WEATHER.
Fair tonight and tomorrow; continued cool; frost tonight; moderate to fresh northwest winds.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 56, at 2 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 44, at 6 a.m. today.
Full report on page five.

The Evening Star.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

Sworn Net Circulation, Month of August, 1916, Daily Average, 74,969; Sunday, 55,712.

No. 29,457. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1916—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT.

PRESIDENT WILSON HAS STRENUOUS DAY

Reviews New Jersey Regiment Just Returned From Border.

WILL TALK TO MEMBERS OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS

Summary of His Campaign Attitude Made Puublic—Flays Man He Characterizes as "Disloyal."

LONG BRANCH, N. J., September 30.—President Wilson's program for today is the busiest arranged for him since he came to Shadow Lawn. This morning he reviewed the 4th New Jersey Regiment of Infantry at Seagirt, N. J., and this afternoon he will receive and address members of Young Men's Democratic Clubs from New York.

The New Jersey regiment recently returned from the Mexican border, and because of this fact the President felt a particular interest in it. He reviewed the command on horseback. The review took place in front of the "little White House," occupied by the President when he was Governor of New Jersey. Representatives of the democratic national committee arrived here early today to complete arrangements for the reception of the young democrats, who were expected to arrive on special trains at 3 o'clock.

The visitors, it is planned, will march in military order from the railroad station to Shadow Lawn, a distance of a mile, led by two bands. The President is prepared to speak to them at 4 o'clock. It is understood that his address will deal with reasons why young men should vote the democratic ticket.

In subsequent addresses here he intends to give the country the definite reason why he is asking for another term.

Summary of Campaign Attitude.

Following is an authoritative summary of his campaign attitude.

The President will adhere strictly to his determination not to enter into personalities or into a political controversy with Charles E. Hughes. All the speeches he will make away from Shadow Lawn will be delivered before non-partisan organizations and will be devoted entirely to a discussion of public questions. By inference they will have a political effect. His speeches here, however, will be more political in tone.

At present American voters are entitled to know, he believes, what the republicans would do at present in Mexico, what attitude they would take about belligerent nations in Europe, whether they would repeal the federal reserve act, the tariff law, the rural credits act, the tariff commission bill, the eight-hour law for railroad employes, the child labor law and other legislative acts of the democrats.

Will Not Dwell on Adamson Law.

Although several days ago officials here said the President would take occasion to refer frequently to the settlement of the recently threatened railroad strike, it became known today that he has since decided not to dwell on this question as much as on other issues. The President believes that satisfactory settlements of pending international questions can only be embarrassed by partisan discussions of them.

For this reason he is not expected to reply directly to the challenge issued by Mr. Hughes that he deny or confirm the charge that John Lind went to Mexico with orders to oust Gen. Huerta. On this subject Mr. Wilson takes the position that Huerta was ousted, that the democratic administration opposed him consistently and that, therefore, no reply is necessary.

Expresses Indignation.

President Wilson made it plain last night that he wants no "disloyal" American to vote for him. He expressed indignation over a telegram from Jeremiah A. O'Leary of New York, president of the American Truth Society, accusing him of being pro-British and saying he had failed to obtain compliance with American rights.

The President sent Mr. O'Leary a short telegram which, officials indicated, Mr. Wilson had desired to put in stronger language. His message follows:

"Your telegram received. I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them."

Mr. O'Leary's Telegram.

Mr. O'Leary's telegram, given out by the President, follows:

"Again we greet you with a popular disapproval of your pro-British policies. Last year, from the 23d New York congressional district, and now from your own state and from the voters of your own party. Senator Martine won because the voters of New Jersey do not want any truckling to the British empire, nor do they approve of dictatorship over Congress.

"Your foreign policies, your failure to secure compliance with all American rights, your leniency with the British empire, your approval of war loans, the ammunition traffic, are issues in this campaign. Do you know that William S. Bennet, a republican representative, ran in the democratic primaries in the twenty-third New York congressional district and polled 36 per cent of the democratic vote against his regular democratic opponent? Anglomaniacs and British interest may control newspapers, but they don't control votes. The people may be readers, but they are not followers of newspapers.

"When, sir, will you respond to these evidences of popular disapproval of your policies by action? The Martine election and Bennet vote prove you have lost support among democrats.

"Every vote for Martine was a vote against you, as was every democratic vote that went for Mr. Bennet in the democratic primaries in the twenty-third congressional district."

Attitude of John M. Parker.

The President has received word that John M. Parker, progressive candidate for Vice President, plans to make speeches in opposition to Mr. Hughes. At first administration officials said the President himself had heard from Mr. Parker, but later it was stated that this was a mistake and that a letter announcing his intention had been sent by Mr. Parker to Bainbridge Colby of New York.

Will Speak as Progressive.

NEW ORLEANS, September 30.—John M. Parker, progressive vice presidential nominee, denied over the telephone from his summer home at Pass Christian, Miss., late yesterday a report from Long Branch, N. J., that he had offered to speak in support of President Wilson.

"I have not written to President Wilson or to any of his campaign managers offering to speak directly in his behalf," said Mr. Parker. "I did write recently to Bainbridge Colby, a New York progressive leader, stating that I was willing to be used in whatever way appeared best, and that when I went to New York I would speak against Mr. Hughes' candidacy. Of course, that would be in favor of Mr. Wilson, but I will speak as a progressive and not as an affirmative supporter of the democratic nominee."

Mr. Parker reiterated that he preferred Mr. Wilson over Mr. Hughes, but he said he did not expect to speak under the auspices of the democratic campaign committee.

CONTINUES TOUR OF HIS HOME STATE

Mr. Hughes Speaks Eleven Times on Trip From Hornell to Buffalo.

ROUNDS OUT A PROGRAM COVERING 20,000 MILES

His Addresses Emphasize Views of Adamson Law and Tariff—Will Rest a Week.

HORNELL, N. Y., September 30.—Charles E. Hughes today completed his 20,000th mile of campaigning within eight weeks. He also ended the second trip of his presidential campaign. Mr. Hughes left here at 8 a.m. for Buffalo, with eleven stops between. He rounded out the 5,500th mile of his trip on the way. His first trip by rail and motor was 14,500 miles long.

The day's program provided for stops at Andover, Wellsville, Friendship, Cuba, Olean, Salamanca, Randolph, Jamestown, Westfield, Dunkirk, Silver Creek and Buffalo. Thirty-minute stops were scheduled at Wellsville, Olean and Dunkirk, and a forty-minute stop at Jamestown. At the other cities and towns ten or fifteen minute stops were provided for.

Mr. Hughes will return to New York city at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow, to obtain as much rest as a week can give him before beginning his third western tour on Monday, October 9.

Mr. Hughes went through the southern tier of counties in New York state yesterday over his political battleground of ten years ago. He spoke in four cities and greeted with handshakes or a few words ten other audiences in smaller towns. He left Saratoga early yesterday morning.

Repeats His Views.

Mr. Hughes repeated his views on the protective tariff, the Adamson law, the maintenance of American rights and other issues of the campaign. He again assailed the administration for "surrender to force," for "broken pledges" and for "extravagant claims." He reiterated his declaration that he voted for protection in its broadest sense covering American industry, peace and honor.

In his speech at Binghamton and again at Elmira and Corning the nominee went further than he had gone before in making known his views on the eight-hour day.

"I am not opposed to the principle of the eight-hour day," Mr. Hughes said. "I favor the general principle of the eight-hour day. I should like to see an eight-hour work day."

The nominee was accompanied on his trip by William M. Calder and Robert Bacon, successful and defeated candidates, respectively, for the republican senatorial nomination.

Suffers From Fatigue.

Mr. Hughes was fatigued by the trip. He reached Hornell so tired of body and voice that he had a local speaker address the audience in the opera house here in his place. The nominee spoke a few words only after his substitute had closed. He said:

"Continuously during my terms of executive responsibility in this state I sought to promote the just interests of labor, and recommended every practicable measure to that end. It is true I did not always agree with the measures that were proposed. I will admit that cheerfully, and I may state further that what I did in connection with my duty as governor involved a principle which I should continue to apply if I again were invested with executive responsibility. As governor I examined the proposals that were made as clearly as I knew how, and what I thought was right I favored, and when I believed a measure was wrong I did not attempt to gain votes by indorsing it."

Speaks for State Ticket.

Mr. Hughes apparently had finished speaking and the audience had begun to file out, when he stepped forward again and said:

"I want to say this before I close—just a moment, please—in my desire to complete my remarks along the line I had gone, I had omitted to say this: I desire to see a republican Congress to carry out the policies of a republican administration. And I also desire to see our state ticket with Gov. Whitman and the others elected."

$8,028,000 IN SINGLE DAY.

J. D. Rockefeller's Profits Through Advance in Standard Oil.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The further advance in Standard Oil issues yesterday added more than $32,000,000 to the aggregate value of the Standard Oil companies, and $8,028,000 to the value of John D. Rockefeller's holdings, it was estimated last night.

The figures as to Mr. Rockefeller's profits were based on the assumption that his holdings now are virtually the same as they were on the dissolution of the company, as indicated by the latest stock lists of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Standard Oil Company of New York.

The day's increase in the value of Mr. Rockefeller's holdings of Standard Oil of New Jersey alone amounted to $3,219,000.

STATES ARGUMENT FOR ARMOR PLANT

Brief Showing Why Factory Should Be Located Here Being Prepared.

SUGGESTIONS ON SUBJECT DESIRED FROM CITIZENS

Document to Be Laid Before Officials of Navy Department—Experimental Station Wanted.

All citizens are urged by the armor plant committee of the Chamber of Commerce to co-operate with that organization in its efforts to have the government armor plate plant and the naval laboratory experiment station located in the District of Columbia. Any one who can offer suggestions or arguments as to how to get the plants here is requested to write them out and send to Secretary Tom Grant, Chamber of Commerce.

Actual work on the brief to be presented to officials of the Navy Department, in an effort to have the government armor plant established in the District of Columbia, was begun today by Tom Grant, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The armor plant committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which is headed by President P. T. Moran, yesterday authorized Secretary Grant to do this.

This brief is to be presented in support of the request which has already been made by the Chamber of Commerce, that the plant should be established in the District of Columbia. It will embody all arguments which appear to favor Washington which can be gathered from persons interested in the project of having the plant established here.

Ideas of Citizens Desired.

Suggestions made at the meeting yesterday by D. J. Kaufman, Joseph Berberich, John G. Capers, Mr. Moran and others are to be written out by those making the suggestions and given to Secretary Grant for incorporation in the brief. Also, many suggestions which have been received from individuals will be incorporated. All citizens who have any ideas which they think might be of use in the campaign to bring the plant here are urged to write them out and send them to Mr. Grant. Several which have been received from individuals so far have proved most valuable, it is explained.

The brief, as drawn up along tentative lines, will be presented at the next meeting of the committee, if possible. This meeting probably will be held next week, although the date for it has not been set.

Help of Associations Wanted.

Citizens' associations, which have already placed themselves on record as favoring the establishment of the plant here, or which do so in the future, are going to be asked to give their assistance to the Chamber of Commerce, whenever their active services may be needed. At the same time, it is pointed out, the moral support which has so far been given by many of the organizations is of great help in the fight.

In addition to the brief presenting Washington's arguments in behalf of the plant, a second brief is to be drawn up urging the establishment within the National Capital of the naval laboratory experimental station. Many of the arguments which have been presented for the one or other of these plants, may be applied equally well to either or both of them.

900 BREWERY WORKERS RETURN TO THEIR POSTS

Action Checks Movement to Organize General Strike in Support of New York Car Men.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Efforts to organize a general strike in support of the car men suffered a check today, when the 900 brewery workers who quit in response to the general call returned to work. Nevertheless the labor chiefs asserted that 100,000 workers aside from the United Hebrew Trades are on strike.

Traction officials said the street car men who quit are returning to their posts at the rate of about fifteen a day and that the places of the strikers are slowly being filled by new men. General Manager Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company said no man would be debarred because he went on strike, but that the men who return lose their seniority ratings. For the first time since the strike began surface cars were operated on Lower Broadway last night.

Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes began today the distribution of a fifty-five-thousand-dollar strike benefit fund among the street car men who have been on strike here since September 6. According to the figures given out by the labor leaders, each man was to receive $5. The fund came from the headquarters of the association in Detroit, and the organizers said a similar amount will be distributed each week.

TWO TRAINMEN KILLED.

Pennsylvania Railroad Cars Partly Overturned—Five Passengers Hurt.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 30.—When a piston rod on the first engine of train 1231 on the Pensylvania line, New York to Cincinnati, broke today, the train left the track and partly overturned. The engineer and fireman on the first engine were killed, while the crew of the second engine were injured. Five passengers were bruised, but none seriously hurt.

The train was of steel coaches, drawn by two engines. About 1,500 feet of track was torn up.

ANOTHER REFUGE GOING.

INCREASE IS SHOWN IN COST OF LIVING

Practically All Food Supplies Quoted Higher, Ranging From 20 to 40 Per Cent.

With the market on grain a trifle higher dealers in flour look to see the price for that commodity soar higher than it is at present, and efforts to secure government intervention declaring an embargo on the exportation of wheat as a measure of protection to the consumers in the United States are being exerted by the largest business influences.

Meanwhile practically all other food supplies continue to advance in price, and are now 20 to 40 per cent higher than normal. One of the very few articles that has not advanced is rice, and food authorities are recommending that this be used extensively by the American people. Notice that baking powder is to be increased about 40 per cent has been served on dealers. This increase is due principally to the fact that the best brands of baking powder are made from cream of tartar which comes from France, and the supply has to a great extent been cut off.

Lard is at higher price than retailers in Washington have ever known. The normal price is about 12 to 14 cents, and recently it has been selling as high as 16 cents. During the week it jumped to 20 cents.

The prices for potatoes are also the highest they have been within the recollection of local dealers. The best potatoes are now selling for 45 cents a peck.

Advance in Cereals.

All cereals have advanced from 1 to 4 cents per package. Especially is the raise noticeable on the wheat products. The high cost of paper used for the containers is responsible for some of this increase.

Beans are now double their normal price. Dealers who are getting $6.50 a bushel for them were accused of being extortionate a couple of years ago when they asked $4.

Foreign dates, which are just coming into the market, are several cents per pound higher than usual. All nuts also will be a couple of cents higher.

Where it is possible to get foreign cheeses they are way up in price. An Italian cheese that last year sold for 45 cents has jumped to 75; Edam cheese, that sold for $1, is now $1.75 and hard to get; the French cheese also has jumped from 45 to 75 cents.

The average price for flour in Washington today is $9.75 and $10, where $7.50 and $8 for fancy brands is usually considered a good price. The choicest brand of flour in Washington is today being sold at $11.50. One of the best known and most popular brands, which in July sold to the dealers for $6, is today costing them $8.50.

Commerce Chamber Gathering Data.

The special committee representing the Chamber of Commerce which is considering the question of increasing cost of living with particular attention to the wheat situation, which is causing the record-breaking price on flour, is collecting data which is to be reviewed at a meeting Monday in the Chamber of Commerce. At that meeting it is expected that a nation-wide campaign for the protection of the consumers will be inaugurated and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will be asked officially to take charge of the campaign. The co-operation of the federal trade commission also is to be asked.

Cost of Food Animals Jumps 22.5 Per Cent Over Six-Year Period

Animals raised for food—such as hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—are today costing the consumer 22.5 per cent more than the average price for six years. An increase of 4.1 per cent from August 15 to September 15 is shown in figures just made public by the Department of Agriculture. The average increase from August 15 to September 15 for the last six years was 0.9 per cent.

The department statement says the index figure of prices paid to producers for those meat animals was about 23.7 per cent higher than last year and 10.5 per cent higher than two years ago.

The price of hogs September 15 averages $9.22 per 100 pounds, an increase of 61 cents from the previous month, $2.23 over a year ago, and $1.94 over the average September 15 price of the last six years.

Beef cattle averaged $6.55 per hundred pounds, an increase of 4 cents from the previous month, 49 cents over a year ago, and $1.09 over the six-year average.

Sheep averaged $6.25 per 100 pounds, an increase of $1.19 over a year ago and $1.76 over the six-year average.

MENELIK'S DAUGHTER ON ABYSSINIA THRONE

ROME, September 30.—A dispatch from Addis Ababa, Abyssinia, reporting the dethronement of Emperor Lidj Jeassu, announces that he has been succeeded by Ouizero-Zeoditu, a daughter of the late King Menelik, who has been proclaimed Empress of Ethiopia.

TOMORROW

"THE TRIFLERS"—A new serial, by FREDERICK ORIN BARTLETT, a wholesome story of a lovable woman and two high-minded men.

"MUNICIPAL RACE TRACK AND SHOW GROUNDS FOR THE CAPITAL"—Plans for this unique civic venture have been tentatively approved by the District Commissioners and await formal approval of the Rock Creek Park board.

"YOU CLEAN YOUR CLOTHES BEFORE PUTTING THEM AWAY FOR THE WINTER; WHY NOT CLEAN YOUR TOWN?" by BRUCE BARTON.

"INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RENEWAL OF JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TOWARD SOUTH AMERICA"—A most interesting exposition of facts, by CHARLES M. PEPPER.

"TORCHY HITS THE HIGH SEAS," by SEWELL FORD.

"UNCLE SAM PLANS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES"—A proposed measure to increase educational facilities in every state in the Union.

"BANISHING PAIN FROM YOUR HOME," by EDWIN F. BOWERS, M. D.

"THE RAMBLER WRITES OF LAFAYETTE'S VISIT IN THE CAPITAL."

"LIBELS"—A two-page spread of interesting photographs.

"TO MAKE LEGAL AND FINANCIAL SURVEY OF RAILROADS," by JAMES B. MORROW.

"MAKING INVESTMENT EASY," by ALBERT W. ATWOOD.

"U. S. CENSUS BUREAU HAS AMBITIOUS PROGRAM FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS."

"FRANK G. CARPENTER VISITS TRADE CENTERS OF INTERIOR ALASKA."

"WOMAN IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE IS EXPERT ON INDEXES."

"SHORT AND NARROW SKIRTS FROM FRENCH WORKSHOPS," by ANNE RITTENHOUSE.

"REVIEW OF BOOKS OF EARLY FALL."

"BALLOTS AND BAYONETS" and "QUIT IT!" and "FAITH, NOT FATE, IS SUPREME" and "ADVERTISING DOESN'T RAISE PRICES," by HERBERT KAUFMAN.

THE IN THE SUNDAY STAR

BOARD TO CONSIDER NEW MACHINE GUNS

Will Meet Monday to Decide on Character and Quantity for Military Service.

War Department orders today announce the appointment of a special board to meet in this city Monday for the purpose of considering "the subject of the character and quantity of machine rifles to be supplied for the military service." The board is composed of military and civilian experts in ordnance as follows: Col. Francis H. French, general staff; Col. Joseph T. Dickman, 2d Cavalry; Col. Tracy C. Dickson, U. S. A., retired; Lieut. Col. Henry D. Todd, jr., Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. Robert H. Willis, jr., Signal Corps; Bascom Little, Citizens' building, Cleveland, Ohio, and B. M. W. Hanson, Hartford, Conn. Capt. Willis is designated as recorder of the board.

Although not specifically named in the instructions, the board will consider in addition to other types, the Lewis machine gun, once rejected by the United States ordnance department, and now said to be in successful use by the British forces in Europe.

Duties of the Board.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the board will consider and make recommendations as to whether a single type or more than one type of machine rifle, using small-arms ammunition, is needed for the service, and the type or types which should be procured; and if more than one type, the proportion of the different types.

"In making its recommendations," says the Secretary of War, "the board will take into consideration the present supply of machine rifles of the various types; all reports of tests of machine rifles which may be believed to be serviceable in reaching a conclusion; the amount of funds now available for the procurement of machine rifles; the appropriations necessary to be made in order to complete the supply at an appropriate rate, and any records of the War Department, or of any branch of it, which it may desire to consult. If the board shall find that tests previously made are insufficient to enable it to reach a conclusion it will make recommendation as to further tests which ought to be made, their character, time and place.

"The board will recommend the type of gun which should be procured in case of an emergency requiring an earlier supply, in possible limited quantity, than can be had of the gun which it may consider as eventually the most suitable, if there be any of which earlier delivery may be possible, and whether contract should be entered into for a considerable supply of a gun of known type in advance of any test which it may conclude to be called for, and, if so, to what extent. The board will submit its report to the adjutant general of the army."

100 VILLA SOLDIERS KILLED.

Additional Details of Battle at Cusihuiriachic Received at Chihuahua.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, September 28, via El Paso Junction, September 30.—Additional details of the battle of Cusihuiriachic between the Carranza forces under Gen. Matias Ramos and Villa bandits have been received here from Gen. Ramos in the form of an official report of the fight.

The battle was in reality two engagements, one taking place on the outskirts of Cusihuiriachic and the other at a mountain settlement known as La Bufa. After fighting for five hours on the outskirts of Cusihuiriachic, during which more than eighty of the Villistas were killed by rifle and machine gun fire, the bandits retreated to La Bufa, where, at dusk, they made a desperate stand against the de facto forces, according to the report of Gen. Ramos to Gen. Trevino. At least twenty more Villa soldiers were killed there, the report claimed.

BRITISH REPULSE COUNTER ATTACKS

Hold Own in Fierce Fighting Around Stuff Redoubt and Hessian Trench.

TRENCHES NEGOTIATED TO EAST OF LESBOEUFS

Heavy Losses Suffered by Gen. Haig During Past Month—French Troops Progress.

LONDON, September 30.—Desperate fighting has been in progress along the northern end of the Somme front, where the British recently have made important inroads upon German positions south of the Ancre.

Heavy counter attacks by the Germans near the Stuff redoubt and the Hessian trench have been checked. A division of the new British army acquitted itself most creditably.

East of Lesboeufs on the Somme front British troops have occupied 500 yards of German trenches. There has been heavy fighting near Thiepval.

The British were forced from a section of the "Hessian trench," but regained it later. An official statement adds that more than 500 prisoners were taken in this fighting.

Aeros Attack Reinforcements.

"In spite of the weather, British aeroplanes have done useful work attacking German reinforcements on the move. One German machine was destroyed. One British machine has not returned."

The British lost heavily in the fighting on the Somme front during September. This is indicated by the casualty lists, which show the casualties on all fronts during the month to have been nearly 120,000 officers and men, or at the rate of more than 3,800 a day.

British Official Report.

The latest British official account of yesterday's operations follows:

"During the night the enemy shelled heavily our battle front south of the Ancre. We consolidated the ground won yesterday morning at Destremont farm, northwest of Le Sars, and improved our position in the Thiepval area.

"Enemy counter attacks were beaten off in the neighborhood of Stuff redoubt and Hessian trench. The fighting in this section yesterday was very severe and our troops engaged—a division of the new army—showed great endurance and resolution.

"A successful raid was made by a London territorial battalion south of Neuville St. Vaast, where the enemy's trenches were entered and prisoners were taken."

French Push Wedge Farther.

Farther down the line toward the Somme the French have resumed their attacks, pushing farther the wedge into the German lines in the region of Rancourt. The new French advance, according to Paris, was scored by means of hand grenade operations north of Rancourt.

Germans Still Confident.

BERLIN, September 30.—The fighting on the Somme evidently has not shaken the confidence of the German military leaders in their ability to prevent a breach in their lines. The Berliner Tageblatt's special war correspondent interviewed Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, commander of the German forces on the Somme, Tuesday, and the crown prince's utterances expressed complete confidence in the situation for the present and the future.

The crown prince is quoted as having said that since the offensive began the entente allies had gained some ground, but there could be no thought of this decisively changing the situation.

"It is impossible to predict how things will go hereafter," said Prince Rupprecht, "but one thing is certain—namely, that we have everything so thoroughly prepared that we are able to contemplate the situation with equanimity, whatever comes. The offensive will certainly not reach an early end.

Have Taken Precautions.

"We can reckon upon an offensive of great persistence and with heavy attacks, accompanied by an enormous expenditure of ammunition. But we have taken precautions. Our artillery has been reinforced, and likewise our Aeroplane Corps, and our fliers have had fine successes in the last few days, although they have had hard fighting against increased numbers. Our artillery derives advantages from the successful work of the aeroplanes after having formerly been much exposed to observation by hostile aviators.

"Our troops have been striking with the utmost strength, and the enemy has found the nut too hard to crack. It is my distinct opinion that the enemy is trying to force a decision at this spot and during this year, and he has not yet succeeded. He will have to put up with a winter campaign and continue his fighting next year."

BRITISH LOSE 3,800 MEN EACH DAY IN SEPTEMBER

LONDON, September 30.—British losses in September were at the rate of more than 3,800 a day. The casualties on all fronts reported in this month were: Officers, 5,439; men, 114,110.

FRENCH AERO BOMBS BULGARIAN CAPITAL

PARIS, September 30, via London, 2:59 p.m.—The war office announced today that a French aeroplane starting yesterday from the Macedonian front passed over Bulgaria, dropping bombs on Sofia and continued its flight to Bucharest.

Big Drop in Infantile Paralysis.

NEW YORK, September 30.—There was a big drop in the epidemic of infantile paralysis during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 a.m. today, according to the health department reports. There were but four deaths and nineteen new cases, as compared with twelve deaths and twenty-six cases yesterday.

SECRETLY DISCUSS GERMAN SITUATION

Von Bethmann-Hollweg Meets With Reichstag Ways and Means Committee.

POLITICAL PARTIES DISCUSSING TACTICS

Alignment About the Same as During Test Between Chancellor and von Tirpitz Group.

BERLIN, September 30.—Discussion of the general situation and Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in the reichstag has begun in the ways and means committee of the reichstag. Dr. Von Bethman-Hollweg and Foreign Minister Von Jagow both attended the meeting to give the necessary explanations and also information regarding the situation, while other members of the cabinet and a staff of the imperial chancellor's aids were present to support their chief.

The discussion is being conducted behind closed doors and under special instructions to the participants in it to regard the proceedings as confidential.

Tactics Discussed.

The various political parites have spent most of the time since the adjournment of the reichstag in party caucuses, discussing the tactics.

As far as is known there have been no important departures from the alignment in the preceding clash between the followers of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Admiral von Tirpitz, when the chancellor was in full control of the situation, except that resulting from the split in the south German centrist ranks. The defection here has affected the reichstag representation only secondarily, most of the chancellor's critics being members of diets or the holders of no official positions.

The Catholic organ, Germania, discussing the chancellor's speech, demands emphatically full confidence in the chancellor. It declares that the chancellor's words against England should "sweep away the noxious atmosphere."

Expressions Softened.

Commenting on the speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the German reichstag, the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"An almost academic reserve was at times to be observed. The speaker took great pains to soften down his expressions and observe moderation, and allow more to be guessed at between the lines than he expressed specifically. We must assume that this restraint was not unintentional. The chancellor himself pointed out that foreign countries were watching every expression."

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The chancellor showed clearly the fundamental distinction between the motives under which we and the enemy are waging war. Whoever grasps the difference between these motives can have no doubt as to who bears the responsibility for prolonging this war."

Change in the Tone of German Chancellor Is Noted in England

LONDON, September 30.—The address of the German imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the reichstag is more remarkable for what it omitted than for what it said, according to Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, who, in discussing the speech with the Associated Press, declared the most significant fact in connection with the chancellor's utterance was his failure to mention Belgium. Lord Robert said:

"There is a very definite change in the tone of the speech over the previous efforts of the chancellor. The talk of a complete German victory is entirely absent. Another remarkable thing was that there was not a word about Belgium. The significance of this is probably that he was unable to say anything about Belgium as his listeners can be assumed to be the whole world and he was bound to offend a section of it if Belgium was mentioned. If he attempted to justify German occupation he would offend the best of all neutral opinion, and equally offend his own people if he expressed an option to give up that country.

Trick Seen in Charges.

"Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's denunciation of England, while violent, contained nothing really new. It was merely the old trick of attempting to convince our allies that we are trading on their efforts and bleeding them to death in the process; but recent events on the Somme ought to convince him of his error. The idea that we want world supremacy is fantastic."

Lord Robert stated that he believed the German imperial chancellor was sincere in his declaration that Germany was waging war with every possible instrument. Continuing, he said:

"The lull in submarine warfare is due to a shortage in submarines, and it is always increased when instruments are at hand. The only change I note is that no British passenger liner has been sunk since the Sussex. The number of submarine victims has been increasing steadily in the last three months, and our allies and neutrals have suffered virtually as much as we have."

Opinions of the Press.

All the morning newspapers devote a major part of their editorial space to a discussion of the speech of Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, contrasting its mild tone with former utterances. The editorials all assert that, aside from the attacks on England, the chancellor said little that was new and perhaps disappointed those who expected him to make more extended peace overtures.

The Times draws attention to what it calls the unmistakable contrast in which the chancellor's speech stands to his earlier addresses, and adds:

"The chief interest to the outside world is in its revelation of Germany's growing consciousness that her plight is already serious and is destined to become graver. The speech in the main is an appeal to the hesitating public to subscribe to the new war loan."

"Fighting for Existence."

The Daily Chronicle says that the failure of the chancellor to refer to