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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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THE WEATHER
FAIR

ROBINS WIN THIRD ONE OFF BOSTON ON EBBETS FIELD

Brooklyn Turn on Red Sox and Defeat Them, For Sox Three, Batting With Savage Force.

BIG CELEBRATION FOLLOWS

Neither Pitching Staff Nor Stone Wall of Hose Defense Avail.

COOMBS ADDS TO LAURELS

WORLD'S SERIES FIGURES.
Attendance yesterday 21,087
Total attendance 98,577
Yesterday's receipts \$ 69,762.00
Total receipts \$228,877.50
Players' share yesterday \$ 37,671.48
Total players' share \$122,593.85
Each club share yesterday \$ 12,577.18
Total club share \$ 41,197.97
Nat'l. com. share yesterday \$ 6,976.20
Total Nat'l. com. share \$ 22,887.75

New York, Oct. 10.—The Brooklyn Nationals turned upon the Boston Americans today and won by a score of 4 to 3, in the third game of the world's series.

Brooklyn, playing at Ebbett's field, proved far more formidable than when in Boston. Twice deprived of victories after thrilling battles at Braves' field, they finally arose in their might this afternoon and with the plaudits of the home fans ringing in their ears, they batted out a victory with savage vigor, swinging their bludgeons with such effectiveness that neither the pitching staff nor the stone wall defense of Boston could hold them in check.

The victory was followed by one of the most extraordinary celebrations ever seen upon a world's series battlefield. Hardly had Stengel clutched Lewis' towering fly for the final count of the game, than thousands of rooters came trooping onto the diamond and outfield, where they appeared to be carried away with the enthusiasm of conquest.

Dance About With Joy.

Men and boys, and some women, capered and danced about with joy, while the bands were assembling for the march around the park. With the first notes of march music, the fans formed in long lines, and once under way, began a parade that grew in enthusiasm and numbers as it progressed. It wound in and out, in imitation of the college snake dance, while the more sedate of the spectators cheered and yelled. Flags and banners were hurled on the field, followed by champagne, cushions, until the air was filled with flying objects. Across the field the royal rooters of Boston struck up the famous "Tessie" song and march, and soon the park was filled with parading battalions. After a number of maneuvers, the adherents of the two clubs met in midfield, and good-naturedly bombarded each other with cushions.

Few Thrilling Features.

The demonstration made up in part for the lack of the thrilling features which lifted the first two contests of the series out of the rank of ordinary base ball conflicts.

Brooklyn jumped into the lead early in today's contest and was never headed, although the Boston club crept up to within a run of tying the score in the closing innings. Neither was the game marked by the super-excellent base ball, but Brooklyn won, and with the hope that the team would repeat tomorrow, that was entirely sufficient for the supporters.

Jack Coombs, already a veteran of two world's series with the Philadelphia Athletics, came in for unstinted praise both for his splendid playing in the early innings of the game and later for his self-abnegation in requesting to be relieved when he felt himself slipping and realized that to remain in the box might entail defeat for his teammates.

Pfeiffer Enters Game.

Until the seventh inning Coombs held the Red Sox to six hits and two runs, but when Larry Gardner lifted

(Continued on Page Seven, Column One.)

Text of American Reply to the Allies' Submarine Manifesto

United States Expresses Surprise That Request Made to Bar Subseas Out.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The text of the American memorandum replying to that of the allied governments regarding treatment of belligerent submarines in neutral ports is as follows: The government of the United States has the memoranda of the governments of France, Great Britain, Russia and Japan in which neutral governments are exhorted to "take efficacious measures tending to prevent belligerent submarines, regardless of their use to avail themselves of neutral waters, roadsteads and harbors."

These governments point to the facility possessed by such craft to avoid supervision or surveillance or determination of their national character and their power to do injury that is inherent in their very nature, as well as the "additional facilities afforded by having at their disposal places where they can rest and replenish their supplies."

Contentions of Allies. Apparently on these grounds the allied governments hold that "submarine vessels must be excluded from the benefit of the rules heretofore accepted under international law regarding the admission and sojourn of war and merchant vessels in neutral waters, roadsteads or harbors; any submarine of a belligerent that once enters a neutral harbor must be held there," and, therefore, the allied governments want the neutral powers of the great danger to neutral submarines attending the navigation of waters visited by the submarines of belligerents.

In reply the government of the United States must express its surprise that there appears to be an endeavor of the allied powers to determine the rule of action governing what they regard as a "novel situation" in respect to the use of subma-

rines in time of war, and to enforce acceptance of that rule at least in part by warning neutral powers of the great danger to their submarines in waters that may be visited by belligerent submarines.

Opinion of Government. In the opinion of the government of the United States the allied powers have not set forth any circumstance nor is the government of the United States at present aware of any circumstance, concerning the use of war of merchant submarines which would render the existing rules of international law inapplicable to them.

In view of this fact and of the notice and warning of the allied powers announced in their memoranda under acknowledgment that it is incumbent upon the United States to notify the governments of France, Great Britain, Russia and Japan, that so far as the treatment of either war or merchant submarines in American waters is concerned the government of the United States reserves its liberty of action in all respects and will treat such vessels as in its opinion becomes the action of a power which may be said to have taken the first steps toward establishing the principles of neutrality and for which over a century has maintained those principles in the traditional spirit and with the high sense of impartiality in which they were conceived.

Duty of Belligerents. In order, however, that there should be no misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States the government of the United States announces to the allied powers that it holds it to be the duty of belligerent powers to distinguish between submarines of neutral and belligerent nationality and that responsibility for any conflict that may arise between belligerent warships and neutral submarines on account of neglect of a belligerent's duty to distinguish between these classes of submarines must rest entirely with the negligent power.

SHAW UNCOVERS DEMS' PRETENSE

Former Secretary of Treasury Tells What Revenue Tariff Does to Industry.

Lincoln, Oct. 10.—(Special.)—Leslie M. Shaw, former governor of Iowa, and former cabinet officer, assailed the democratic tariff measure before a large audience at the city Auditorium here tonight.

Mr. Shaw has spent two days campaigning in Nebraska, using the tariff as the basis of his attack. He said in part:

Only One Meaning. "If the English language, has any significance whatever when applied to a tariff platform, a tariff for revenue only is a tariff for revenue and for nothing else. Admittedly, no tariff revenue can be obtained on merchandise produced within the United States. Hence a tariff for the sole purpose of raising revenue is a tariff so adjusted as to insure the importation of each article mentioned in the schedules. Certainly the importation of merchandise previously produced at home will proportionately restrict home production. Therefore, a tariff for revenue only is a tariff for the single and sole purpose of having the merchandise we consume made abroad and imported. In other words, logically and irresistibly, a tariff for revenue only is a tariff for the deliberate result of closing American shops and turning American laborers into the streets."

"In his message to congress of September 14, 1914, urging what he calls a 'war emergency tax,' President Wilson made it clear that the very large increase in imports which the Underwood tariff bill would have certainly invited but for the war was being prevented by the war, and he asked that a new revenue measure be provided that should supply the loss in revenues which is retrograde, which he estimated at \$100,000,000. The average duty on all imports under the Underwood law was at that time nearly 15 per cent. To have raised this \$100,000,000 from customs would have, therefore, required the importation of \$700,000,000 additional merchandise. Add to this the average duty and we have \$800,000,000, which the president says he and his party intended the people of the United States should consume in lieu of an equal amount of domestic merchandise."

Effect on Industry. "What would have become of our industries by this time had imported merchandise taken the place of domestic to the extent of \$800,000,000 per annum? And what would have become of American workmen had they been deprived of the wages incident to the production of \$800,000,000 worth of merchandise? Remember that coal and other supplies, repairs and maintenance of plants, and even transportation, are largely labor. The loss to labor, according to their own estimates, would have been at least \$600,000,000 per annum. Truly the war, in thwarting the progress of a democratic president and the democratic congress, has been kind to American labor."

"I call attention to the fact that whenever congress has enacted a tariff for revenue only, thus inviting increased importations, we have very soon, and always, found ourselves in the condition in which the farmer finds himself when he imports what he ought to produce. It may seem strange to those who prefer to talk and write rather than study, but it is nevertheless less true that the people of the United States import more dollars' worth per capita while enjoying prosperity incident to protective tariffs than during prolonged periods of tariffs for revenue only. During the four years of President Harrison's ad-

WILSON GATHERING DATA ON DIVER-RAID

Devotes Entire Day to the Subject of the Submarine Attack on This Side.

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 10.—President Wilson gave his entire attention today to considering facts collected by the Navy department regarding German submarine attacks on merchantmen off the American coast.

The president shut himself in his study this morning and went carefully over all the evidence collected so far. While this evidence was not given out, there was every indication the president had received no information necessitating drastic action by the American government.

The president had on his program today conferences with Secretary Lansing and Jules Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States. It was not believed that the American government would take any immediate action on developments to date in the renewal of German submarine activities, but serious consideration was given to the question of whether attacks on merchantmen so near the American coast do not constitute a virtual blockade of American ports.

James Gerard, American ambassador to Germany, who arrived in New York today from Germany, is not expected to see President Wilson until next week. It was stated authoritatively here that Mr. Gerard does not come on any peace mission and that his trip has no connection with submarine warfare, but that he is simply on a vacation.

President Wilson plans to leave Shadow Lawn tomorrow afternoon for Indianapolis, where he will speak twice Thursday afternoon.

Commercial Man Boosts for Hughes

York, Neb., Oct. 10.—(Special.)—"For my own welfare as a commercial traveler and one who wishes to see this country prosper during the coming four years and its industries protected against the competition of cheap foreign labor after the great war, I am here to plead for the election of Charles Evans Hughes as president of the United States and for a strong republican majority in congress."

So declared Senator C. E. Hunt of New York in an address at York last night.

Senator Hunt is a commercial traveler. His business itinerary took him to Lincoln and he was persuaded to deliver an address here.

HUGHES CHARGES AMERICANS ARE NOT PROTECTED

Those Having Abroad Commerce Denied Protection of United States Government.

ANSWERS DR. ELIOT Reads Demo Platform About Rights and Asks if it is Sugar to Catch Flies.

QUOTES FROM WILSON TALK

Baltimore, Oct. 10.—Charles E. Hughes, speaking in the great armory here where Woodrow Wilson first was nominated for the presidency, tonight assailed Mr. Wilson's policy toward the promotion of American trade abroad, and replied to published statements of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, endorsing the president's policy.

"Dr. Eliot pierces the heart of the matter," Mr. Hughes said, "and he finds that the record of the administration means this: No intervention by force of arms to protect on foreign soil American commercial and manufacturing adventures which through their own fault have invested their money and risked their lives in foreign parts under alien jurisdiction."

The Import of It. "Think of the import of that, you who represent the best genius of the world and are thinking of using it abroad," Mr. Hughes added. "Think of that, you who it is suggested are to be asked to finance the chief undertakings of the world. Think of that, merchants, salesmen, tellers, clerks and dealers, who in 'serving the world' take your place remote from your friends and safeguards in communities where revolutions are frequent, and the only respect for your flag and the power it symbolizes may stand between you and ruin, and even death."

Mr. Hughes read the democratic platform plank of 1912 declaring for the protection of American rights abroad, and asked if it were molasses to catch flies. He declared that the protection it promised had been deliberately and deplorably refused. He quoted from a recent speech of the president outlining the administration's ideas with respect to the development abroad of American enterprise, and asserted that it was impossible to "square the fine words now used with the actions" of the administration.

"Dollar diplomacy," Mr. Hughes said, "which encouraged the development of American interests abroad, was dubbed something shockingly reprehensible."

Diplomacy Without Sense. "In consequence I may say," the nominee added, "that in respect to American interests abroad we have had not only diplomacy without dollars, but diplomacy without sense."

"During the past three years and a half one would suppose that any American who went to foreign lands to advance American industry and commerce, was presumably a bad fellow who had lost his rights. Protect him? Why, did not he go abroad to make money? Did not he take his American enterprise beyond our borders? What a shameless proceeding. Let him see with his own eyes, or let him come home! That is the sort of encouragement Americans have had."

"We now hear fine words as to our duties to the world. We are told that we are to serve the world, that we have the best genius in the world, but we have never thought of using that genius outside of our own markets." It is said that we may have provided machinery for branch banks abroad.

"But what avails such words when we do not protect American lives and American property abroad? The adequate protection of American citizens and their interests abroad according to their right under international law, is the cornerstone of a policy to promote American enterprise throughout the world. This protection has been deliberately and deplorably refused by this administration."

Deportation of Aliens Ceases for the Present. Washington, Oct. 10.—Deportation of aliens from any of the Atlantic and Gulf immigration stations was suspended today by Assistant Secretary Post of the Department of Labor because of the submarine danger.

"Stealing His Stuff"



PARIS AND LONDON ON SUBSEA WAR

France Thinks Germany Challenging U. S., with Idea Challenge Will Not Be Taken.

Paris, Oct. 10.—Under the headings of "Blackmail" and "Deiance," the morning newspapers print in prominent position every scrap of news obtainable about the submarine campaign on the American coast, accompanied by plentiful comment. The general sentiment of the press is that Germany is challenging the United States, with a conviction that the challenge will not be taken up and that neutrals must see that they act unwisely in not "nipping the submarine warfare on commerce in the bud."

The newspapers express the opinion that the submarine campaign off the American coast is the last touch to a situation that is becoming impossible.

No Trace of Crew Of Ship Sunk by German Subsea

Newport, R. I., Oct. 10.—The crew of the British freight steamship Kingsonian, missing since Sunday, when its members abandoned their ship at the order of the raiding German submarine in the waters off Nantucket shoal lightship, had not been heard from today. Eleven torpedo boat destroyers were dispatched to the vicinity of the lightship by Rear Admiral Gleaves to continue the search.

No further report of the submarine, or submarines, which destroyed six steamships Sunday on the Transatlantic lane that rounds the lightship came to hand today. There has been no trace of the submersible since its last victim went to the bottom Sunday night.

Search for the missing crew, said to number more than fifty men, was halted yesterday on receipt of reports that some of them had been found. There was no confirmation from any source by wireless and, in fact, the report was officially denied. As the men had been aloft for more than thirty-six hours in open boats and probably without food or adequate clothing, the anxiety on the part of the destroyer fleet to locate them became more intense, especially as the weather last night became extremely cold.

Wisconsin University is Damaged by Fire

Madison, Wis., Oct. 10.—Fifteen hundred students fled from class rooms in the main hall of the University of Wisconsin this forenoon when fire of unknown origin swept through the structure and destroyed the building.

The main hall, which is valued at \$202,000, is insured for \$184,000. The contents of the building are valued at \$46,000. The loss is total.

The fire is believed to have started in the literary society room. Student members of the university fire brigade, augmented by the entire city department, fought the flames, which were fanned by a gale.

Governor E. L. Phillip announced that he would attend the call of the legislature, which is scheduled to meet in special session this afternoon, to place the proposal of a special appropriation for a new building before that body.

UNCLE SAM WILL NOT ACCEPT THE VIEWS OF ALLIES

Sees No Reason for Denying Use of American Harbors to Submarines of Any Description.

DECISION IS BY MR. POLK

Contention of Entente Powers of Europe Rejected by State Department.

ANNOUNCEMENT GIVEN OUT

Washington, Oct. 10.—The United States has refused to accept the contention of the entente allies, urging that neutrals deny the use of their harbors to all submarines, whether merchantmen or warships, Counsellor Polk of the State department announced today.

Foreign Ships Remain in Port. Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—No vessel flying foreign flags has cleared from this port since the reports of German submarine activities off the New England coast reached here on Sunday.

Seventeen British, French, Italian and Japanese vessels are docked here and shipping men estimate that cargoes valued at \$14,000,000 are tied up here.

It is understood they are awaiting convoys, which are reported on the way.

Anxiety in Shipping Circles. New York, Oct. 10.—A day and night without further news of the U-53 has not quieted any of the anxiety in shipping circles caused by the activities of the submarine commerce raider at the bend of the great north Atlantic highway off Nantucket. If anything, the disappearance of the German U-53 boat and the mystery regarding its present location increased the precautions taken by owners and agents of vessels of the entente nations.

Transatlantic liners and freight steamers approached this port today by unusual courses which carried them far out of the customary lane. Cargoes worth millions are at stake.

The Scandinavian-American line steamer Frederik VIII, bringing James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, and the Anchor liner Camronia, arrived here early today. The Frederik VIII came from Christiania and the Camronia from Liverpool with 671 passengers.

The Camronia approached the harbor with all its lights except a small one on the fore mast extinguished.

Vessels Due in New York. Among vessels due here from European ports today are the Patris from Piraeus, Ryswyk from Rotterdam, Belgier from Marseilles, Lincolnshire from Havre, Agios Georgios from Genoa, Lancaster from London, Delta from Amsterdam, Bufalo from Hull, Meuse from Bordeaux and Verdi from Liverpool.

The Atlantic transport line steamer Minnehaha is due to leave here today for London with freight, while the British steamer Strathairny may leave for Brisbane, and the Black Prince, British, for Rio Janeiro.

The Cunard liner Orduna, with a large number of passengers, and the White Star liner Cedric, heading toward New York from British ports, are not expected for several days.

Louis Costa, manager of the Pierce line, which yesterday delayed the departure of the steamer San Guglielmo, said he believed the German agents in this city were keeping the U-53 informed as to the movements of the vessels of the entente nations here.

Freight Rates Skyhigh. Importers here say the submarine raid and the consequent advance of the insurance rates on transatlantic transportation, amounting in some cases to 500 per cent, will check shipping.

Marshall Scores Hyphenates in Talk

Nebraska City, Neb., Oct. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Vice President Marshall talked to 1,000 people at Overland theater this afternoon. He was introduced by Governor Morehead, Marshall accused the republican party of being aristocratic and not following the Lincoln ideas of republicanism. He ridiculed Hughes and Roosevelt and said the only issue was that republicans wanted to get in to throw democrats out. He criticized hyphenates and said they had caused Wilson more trouble than anything else.

John A. Maguire, Willis E. Reed, Governor Morehead and Edgar Howard accompanied him. Judge W. W. Wilson presided.

Marshall was tired and hoarse and talked less than thirty minutes. He left here for Auburn.

Greek Cabinet Is to Be Sworn in Soon

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Telegraphing from Athens yesterday, Reuter's correspondent said Prof. Lambros had succeeded in forming a cabinet which will be sworn in today. It is composed as follows:

Premier and Minister of Public Instruction—Prof. Spyridon Lambros.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Zolotas.
Former Greek minister to Bulgaria.
War—General Dracopis.
Navy—Rear Admiral A. Demianos, the incumbent.
Finance—Socrates Tsanoglou.
Justice—Constantine Andonopoulos.
Interior—Alexander Tzafos.
National Economy—Probably M. Oeconomidis.

Body Identified as That Of Evans of Los Angeles

Chicago, Oct. 10.—A man whose body was recovered from the lake Sunday and whose clothing contained money and baggage checks was identified today when his trunk was opened as Charles E. Evans, 403 East Fifth street, Los Angeles, Cal. Cards indicating membership in the Commercial Telegraphers union and in a Masonic lodge of Somerville, Mass., also were found. His death is believed to have been accidental.

The Weather

For Nebraska: Fair; warmer.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.	Dir.
5 a. m.	58
6 a. m.	58
7 a. m.	59
8 a. m.	59
9 a. m.	59
10 a. m.	60
11 a. m.	61
12 m.	62
1 p. m.	63
2 p. m.	64
3 p. m.	64
4 p. m.	64
5 p. m.	64
6 p. m.	64
7 p. m.	64
8 p. m.	64
9 p. m.	64
10 p. m.	64
11 p. m.	64
12 m.	64

Comparative Level Record.

Hour.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Highest yesterday	60	60	64	69
Lowest yesterday	52	48	52	56
Moisture	48	64	58	57
Precipitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Normal temperature..... 59
Deficiency for the day..... 16
Total excess since March 11..... 2.9
Normal precipitation..... .97 inch
Deficiency for the day..... .07 inch
Total deficit since March 11..... 14.18 inches
Deficiency since March 11..... 11.52 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1915: 1.43 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1914: 1.43 inches
Reports From Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State	Temp.	High.	Rain.
Omaha, Neb.	64	64	0.0
Davenport, Iowa	64	64	0.0
Des Moines, Iowa	64	64	0.0
Dodge City, Kan.	64	64	0.0
North Platte, Neb.	64	64	0.0
St. Louis, Mo.	64	64	0.0
St. Paul, Minn.	64	64	0.0
Chicago, Ill.	64	64	0.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	64	64	0.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	64	64	0.0
Washington, D. C.	64	64	0.0
Valentine, Neb.	64	64	0.0

L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.