Senator King's special investigation of German-American Alliance and be prepared to plunge forward in one of the most interesting investigations ever undertaken by the Senate next week.

Knows Nothing of Paper Deal. The Konta affidavit read: "Alexander Konta being duly sworn says: 'I am informed by my physicians that I cannot attend before the Senate Judiciary Committee at Washington on Tuesday, October 15. I am most desirous of attending at an adjourned date and file this affidavit solely that the committee may have before it at once

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