

## 400 U. S. TROOPS ARE LOST AT SEA

Transport in Crash; 100 Bodies Washed Up on Scotch Coast.

### COLLISION DURING A STORM

Twelve Thousand-Ton British Ship Otranto, Carrying American Troops, Sunk in Crash Between Irish and Scottish Coasts.

London, Oct. 14.—Upward of 400 American troops and members of the crew are missing after a collision between the 12,000-ton British steamer Otranto and another British vessel off Islay island.

More than 1,000 were aboard the Otranto, including 700 American soldiers and a crew of nearly 300.

Islay is one of the islands of the inner Hebrides off the southwest coast of Scotland near North channel, which separates Scotland and Ireland.

A hundred bodies have already been washed ashore.

The Otranto collided in a stormy sea with the steamship Kashmir. The collision was due to a failure of the Otranto's steering gear, it is reported.

As the Otranto was being driven toward the rocky coast of the island British destroyers hastened to the rescue and did heroic work.

Most of the soldiers jumped overboard. The first destroyer picked up all she could possibly hold, being compelled to steam away when overladen. This destroyer raced to shore with between 300 and 350 survivors.

Twenty soldiers that had jumped overboard were seen to be hurled by the sea against the island's rocks. They were later rescued while clinging to wreckage and were taken to Belfast.

The Otranto was hurled against the reefs before it was possible for the destroyer which arrived first on the scene to give further aid.

The Otranto was a vessel of 12,124 gross tons, built in 1909 and owned by the Oriental Steamship Navigation company. She hailed from Belfast.

The Kashmir is a vessel of 8,841 tons, built in 1915 and owned by the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship & Navigation company. She hailed from Greenock.

### U. S. FACTORIES MAKE GOOD

Build 3,000,000 Aerial Bombs in Five Months.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Quantity production five months after the first deliveries were made was the achievement of American manufacturers of aerial projectiles. Official announcement to this effect was made in connection with an exhibition of aerial bombs and torpedoes at the Aberdeen (Md.) proving ground.

First deliveries of the "demolition" and "fragmentation" bombs, the two types adopted for use by General Pershing's air service in operations against the German lines and towns, were made in April. Since then more than 3,000,000 of the projectiles have been turned over to the government, almost a sufficient number in the opinion of ordnance experts to meet the demands of any aviation program in contemplation.

### HUN TROOPS TO QUIT POLAND

Prince Max Reassures the Polish Regency Council.

Amsterdam, Oct. 12.—Prince Maximilian, the German imperial chancellor, has telegraphed to the Polish regency council, now meeting at Warsaw, assurances that he "is firmly resolved to shape the relations between the German empire and the newly arisen kingdom of Poland in a spirit of justice and understanding of the vital interests of both sides."

"I will exert myself," he continues, "for the speediest removal of the burdens of occupation that still exist and will give orders for the realization of this without delay."

### Woman Defies Austrians, Shot.

Paris, Oct. 12.—Accused of being Serbian spies, a mother and son in a southern Slav district of Austria-Hungary were condemned to death. The mother was to see her son hanged before she was executed. Turning to the judge when sentenced, she declared: "I am Serbian, therefore I am guilty."

### German Envoy Quits Sofia.

Basel, Oct. 14.—The German minister to Bulgaria left Sofia after confiding German interests in that country to the representative of Holland, it was announced by the Frankfort Gazette.

### Capture 105,000 in Week.

Paris, Oct. 14.—During the past week the allies have captured more than 105,000 prisoners, it was estimated. Their total captures since July 18 now amount to more than 500,000.

### Hun Murders Swiss Officer.

Geneva, Oct. 11.—A German airplane attacked a Swiss captive balloon, which took fire, according to newspapers. Lieutenant Bury, who was in the basket of the balloon, was burned to death, it is said.

## "FAREWELL! A LONG FAREWELL TO ALL MY GREATNESS!"



### TAX ON SPIRITS CUT U. S. TO RULE THE AIR

SENATORS HOPE LOWER RATE WILL ADD TO REVENUE.

Levy Fixed at \$6.40 a Gallon—Rates on Beer and Wine Stand.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Resuming revision of the war revenue bill the senate finance committee considered the beverage sections and reduced the tax of \$8 a gallon on distilled spirits used for beverage purposes as provided in the house bill to \$6.40 a gallon. The doubled rates on beer and wine were approved.

The present rate on spirits for beverage purposes is \$3.20 a gallon, which the committee established as the rate for distilled spirits used for nonbeverage purposes, such as manufacture of perfumes and medicines, instead of the \$4.40 tax proposed by the house on that class.

Reduction of the beverage rate from \$8 to \$6.50 per gallon on distilled spirits, it was stated, is expected to stimulate both consumption and withdrawal from bonded warehouses, and thereby increase the \$795,000,000 which the house proposed to raise from this source.

The probable effect of the pending national prohibition legislation was considered, Chairman Simmons said, in revising the intoxicating beverage rates. Whether national prohibition becomes effective July 1, it was believed by the committee that the lower rate on distilled beverages would increase federal revenues.

The pipe line rate was increased, it was explained, because recent freight rate increases have not reached the private pipe line operators and the higher tax is designed to equalize the oil transportation situation.

Insurance tax features were passed over temporarily.

### TO STOP RETURN OF GOODS

Appeal to Merchants to End Costly Practice Made by War Industries Board.

Washington, Oct. 11.—An appeal to merchants to stop the unnecessary return of merchandise to wholesalers and manufacturers was made by the war industries board. The practice, it was said, causes a needless waste of shipping space on the railroads at a time when they should be kept clear for the movement of troops and war supplies. Unless goods are not as represented they should be kept, the appeal said.

### INJURED IN U-BOAT ATTACK

Capt. H. R. Cone, in Charge of Naval Airship Service, Was on Torpedoed Ship.

Dublin, Oct. 14.—Capt. H. R. Cone, in charge of the American naval airship service, was among the passengers of the steamship Leinster, which was sunk by a German submarine. Captain Cone is suffering from a broken leg.

### Cholera Sweeps Berlin.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 12.—Cholera is slowly spreading in Berlin, notwithstanding the preventive measures taken, a Berlin dispatch states. Seventeen cases were reported October 8, and 15 deaths occurred from the disease.

### 136 Harvard Men Dead in War.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 14.—One hundred and thirty-six Harvard men have been killed in action in the war and 6,200 of 37,000 living Harvard graduates are in the army or navy, according to statistics made public.

### Belgians Ordered Back Home.

London, Oct. 12.—Belgian authorities have delivered orders to Belgians resident in England, directing them to return to their native land, according to the Sheffield Daily Telegraph.

### AMERICA WILL LEAD IN PLANES, SAYS CONGRESSMAN KAHN.

Asserts 3,000,000 Yanks Will Be in Germany Next Year Unless Huns Surrender.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—By the end of this year America will have more airplanes on the battle front than all her allies put together and will have attained absolute mastery of the air.

This was the victory message hurled by Congressman Julius Kahn, ranking Republican of the house military affairs committee, at a meeting of the Association of Commerce here.

And to Congressman Kahn, who is the father of the draft law, added another prediction which, he said, is shared by the military leaders of the nation:

"Unless Germany surrenders more than 3,000,000 American soldiers will have overrun German soil before September, 1919.

"German peace talk will not be allowed to interfere with our military program. To the 3,000,000 men now under arms 2,000,000 more will have been added by March 31, and by July 1, 4,000,000 Americans will be fighting in Europe."

Discussing the development of the airplane program, Mr. Kahn declared that the fact that our allies are now ordering Liberty motors in vast quantities is indisputable proof of their excellence. Standardization, he said, has enabled America to outdistance her allies in airplane motor manufacture.

### YANK PRISONERS GET GIFTS

Christmas Packages for American Soldiers in German Prison Camps Go Free.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Christmas packages for American soldiers in German and Austrian prison camps must be received by the American Red Cross before October 15. Only one package will be sent to each prisoner and preference will be given to the package prepared by the prisoner's family. Each package must not weigh more than 11 pounds and should bear the soldier's name, regiment, the name of the prison camp and the province in Germany or Austria in which the camp is situated. Packages are to be addressed to Warehouse, Atlantic Division, American Red Cross, 20 East Fifteenth street, New York city. The name and address of the sender and the words "Christmas package for American prisoner of war," should appear on the package, which will be forwarded free of charge.

### YANK CAPTURES OWN FATHER

Parent Was on Visit to Germany When War Broke Out and Was Forced Into Army.

Paris, Oct. 12.—American soldiers were rounding up a pocket of stray Germans when a big private from the middle West recognized one of their prisoners as his own father. The father had been back in Germany on a visit when the war broke out and had been drafted. The father explained with frantic gestures to the son that he was fighting for the Hun against his will and they marched off arm in arm—the father to be delivered a prisoner behind the lines.

### Postmen Deliver Messages.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Postmen within a few days will begin delivering telegraph messages classed as "night letters." Delivery of telegrams other than night letters by telegraph messengers will continue for the present.

### Yanks Cause of Fuel Shortage.

London, Oct. 14.—Demands of allies, in particular the American army in France, are held responsible for Britain's coal shortage. American soldiers want more warmth than the British, being accustomed to heated rooms.

## 2 U. S. SHIPS, 1 JAPANESE SUNK

Yank Destroyer to Rescue—Hun Submarine Shells the Survivors.

### WOMEN AND CHILDREN LOST

Destroyer Sterret, Eluding Torpedoes, Turns on the Enemy Vessel and Drops Depth Charges—Results of Shots Unknown.

London, Oct. 12.—The Dublin mail boat Leinster has been torpedoed, according to the Exchange Telegraph company. It is believed that about 80 persons perished.

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 12.—The American steamship Ticanderoga, an overseas service cargo carrier of 5,130 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk on its way to France, probably with a heavy loss of life. Twenty survivors of the ship, wounded or suffering from exposure, were brought here by a British vessel.

The remainder of those aboard the Ticanderoga, said to number about 250, were reported to have perished. It was said that the ship's boats were shelled by the submarine, accounting for the wounded among the survivors. Seventeen of the survivors were American soldiers, being part of a detachment detailed to care for horses which the ship was transporting.

Exactly when and where the Ticanderoga was torpedoed could not be ascertained on account of censorship restrictions. The ship left an Atlantic port on September 22 as part of a convoy. Presumably it fell victim to the U-boat without other protection than its own guns, as, according to previous reports received by the navy department, it became separated from the rest of the ships and was not thereafter heard from.

New York, Oct. 12.—The American steamship Deepwater, 8,500 tons gross register, has been sunk, presumably by an enemy submarine, according to information received in shipping circles here.

A British Port, Oct. 12.—The Japanese steamship Hirano Maru of 7,935 tons gross has been torpedoed and sunk. It is feared that 291 of the 320 aboard were lost. Among the victims were two nurses, three Japanese women and seven children.

The Hirano Maru was outward bound for Japan and carried about 200 passengers. The vessel was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine early on Friday morning when about 300 miles south of Ireland.

The few survivors who were picked up by the American torpedo-boat destroyer Sterret have been brought here. They declare that the torpedo struck the steamer in the forward engine room.

Nothing remained for those on board, including the women and children, but to plunge into the ocean. A large number, however, went down with the ship. The vessel disappeared within seven minutes after being struck by the torpedo.

The scene was indescribable. The weather was bad and rather hazy. The cries of the drowning were heartrending. Everybody had been supplied with life belts, but only the strongest were able to stand the buffeting waves and exposure.

Provisionally the commander of the American destroyer Sterret heard the explosion and steered his vessel for the point where the sound came. He found the ship had disappeared and he saw a mass of people struggling in the water.

There were no small boats available, so the destroyer in the bad weather steamed about picking up those who were still alive. The American warship picked up 39 persons, one of whom died, while being brought ashore.

While the American destroyer was picking up the men and women struggling in the water the German submarine fired two torpedoes at the warship, but both missiles missed their mark.

### BANK ROBBERS SLAY CITIZEN

Bandits Take \$5,000 and Fight Off Turtle Lake (Wis.) Residents in Pistol Battle.

Turtle Lake, Wis., Oct. 12.—One citizen was killed and \$5,000 in currency was obtained by four bandits who blew the safe in the bank here and escaped after a pistol battle with a dozen residents.

### Gets Fifth Hun Plane.

With the American First Army, Oct. 12.—Lieut. William Erwin of Chicago, has shot down his fifth German airplane officially credited to him.

### Parsons Fells Eighth Plane.

With the French Armies, Oct. 12.—Edwin Parsons of Springfield, Mass., flying at the front with a French squadron of aviators, has brought down his eighth German machine, says a dispatch.

### Italians Take El Bassan.

Rome, Oct. 12.—Italian troops pushing northward in Albania entered the city of El Bassan Monday afternoon, crushing stubborn Austro-Hungarian resistance, the Italian war office announced.

# WHAT CAN WE DO?

In the matter of wearing mourning for relatives who have given their lives for their country there are two opinions. One is that it is inadvisable to wear black because it depresses other people. We must not ask others to mourn with us, or even remind them of mourning. The other is that a proper respect for the dead almost compels a period of mourning apparel. It is a matter which each one must think out for herself. The Red Cross has adopted a substitute for the usual mourning and the last bulletin of the central division has this to say:

"The American Red Cross will provide the mourning brassards to be worn by relatives of men who have given their lives to their country, according to an announcement made by the war council. These brassards, which are to be used in lieu of general mourning, were suggested and designed by the woman's committee of the council of national defense, the idea being heartily indorsed by President Wilson in a letter he sent to the woman's committee. They will be furnished free to the parents or widows of men who have died in the service and at cost to other members of the family.

"The brassard, which is to be worn on the left sleeve, midway between elbow and shoulder, is a band of black broadcloth or other material three inches wide on the surface of which the regulation military star is embroidered in gold thread. The number of stars on a brassard will denote the extent of the sacrifice made by each family.

"The brassards will be made and distributed by the chapters of the Red Cross working in conjunction with local units of the woman's committee of the council of national defense. An initial supply of materials for the manufacture of the mourning emblems has been purchased by the Red Cross and will be forwarded to the 14 divisions of the organization for distribution through their chapters. It is expected that the first of the brassards will be ready for distribution about the middle of September. A brief statement accompanying the announcement says:

"In adopting this insignia the woman's committee desired that it should never be commercialized, but that it should always be possible for the members of the families of those who have made the supreme sacrifice to prepare for themselves this badge of honor."

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### For the Fall Bride.

A gift which will remind the little bride who undertakes to furnish a home in wartime that Mr. Hoover has his eye on her, is a bread bag. It is made of sturdy cotton; an unbleached muslin would do well. Into it the scraps of bread left from the table are put and are kept comparatively fresh for use at the next meal or for bread puddings or bread crumbs. The reason for the bag is that war bread seems to keep so much better when wrapped in a cloth than when left in the regulation box, where it is apt to mold if the box is close, or dry out if the box is left open. Embroider the word bread, or an outline of a cut loaf on this bag if you are thinking of giving it to some little bride you know.

### Chemise Dress.

The chemise dress, if present indications count for anything, has come to stay. These new ones for winter hang in severely straight lines from shoulder to hem, and they do not show the additional underskirt with which they were provided last season. Some of them are plaited in fine accordion plaits and others are provided with extra applied and floating panels at the sides of the skirts. As for the belts, they are mostly made of very thin strips of the material from which the gown is constructed, and they are tied loosely to confine the gown in some semblance of a waistline.

### Satin Footwear.

High black satin boots, for house wear, are true leather savers. They are really very smart. They lace snugly about the ankles and are made with French heels and moderate points. Oxfords of black satin also laced, are another autumn specialty in the shoe shops. These are especially pretty for informal house wear in the afternoon.

## Hats and Scarfs Join Forces



Occasionally during the past summer one ran across a turban, or small hat, with a long tulle scarf attached and this scarf was simply an elongation of a puffed drapery of tulle over a crown of flowers. Now that fall is here someone of those clever people who think up our headwear was inspired with the happy idea of substituting velvet or velvet or broadcloth for tulle—and we have a chic and youthful winter hat with a cozy scarf attachment. It is a novelty and becoming. Moreover, the scarf is very practical, and we may see this combination developed in several ways.

The old and pretty hat in the picture has a narrow brim and side crown covered with sapphire blue and gray brocade in satin. The crown is a puff of blue velvet and the scarf is of velvet lined with satin. It is tucked to the brim at the right back and wraps about the throat, the ends falling—one to the back, over the shoulder. There are two small bead tassels on each end of the scarf.

This coquettish model happens to be made of velvet with brocade, but broadcloth or duvetyne would suit even better for it, using either brocade or fur for the brim. It has something

of the rollicking character of the "blue devil" tan in which millinery artists delight and make us wonder that it can be interpreted in so many ways. Rich materials lend it dignity and the same is true of this scarf hat shown above.

*Julia Bottomley*

### On the Brim of Your Hat.

Two feet away it was strikingly good looking. Any black velvet sailor would be with a wide woolen Roman-stripe binding about the edge of its brim. A closer inspection proved again how very effective absurdly simple things can be. Mercerized cotton did it. Chinese blue, orange, purple, green and black were used this way: A simple over-and-over stitch made the binding, a solid two inches of the circumference done in the blue, the next in purple, then green, then black; and so on all the way round the hat. A pretty variation of this form of trimming would be to use a blanket stitch instead of the simpler over-and-over. Then straight strands of the cotton might be wrapped round and round the crown to simulate a band.