BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LOOK FOR THE PLANOGRAVURE SECTION


# The Sunday Star.

No. 602—No. 29,458. WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1916. FIVE CENTS.


**WEATHER.**
Fair and continued cool today. Tomorrow fair and warmer; gentle variable winds.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 10 o'clock last night: Highest, 60; lowest, 44.
Full report on page 4.

# MR. WILSON CLAIMS DEFEAT MEANS WAR

## Assails Opposition to Present Foreign Policy as Leading Away From Peace.

## DECLARES INVESTORS IN MEXICO WOULD DICTATE

### Foreign Statesmen, Says President, Are Waiting to See Which Way Election Goes.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., September 30.—In a vigorous denunciation of the republican party, President Wilson today told a delegation of young democrats from New York that "the certain prospect" of republican success in November is that "we shall be drawn in one form or another into the embroilments of European war," and that "the force of the United States will be used to produce in Mexico the kind of law and order which some investors in Mexico consider most to their advantage."

The President made his first out-and-out political speech of the campaign from the porch of Shadow Lawn. Urged on by the enthusiastic cheers and waving banners of several thousand young men, he assailed the republican party and laid down the issues on which he believes the campaign should be fought.

**Expects Change of Foreign Policy.**

"Am I not right that we must draw the conclusion that if the republican party is put into power at the next election our foreign policy will be radically changed?" he asked. "I cannot draw any other inference. All our present foreign policy is wrong, they say, and if it is wrong, and they are men of conscience, they must change it. And if they are going to change it, in what direction are they going to change it? There is only one choice as against peace, and that is war."

Charging that republicans take the counsel of "those who have hitherto acted as the counsellors of the vested interests in Mexico," the President declared that these men had tried to get what they wanted from him, but had failed and "now are going where they think they can get it."

**Foreign Statesmen Watching.**

Still discussing the foreign affairs of the country, President Wilson stated that on account of the political uses made of foreign relations, "it is going to be practically impossible for the present administration to handle any critical matter concerning our foreign relations, because all foreign statesmen are waiting to see which way the election goes, and in the meantime they know that settlements would be indecisive."

Most of the President's address was devoted to criticisms of the republican party and in outlining his own plans. In front and below him were young democrats who came here from New York on special trains and marched with bands playing and banners waving more than a mile to Shadow Lawn. Frequently he was forced to stop speaking for several minutes while the applause lasted.

A bid was made by the President for the votes of progressives. He praised the progressive party as having "the real red blood of human sympathy in its veins," and declared the democratic party had done the things the progressives wanted done.

**Refers to Hyphenate Issue.**

Briefly, the President referred to the hyphenate issue. He said: "Back of that party (the republican) are those who want to inject into our politics the politics of Europe."

Again attacking the republican party, he said lieutenants of Mark Hanna have returned to authority and determine the policy of the republican party.

Outlining the program of the democratic party, Mr. Wilson said it has begun the processes of "liberalization" for the business of this country, and "it intends to strengthen that system at every point, extend it at every point, extend it wherever it needs extension."

He referred briefly to the federal reserve act, the tariff commission act, the trade commission act and other laws passed by the democrats, charging that "until the present administration Wall street controlled the actions of the Treasury of the United States."

**President's Appeal to Young Men.**

President Wilson's address to the young men's democratic clubs at Shadow Lawn today was as follows:

"I am very much obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to say some very plain things about the present campaign and about the future policy of this country, because young men are very much more interested in the future than they are in the present. While some of us who are older look back upon long experience and are able to take certain measurements which may not have occurred to you, nevertheless your feeling is that the world lies in front of you and not behind you. You want to know what sort of world it is going to be and what sort of guidance you are going to have in that world, and what sort of co-operation among you will be effective for the service of the world into which the years ahead of you will bring you.

"I do not know where, from republican quarters, you have got any suggestions as to what is going to happen in the years to come. This is a most singular campaign. I will not say an unprecedented campaign, because I happen to remember that other parties have tried to get into power by saying nothing whatever; and I remember with interest that they never succeeded, because the people of the United States are an inquisitive people, and if you ask them to intrust you with the great power of their government, they really want to know what you are going to do with that government if they intrust you with it. They may not insist upon your telling them what you would have done in circumstances now past and gone, but they will insist upon your telling them what you intend to do in the future.

**Expected Intellectual Contest.**

"For a little while I myself expected that this campaign would be an interesting intellectual contest; that on both sides men would draw upon some of the essential questions of politics in order to determine the predominance of parties, but I am sorry to say I have found nothing to interest me, and I am a little bit ashamed of myself that I should have expected it, for I should have known better.

"There is a fact running through all our political history of which I ought to have reminded myself. The democratic

(Continued on Twentieth Page.)

## PARTY CHIEFS' WORDS IN A DAY'S SPEECHES

**President Wilson said:**
Back of the republican party are those who want to inject here politics of Europe.
Democratic party has begun process of liberalization for business of country.

**Col. Roosevelt said:**
Washington and Lincoln put duty first, not safety first; accepted war rather than unrighteous and disastrous peace.
President established shameful precedent in eight-hour day, that government can be coerced, and legislation extorted from Congress by terrorization.

**Candidate Hughes said:**
The administration has failed to maintain rights of United States citizens abroad.
It is regrettable that partisan expediency should be gratified at expense of diplomatic intercourse.

# ROOSEVELT WOULD SEIZE GERMAN SHIPS

## Tells Michigan Audience How He Would Handle Lusitania Case.

## ATTITUDE OF PRESIDENT "HUMILIATING, IGNOBLE"

### Attacks Foreign Policy, Eight-Hour Legislation and Calls Executive Vacillating.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., September 30.—Speaking to an audience which filled a huge circus tent here this afternoon, Theodore Roosevelt assailed the administrative record of President Wilson and urged the election of Charles E. Hughes.

When the former President entered the tent to make his first Michigan speech on behalf of the republican candidate for President, he was given a wild ovation. Roosevelt swept Michigan in the presidential election four years ago.

Climbing on a table on the speakers' platform, the colonel read his prepared address. It was devoted almost entirely to an attack on President Wilson's foreign and Mexican policies and the latter's support of the Adamson eight-hour day bill.

**Policy of Vacillation.**

Roosevelt declared that President Wilson's chief policy was the policy of vacillation. He declared the President, in "fifteen messages, letters and speeches," made from December 9, 1914, to February 10, 1916, "took forty-one different positions about preparedness and the measures necessary to secure it, and each of these forty-one positions contradicted from one to six of the others."

The European policy of President Wilson, particularly in the Lusitania case, was referred to as "humiliating and ignoble." The Mexican record of the executive was called "ruinous to Mexico, dishonorable to ourselves and infamous from the standpoint of humanity."

Discussing the Adamson bill, Mr. Roosevelt charged that President Wilson, in urging passage of the measure by Congress, "took his orders from that one of the parties which he most feared."

"We have seen in this country few things more discreditable to our representatives and more ominous for the future of the nation," said Mr. Roosevelt, "than the spectacle of the President and Congress of the United States being required to pass a certain bill before a certain hour at the dictation of certain men, who sat in the gallery with their watches in their hands, threatening ruin and disaster to the nation if there was the smallest failure to satisfy their demands."

**If Roosevelt Were President.**

The colonel referred to the torpedoing of the Lusitania by a German submarine, as "the most colossal single instance of the murder of non-combatants, including men, women and children, that had been perpetrated by any power calling itself civilized, for over a century."

"I have been asked what I would have done if I had been President when the Lusitania was torpedoed," shouted the speaker. "I would instantly have taken possession of every German ship interned in this country and then I would have said: 'Now, we will discuss, not what we will give, but what we will give back.'" This utterance received wild applause.

When he began his attack on the Adamson bill, Col. Roosevelt declared that an increase of wages and not the eight-hour day was the real issue.

"Let President Wilson apply that sacred eight-hour day law to the servants in the White House and see how far he'll get," said Roosevelt. "I believe in the eight-hour day as the general rule toward which we must strive, but I recognize that special needs must be met in special industries, and that in all such cases there must be a very careful consideration of all the conditions before final action is taken."

**Pleads for Hughes' Election.**

Roosevelt closed his address with a plea for the election of Charles E. Hughes. eH urged the voters to "repudiate Mr. Wilson, because only by so doing can they save America from that taint of gross selfishness and cowardice which we owe to Mr. Wilson's substitutions of adroit elocution for straightforward action."

The circus tent was crowded, and thousands were massed around it long before Col. Roosevelt arrived. He started speaking at 4:10 o'clock. Several speakers preceded the colonel.

Former Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa discussed national politics, but broke off his speech sharply when the crowd, seemingly restless, began to cry: "We want Teddy."

Mr. Young, in his speech, said Col. Roosevelt told him last December at Oyster Bay that he would support Hughes for President if the latter were nominated.

United States Senator Charles E. Townsend of Michigan, Representative Patrick H. Kelley of Michigan, and Ralph Cole of Ohio also spoke.

**Col. Roosevelt's Speech.**

Discussing the foreign policies of the Wilson administration, Col. Roosevelt said, in part:

"The supporters of Mr. Wilson say that the American people should vote

(Continued on Second Page.)

# BUSINESS ABROAD MR. HUGHES' THEME

## Administration Assailed for Its Attitude Toward Development of American Trade.

## CITES THE CHINESE LOAN AS "LOST OPPORTUNITY"

### Reiterates in Buffalo Speech That American Interests Abroad Are Without Protection.

BUFFALO, September 30.—Charles E. Hughes, in speeches at Jamestown late today and here tonight, assailed the administration for its attitude toward the development of American business abroad. Mr. Hughes cited the failure of American bankers to obtain government support of their plan to participate in the proposed six power loan to China, and the administration's Mexican policy, in sppport of his attack.

"It is said by the administration that they desire to open the door for American enterprise," Mr. Hughes said. "What is the inducement for our merchants and business men to go to foreign countries and engage in American enterprises if they and their investments are treated as our citizens and their property were permitted to be treated in Mexico?"

Proposed participation by American bankers in the loan to China was characterized by Mr. Hughes as "a matter of great moment to the nation because it permitted an opportunity not only to aid China, but to facilitate our trade."

**Important Opportunity Lost.**

"We lost an important opportunity for American trade," Mr. Hughes said. "I believe that more recently the administration has seen the error that it committed in this respect, but it has failed to re-establish confidence with regard to its protection of American enterprise."

Mr. Hughes' assertions were interpreted by persons in his audience as being in the nature of a reply to President Wilson's recent declarations at Shadow Lawn and before a grain dealers' convention at Baltimore, outlining the administration's views toward the future development of American trade abroad.

Mr. Hughes renewed his attack on the administration for "broken pledges."

"They told us," he said, "they were going to maintain the constitutional rights of American citizens throughout the world. That they have failed to do, to our great regret. When I speak of this record I speak of it not in disparagement of words. As a verbal administration, undoubtedly the present administration has been most successful. But we desire performance.

**Faces Toward the Future.**

"The republican party is an agency of progress. Our faces are toward the future, but we are inspired by the past.

"Our opponents have a great deal to say now, as they have said in times past, with regard to the facilities for American enterprise and the principles of American trade. These are matters of the highest importance to all our people, and we inquire in order to test the professions and promises that are given with respect to the record that has been made in the past.

"Take, for example, the matter of the six-power loan to China. There was an opportunity obtained by which our bankers could share to the extent of one-sixth in the proposed loan. It was a matter of great moment to the nation because it permitted an opportunity not only to aid China, but to facilitate our trade. It was important to the nation that we should have a fair relation to the advantages of trade with China in the future.

"But when the present administration came into power and these bankers asked whether they would have the co-operation and protection of the administration, they were informed in effect that the administration did not desire them to continue. We lost an important opportunity for American trade.

"I believe that more recently the administration has seen the error that it committed in that respect, but it has failed to re-establish confidence with regard to its protection of American enterprises.

**Relations to Latin America.**

"We hear a good deal with regard to our relations to Latin America. Those relations are of the utmost importance; they should be based on mutual confidence and esteem, and everything should be done to bring us into an intimate exchange of benefits. But what was the action of the administration with respect to Latin America? It withdrew man after man from the nations in Latin America who was a trained diplomat, well known for his experience and special fitness, in order to supply places and meet the demands of partisan expediency.

"It is a most regrettable thing that anywhere mere partisan expediency should be gratified at the expense of the diplomatic intercourse of our nation. We cannot afford in the future to have men of second or third or fourth rate take the place of men who are known to have given many years in faithful diplomatic intercourse and have acquired experience and training of the greatest value to this country.

**Serious Side to Mexican Matter.**

"There is a very serious side to the Mexican matter. I am looking at it for the moment in connection with those promises relating to the expansion and development of American trade. We have heard criticised those who had taken advantage of opportunities and made investments in Mexico, but I have not discovered that any line was drawn between the innocent, and those who were not permitted to be innocent in permitting our citizens to be left to the ravages of revolution and perhaps to be destroyed.

"If any have forfeited their rights under international law, let them be singled out and dealt with. But I stand here to assert that American trade will not be maintained according to the ambitions and just aspirations of our people, and we shall not stand before the world as we should with international esteem and the confidence of the nation, unless we protect, at all events, American lives, American property and American commerce throughout the world.

"We have an opportunity to test the promises that are made with respect to the development of American trade and the opportunities of American enterprise by the failures of the policies and

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE STAY-AT-HOME.

# LEADERS PUZZLED OVER WOMAN VOTE

## Much Ado in State of Illinois Regarding Attitude in Politics.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

CHICAGO, September 30.—In another column you will read what purports to be the real political news of this section of the country—Col. Roosevelt's speech at Battle Creek and his attack upon President Wilson—but do not be misled. That is not the real sensation of the hour; here it is:

Judge Thomas F. Scully of the county court here has ruled that woman voters need not state their age when registering. Now, wait a minute, and don't pass this up as negligible. Women are voting for the presidency in Illinois for the first time this year, and this ruling of Judge Scully's may bring out a hundred thousand more woman votes, and if Illinois should be a pivotal state, perhaps this additional vote might—why, can't you see the possibilities of it? Anyhow, it is the big news of the day in the feminist camp, as The Star's correspondent is informed, and so he duly reports it. There is much ado just at present over how the women are going to vote, or, rather, in what way will they be influenced in exercising their right of suffrage. For the first time they are to have the right of going forth from their homes and having just as much to say about who shall be President as that "big bluffer across the street," by way of simile.

**Opinions of the Situation.**

Here are opinions voiced today:

"Women are not voting in groups, but according to individual convictions," said Miss Harriet E. Vittum, chairman for Illinois of the woman's committee of the National Hughes Alliance. "The suffragists who did so much to win the vote for Illinois are now using it as they should use it—as their own thoughts teach them to do. They are, moreover, making every sort of sacrifice to do what they can. Women who will vote for Hughes are holding meetings in their homes, speaking at other meetings, volunteering their services, and doing the first thing that comes to hand."

That is one side. Now hearken to another:

"Women are not appealed to by spectacular political stunts, and as suffragists who have argued for the equality of the politically oppressed they will stand for the common people's candidate," declared Mrs. Antoinette Funk, chairman of the Illinois branch of the Wilson progressive campaign committee. "Suffragists vote as they see their home and their families will profit by their ballot, not through inherited political ties."

Members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, though possessing no preference for any candidate, are, however, committed to doing their part at the polls to defeat Wilson for re-election.

**Says Mr. Wilson Failed Them.**

"Mr. Wilson represents the party which has had it in its power to push the federal amendment for woman suffrage, and has failed to do so," said Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, chairman for Illinois of the union's activities in the suffrage states. "We, therefore, being concerned first of all in enfranchising women, will do what we can to defeat him and his party."

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association and the Chicago Political Equality League, two large non-partisan suffrage organizations, are indorsing the candidacy of no candidate.

Judge Scully's ruling that women need not give their age in registering has been printed by the political managers and widely circulated to encourage the woman voters to come out and vote.

## SHIP FROM NEW YORK SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

MARSEILLE, September 30.—The Italian steamer Enrico Millo has been sunk in the Mediterranean in a collision with a French steamer. Part of the crew of the Enrico Millo was saved.

The Italian steamer Enrico Millo, formerly the Afghanistan, left New York September 6 and passed Gibraltar September 23. She measured 3,542 gross tons and was built in Sunderland in 1899. The vessel was owned in Genoa.

# CHILD SHOOTS HIMSELF; DIDN'T KNOW HE WAS HIT

## Paul King of Washington Finds Gun on Street in Lexington, Ky. Ball Goes Through Him.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

LEXINGTON, Ky., September 30.—Shot through the body with a bullet from an automatic .25-caliber revolver, Paul King, twelve-year-old son of Mrs. J. W. King of 1700 Jackson street northeast, Washington, who is visiting relatives here, lies in a dangerous condition at the Good Samaritan Hospital. Grave doubts are entertained of his recovery.

The boy was on the street when he accidentally shot himself. C. D. Cunningham found him on East Main street and took him to the hospital in his automobile.

The bullet passed through the body in the region of the abdomen. It fell to the floor when he was undressed after reaching the hospital.

**Found Pistol on Street.**

Detailing the particulars, the boy said he found the pistol near a billboard and that no one was near when the accident happened.

"I found the pistol," said the youngster, "and took the magazine out. While I was fooling with it I heard it go off, but did not know which way the bullet went. I put the pistol in my pocket and walked to Main street, when I felt a burning sensation in my side, and, looking down, saw the blood running down my leg.

"A man in an automobile, who was Mr. Cunningham, came laong. When I told him I was hurt he took me to the hospital."

An operation was performed on the little sufferer last night in the hope of saving his life. He had a fairly good night and was holding his own this morning, though his condition is pronounced critical.

The boy's mother and sister, Mrs. J. G. Fisher, of 646 East Main street, were at his bedside.

**News Received Here.**

At the home of Mrs. J. W. King, 1700 Jackson street northeast, a telegram was received by a married daughter telling of the shooting. Paul King, with another brother, had been visiting their sister in Lexington.

Their mother went down to bring them home for school. They were to have started back for Washington the day after the shooting occurred.

## Today's Star Weighs Over a Pound.

Save it for the school children's playground fund.

Over 60,000 pounds of paper is required for today's issue of The Star. The waste from this one issue alone, if saved for the children, will bring in over $250.00 for the playground fund.

# CHEAPER GAS RATES TO GO INTO EFFECT

## Beginning Today, Washington Users Will Pay 75 Cents Per 1,000 Feet.

Beginning today Washington users of gas east of Rock creek will pay at the rate of 75 cents per thousand cubic feet, while gas users in the territory served by the Georgetown Gas Company will pay at the rate of 85 cents per thousand cubic feet. The new rates fixed by Congress become effective beginning today.

Officers of the Washington Gas Light Company and of the Georgetown Gas Company yesterday stated neither of the companies would appeal to the courts for possible relief from the new rates.

**Statements of Companies.**

At the office of President Weaver of the Georgetown company the following statement was made:

"Today is the final day for dollar gas in Georgetown. Beginning tomorrow the new rate of 85 cents will be made effective. The Georgetown Gas Company does not intend to appeal to the courts for injunction and does not purpose to resist in any way the application of the new rate. This company will charge at the rate of 85 cents for its gas pending final determination by the public utilities commission of the value of its plant, etc."

Howard S. Reeside, president of the Washington Gas Light Company, said that company would make no effort to resist by legal proceedings the application of the new rate of 75 cents, at which Congress directed its gas should be sold. "This company," he said, "will obey the law and will not ask for possible relief at the hands of the courts. The new rate will be put into effect October 1 and will remain in effect at least until the valuation of the company's properties is completed and the findings of the public utilities commission are announced."

**Consolidation Is Possible.**

Amalgamation of the Washington and Georgetown Gas Light companies may follow the action of the public utilities commission in establishing valuations for these concerns.

Apparently authentic information is to the effect that the Georgetown company is willing to dispose of its holdings at a reasonable price, and that the coming together of the companies, under certain conditions, would receive the official "O. K." of the utilities commission.

When asked last night as to what might be the attitude of the commission in the matter, Commissioner Newman stated that, personally, he would favor such amalgamation, provided it was based on a fair valuation and would not lead to an increase in rates.

He stated that the commission practically has concluded with the gas company tentative valuations, and that if the corporations wish to combine they can facilitate matters by co-operating with the commission in establishing the final valuations.

**No Opposition Likely.**

Commissioner Newman said that while he was not authorized to speak for the rest of the commission, he felt sure there would be no opposition to a combine under conditions suggested.

One of the reasons urged in favor of the consolidation, it is said, is that overhead charges can be reduced, which in turn will make possible a reduction in the price of gas. This reduction probably will be effective at the outset, it is said, in the form of a uniform charge of 75 cents in the District of Columbia, thereby eliminating the 85-cent Georgetown rate.

Whether the commission, in approving the plan for a merger on the basis of its own valuation rating, would define the price of gas to be charged or delay consideration of the rate question until such time when it would be possible to consider what economies had been effected by the reduction in overhead charges was not indicated by Commissioner Newman.

# REITERATES VIEWS OF U-BOAT WARFARE

## State Department Informally Warns Germany Not to Endanger American Lives.

## COMMENT ON AGITATION FOR REVIVAL OF METHOD

### Confidence Expressed, However, That the Teuton Government Will Respect Agreement of Record.

Increasing agitation in Germany for a complete resumption of submarine warfare, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's declaration before the reichstag that any statesman failing to use Germany's every weapon to shorten the war "deserves to be hanged," and the recent apparently inspired simultaneous publication in German papers of attacks on American neutrality, brought forth yesterday an authoritative, though informal, statement from the State Department of the American government's attitude toward the situation.

Any action which endangers American lives through the sinking of ships without warning, or by failing to provide proper safeguards, it was emphatically asserted, will immediately reopen the submarine question with all its possibilities. But as yet, in spite of what is going on in Germany, there has been absolutely no indication in the official advices to the department that Germany has violated the agreement arrived at in the Sussex case.

**No American Lives Endangered.**

Reports of the sinking of 262 ships since June 1 have been received officially, but in no case has it been proved that American lives were endangered. Until such proof is at hand the situation will remain just as it has been since May 8, when the American reply was sent accepting Germany's repudiation, offer of reparation and assurances for the future in the Sussex case.

High officials think it unnecessary to make any formal statement on the subject, as they feel it is fully known to both this country and Germany. No opposition was expressed, however, to a restatement of the government's position. The possibilities which a change of Germany's policy might open up are so great that every effort will be made to have a full understanding on all sides.

Emphatic denials that Germany has any intention of reopening a relentless campaign of submarine warfare are contained in confidential advices from Berlin to diplomatic quarters here. All dispatches received by diplomats friendly to the Teutonic allies are described as clearly indicating that Germany intends fully to live up to her assurances.

It is acknowledged that there is considerable opposition in Germany to this policy of the government, and that a strong party is urging the more liberal use of the undersea weapon. The situation is not a new one, and so far as is known here the opposition to the government's policy is no stronger now than before.

**Cause for Anxiety.**

So far as American officials are concerned the recent agitation in Germany has caused various degrees of anxiety. Some see in it merely the bitter demonstrations of a party out of power, whose exact strength is not known, but which is thought not to be powerful enough to overthrow the chancellor, committed against illegal submarine warfare. The chancellor's latest speech is not interpreted in such quarters as foreshadowing his conversion to ruthless submarine activity, for it is pointed out that he may well hold that Germany is now gaining all that can possibly be gained from her submarine weapon.

Others, however, are inclined to take the opposite view, believing that the chancellor has been won over to the von Tirpitz party. They point out that with the gradual crunching in of the German lines and the increased realization that England is the super-enemy, pressure in Germany will become irresistible to strike in every possible way.

**Gerard Not Summoned Home.**

It was reiterated again yesterday that Ambassador Gerard, now on his way to the United States for a vacation, had not been summoned home from Berlin to discuss the submarine or any other issue, and that if any crisis were at hand or expected, he would under no circumstances be allowed to leave his post. It is admitted that as a matter of course he will give the department fuller information on all matters of interest than he could by mail.

## Germany Has Reached No New Decision as to Submarine Warfare

BERLIN, September 30, by wireless to Sayville.—"The discussions in meetings of the reichstag committees and on the floor of the Reichstag have created the impression that the German government and the chief army command have reached a new decision in regard to submarine warfare," says the Overseas News Agency.

"It is stated by a competent authority that no new decision concerning submarine warfare has been reached.

"The newspapers are much excited in regard to the presence of American volunteers in hostile aviation corps. It is said authoritatively that the government does not consider the volunteering of Americans as a breach of neutrality."

**Does Not Portend Change.**

Inquiries made by the Associated Press show particularly that there was no foreign office inspiration or suggestion that the presence of Americans in the entente forces would be made the subject of official representations or negotiations. It is declared that the journalistic outburst is not to be taken as an indication of any impending change in the submarine policy, but rather is an isolated breaking out of the latent feeling due to munitions shipments and life matters.

The German press this morning appears to have forgotten the incident.

**Mayor Nominated for Congress.**

NORWICH, Conn., September 30.—Daniel P. Dunn, mayor of Willimantic, was named for Congress by the fifth Connecticut democratic district convention today.

# GERMANS CRUSH RUMANIAN FORCE IN TRANSYLVANIA

## Gen. von Falkenhayn Scores Decisive Victory in the Hermannstadt Section.

## ENEMY REPORTED IN DISORDERLY FLIGHT

### Hemmed In, King Ferdinand's Men Are Forced to Cut Way Through.

## BUCHAREST ADMITS REVERSE

### Invaders Also Meet Repulse on Goerzeny Mountains and Lose to Teutons South of Henndorf-Hegin.

LONDON, September 30.—Troops of the central powers, ununder the command of Gen. von Falkenhayn, former chief of the German general staff, have gained a decisive victory over the Rumanian invaders of central Transylvania in the Hermannstadt section. The Rumanians were crushed between two forces in a battle which raged for three days. After suffering heavy losses, the invaders are reported fleeing in disorder into the mountains.

The retreat of the Rumanians is admitted in the official communication from the Rumanian headquarters. The Rumanians were attacked on all sides at Sibia, otherwise known as Hermannstadt. The statement says the Rumanians were forced to fight their way through enemy forces attacking from the south.

**Strategic Move Wins.**

The defeat of the Rumanians was brought about by a strategic move virtually impossible on the western battle front. Gen. von Falkenhayn divided his force of Germans and Austro-Hungarians. While one body engaged the invaders around Hermannstadt, the other encircled the Rumanians and seized Rothenthurm pass, in the mountains fifteen miles southeast of Hermannstadt, and one of the first points gained by the Rumanians in their advance.

Both forces then pressed in upon the Rumanians, composed of sections of the first Rumanian army. Bavarian troops holding Rothenthurm checked an advance by the second Rumanian army, which attempted to come to the aid of its surrounded compatriots. Berlin reports that a large amount of booty was taken, as well as prisoners.

In eastern Transylvania the Rumanians also suffered a repulse. Their attack in the region of Szekely Udvarhely was checked, and a German attack in the same section resulted in the capture of 600 prisoners.

**Berlin Report of Successes.**

The Berlin announcement of the Transylvanian operations follows:

"The Rumanian northern and second armies began an attack on the Goerzeny mountains, starting from the Parajd-Oderhellen line from Szekely Udvarhely and from Fogaras. The enemy was repulsed on the Goerzeny mountains. Farther south the defending troops evaded an attack. German troops attacked successfully beyond Haar Brook, south of Henndorf-Hegin, one of the Rumanian columns, driving it back and capturing eleven officers, 591 men and three machine guns.

"The encircling battle at Hermannstadt, which began September 26 has been won. Under command of Gen. von Falkenhayn, German and Austro-Hungarian troops destructively defeated strong sections of the first Rumanian army, after stubborn fighting. After having suffered heavy losses the remainder of the enemy troops fled in disorder into the impassable mountain country on both sides of Rothenthurm pass, which already had been occupied by us in the rear of the enemy by a bold mountain march the morning of September 25. The Rumanians were received there with a devastating fire from Bavarian troops under Lieut. Gen. Kraft von Del Mensingen. A thrust made for their relief by the second Rumanian army came too late.

**Fight With Bitterness.**

"Our troops fought with the greatest bitterness after it had become known to them that the covetous Rumanians who are fighting on the side of the entente for kultur, threatened by Germany, had murdered defenseless wounded. The number of prisoners and the very considerable amount of booty, which is partly spread over the mountainous forest country, has not yet been established.

"In the Hoetzing mountains and in the Mehadia sector Rumanian attacks failed."

**Rumanian Official Report.**

The text of the Rumanian statement reads:

"The fighting is general on the north and northwestern fronts, where we took 600 prisoners.

"Our troops at Sibia (Hermannstadt) attacked on all sides by superior enemy forces, after a battle lasting three days, re-established their communication to the south, repulsing the enemy who was attacking from that direction. Our troops retired southward.

"On the southern front a weak enemy attempt to land at Cernetia was immediately repulsed.

"In Dobrudja there were intermittent artillery duels."