WEATHER.
Fair tonight and tomorrow; little change in temperature; moderate northeast winds.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 59, at 1:45 p.m. today; lowest, 40, at 7 a.m. today.
Full report on page 14.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 14.

The Evening Star.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

Sworn Net Circulation, Month of September, 1916, Daily Average, 74,820; Sunday, 56,663.

No. 29,480. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT.

BOTH SIDES TRAIN BIG GUNS ON WEST

Democrats and Republicans Making Special Effort to Capture Silent Vote.

UNCERTAIN ABOUT WOMEN

BY N. C. MESSENGER.

CHICAGO, October 23.—Big guns of both political parties parked in Chicago over Sunday are being deployed today in the surrounding field of battle, including Illinois and neighboring states. Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Baker, Secretary Houston, Senator Taggart, Senator Kern, Senator Lewis, Charles Warren Fairbanks, the republican candidate for Vice President, and Raymond Robbins, the progressive leader, were here and are now departing upon their respective itineraries.

The democratic spellbinders are very jubilant. Senators Taggart and Kern came in from a drive through the industrial towns of northern Indiana, in which Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston also participated.

To The Star's correspondent, Senator Taggart said that the reception given all the speakers convinced him that the republican managers were wrong in their belief that organization had put Indiana in the republican column.

Say Tide Turns Toward Wilson.

All day yesterday the democrats were in conference at their headquarters here, congratulating each other upon the big Wilson "swing" and planning to keep it going. Senator Walsh and Senator Saulsbury were in high feather and both declared that the "swing" could not be stopped. Senator Saulsbury thinks the campaign is all over, that it is too late to stop the Wilson drift and he is going east.

The republicans realize the trend to President Wilson, and are not deluding themselves as to the seriousness of it. Their view is that the crest of the Wilson movement has been reached, however, and that during the ensuing two weeks things will come their way.

Illinois is to be fought for by the two parties, to the nail. The democrats insist that they have even chance in this state, where a few weeks ago the republicans were claiming it by 300,000, then 200,000, next 100,000 and now are talking down to 50,000.

The democrats are basing their hopes on Illinois first upon the independent vote and next upon the woman's vote. The state has a record for "changing its mind" politically.

Courting on the Women.

In 1892 Cleveland carried Illinois by 23,000, and in 1896 McKinley swept it by 142,605. In 1900 McKinley's plurality dropped to 92,000, while in 1904 Roosevelt rolled up more than 300,000; in 1908 Taft carried it by 179,000, and in 1912 President Wilson's plurality was 18,570.

It is evident that President Wilson will have to get 65 per cent of the women's vote to overcome the normal republican male strength. The democratic managers say that all their reports show that the suggestion that Wilson kept us out of war is winning the women by the thousands. The republicans are concerned, but by no means dismayed, over the perceptible drift at the time to President Wilson. To repeat, they believe the crest has been reached and that hard work from now on will turn the tide the other way. They do not concede Senator Taggart's claim in Indiana, all their information which is of a practical nature indicating that the state will be republican.

Ohio continues to worry them and so does Wisconsin, but they are going into those states for the remainder of the campaign, with renewed vigor and will put in their best licks in the remaining days.

Work in Northwestern States.

More work is to be done in the northwestern states, too, by the republicans. The Star's correspondence two weeks ago told of the slipping of the republican campaign in North Dakota, due to the Scandinavian vote accepting the claim the President kept the nation out of war. The republicans are speeding their campaign in North Dakota and Minnesota, and feel confident of being able to hold the states. Michigan is classed as safely republican, notwithstanding the strong labor vote in the automobile section, which is conceded to the democrats.

What the republicans fear most is the "he kept us out of the war" suggestion, their report from many sections showing that it is having its effect. They are combating it in every way possible, but it is reported by the men who write and come to Chicago as being a dogged conviction among thousands of voters that argument seems unable to affect.

The republicans are depending upon the silent vote as their main bulwark of strength. They believe that throughout this western country there is a great and thoughtful and conservative element, which does not lend itself to political argument, nor allow itself to be swayed by passion, and that this element will dissect the Adamson bill, the war immunity claim, the tariff question, the prosperity and contentment issue, and when election day comes around vote the straight ticket for the republican party.

Hearst Papers Support Mann.

"The votes are here," according to the republican argument, "so why shouldn't we get them?" To which the democrats' manager, J. E. Ringley, responds: "They were here once, but President Wilson came along and grabbed them."

Representative Mann, the minority leader of the House, was today indorsed by the local Hearst newspapers for reelection, in the same editorial in which Mr. Hearst for the first time came out for President Wilson.

Mr. Hearst's editorial, while expressing dissent from President Wilson's foreign policy, advocated his domestic policies, especially the legislative record. Then he boosts Mr. Mann and Mr. Medill McCormick, who is running for representative at large.

Speaking of Mr. Mann, he celebrated his sixtieth birthday last week and pulled off a little stunt of his own. He has twenty acres of land to the southward of town, in which he has planted a nursery. In the recess of Congress he loves to put on overalls and dig around his garden. It is not a pose with him, but the real thing. It is said that there, while pottering about his place, he hatches up all kinds of trouble for the democrats. On his birthday he invited his neighbors from far and wide to come in and get shrubs and plants from his nursery. They responded in numbers, and all day long Mr. Mann passed out the plants, many of which were of intrinsic value.

STEAMER MERIDA WRECKED BY GALE

Not a Man of the Vessel's Crew Is Believed to Have Survived Disaster.

STORM'S TOLL ON LAKE ERIE

By the Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 23.—Local managers of the steamer Merida, owned by the Valley Camp Shipping Company of Midland, Ontario, conceded today that the ship was lost in Friday night's gale on Lake Erie. The admission came after seven bodies of the crew had been picked up in midlake by two other ships. So far as known, not a man of the crew of twenty-three survived the tragedy.

The loss of the Merida makes four lake steamers which went to the bottom of Lake Erie in Friday's storm. The total loss of life is fifty. The Marshal F. Butters sank with no loss of life, all thirteen of her crew being saved. The D. F. Filer went down with six of her crew, only the captain surviving. The James B. Colgate's crew of twenty-two, with the single exception of the captain, perished, while every man on the Merida is believed lost.

Seven Bodies Picked Up.

Three bodies from the Merida were picked up by the steamer W. B. Mathews in midlake yesterday and taken to Toledo today. Four bodies were found, bearing Merida life belts, by the steamer Charlotte Breitung and landed at Detroit. Reports from another ship sent out from a Canadian port to hunt for the Merida today were that wreckage had been sighted, but no survivors and no other bodies were found.

The Merida was due at Buffalo Saturday with a cargo of pyrites ore. She was commanded by Capt. H. L. Jones of Buffalo. The ship was of 5,100 tons capacity and 360 feet long. She was built in 1892.

Four Taken to Windsor.

DETROIT, Mich., October 23.—The steamer Charlotte G. Breitung arrived today at Sandwich, Ontario, with four bodies of sailors of the steamer Merida. These bodies were picked up in Lake Erie yesterday, and the crew of the Breitung felt certain that the Merida foundered in the storm last Friday night. Wreckage, including life belts with the word "Merida" on them, was seen in Lake Erie, off the Detroit river.

The bodies were brought from Sandwich to Windsor, Ontario, for identification.

When Steamer Was Last Sighted.

BUFFALO, October 23.—The steamer Merida cleared from Buffalo, but so far as known here her captain, H. L. Jones, was the only member of the crew from this port.

Capt. Massey of the steamer Briton, the last vessel known to have sighted the Merida, reports as follows:

"The Merida was rolling so badly and taking over such big seas that I feared she would founder. She was twenty-five miles east of the southeast shoal when I saw her Friday and the gale was getting worse. I made Cedar point and remainded there until Saturday night. If the Merida had gone behind Long point she should have made Buffalo this morning. I saw nothing of her on the way down, although I kept a sharp lookout."

List of Men Believed Lost.

The crew of the Merida, all of whom are believed to be lost, follows:

H. L. Jones, Buffalo; Gideon Fleming, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; John Anderson, Buffalo; Roderick MacDonald, Goderich, Ontario; Angus Graham, Goderich, Ontario; Angus Murray, Goderich, Ontario; Joseph H. Pollard, St. Louis; William Dundas, Ruth, Mich.; Thomas H. Moore, Chicago; Anton Kurshis, Cleveland; Joseph Gallagher, Cleveland; Joseph O'Connor, Chicago; Walter Johnson, Rock, Mich.; Wilfred Austen, Detroit; John Quigley, Detroit; William Bogie, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; David Corbett, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; John Callahan, Bad Axe, Mich.; Martin R. Brogan, Cleveland; Anton Zimmerman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Leo Wagner, Sioux City, Iowa; Steward McIsaac, Depere, Wis., and Gordon Hayne, Cleveland.

CHARGES HE WAS MUTILATED.

Accusation Made by German Sailor Against Canadian Soldiers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, October 23.—Hans Schmidt, a German sailor, is in a local hospital with one of his fingers cut off and otherwise mutilated, he says, by Canadian soldiers at Port Arthur, Ontario.

Schmidt told his story to police last night after having been found wandering in the streets. He said he was advised in Hoboken, N. J., to ship on the great lakes. He went to Buffalo, where he was offered employment as a seaman on the steamer Chelsea, which carried the British flag. He understood the destination of the vessel to be Duluth.

At Port Arthur, he declared, he attempted to pass a guard of soldiers on shore and was struck down by one with the number "122" on the collar of his uniform. Trying to regain his feet, the soldier's bayonet was flashed and one of the sailor's fingers was severed, he claims. Then, de declares, he was beaten unconscious and did not know where he was until he awoke in Detroit several days later.

MISSION WORKERS TO MEET.

Annual Convention of American Board Begins Tomorrow in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, October 23.—Delegates began arriving this morning for the 107th annual meeting of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, which will begin here Tuesday and continue four days.

Missionaries from all parts of the world, some of them driven out of the European countries by the war, are among the delegates. They are coming from China, Armenia, Turkey, South Africa, Peru, northern Africa and other remote regions. Officers will be elected Thursday.

One of the more important questions to come before the meeting will be the proposal of the American mission board to enter South America. This question will be brought up by President King of Oberlin College, who was a member of the Panama conference.

DEMAND WAR HEAD RESIGN FROM OFFICE

Officers of Patriotic Societies Denounce Secretary Baker for Alleged Utterances.

ACTION STIRS MEMBERS

A set of resolutions has been signed by officers of patriotic societies demanding the immediate resignation of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and calling upon President Wilson to repudiate alleged utterances of his War Secretary, in which Secretary Baker compared the soldiers of the revolution to Villa's followers. Washington women, members of the societies, are all stirred up over the action taken.

Some are protesting that the resolutions were signed by individual officers without authority to represent the society in such matters. Others are preparing to ratify this action of officers in special meetings within a day or two.

These resolutions set forth that Secretary Baker, in a speech at Jersey City, October 16, characterized the patriots who followed Washington from Bunker Hill to Yorktown as "thieves, church looters and disreputable characters generally." Secretary Baker has since said that his remarks should not be given such an interpretation. The women responsible for the adoption of the resolutions of protest state positively that they can prove that Mr. Baker did say this and that they are sending out with copies of the resolution an extract that they say is from stenographic notes of Secretary Baker's speech. These are being mailed today to every patriotic organization in the United States.

The resolutions affirm that in speaking as quoted above Secretary Baker was guilty of "libelous and false statements" and ignorance of American history in likening Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge to Villa bandits.

Denies Action Is Official.

Mrs. Frank F. Greenawalt, as vice chairman of the publicity committee for the National Society, D. A. R., denied today that the action of members of the Daughters of the American Revolution was official and done with proper authority. As the Washington representative of the only committee authorized to give out any information of the policy or actions of the National Society, D. A. R., she said that Mrs. William Cumming Story, president general of the national society, has authorized her to make the statement that she (Mrs. Story) has been frequently requested to grant an interview on this subject, and that she has persistently refused. She said she had not sanctioned any such action.

In explaining the position of the National Society, D. A. R., the vice chairman of the publicity committee said that nothing can be done officially except through the national board of managers. This board is composed of the president general of the society, the vice presidents general from the various states and the state regents. This is the official board which manages all the affairs of the national society when its congress is not in session. No meeting of the national board or of the executive committee, she said, has been held since October 6, and none has been called before the date of the next regular meeting, the third Wednesday in November. The chairman of the publicity committee is Miss Fanny Harnit of Toledo, Ohio.

Another signer is the Legion of Loyal Women, with the names of the president and vice president appearing. Some leaders in this organization said today that the legion had not taken official action. A meeting of the legion is to be held in the Raleigh Hotel tonight, when members said they expect that the action of Mrs. Ada H. Weiss, the president, in signing the resolutions will be indorsed.

The indorsement of the District Federation of Women's Clubs is also expected to be given officially tomorrow night at a flag presentation ceremony in the New Ebbitt House. A silk flag is to be presented to the Federation by Lincoln Circle, No. 3, Ladies of the G. A. R. Following the presentation the committee on patriotism of the federation is expected to ask for the indorsement. Mrs. Albertine S. Odell, chairman of this committee, has called a special meeting of the committee previous to federation meeting, when she will recommend that the committee urge the federation to indorse the resolutions censuring Secretary Baker.

Part of Speech Criticised.

The part of Secretary Baker's speech which was objected to is as follows:

"Some people say they cannot understand the President's Mexican policy, and I want to tell you why. They have forgotten our own history and the Declaration of Independence, and the President has not forgotten either. Why are we impatient at the Mexicans? We say they do not respect the lives and property of our people. Perhaps they don't. We say they do not pay their honest debts They don't. We say they are a ragamuffin lot. We say their money is not any good. That's true. It is only worth 2 or 3 cents on the dollar. We say they do not respect church property. That also is true.

"The amazing thing is that people never respect these things in a revolution. We had a revolution and from the beginning to the end of that the conditions in this country were so like Mexico that it is perfectly astounding to read.

"Washington's soldiers in the march to Valley Forge stole everything they could lay their hands on. They stole the silver vessels from the churches and melted them up to buy drink. They drove ministers of the gospel and preachers of churches out of their churches and out of the country. The money of the so-called confederation was so worthless that when they tried to make the merchants take it, the latter hid their provisions in their cellars."

Signers to Resolutions.

The resolutions are signed as follows:

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Miss Mary S. Lockwood, founder and chaplain general; Miss Grace M. Pierce, registrar general; Miss Catherine B. Barlow, curator general; Mrs. George T. Smallwood, ex-state regent and ex-vice president general; Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, state regent and ex-registrar general; Mrs. Charles W. Brown, chapter regent; Mrs. Francis St. Clair, chapter regent; Mrs. Noble N. Potts, chapter regent; Miss Celynda Ford, chapter regent, and Mrs. Celynda Werner Ford, chapter treasurer.

National Society of the Children of the American Revolution—Miss Grace M. Pierce, vice president; Miss Catherine Custis, recording secretary; Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Catherine Custis, registrar; Mrs. Charles W. Brown, chaplain, and Miss Helen Stout, District of Columbia state director.

Daughters of the Founders and Patriots—Mrs. Francis St. Clair, state president; Mrs. G. M. Drumbaugh, state vice president; Mrs. Charles W. Brown, national corresponding secretary.

U. S. D. of 1812—Mrs. Noble M. Potts, state recording secretary; Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, state registrar.

Legion of Loyal Women—Mrs. Ada H. Weiss, president; Miss Grace M. Pierce, vice president.

Woman's Relief Corps—Mrs. Isabel Wofrell Ball, national senior vice president.

Ladies' Union Veteran Legion—Mrs. Celynda Werner Ford, past national counselor; Miss Celynda Ford, past president.

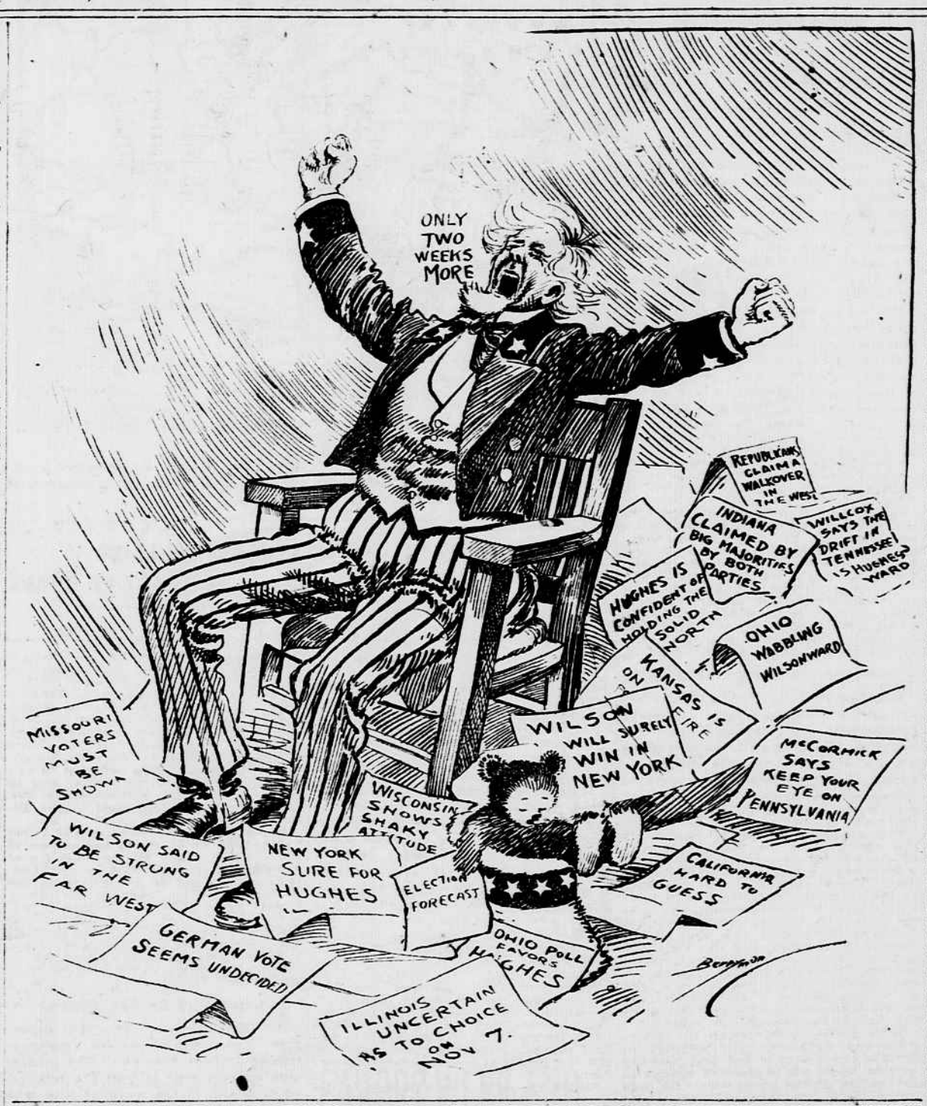
Dames of the Loyal Legion—Mrs. John A. Logan, honorary president; Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, acting president.

Society of the Army of Tennessee—Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, vice president.

National Lineal Society of the Spanish War—Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, national president.

Clara Barton National Memorial Association—Mrs. John A. Logan, president; Mrs. Ada H. Weiss, vice president; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, director; Miss Grace M. Pierce, recording secretary, and Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, corresponding secretary.

Society of the Ladies of the G. A. R.—Mrs. James H. Hendryx, past national vice president.



TEUTONS LAUNCH A NEW OFFENSIVE IN THE EAST

Attack North of Brody, According to an Official Announcement in Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, October 23, via London, 12:21 p.m.—Austro-German forces made a new attack yesterday, striking north of Brody, near the Volhynian-Galician border. The war office reports that the assault was repulsed.

The powerful Austro-German offensive launched a week ago in the region south of Dorna-Watra with the intention of driving a wedge between the Russian and Rumanian forces, preventing further Russian assistance to her ally and regaining Bukowina, has apparently broken down before the counter maneuvers of the Russians. The Russian command, anticipating the German move, threw a large body of troops to this portion of the front, causing, according to official accounts, the Austro-Germans to fall back to their original positions.

BERLIN, October 23, by wireless to Sayville.—A general attack was made Saturday by the Austro-German forces in Galicia, southeast of Lemberg. The war office announces that the Russians have been defeated and now hold only a small stretch of territory on the west bank of the Narayuvka river. The Austrians and Germans inflicted heavy losses on the Russians and took 755 prisoners.

The total repulse of the Russian forces from the western bank of the River Narayuvka, in Galicia, has been completed, says the official statement issued at German army headquarters today.

GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON.

Former Foreign Minister of Bulgaria Sentenced to Imprisonment.

AMSTERDAM, October 22, via London, October 23.—A telegram from Sofia announces that Dr. N. Ghenadieff, former Bulgarian foreign minister, has been tried for high treason and sentenced to penal servitude for ten years. Dr. Ghenadieff is seriously ill of blood poisoning.

A Sofia dispatch last April reported the arrest of Dr. Ghenadieff on the charge of connection with an intrigue against the Bulgarian government. It was reported he had accepted a bribe from a French agent. A later dispatch said the pressure of public opinion had forced the government to release him.

TWINE

The school children need heavy twine and cord to tie up the large bundles of newspapers collected for the playground fund. Save any you have for them.

FAVORS WEEK-END REST FOR CLERKS

Assistant Secretary of War Indorses Move for Saturday Half Holiday.

MR. LANE TO REPORT SOON

The movement for an all-year Saturday half-holiday for government workers received added impetus today.

William M. Ingraham, assistant secretary of war, and who, in the absence from the city of Secretary Baker, is in charge of the military establishment, is strongly in favor of the proposition for a Saturday half-holiday all the year round for employes of the federal government. Speaking on the subject today, he said that as Secretary Baker, who now is in Joliet, Ill., is expected to return to this city Wednesday, he did not feel disposed to act in the matter in spite of the fact that most of the bureau chiefs of the department have reported in favor of the proposition.

"But, speaking personally," added Mr. Ingraham, "I am strongly in favor of the Saturday half holiday for the employes of the War Department, who are a faithful and hardworking lot, and if the Secretary asks for my opinion on the proposition, I shall recommend its adoption."

Secretary Baker is one of the four cabinet officers who have not yet sent their recommendations to the President. The others are Secretaries Daniels and Lane and Postmaster General Burleson.

Appeals Direct to President.

The Retail Merchants' Association has sent a telegraphic appeal to President Wilson at Shadow Lawn, asking him to grant the Saturday half holiday for the government clerks. In the telegram to the President, which is signed by R. P. Andrews, president, and Charles J. Columbus, secretary, it is stated:

"The Retail Merchants' Association respectfully renews its appeal of a year ago for the Saturday half holiday for government clerks. Its introduction at this time would be a wonderful help for the early Christmas shopping movement and for business generally, which certainly the country would appreciate."

Prior to the Christmas holidays last year the association took up the subject of a Saturday half holiday for the clerks with the President, but owing to an opinion on file in the Department of Justice the President did not see his way clear at that time to grant the holiday.

Report by Secretary Lane Soon.

With the last of the reports of the various bureau heads filed at the office of Secretary Lane of the Interior Department today, announcement was made that before the end of the week the Secretary's report on the subject would be laid before President Wilson.

No definite statement would be made as to the nature of the recommendations of the various bureau heads, it was said, but it was ascertained that, while these reports had not been unanimously in favor of the proposition, a majority of them recommended the adoption of the week-end rest.

That the head of one of the principal bureaus was averse to the proposed change was learned from excellent authority. His letter to Secretary Lane opposes the concession of the half-holiday on the grounds that a vast amount of unfinished work had been inherited by him from his predecessors in office; that he has made considerable headway toward clearing up this undesirable surplusage, but that until it should be entirely disposed of he could not see his way clear to advocate the proposed change.

There is reason for believing, say those who are in a position to know, that Secretary Lane has already arrived at a decision as to what his recommendation to the President will be. At the department and in the various bureaus confidence is freely expressed that this decision is favorable to the change.

ELEVATED TRAINS STONED.

Two Passengers Are Injured by Strikers in New York.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Strike activity in the city's transit situation was resumed today when several 3d avenue elevated trains were bombarded with stones thrown from roof tops in the Harlem district. Two passengers were injured. Policemen were withdrawn from most of the trains and surface cars some days ago, when strikers and sympathizers generally abandoned their campaign of violence.

HARD FIGHTING IN CERNA IS FAVORABLE TO ALLIES

Counter Attack by Bulgars Repulsed by Serbians, According to Paris Report.

PARIS, October 23.—Desperate fighting in the bend of the Cerna, on the Macedonian front, has resulted favorably to the entente forces, according to today's war office announcement.

The Bulgarians counter attacked in strong force, but were defeated by the Serbians, who inflicted heavy losses on the attacking troops.

SALONIKI, October 23, via London.—Serbian army headquarters gave out the following communication today:

"October 21 there was nothing of importance on the Serbian front. We have identified fresh German units which have appeared in the Cerna sector."

DESTROYER HIT BY BOMB FROM GERMAN AEROPLANE

BERLIN, October 23, by wireless to Sayville.—A British destroyer off the Flanders coast was struck by a bomb from a German aeroplane Saturday, the admiralty announced today. The statement follows:

"A German seaplane squadron on the afternoon of October 21 successfully attacked with bombs British sea forces off the Flanders coast. One hit of a destroyer was observed. Notwithstanding heavy shelling, all the raiders returned unharmed."

SINGER'S DEATH A MYSTERY.

Chicago Police Hunt Strangler of Japanese Cabaret Singer.

CHICAGO, October 23.—Mysterious circumstances surrounding the death of Wanda Tango, a Japanese girl who came to Chicago from Hawaii, where she was educated, were being investigated by the police today. The girl, whose body was taken from the river yesterday, had been murdered by strangulation, according to the police theory, and efforts were being made to locate a chauffeur who was last seen with her.

Wanda Tango had been a singer in North Side cabarets. She disappeared about seven weeks ago, after having told friends she was going to New York.

Sir Joseph Beecham Dies.

LONDON, October 23.—Sir Joseph Beecham, manufacturer of patent medicines, is dead. He was found lifeless in bed at his home at Hampstead.

Sir Joseph Beecham, well known as a medicine manufacturer and philanthropist, was born June 8, 1848. He was the son of the late Thomas Beecham of Southport, Lancashire, who founded great pill manufactories in Europe and the United States. Sir Joseph was created a knight in 1911, and was elevated to the baronetage in 1914. He was also a Knight of Russian Order of St. Stanislaus. He was the proprietor of the Aldwych Theater, in London, and was three times mayor of St. Helens.

STUERGKH KILLING HELD ACT OF CRANK

Vienna Doesn't Believe Slaying of Premier Can Influence Political Situation.

FRIENDS CONDEMN HIS ACT

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, October 22, via London, October 23.—Government circles here regard the killing of Premier Stuergkh as an act of a political crank which can in no wise influence the political situation or the course of the war. This statement was made to the correspondent of the Associated Press in high responsible quarters.

It is pointed out that the time which has elapsed since the murder has shown that Adler, the assassin, stands alone. His act is disavowed by the socialist party and press and condemned by his father, Victor Adler, socialist member of the lower chamber of the reichsrath. Adler stated to the police that he shot Stuergkh because the premier opposed the convening of parliament. It is stated officially that Steurgkh had at no time done this, and that he could not do it, because the convening of parliament was a matter in the hands of political parties.

The Austro-Hungarian press brands Adler as a vile irresponsible criminal and without exception deplores the fact that the act of a crazy man should disturb the peace of the people. The city is quiet. The public, while naturally greatly interested, regards the murder as a purely private crime.

Assassin Awaits Trial.

Dr. Adler is being held by the police awaiting trial. He maintains complete composure. The population of Vienna is recovering from the shock of the assassination. Throughout the empire Dr. Adler's act is deplored and looked upon as the deed of a fanatic.

He is known as a very morose man. He has been troubled for a long time with heart disease and has been in poor health for many years, so that, although he is only thirty-seven years old, he gives the impression of being an aged man. He has two children. His wife is an invalid.

After studying chemistry and working for several years as a chemist, Adler went to Switzerland. He returned to Austria shortly before the war, imbued with extreme Marxian theories, which he advanced in a periodical called Das Volk.

COUNT KARL STUERGKH.

This paper ceased publication at the outbreak of the war. Subsequently Dr. Adler founded Der Kampf, in which he treated social problems in an able, scientific manner.

Assassination Purely Political.

The assassination was political, since Dr. Adler was entirely unknown to the premier. He recently desired the socialists to take certain action against the premier, but his proposal was viewed unfavorably by the party. He then cut loose from the socialists. He continued publication of Der Kampf and shunned all society. Being independently wealthy he was able to follow such a course.

Count Stuergkh was little known to the American public until he became premier. He was of quiet and retiring disposition. His tenure of office brought him no great chances, though some were expected when he became head of the government.

Thus far it is unknown who will succeed Count Stuergkh, but the impression is that neither the attitude of the government nor the course of the war will be influenced by Dr. Adler's act.

Called Act of Fanatic.

BERLIN, October 22, via London, October 23.—All accounts in the morning papers agree in calling the assassination of Premier Stuergkh of Austria the deed of an irresponsible political fanatic, if not a neurasthenic, whose mind has given way under the strain of the war.

Dr. Friedrich Adler, the assassin, is described by acquaintances as a man of a naturally fanatical temperament and one in whose family insanity runs—a sister and a brother are in an insane asylum. These acquaintances say that Adler has given the impression for months of one whose nerves were stretched to the breaking point and that his wild demeanor had caused much agitation in the Austrian socialist central committee of which he was secretary. Young Adler led a small but vehement opposition to the policy of the party under his father's leadership.

The Vorwaerts, which expresses the strongest disapproval of Dr. Adler's deed, declares that he was undoubtedly demented when he committed the murder, as nobody in his senses could have expected favorable results from such an act.

Prohibited Political Meetings.

Premier Stuergkh's last political act was to prohibit two big meetings called for today as demonstrations in favor of the convocation of parliament. He also designed on the part of the government to participate in a conference of parliamentary officials tomorrow to discuss the possibility of the resumption of sittings of the representatives. It is not thought that the premier's death will have any effect for or against convocation, as he only acted as representative of the system in opposition thereto. There is no dispo-

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONSTANZA FORTS TAKEN BY TEUTONS, IS BERLIN REPORT

Gives Invaders Possession of Black Sea Terminus of Dobrudja Railway.

PRESSING DEFENDERS BACK

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, October 23, via London, 5:45 p.m.—The Rumanian fortress of Constanza has been captured by the Germans, the war office announced today.

Troops of the central powers have crossed the railway line running between the Black sea port of Constanza and the River Danube at a point to the east of Murfatlar, the official announcement says. The fortress of Constanza was taken by German and Bulgarian troops.

Approaching Tchernavoda.

On the left wing of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, the statement adds, the Germans and their allies are approaching the Danube town of Tchernavoda.

Constanza was one of the principal objectives of Field Marshal von Mackensen in his campaign in Dobrudja. It is of particular importance by reason of the fact that it is the eastern terminus of the only railroad between the Black sea and the Danube, which it crosses at Tchernavoda. Thence the railroad runs westward into old Rumania.

Claims Resistance Is Broken.

LONDON, October 23.—The Teutonic drive at Rumania from the south has pushed the Russo-Rumanian armies apparently to almost their last possible line of resistance south of the Constanza-Tchernavoka railway, leading into interior Rumania over the Tchernavoda bridge across the Danube.

Sofia reports the combined Bulgarian, Turkish and Austro-German forces under Field Marshal von Mackensen within approximately six miles of Constanza, the Black sea terminus of the railway, where the village of Tekrghiol has been captured. The entente resistance in Dobrudja is declared to have been definitely broken.

Petrograd Admits Retreat.

Eight guns and twenty machine guns were taken by von Mackensen's forces. Petrograd admits the continuation of the Russo-Rumanian retreat in Dobrudja, declaring, however, that the Russian and Rumanians are offering stubborn resistance as they fall back.

On the north, where Teutonic pressure is also being applied in the attempt to crush Rumania between the two jaws of the Teutonic military machine, the success of the operation seems less pronounced. The Rumanians, with Russian help, apparently are making successful stands in the various passes leading from Transylvanian to Rumanian territory. In some of these hilly regions, notably in the Trotus, Oituz and Slanic valleys, Rumanian forces are reported by Petrograd to have driven Gen. von Falkenhayn's troops slightly backward.

Sofia Reports Big Victory.

SOFIA, October 22, via London, October 23.—The Rumanians have been driven back to within six miles of Constanza, on the Dobrudja front, according to an official statement issued by the war office. Eight guns, twenty machine guns and much war material have fallen into the hands of the Bulgarians.

The text of the statement follows:

"Rumanian front—Near Kiodvo and Silistria there was a bombardment on both sides of the river. In the Dobrudja we definitely broke the enemy's resistance. Our right wing occupied the village of Tekrghiol and arrived within about six miles south of Constanza. Eight guns, twenty machine guns and much war material were captured, in addition to 200 more prisoners."

Offer Stubborn Resistance.

PETROGRAD, October 23, via London, 1:10 p.m.—The Russian and Rumanian troops in Dobrudja are continuing to retreat, the war office announced today. They are offering stubborn resistance to Field Marshal von Mackensen's army.

On the Transylvanian front the Rumanians made attacks yesterday compelling the Austro-German forces to retire slightly in the Trotus, Oituz and Slanic valleys. On the western frontier of Moldavia the Rumanians are fighting stubbornly and with success.

Campaign Began October 19.

Von Mackensen's new campaign in Dobrudja was begun only last week, on October 19, when an offensive along the entire line from the Black sea to the Danube was opened. The earlier effort of the field marshal was started soon after Rumania's entrance into the war. It was notably successful in its sweep down the Danube, resulting in the capture of the fotress of Turtukai September 8 and of Silistria a few days later, but came to a halt September 21, when the Rumanians announced a defeat of the forces of the central powers well to the south of the Constanza-Tchernavoda line.

The opposing armies stood deadlocked here for several weeks, while the Teutonic offensive under Gen. von Falkenhayn in Transylvania was opened and the Rumanians were driven back to their northern frontier passes.

Pressure From South Renewed.

The pressure from the south was then renewed, and apparently without a check of any account von Mackensen's armies have forced their way northward toward the railroad line, finally reaching it on its easterly end at Constanza.

Constanza has been notably useful in offering a seaport and railway entrance for Russian troops and ammunition sent to the aid of Rumania. Its capture cuts off the most convenient water route for Rumanian replenishment, especially in munitions, of which the Rumanians have been reported badly in need. Possession of the entire line would give the Teutonic allies the