south southeast of Verdun), but have not been able to cross the river."

Lieut. Col. Rousset, writing in the Petit Parisien, says:

"The enemy, perceiving the danger to his right wing, as indicated by the communication Friday afternoon, has perceptibly reinforced it to the detriment of the center and left. This explains the violence of the battle which is being waged between the Somme and the heights on the left bank of the Oise. But in doing this the enemy necessarily stripped his front and we have profited immediately by advancing toward Berry and Moronvilliers.

"The situation of the Germans would become perilous if the line they hold breaks in the center and the position of their forces on the right would be endangered. It is because of this disquieting prospect that they are redoubling their efforts against the heights of the Meuse. We learn that they possess the promontory of Hatton Chatel, not probably without difficulty, and that they are marching on St. Mihiel."

Lieut. Col. Rousset refers to the difficulties of the territory confronting the Germans, whose left wing is menaced by the mobile garrison of Toul, and declares that even should the Germans succeed in their effort they would not become masters of the French fortified front. They would have to descend the heights of the Meuse and cross the river under fire, and the forts of the center, which are still intact, would constitute a serious danger to the operations.

"I imagine then," adds the writer, "that this new offensive is a simple demonstration to draw our attention from this side, and if it assumes serious proportions the army will know how to find convenient dispositions to check it."

AT THE BATTLE FRONT, via Paris, September 26.—French and British troops, intermingled with Turcos and Moors, not only held their own, but caused the strongly reinforced German western wing to reel backward near St. Quentin Thursday and yesterday, and imperiled the German line of communication toward the frontier of Belgium.

The German center has been weakened by the rush of troops from that position to meet the threatening movement of the allies and two strong forces were engaged at close quarters yesterday between St. Quentin and Tergnier.

The military authorities naturally refuse to permit the disclosure of the exact position of the fighting, but it is generally known that the battle now progressing is of prime importance.

Meanwhile at other parts of the battle line, which is about 120 miles long, fighting continued in dogged fashion. The allied troops followed the example set by the Germans and dug themselves deeply in.

The artillery of both armies kept up an incessant fire, while French and German aviators reconnoitered from above.

The commanders of the allied forces have found reason for the wonderful precision of the German fire in a spy discovered in their lines who signaled directions. He was caught and immediately shot.

All the troops appear to have become thoroughly hardened and accustomed to conditions. The commissariat and the ammunition supply departments are working perfectly. While the soldiers are occupying the advanced firing lines, they are scarcely ever without one hot meal a day, which is brought to them in camp kettles from the field kitchens.

The British artillery officers praise highly the gunnery of their opponents. They declare that the German shells almost always burst at accurate range, but often too high to do damage. The soldiers rest occasionally when in deep trenches, smoking pipes and cigarettes, for a ration of tobacco is served regularly. Meanwhile shells tear by overhead with a sound like the ripping of parchment.

British officers relate an incident which they say occurred during twilight last evening.

A large force of German infantry, when charged by a British battalion, held up their hands in token of surrender. The British approached to take them prisoners when, it is said, the Germans reopened fire. The British officers ordered their men to lie down, which they did. Then three British machine guns were brought into action and killed every German in that portion of the field.

WEATHER CONDITIONS COMPEL A CHANGE IN BATTLE PLANS

LONDON, September 26, 10:17 a.m.—The latest official announcement given out in Berlin, according to advices reaching London, sets forth that there are no actual successes to record in the western arena of the war, where there have been only a few minor engagements.

Weather conditions have now improved along the west wing of the allies, and, according to an official communication given out in Paris, a battle of extraordinary violence is raging in this locality.

Driven From Their Trenches.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail in France says that rain has effected a change in the German operations on the Aisne. The chalky soil, he says, holds water in the trenches like a cup and the autumn downpour, therefore, has driven the Germans out of their trenches and forced them to fight in the open, where the French get at them with their bayonets.

The fighting at St. Quentin, according to the correspondent, has been very fierce and determined. The Germans drove the French out and secured a large part of the town, which they hold by means of their Maxims. The French, he thinks, could have expelled them by a bombardment, but feared that this would set the town afire and cause great loss of life among the inhabitants.

Reinforcements for Germans.

German troops are being transported into France over the railway line between Munich, Bladbach and Aix-la-Chapelle, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, who says this fact is stated in a telegram from Maestricht.

The latest casualty list contains the names of six officers previously reported wounded, who have since died of their wounds. Nine other officers have been wounded and four officers of the medical corps are missing.

Correspondents telegraphing today from Amsterdam and dating their dispatches from "France," an expedient resulting from the expulsion of the writers from anywhere near the scene of operations, again dwell on the excellent character of the German intrenchments. It seems that in many places along the Aisne battle front stone quarries dot the hillsides, and a majority of these workings have been in German hands for years. It would appear that during several weeks before the opening of hostilities thousands of tons of stone were cut from these quarries, later to be used for the construction, by the Germans, of barriers against which the heaviest artillery has little effect.

An Englishman writing from the Maubeuge district reveals some of the remarkable preparations which, he alleges, were made by the Germans for the present war. This man in his letter says: "The Germans installed, a long time before the war, certain portions of their big forty-two-centimeter guns on a farm, under the pretext that they were boring for water. They put in foundations of concrete, so that everything was ready. As their guns had a longer range than those of the Maubeuge forts, it was not difficult for them to conquer."

On Old Factory Foundations.

The Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle confirms the foregoing statement, and adds that all the German heavy artillery was placed on concrete platforms erected some years ago as foundations for factories never to be completed.

Belared reports giving intimate details of the occupation of Amiens and Compiegne, from which cities the Germans subsequently were driven, throw further light on what in England is characterized as German advance preparations for invasion. According to these stories, in almost every French town through which the German army swept, some one in the ranks would point out where he had until recently resided as an inconspicuous citizen. Through such men great quantities of stores were found, and these, together with the knowledge of tre country gained by such soldier residents, have proved of immense value.

BELGIAN ARMORED AUTOMOBILE PROVES DEADLY WAR ENGINE

LONDON, September 26.—The correspondent of the Chronicle at Ghent says that the Belgian armored automobile Minerva, carrying a Maxim, has again accomplished a notable exploit. He says:

"To the north of Alost the armored car came suddenly around the corner and ran into a party of German cavalry and cyclists. The former had dismounted, and the Minerva's gun annihilated them before they could remount.

"Then the car started in pursuit of the cyclists, killing six. As they fled along the road, dodging shots and taking shelter behind trees, when possible, four others were wounded and several captured.

"The commander of the car, Lieut. Delhaix, returned to headquarters with helmets, overcoats, saddlery and cycles. He carried a crew of only four picked men. There are, however, always many volunteers for these expeditions. The Germans refer to the car as a land cruiser."

German Camp at Waterloo.

The Ostend correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company sends the following dispatch:

"Forty thousand Germans have been encamped in the environs of Waterloo since Saturday, headquarters being established at Ruysbroeck. All passports to Mons are being refused by the German authorities at Brussels, the object apparently being to prevent travelers seeing the great amount of army transport which has already returned there from France.

"The Germans have installed heavy siege guns at Grimberghen and Meysse. To prevent the inhabitants of these places from reporting this fact, the men have all been shut up in a church and the women have been sent to Brussels.

Brussels Needs Provisions.

"As a consequence of the exhaustion of supplies in some classes of provisions, the German governor of Brussels has consented to Burgomaster Max going to Antwerp with the object of securing the consent of the Belgian government for the dispatch of grain and cattle to reprovision the city.

"The understanding is that these provisions will not be requisitioned by the Germans."

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY.

Latest List Shows 23 Officers in One Regiment Killed in Five Days.

LONDON, September 26.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says the 31st German casualty list, carrying a total of about 1,000 men killed, wounded and missing has been given out.

It includes the names of twenty-three officers of one regiment who were killed in five days' fighting.

Try to Lessen Censorship.

Negotiations between the State Department and the British government look toward the removal of some of the stringent restrictions imposed by British censors on commercial cablegrams, according to announcement made today by Acting Secretary Lansing. He said that the British censors feared that many apparently innocent messages contained hidden meanings in the addresses or text of the dispatches.

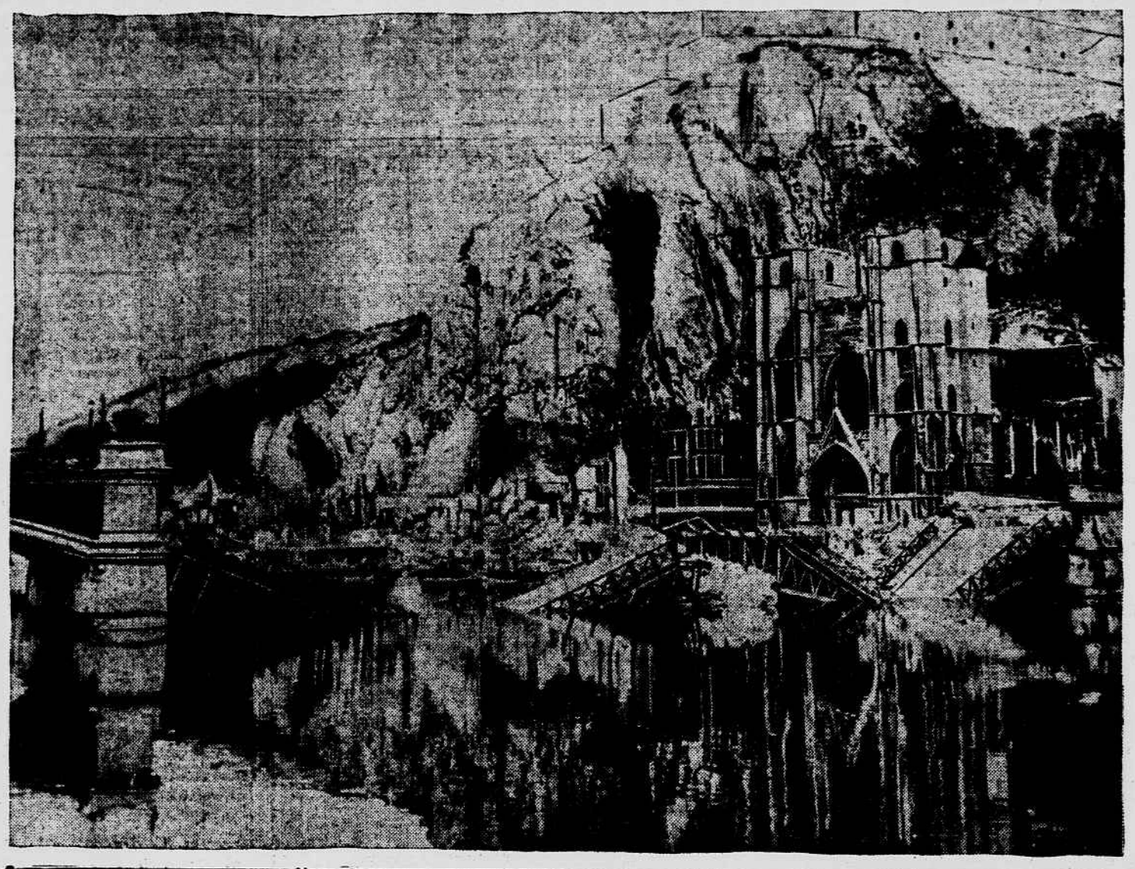
The Evening Star

War Maps of Europe Coupon

THIS COUPON AND 10 CENTS when presented at THE STAR OFFICE, 11th and Pennsylvania avenue n.w., entitles the bearer to a sixteen-page bound Atlas of Europe, with large colored maps, size 12x16 inches, showing every part of the territory involved in the great European war.

IF SENT BY MAIL, 15 CENTS.

DINANT AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.



A SCENE OF RUIN AT THE BASE OF THE CLIFF ON WHICH STANDS THE CITADEL WHICH KEPT THE ENEMY OUT OF DINANT UNTIL THE KAISER'S ARMY COULD NO LONGER BE RESISTED. THE TOWER OF THE CHURCH, WHICH NESTLES ALONGSIDE THE SHEER CLIFF, ORIGINALLY REARED ITS HEAD TO THE TOP OF THE CLIFF ON WHICH STANDS THE CITADEL, UNTIL SHELLS RAZED IT. IN THEIR LAST DESPERATE EFFORTS TO KEEP THE ENEMY OUT, THE BELGIANS DESTROYED THE STATELY BRIDGE SEEN IN THE RUINS.

KERMIT ROOSEVELT OFF TO SOUTH AMERICAN CITY

His Wife, Sister and Other Well Known Persons Sailing From New York Today.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Six transatlantic liners were due to leave ort today, among them being the White Star liner Cretic, whose sailing was suspended on account of fire. The others were the Olympic for Glasgow, the America of the Italian line for Naples, the Zeeland of the Red Star line for Quebec, the Cameronia for Glasgow and the Minnewaska for London. All of them had light passenger lists.

Among the Olympic's passengers were Kermit Roosevelt and his wife, who were bound for Buenos Aires by way of Manchester. Mr. Roosevelt said that his mission to Buenos Aires was to open a branch there of the National City Bank. His sister, Mrs. Richard Derby, was also a passenger aboard the Olympic. Mrs. Derby accompanied her husband, a physician, on his way to Paris, where he will do war hospital work. She said that she would probably help as a nurse. Six other surgeons who responded to the call of Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the American surgeon in charge of the American hospital corps attending wounded soldiers in Paris hospitals, also were on the Olympic.

The sailing of the French steamship Virginia, originally set for today, was postponed until Monday.

No transatlantic liners were due to arrive at this port today.

CHARGES OF "PRICE-FIXING."

U. S. Attorney in Chicago Investigating Elgin Butter Board.

CHICAGO, September 26.—Charles F. Clyne, United States district attorney, began investigation today into complaints alleging that the Elgin butter and egg board is violating the federal injunction restraining the "price fixing" of butter.

The inquiry is a part of the government's investigation of wartime prices of food. Complaints against the Elgin board, Mr. Clyne asserted, charge that the board's quotation committee still is in operation in violation of the decree entered several months ago by Federal Judge Landis.

WARNS DRUG GROWERS.

Agricultural Department Says Inexperience Will Hamper Them.

Inexperienced growers of drug plants are not likely to succeed, the Department of Agriculture announced today, in response to many inquiries regarding the possibilities of the American farmer growing drug plants profitably. The European war placed an embargo on the shipment of many crude drugs which resulted in an advance in their market prices.

The department's specialist in charge of drug plant investigations says that "although it is probable a number of important drug plants could be grown profitably here if the present high prices continue, nevertheless there is a possibility of the early restoration of shipping facilities, and in any event the inexperienced grower of drug plants would be more liable to meet with failure than with success."

DROPS VERA CRUZ FINES.

Garrison Remits Penalties on German Steamships.

Secretary Garrison has remitted fines totaling approximately $500,000 imposed on the Hamburg-American liners Ypiranga, Bavaria and Dania, for alleged irregularities in their clearance papers during the American occupation of Vera Cruz. The Secretary said in an opinion "that it has not been disclosed that the United States government has any intention of utilizing its occupation of the port of Vera Cruz to obtain financial benefit to itself, and therefore it does not desire to insist upon the collection of their fines, and thereupon remits them."

These fines were imposed because the ships in question landed packages of arms, ammunition and other materials at Puerto Mexico, when the ships' manifests showed that these goods were consigned to Vera Cruz.

Men in Ranks Promoted.

LONDON, September 26.—To fill up the gaps in the ranks of the officers, caused by the casualties in France, the war office is promoting a large number of non-commissioned officers to the commissioned ranks.

HARBOR BILL IN HOUSE.

Representative Cantor Offers Resolution Favoring New York.

The river and harbor appropriation bill, cut from $53,000,000 to $20,000,000 in the Senate, was discussed informally in the House today, and referred to the rivers and harbors committee. Whether it will be brought back to the House in its present form or otherwise is uncertain in the opinion of some of the members.

A resolution to empower the Secretary of War to proceed with the improvement of East river and Hell Gate, New York, and to make $500,000 available for that purpose out of the $20,000,000 lump sum appropriated by the Senate, was introduced today by Representative Cantor.

HONORS TO A. B. C. MEDIATORS.

Joint Resolution Before House Providing for Thanks and Medals.

A joint resolution to convey the appreciation of Congress to and to confer gold medals upon the A. B. C. mediators—Ambassador Da Gama and Ministers Naon and Suarez, for their services as mediators of the controversy between the United States and "the leaders of the warring parties in Mexico," was introduced today by Representative Flood of Virginia, chairman of the foreign affairs committee.

It directs that the medals, for which $3,000 is proposed, be inscribed to express high estimation of their services and of their countries "in the promotion of peace and order in the American continent."

POINTS OUT THE "ONLY WAY."

Col. Roosevelt's Plea for Support of Progressive Ticket.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., September 26.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt finished his Illinois campaign in behalf of the progressive ticket here last night.

"I don't care a rap for the support of any man for me personally," he said, "unless he stands for the principles I represent. I am in this contest because I am for those principles. The only way any man can support me is by supporting the progressive ticket."

Called West by Death of Father.

Capt. T. H. Emerson, superintendent of the State, War and Navy building, having received notice of the death of his father in California, has left for that state, to be gone for a period of two months. During his absence W. E. Chapman, assistant superintendent, will be acting superintendent and disbursing officer.

SEEKS JEWISH AID.

Austrian Consul General at New York Appeals for Funds.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Alexander von Nuber, Austrian consul general at New York, has given out the following communication addressed to the American Jewish committee of New York, which he said he had received by wireless from Vienna:

"On account of the war a great many Jews have fled from the Austrian territories temporarily occupied by the Rusians. In spite of the generous action of the government, the means of support at our disposal are inadequate, as the charity institutions of our country are overburdened. We appeal to the generosity of Americans for help and ask assistance for the Austrian Red Cross.

"We are sure of your sympathy at the present moment all the more, as Austria's war is also a fight to obtain human rights for our severely oppressed Russian brothers. The money collected should be sent to us through the Austro-Hungarian embassy."

The communication was signed by the "Israelitische Alliance, Vienna."

CENSOR OVERRULES HIS CHIEF.

Refuses to Pass News of Canadian Troop Movements.

OTTAWA, Ont., September 26.—A Canadian official censor has overruled the man who appointed him to office, holding up a dispatch that the minister of militia had asked to have forwarded.

The incident occurred when Col. Samuel Hughes, who is the Canadian minister of militia, gave Ottawa press correspondents the date of the departure of the Canadian expeditionary force from the Valcartier camp. He asked that the information be published.

The Canadian censor, who was named by Col. Hughes, held up the dispatches, however, refusing to allow them to go forward on the ground that they contained information which might prove useful to the enemies of the British cause.

It was announced by T. W. Crothers, minister of labor in the Dominion of Canada, in St. John, N. B., yesterday, that 32,000 Canadian volunteers had "gone to the front a day or two ago."

Wilson Radiographs Peace Plea.

Marking the opening of the new wireless station at Marshall, Cal., which will work with Kahuko, Hawaii, President Wilson yesterday sent the following message to the Governor of Hawaii:

"May God bind the nations together in thought and purpose and lasting peace."

THERE are 2,442 daily newspapers in the United States.

Only 85

have a circulation of 60,000 or more daily. The Star is the only paper in Washington in this class, although it has but one edition daily.

WEEKLY CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

1914.

Saturday,	September 19	66,044
Sunday,	September 20	51,403
Monday,	September 21	66,455
Tuesday,	September 22	67,205
Wednesday,	September 23	68,335
Thursday,	September 24	66,715
Friday,	September 25	68,227

AFFIDAVIT.

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING AND SUNDAY STAR circulated during the seven days ended September 25, 1914—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers—and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or do not remain in the office unsold, except in the case of papers sent to out-of-town agents only, from whom a few returns of unsold papers have not yet been received.

FLEMING NEWBOLD,
Business Manager,
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

District of Columbia, ss.:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-sixth day of September, A.D. 1914.

E. E. RAMEY,
Notary Public.
(Seal.)

SUBORDINATES IN CHARGE.

Heads of Foreign Office and Two Military Departments Absent.

The foreign office and the two military departments of the government are operating today in the absence of their official heads. Counselor Lansing is representing Secretary Bryan, who is taking a vacation at Asheville, N. C. Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, assistant chief of staff of the army, is in charge of affairs at the War Department, in the absence of Secretary Garrison, who is at Seabright, N. J.; Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, who is in London, and Maj. Gen. Wotherspoon, who is in Pennsylvania for the day.

In the absence of Secretary Daniels, who is in Albany, N. Y.; of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who is campaigning in New York state, and of Rear Admiral Blue, who is in the Blue Ridge mountains, Rear Admiral Strauss, chief of the naval bureau of ordnance, today is acting as Secretary of the Navy.

Secretaries Garrison and Daniels are expected to resume their official duties here Monday morning and Secretary Bryan may return here the latter part of next week.

COL. MOSES DEAD.

Well Known Marine Corps Officer Pneumonia Victim in Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, September 26.—Col. Franklin J. Moses, commander of the 1st Brigade of United States Marines, at Vera Cruz, died today of pneumonia on board the hospital ship Solace.

Col. Moses was well known in Washington, having been stationed at the barracks here several times. He was taken ill a few days ago with pneumonia, contracted while on duty in the Mexican port.

Col. Moses served with distinction in the Spanish-American war, in the Philippines, in Nicaragua and in the relief of Peking. His last station in this country was at Annapolis, where he commanded the marine barracks. Col. Moses leaves, in addition to his widow, his mother, Mrs. E. R. Moses, living at the Wilson, this city, and three sisters, Mrs. H. D. Gaddings, Florence Court; Mrs. E. R. Brice, Florence Court, and Mrs. S. C. Barker of Sumter, S. C., the home of Col. Moses.

The interment will take place at Arlington cemetery within the next fortnight.

SHOWS REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Decrease in Applications for Relief of New York Destitute.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The number of cases of requests for relief in New York city decreased 10 per cent for the first twenty days in September, as compared with August, according to figures made public today by the joint application bureau, an organization conducted by the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

These figures indicate, it was pointed out, that importing houses and manufacturers, who reduced their working forces at the outbreak of the European war, and being slowly adjusted to new conditions and are no wtaking back many employes.

Receivers for $9,000,000 Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 26.—Upon application of the Pintsch Compressing Company of New Jersey, Federal Judge Hazel has appointed Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys of New York and Harry T. Ramsdell of Buffalo receivers of the Buffalo Gas Company, under bonds of $50,000 each. The company is capitalized at $9,000,000. Failure to pay interest on bonds was claimed in the application for the receivership.

Fire Destroys Automobile.

Fire destroyed an automobile owned by L. M. Waters of Gap Creek, N. C., and operated by B. H. Waters, with offices in the Woodward building, last evening on Jewett street near Tunlaw road northwest. The flames were of unknown origin. No. 20 engine company was called to the scene, but the machine was practically destroyed before the fire apparatus arrived.

Burning Roof Falls on 350 Horses.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Fire which started today in a five-story brick stable on East 75th street near the East river spread so rapidly that five alarms were sounded. The roof of the stable fell in on 350 horses and the adjoining structures appeared to be doomed. Because the fire was in the heart of a congested tenement district the fire department took no chances and summoned half the apparatus in the borough. The stable, however, was the only building badly damaged and no human lives were lost.

CARRANZA EXPECTS FURTHER FIGHTING

Tells Diplomats in Mexican Capital Probably It Cannot Be Averted.

Gen. Carranza called a meeting of the diplomatic corps in Mexico City yesterday, and informed the members that further fighting in Mexico probably could not be avoided, according to official advices reaching here today.

Gen. Carranza outlined to the diplomats the fruitless negotiations with Gen. Zapata, and gave them details of the rupture with Gen. Villa. Carranza's explanation followed the lines of the statement he had given to the press.

Reports of Fighting Confirmed.

Advices from Sonora today confirmed reports of fighting yesterday near Cananea, the Carranza forces, under Gen. Hill, having lost twenty-one wounded.

The tenor of the dispatches indicated that Gov. Maytorena's troops were more numerous and might force Hill to cross the border.

American Consul Silliman will return immediately from Laredo to Mexico City.

Villa is said to have 5,000 men on the way to Sonora, and it is believed this force will so outnumber the followers of Carranza that the latter will avoid a fight, thus insuring temporary peace, at least.

Meantime, there seems to be little prospect of the American troops being withdrawn from Vera Cruz until the troubles between the two generals are adjusted.

Gen. Funston has been notified that Vera Cruz is not to be evacuated "for at least ten days," until the question of the transfer of funds at the customs house there can be settled. Secretary Garrison also has decided to remit the fines, amounting to $500,000, imposed on the Ypiranga, Bavaria and Dania for alleged irregularities in their clearance papers.

Cutting of Wires to Cause Delay.

Although negotiations with Carranza have come to the point of asking him to name some one to whom the customhouse may be turned over, the fact that wires leading to Mexico City have been cut is expected to cause delay in reaching a satisfactory understanding.

Officials of the United States, however, are taking into consideration the possibility of Villa's objecting to this government constituting the authority of Carranza as "the central government in Mexico." It is believed the large amount collected by American officers in the way of customs will not be turned over to any faction in Mexico, but will be held until there is a firmly established government.

It is further pointed out that as Villa's principal objection to the government at Mexico City is that Carranza is its executive, some basis for a compromise may be found in the fact that Carranza will retire soon in favor of a provisional president agreeable to all.

As President Wilson is maintaining a position of neutrality as between the two factions, he is endeavoring to impress on consular agents the importance of refraining from involving the United States on the side of either Carranza or Villa. Whatever the consuls do will be in the line of aiding the two chiefs or their representatives to come to some understanding.

The anxiety of prominent constitutionalists in Mexico City to mediate the dispute between Villa and Carranza is regarded as a hopeful sign here, just as was Gen. Carranza's declaration that he would not attack Villa, but would order his forces merely to defend themselves.

Basis for Compromise Likely.

Inasmuch as Gen. Villa's chief objection to the present government in Mexico City is the fact that Gen. Carranza is its executive, a basis for compromise is thought likely among officials, and many Mexicans, because it is known that Gen. Carranza intended shortly to retire in favor of a provisional president acceptable to all factions.

Some observers are disposed to think that Gen. Villa's threats of a revolt are designed more as a show of force, either to prevent Carranza from placing in power as provisional president one of his supporters or to diminish Carranza's chances of being chosen president in the general election.

At the Mexican embassy here the belief was reiterated that bloodshed would be avoided and mediation successful.

Rafael Zubaran Capmany, head of the constitutionalist agency, gave out the following telegram from Mexican Consul Garcia at Laredo, Tex.:

"It is not true that the head of the garrison at Nuevo Laredo, Col. Renando Garsa, has declared his allegiance to Gen. Villa. He remains in his place of honor defending with loyalty and honor the principles of liberty and justice."

DIPLOMATS GO HOME.

Counselor Clausse, Charge Vouros and Others Depart.

Several members of the diplomatic corps, who have been in Washington for some time, sailed from New York today on the Olympic of the White Star line, for Glasgow.

Roger Clausse, counselor of the French embassy, accompanied by Mrs. Clausse and A. Vouros, charge of the Greek legation, was in a party that included Charles Humbert, secretary of the French senate, who has been in America on a government commission and is returning to the French capital in Bordeaux.

Senor Conde de San Esteban de Canongo, second secretary of the Spanish embassy, is booked to sail for Europe on board the Cretic today, with Senora de San Esteban and their three daughters.

Alexandre de Stalewski, who has been Russian minister in Mexico four years, was also a passenger on the Olympic.

MAKES PLEA FOR ART.

Russian Painter Makes Protest to America Against "Vandalism."

LONDON, September 26.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has published a dispatch from its Petrograd correspondent saying that the well known Russian painter, Rochrich, director of the Imperial Society for the Furtherance of Art, acting upon the unanimous vote of the council of the society, has addressed a protest to the American diplomatic representative at Petrograd against the alleged destruction by Germans of world-fameed art monuments.

The protest says that America has proved, by the establishment of museums and art collections, that she is devoted to true art and that she consequently cannot look lightly on the destruction of "that which has given light to life on earth."

Caravels Return to Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 26.—After a year or more of wandering about the great lakes, the Nina and Pinta, two of the three Columbus caravels exhibited at the world's fair here, in 1893, have returned to this port. The third craft, the Santa Maria, remains in the east, pending decision of a proposition to exhibit her at the San Francisco exposition.

WIRELESS STATION MAY BE REOPENED

Administration Officials Consider Advisability of Operating Siasconset Plant.

FUNDS WOULD BE HELD IN TRUST FOR OWNERS

Closed Because Marconi Company Refused to Recognize Right of U. S. Censorship.

Administration officials today considered the advisability of reopening the Siasconset, Mass., wireless station, closed yesterday by Navy Department censors acting on orders of President Wilson as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, with the intention of holding the funds in excess of the cost of operation in trust for the Marconi company.

The station was closed because it declined to recognize the right of the federal government to exercise censorship over the plant.

Wireless Station Closed.

The Navy Department took no cognizance of the fact that the Marconi company had filed in a federal court an application for an injunction to restrain the naval officers from closing or censoring the station. Although it appeared as if the wireless company might compel the naval officers to exercise force, the company finally decided to offer no resistance, and the station was closed at 1 p.m. yesterday.

The Navy Department made public last night the telegrams that had passed between the department and Ensign E. B. Nixon, U. S. N., in charge at the Siasconset station, as well as the opinion of Attorney General Gregory on the legality of the action.

The Attorney General's opinion follows:

"August 5, 1914, the President issued an executive order prohibiting all radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States 'from transmitting or receiving for delivery messages of an unneutral nature, and from in any way rendering to any one of the belligerents any unneutral service during the continuance of hostilities.'

"The President directed the Secretary of the Navy to enforce this order, delegating to him the requisite authority. For its adequate enforcement, it was deemed necessary that to some degree a government censorship should be established in radio stations, and instructions to that end were issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

"Apparently this censorship was acquiesced in by the wireless company as a fair solution of the problem involved.

"The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America now complains of the administration of the censorship, questions the right of the Secretary of the Navy to institute it and invites argument as to the legality of the right asserted.

President's Powers Broad.

"The President of the United States is at the head of one of the three great co-ordinate departments of the government. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. In the preservation of the safety and integrity of the United States and the protection of its responsibilities and obligations as a sovereignty his powers are broad. In the words of Mr. Justice Miller (In re Neagle [1890], 135 U. S., 64), his power includes the enforcement of 'the rights, duties and obligations growing out of the Constitution itself, our international relations and all the protection implied by the nature of the government under the Constitution.'

"If the President is of the opinion that the relations of this country with foreign nations are or are likely to be endangered by actions deemed by him inconsistent with a due neutrality, it is his right and duty to protect such relations, and in doing so, in the absence of any statutory restrictions, he may act through such executive officer or department as appears best adapted to effectuate the desired end. The act of such executive officer or department in such case is the act of the President. A denial of the officer's authority is a denial of the President's power.

Powers Exercised Before.

"The powers above outlined are not novel. They have been exercised in numerous emergencies by Presidents of the United States, and whenever their exercise has been attacked in legal proceedings their validity has, with hardly an exception, been upheld by the courts.

"Such powers intrusted to the President are of a fundamental nature, exerted to maintain or preserve the security of the nation, and subject to that high responsibility to which the executive is held by the American people; they are not likely to be abused, and not without the gravest reasons are the courts likely to withhold their sanction.

"The act of August 13, 1912 (37 Stat., 302), known as the radio act, provides additional authority for the use or control of any radio station by any department of the government in time of war, or public peril or disaster.

"It is unnecessary to comment on the perils of the present international situation, and it is easy to see that an agency such as the wireless stations along our coast is capable of creating international complications of the gravest character. Their use is novel, their capabilities are extraordinary and the ease with which belligerents can be instantly notified of the movement of vessels and given other important information is perfectly apparent.

"The system of censorship heretofore adopted seems reasonable and a fair solution of a critical situation. It interferes but slightly with the operation of the plant, and the Marconi Company should cheerfully bear with this inconvenience in recognition of its own interest in the general welfare.

"In case it becomes inadvisable, for any reason, to continue the censorship, I don ot hesitate, in view of the extraordinary conditions existing, to advise that the President, through the Secretary of the Navy or any other appropriate department, close down, or take charge of and operate, the plant in question, should he deem it necessary in securing obedience to his proclamation of neutrality."

"GUS" KAHLERT DEAD.

Prominent Mason of This City Succumbs Following Brief Illness.

August Kahlert, sixty-two years old, well known about the city as "Gus" Kahlert, died last night at 8 o'clock, after a short illness, at his home, 1325 N street northwest. Mr. Kahlert was born in Baltimore in 1852. He had lived in Washington for forty years. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Almas Temple of the Mystic Shrine and of Anacostia Lodge, No. 21, F. A. A. M. Funeral arrangements are not completed, but will be under Masonic auspices. Two sisters survive him.

Booming "Buy-a-Bale" Movement.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 26.—The buy-a-bale cotton movement, devised as an aid to the south, on account of the decreased demand for cotton caused by the European war, was advertised here yesterday in a huge parade of cotton products, led by Gov. O'Neal of Alabama. More than thirty thousand persons are estimated to have viewed the display.