

WILSON SHOWS CABINET HIS BELIEF IN PRAYER

When Affairs Were at Crisis, President Called Heads of Departments Together and Went Down on Knees Before Them in Appeal for Divine Guidance.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 4.—How President Wilson led his cabinet in prayer at a recent meeting, was told here yesterday by Bishop William F. Anderson, of Cincinnati, at a session of the Indiana Methodist Episcopal conference. A United States senator told the bishop of the incident, he said. The senator had heard it from one of the cabinet members who prayed with the president.

"When the president arrived at the cabinet meeting," said the bishop, "his face wore a solemn look. It was evident that the serious affairs of the nation were on his mind. He said to the cabinet members, 'I don't know whether you men believe in prayer or not. I do. Let us pray and ask the help of God.'"

"And right there the president of the United States fell upon his knees and the rest of the members of the cabinet did the same, and the president offered a prayer to God. While the war rages in Europe, we in this country should thank God that in this crisis of the world we have a chief executive who is a servant of God and who stands with his hand in the hand of God. Every minister in the land should, every time he offers a prayer, take Woodrow Wilson by the hand and lead him into the presence of God, and ask that he be given strength to continue to be the great apostle of peace."

Later a telegram expressing the confidence of the delegates in him was sent to the president.

SUBMARINE PERIL HAS BEEN SOLVED

Information Reaching American Navy Circles Shows Britain Has Beaten German U-Boat Game.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—The American naval policy for the coming year, tentative plans for which received approval from the navy department, will be broadly affected by the British admiralty's development of successful means for combating the submarine peril.

Confidential reports to the United States government disclosing that the destruction from 50 to 70 submarines had been effected by the use of nets, submarine telephones, new types of mines and by covering the submarine area with a fleet of thousands of high speed motorboats armed with rapid fire guns have fulfilled the convictions of American naval experts that means would be found to successfully combat undersea warfare. Likewise these reports have reaffirmed the faith of American experts in the all-big gun ship—the dreadnaught—as the effective fighting force of any navy.

Will Apply Lesson.

One immediate development of this newest lesson drawn from the European war probably will be provision in the new naval bill for continued additions to the dreadnaught fleet instead of building submarines on such an extensive scale as has been desired by many.

It is plain, however, that the development of successful means of repelling submarine warfare will not mean the abandonment of substantial additions to the ancient submarine fleet. The new naval building program probably will include more than the usual number of submarines and they will all be of the high speed, seagoing cruiser type, carrying rapid fire guns recently developed in the naval gun factory, but the official plan will not contemplate development of the submarine arm of the service at the expense of the big gun ships.

New methods of offense and defense that may revolutionize submarine warfare have been adopted, and high British naval officers are of the opinion that unless the effectiveness of the submarine is increased it will no longer constitute the menace that it has to commerce and battle fleets.

The British censorship has prevented the disclosure of details concerning the developments, but within the last three weeks confidential reports to various government departments from representatives in European capitals of neutral as well as belligerent countries, have confirmed the British admiralty's view that an effective means of dealing with the submarine has been found. These reports are being closely scrutinized on account of the bearing they may have upon the policy of the United States. They reaffirm officers of the navy in their conviction that the dreadnaught still is the mainstay in warfare on sea and tend to dissipate the profound impression by the spectacular and for a long time apparently unbroken record of the German U-boats around the British isles.

Celebrate Achievement.

A dinner was given recently in London, which while not a formal state affair, was attended by high government officials, in celebration of the destruction of the 50th under water enemy. Reports of the dinner apparently were suppressed by the censor in accordance with Great Britain's policy of keeping Germany in doubt as to how many of the boats have been destroyed.

Although greatest secrecy is thrown around the means employed, the United States government has information concerning the principle methods which have been successful in meeting the German war zone campaign. A submarine telephone has been developed by which it is possible to detect the sound of approaching submarine from observation boats or stations planted off shore and connected with points in the mainland. For the capturing of craft whose presence has not been detected or even suspected, the government representatives describe how huge nets have been stretched across the channels through which the submarines may be expected to attempt to pass. In open waters, near steamship lanes or in the vicinity of warships, nets suspended between boats have been spread broadcast. Armed patrol boats watch, and when the floats disappear beneath the water, showing that a submarine has become entangled, the patrols congregate at the places. When the victim comes to the surface, as it inevitably must to disentangle itself, it is destroyed by gunfire or captured.

A special type of mine has been devised that has proved particularly dangerous to submarines approaching steamer lanes.

Discover Supply Bases.

The German methods of supplying submarines with oil and provisions either at sea or from concealed places all along the coasts of the British isles have been ferreted out and practically disposed of. This compels the boats to return to their bases at more frequent intervals and leaves them only a comparatively short time in position or equipped for effective duty.

SEIZE HORSE GOODS.

London, Oct. 2.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent quotes a decree published in the Official Gazette, of Berlin, requesting all blankets, horse clothes and piece goods used for manufacturing these articles.

IDENT HAMPERING AMERICAN TRADE

Britain Submits Statistics to Show Re-Exports Have Not Increased Like Those of United States.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—Great Britain's answer to reports circulated in this country that she has been interfering with legitimate trade of the United States with neutral nations, is given in a note handed to Ambassador Page at London by Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, and made public here by the state department.

The note, which is in response to the British ambassador's report of a reference at the state department to the unfavorable impression created here by reports of increases in British trade with northern European countries since the war began, suggests that statements concerning Great Britain's policy have been inspired by German agents.

As tending to illustrate that American commerce with neutral nations has not been hampered by the British order in council or the activities of the British navy the following figures are submitted.

British re-exports of cotton to Holland and the Scandinavian countries January to May, 1915, 503,895 centals of 100 pounds each; United States exports to same countries, 3,353,638 centals as compared with 204,177 centals for same period in 1914.

British re-exports of rubber to Holland and Scandinavian countries January to May, 1914, 17,726 centals; January to May, 1915, 16,693 centals. United States exports of rubber to same countries, January to May, 1914, 1,579 centals; January to May, 1915, 5,940 centals.

British re-exports of lubricating oils to Holland and Scandinavian countries increased 709,370 gallons while United States exports to same countries increased 3,857,932 gallons.

British re-exports of unmanufactured tobacco of the same countries show a gain of 2,937,244 pounds, while United States exports increased 6,081,848 pounds.

British re-exports of cocoa increased 11,500,000 pounds, while United States exports increased 16,000,000 pounds.

British re-exports of coffee were 263,488 hundred weights, while the United States exports were 285,760 hundred weights, an increase from 7,377 hundred weights.

British re-exports of wheat flour to same countries increased 47,046 hundred weights while United States exports increased 2,555,953 hundred weights from January to May, 1915.

Sir Edward Grey's statement adds: "I could point to many other instances of similar proportionate increases in the exports of the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands as compared with exports to the same countries from the United Kingdom during the last five months. In respect to the great majority of articles for which figures of United States trade can be given the increase in this trade are greater, and in some cases very considerably greater than the increases in the United Kingdom trade."

"In many cases increases in United Kingdom re-exports are due to the fact that the products of British Indian and colonial products, which formerly went direct to continental ports, such as Hamburg, Rotterdam or Copenhagen, are now sent to the United Kingdom and thence distributed to old customers in Scandinavian countries and The Netherlands. Among such may be mentioned, paper, cinnamon and other spices (largely the product of the British East Indies), Indian tea, palm kernels (mainly from British West Africa) and copra (mainly from the Straits settlements and Australia). The direct trade of the British overseas dominions with the port of Hamburg alone is very great in normal times."

PRESIDENT TO VOTE FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Wilson Is Expected to Favor Measure in New Jersey—Holds It State Issue.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—President Wilson is expected shortly to announce his intention of voting for the New Jersey state constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women. A special election on the amendment will be held October 19, and the president will go to Princeton to vote. Secretary Tumulty, whose home is in Jersey City, said today he expected to vote for the woman suffrage amendment. It was reported that Secretary Garrison, who is also from New Jersey, had authorized the statement that he would vote for woman suffrage.

The president on several occasions has refused to support an amendment to the federal constitution to give nationwide woman suffrage. He has said he believed the question to be a state issue. Recently he said he would make known his position on woman suffrage before the amendment to the New Jersey constitution was voted upon.

BULGAR ARMY DEPLOYED TO ALL BORDERS

Troops From Sofia Are Moving Toward Serbian, Greek and Rumanian Frontiers, Dispatches Say.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

Men Up to Age of 58 Are Being Mobilized—German Officers Will Aid in Directing Army.

London, Oct. 2.—A telegram from Amsterdam says that Austria is about to send an ultimatum to Rumania demanding the free passage of munitions to Turkey.

This information was received in Amsterdam from Cologne and forwarded by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. The message says Austria's ultimatum will be couched in friendly terms, and that a short interval will be given in which Rumania may reply.

Paris, Oct. 2.—Reports originating in various places that an immense number of German and Austrian troops has been concentrated on the Serbian front appear to have been greatly exaggerated. In the light of advices received here.

These reports gave the size of the Teutonic army as 200,000 to 600,000 men. It is now known that only about 60,000 men are threatening Serbia.

Paris, Oct. 4.—It is reported from Athens that Bulgarian troops from Sofia are moving in the direction of the Serbian frontier, and that other forces are being dispatched toward the Greek border.

This information was forwarded today by the Athens correspondent of the Havas News agency, who asserts it was obtained from a reliable source. It is believed the principal point of concentration will be along the upper Strouma river, southwest of Sofia, near the Serbian border.

Milan, Italy, (via Paris), Oct. 4.—Bulgaria is mobilizing all men up to the age of 58 years, according to the Corriere Della Sera Bucharest correspondent. No citizen under 45 is permitted to leave the country, and martial law has been proclaimed. Pro-German manifestations are reported in Bulgarian cities along the Danube. Bulgarian artillery, the correspondent asserts, is being massed along the frontier of Dobruja, a part of Rumania bounded by the Black sea and the Danube, which was taken from Bulgaria in 1878 and given to Rumania. This section has a cosmopolitan population.

ALLIES URGED TO STRIKE FIRST BLOW IN BALKANS

London, Oct. 4.—The situation on the eastern front is still regarded in London as of the greatest immediate importance, notwithstanding the new offensive in the west. To transfer the center of gravity of the war to the western front is the task now before the French and British.

The menacing attitude of Bulgaria doubtless is having a marked bearing on the activity of the allies in France and Belgium. It is believed the center of the German lines would exert a decided influence on plans of the Austrians and Germans to concentrate a heavy force on the Serbian frontier, should they commit themselves to a fresh campaign in the Balkans with the assistance of Bulgaria. That nation now occupies, as Foreign Secretary Grey phrased it yesterday, the position Turkey held during those weeks of uncertainty before she cast her lot openly with the central powers.

Some sections of the British press are urging the allies to strike first and quickly the instant it is determined that diplomacy is no longer able to avert a crisis.

"To wait until Bulgaria actually moves," says the Manchester Guardian, "is to surrender the strategic initiative to her. Between an Austro-German attack there is no practical difference. For the allies the moment of decision has come. As soon as they are convinced Bulgaria is determined to make war they should dispatch an ultimatum to her and give her the choice of peace or war."

"Should Bulgaria accomplish the German design of linking Berlin with Constantinople," the Guardian continues, "a very grave change will have come over the complexion of the war in this zone a region where a far reaching result might be achieved by the allies with relative speed and economy. . . . The strategic initiative must not be frittered away by faith in meaningless hopes or fear of resolute action."

GERMAN OFFICERS WILL DIRECT BULGARIAN ARMY

London, Oct. 2.—Foreign Secretary Grey announced this afternoon that German and Austrian officers were arriving in Bulgaria to direct the Bulgarian army. The secretary said this was a fact which the allies regard "with the utmost gravity."

Announcement was made in the house of commons Wednesday that the British, under General Nixon, had defeated the Turks, who were said to be in full retreat toward Bagdad.

In a dispatch, General Nixon reported that one position carried by the British constituted a long line of defenses astride the Tigris river. Seven miles east of Kut, two brigades crossed the river from the right bank and by a forced march reached the left wing of the Turkish position, carrying it by assault. By nightfall the whole position had been carried.

The Turkish losses in dead were described as severe. The Turks clung to their trenches with great tenacity, and these were filled with corpses when the British carried them.

General Nixon gave the British casualties as "under 500."

STRIKE RIOTS ARE STAGED IN MOSCOW

Unemployed Men Are Causing Trouble—Serious Outbreaks Intimated.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Delayed dispatches to the state department report conditions of unrest in Moscow, forecasting the riot mentioned in news dispatches. Unemployed, thrown out of work by strikes, were said to be causing trouble and more serious outbreaks were threatened. Officials believe no Americans were injured.

CANCEL CABLE DELAYS.

New York, Oct. 2.—The French government has cancelled the 48-hour delay imposed Thursday upon all messages to and from France, Switzerland and other neutral European countries, according to an announcement by the cable companies here today.

German Crown Prince May Lose His Command on Western Front



CROWN PRINCE FREDERICH WILHELM. Cable dispatches intimate that the crown prince may lose his command because his costly failures to smash the French line have brought about a physical and mental breakdown. It is rumored Field Marshal Von Hindenburg may replace him. The crown prince is here seen studying the French positions in the Verdun region through a periscope.

BIG BUT SANE NAVAL PROGRAM IS PLANNED

Daniels to Ask Congress for Approximately \$225,000,000—Large Increase in Personnel His Aim—Believed Congressmen Will Favor Proposed Expenditures.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The navy department estimates, as they are now planned by Secretary Daniels and leading navy officials, will provide for a total expenditure of \$225,000,000. This is the information which came today from high sources, and is believed to represent the approximate figures of naval expenditures which the administration will recommend to congress.

Not less than four new superdreadnaughts and a number of swift battle cruisers and many smaller craft with ample provision for submarines and aeroplanes will be recommended. The estimate of \$225,000,000 would be, roughly speaking, about \$75,000,000 more than the usual outlay on the navy. It would mean a large outlay for warship construction. It is calculated by the navy department that if \$225,000,000 a year could be had for three years, then the country could settle down to an expenditure of about \$200,000,000 a year for the navy as a steady policy, and in doing this keep the fleet up to the standard needed to meet all probable requirements as to preparedness.

It would keep the navy up to a point which would make it the best navy in the world next to that of England. Whatever may be the fate of army expenditures at the coming session, it is believed congress will appropriate liberally to the navy.

A large increase of personnel is one of the things for which Secretary Daniels will provide in the estimates and an increased number of cadets at Annapolis.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 4.—The marriage of blood relatives, prohibited by law and church since time immemorial, is championed by M. J. Greenman, director of Wistar Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been experimenting with rats for the past four and a half years and has found that inbreeding does not lead to decadence and decay, but produces a finer specimen.

"There seems to be no reason why first cousins should not marry, nor even brothers and sisters," declares Director Greenman.

TIGRIS EXPEDITION HALTED TURKS SAY

Constantinople Advices Declare the British Drive Toward Bagdad Has Been Turned Back.

Constantinople, (via London), Oct. 4.—Announcement was made by the war office today that the British forces in Mesopotamia were repulsed in the recent fighting. The report follows: "On September 27 the British resumed the offensive. The battle was very violent and lasted until evening, but the attack finally failed, notwithstanding the fact that the British forces were four times stronger than ours."

"On the Iraq front our advanced detachments on September 28 surprised a hostile force which landed on the bank of the Tigris, north of Korna, under the protection of gunboats. We inflicted heavy losses on them."

KIN SHOULD WED, SAYS PROFESSOR

Pennsylvania Scientist Says Race Would Be Improved By Inter-marriage.

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HARD LUCK PURSUES "DOC" COOK, EXPLORER

Arrested as Spy, Movie Outfit Confiscated, and Forbidden to Climb Mountain.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who left San Francisco in June to climb Mt. Everest in the Himalayas, was arrested in Rangoon, Burma, as a German spy, and his motion picture outfit was confiscated, according to Curtis W. Allen, an American timber buyer, who has returned from an 11-months' trip in the far east. Allen said that Dr. Cook was released later, but permission to climb Mt. Everest was withheld.

The timberman, born in Anacortes, Wash., said he himself was arrested as a spy seven times in 11 months and at Rangoon was in the same pal with the explorer.

IOWA U TO FURNISH WIRELESS PIGSKIN SCORES

Iowa City, Ia., Oct. 2.—Scores of the football games of east and west will be sent out from the University of Iowa wireless station each Saturday night.

There are about 50 wireless stations in Iowa, which will be able to receive the university reports. Most of them are operated by amateurs. If they will "listen" through their instruments from 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, they should be able to catch the football news. A full account of contests elsewhere, gathered by telegraph from all over the country will be relayed through the wireless instruments.

The operators of the wireless stations in the various cities and towns of the state and surrounding territory will be at liberty to give the information to their friends or to the newspapers if they wish.

CLAIM GAINS IN SPITE OF GERMAN FIRE

Kaiser's Forces Subject French Positions in Artois Region to Heavy Bombardment to Check Rush.

BRITISH HOLDING GROUND

Returned Officers Say Recent Offensive Has Shown Teutons Are Now Topped in Guns and Shells.

Berlin, (via London), Oct. 2.—An attempt by the British to retake the ground lost north of Loos was defeated with a heavy loss, the war office announced today.

Several French attacks also were repulsed and a number of prisoners were taken.

Paris, Oct. 4.—There has been a heavy German bombardment in the Artois district, according to the announcement made by the French war office this afternoon. Nevertheless the French forces have made perceptible progress in this district on the heights of La Folle.

With the exception of some ground lost the British are clinging tenaciously to the positions wrested from the Germans. The series of engagements on the French front in the last few days has not altered conditions appreciably.

Special dispatches from Petrograd all speak of the improvement of the Russian position although there has been no noteworthy change on the eastern front for some days.

The text of the French communication follows: "In the Artois district the artillery of the enemy yesterday bombarded very violently our positions to the east of Souchez. Nevertheless we made perceptible progress from trench to trench on the heights of La Folle.

Conquer Strategic Point.

"In the Champagne district the Germans bombarded last night our new lines near St. Lezanne. To the east of the Navarin farm our troops conquered an important section of the positions of the enemy which constituted a salient of the actual line to the north of Mesnil.

"In Lorraine German reconnoitering parties have attacked two of our posts near Moncel and near Sornerville. They were repulsed and pursued by French troops back to their own lines. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

"Squadrons of French airplanes have thrown down a very large number of projectiles on the railroad stations and the railroad lines behind the German front, particularly at the junction of Guignacourt-Amfontaine.

"During the past night guns mounted on aeroplanes were successful in bombarding the German lines."

Preponderance of Shells Wins Day

London, Oct. 4.—"As in the earlier battles of the war, the victory in the latest of the fighting was mainly a question of which side had the biggest supply of shells. Our supply was unlimited, but the Germans had to economize in ammunition, therefore they lost," writes a London artillery officer in a letter giving a detailed account of the past week's battle in northern France.

"There was no element of surprise in our success," says the officer.

"Although the actual advance came on Saturday we knew of the plan of the previous Sunday and began preliminary artillery operations on Tuesday. The Germans must have known what was up, as soon as we began systematic wire cutting operations along the extensive front. They tried to turn the tables on us by firing into our wires, but they did not have half enough guns or ammunition to keep up the pace."

"On Tuesday we began the work of wire cutting, and parapet pounding. Eighteen pounders with shrapnel and howitzers with high explosives started at dawn and continued throughout the day, systematically smashing the German defenses. At night the Germans came out to repair the damage, but were swept back by the most prodigious use of machine gun fire.

"Wednesday was a repetition of Tuesday. There was no stinting of ammunition anywhere along our lines although the number of guns in action was wonderful. It was noticeable that the Germans already were husbanding their ammunition, making only a feeble reply, and their guns were palpably fewer in number and strength than ours. Wednesday night repair work again was attempted with tremendous German losses.

"On Friday we intensified our fire all along our section of the front. The German wire was down and parapets were badly breached. The Germans had brought up more guns and ammunition and increased their artillery fire, attacking our trenches and searching for our batteries and observing stations. But the weight of our inexhaustible supply of shells began to tell. The German front trenches became well nigh uninhabitable from constant pounding and it was evident that the front line was very lightly held.

"Meanwhile, the superiority of our aeroplane equipment also was evident. The number of our machines was so great that we were able to keep observers in the air about the German lines at all times, with plenty of machines in reserve to foil every German attempt to make observations above our positions.

"On Friday night the machine gun fire was like rain, falling constantly on the German positions and preventing repair work in the wire. Then at 4 o'clock Saturday morning the real cannonade began. Along our section of say five miles, there must have been 3,000 shells fired in five minutes. The bombardment was the biggest thing in the history of the war. The flash of guns was so continuous as to give an almost unbroken light in the grey dawn.

FIVE MEET DEATH.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 2.—M. Zell, aged 50, and four school children were killed when their automobile was struck by a Pennsylvania express train at a grade crossing near Leola. Two other children were so badly injured that they may die.