THE WEATHER.
Fair Thursday, slightly cooler central portion; Friday fair.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

LOST! AN OPPORTUNITY!
The day a newspaper reader fails to glance through the advertising of a newspaper is probably a day of lost opportunity. The Want Ads especially are a mine of opportunities.

VOL. XCVII.—NO. 35. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1915 WHOLE NUMBER 39,365

TEUTONIC ALLIES HAVE OPENED WAY TO TURK CAPITAL

Can Now Send Supplies to the Turkish Armies and to Bulgars on Aegean Sea.

SERBS RE-TAKE VELES

Serious Situation in Bulgaria May Help Allies in Holding on to Macedonia.

London, Oct. 27.—The German army which crossed the Danube at Orsova is joined by the Bulgarians, who invaded Serbia near Prahovo, and the central powers now have an open road through northeastern Serbia and Bulgaria to the Aegean sea and Constantinople. They are thus in a position to send guns and munitions by river and railway to their Bulgarian and Turkish allies who will be greatly strengthened thereby.

The invasion of northern Serbia by the Austro-Germans continues apace, while Bulgaria is putting forth a strong effort to secure control of additional sections of the Belgrade-Salonika railway.

Serbs Reoccupy Veles.

So far as the north is concerned, Serbia, it is feared by her allies, is doomed, but in the south, reinforced by the British and French who are fighting by her side, Serbia is using all her strength to throw the Bulgarians back. After the French victory at Krivolak, the Serbians, according to the Athens report, were able to re-occupy Veles, an important railway and road junction just south of Uskup, where a big battle still is in progress.

It is argued here that if the Bulgarians can be held in the south until the Anglo-French reinforcements, now on the way, arrive, Bulgaria may yet be robbed of Macedonia, on which she has set her heart. But the Allies also will have to make an attempt to block the German road to Turkey, and their big attack may be directed elsewhere.

The internal situation of Bulgaria, which is reported serious, may have some effect on the campaign. A military conspiracy against King Ferdinand, Athens dispatches say, has been unearthed and the leaders shot. Many of the inhabitants of Bulgaria are said to be loyal to Russia and are showing disinclination to join the colors.

Rumanians Display Uneasiness.

The Rumanians, too, are displaying some uneasiness as to the inactivity of their government, and agitation in favor of the Allies is being carried on according to unofficial reports, by influential leaders. The Allies, however, are depending on their own resources and arranging to throw into the Balkans as many men as can be spared.

At the present time, the Allies cannot weaken the other fronts, as the Germans are showing considerable activity. The latter have made still another center attack in the attempt to re-capture LaCourtaine in Champagne, which the French recently took from them. Strong German patrols, heralding an attack, were also observed in the Loos region, but were dispersed.

Germans Lose Gained Ground.

The Germans continue their attacks against the Russians in the Riga and Dvinsk districts and claim to have penetrated the Russian positions near the railway north of Dvinsk. They could not hold all the ground gained as the Russians launched immediate counter attacks. While the position in this region remains serious for the Russians, they appear on the whole to be holding their own.

In the South, on the other hand, along the Styr river and Galician frontier, the Russians report successes both in carrying through their own attacks and repulsing German attacks. The Italians are persisting in their offensive, and, although their progress is slow, they apparently are making advances.

MUCH DAMAGE BY BOMBS.

Scalzi Church and Famous Painting in Venice Suffer in Air Raid.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 27.—An examination of the famous Scalzi church in Venice which suffered in a recent raid by air craft, shows that the first bomb fell in the left nave. It demolished two beams and pierced the ceiling, which was entirely destroyed by the second bomb. Not a foot of Tiepolo's magnificent fresco remains intact, and it is considered virtually impossible to restore even a small part of the masterpiece.

MAJOR GENERALS PROMOTED.

Number Have Been Made Lieutenant Generals in British Army.

London, Oct. 27.—The following major generals in the British army have been made lieutenant generals for distinguished services rendered:

Sir John Stevens Cowas, member of the army council; Sir Archibald James Murray, chief of the imperial staff at army headquarters, London; Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, the new commander of the Gallipoli peninsula; Sir William Robert Robertson, chief of the general staff, and Sir William Riddell Birdwood, who on the withdrawal of General Sir Ian Hamilton, was placed in temporary command on the Gallipoli peninsula, pending the arrival there of General Monro.

London, Oct. 27.—Edward Weinacht, a shipping agent and an American citizen, was remanded in Bow street court today on a charge of trading with hostile interests. He was admitted to bail. Weinacht's attorney said his client had a complete answer to the charge. He arrived in England four days ago, on his first visit to this country since the issuance of the war zone.

NOTE OF PROTEST SENT TO BRITAIN

Against Interference With the Commerce of America.

WAS STARTED SUNDAY

Is About 10,000 Words Long and is Known to Repeat Protest Against Order in Council of So-Called Blockade.

Washington, Oct. 27.—America's long considered protest against British interference with commerce between the United States and Europe has been dispatchd to London by special messenger and will be presented by Ambassador Page at the British foreign office next week. It became known today that the note, which is about 10,000 words long and covers exhaustively the argument of the American government on all phases of interferente with neutral trade, was approved by the President last Saturday and started on its way to London Sunday.

Alexander W. Kirk, third secretary of the American embassy at Berlin, who had returned to Washington carrying documents from Ambassador Gerard, was entrusted with the mission on his return journey to Berlin.

Was Kept Secret.

Until today the fact that the communication had been sent was kept secret, instructions having been given to officials that no announcement of any kind was to be made about it. That it contains a repetition of arguments made in the note of March 30th which recorded the Washington government's first protest against the order in council of so-called blockade, is admitted, but no intimation was given by officials today as to what measures are proposed in the event that there is no modification of British practices.

Not only does the latest communication cover the various notes and memoranda sent by the British government since March 30, but it also acknowledges and discusses the lengthy note that came from Great Britain in January in response to the first protests by the United States against interference with neutral trade.

Note Bryan Wanted to Send.

It was the note now on its way which former Secretary Bryan advocated sending at the same time that the second Lusitania note was dispatched to Berlin last June.

President Wilson declined to send it at that time because of the fear that the United States might be placed in the position of bargaining for its rights with Germany on the basis of its attitude toward Great Britain. With the clearing up of the submarine controversy through the satisfactory settlement of the Arabic case, it was announced at the State Department that the note to Great Britain would go forward. After three weeks of

(Continued on Page Eight.)

EPISCOPAL BOARD ENDS DISCUSSION

Will Send Seven Delegates to Missionary Congress

FOR CONFERENCE ONLY

Delegates Not to Take Part in Legislation Upon Ecclesiastical Questions—No Action Taken Upon Resignations.

New York, Oct. 27.—The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal church, after a spirited controversy lasting two days, today voted to send seven delegates to the Panama Inter-Denominational Missionary Congress, to be held in February. The controversy developed around the purpose of the congress and the action of the Roman Catholic church in declining to participate.

After long argument today the board passed a resolution that "it shall be the purpose of the Panama Congress to recognize all elements of truth and goodness in any form of religious faith," and also stating that the Episcopal board delegates will attend the congress with "no purpose, authority, or power of committing the board to operation."

The quarterly meeting of the board adjourned today without taking action upon the questions of resignations tendered by five prominent members yesterday when the board, voting two to one, defeated a motion to rescind the resolution passed at the last meeting favoring participation at Panama. Efforts to cause the five men to reconsider their action were made without success.

The five members were the Rt. Rev. Reginald H. Weller, Bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis.; the Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington, D. C.; Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity church, New York City; the Rt. Rev. G. Mott Williams, Bishop of Marquette, Mich., and the Very Rev. Selden P. Delaney, of Milwaukee, Wis. The first three men did not attend today's meeting. Bishop Williams and Rev. Mr. Delaney attended the meeting but took little part in the discussions.

The Rt. Rev. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity church, Boston, offered a resolution stating the purpose of the Panama Congress as understood by the board was solely for conference but no instructions to delegates. This brought forth considerable opposition and in the discussion which developed that the main objection among members of the Protestant Episcopal church to the Panama congress was not based upon the fact that the Roman Catholic church had declined to participate, but upon a question of whether or not the board had authority to authorize a conference with delegates from board, or boards of other denominations.

It was decided that the board could

(Continued on Page Eight.)

JUDGE ROBERTSON MADE SECRET DEAL

Purchased Meriden Railroad for the New Haven.

GOVERNMENT'S CHARGE

His activities Brought Out for First Time in Alleged Violation by New Haven—Letters Are Identified by Mellen.

New York, Oct. 27.—The activities of Judge A. Heaton Robertson, of New Haven, one of the eleven former directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad on trial for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, figured today for the first time in the presentation of the government's case. He was represented as secretly purchasing for the New Haven, the Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut River railroad, a line which John M. Hall, then vice president of the New Haven, thought should be "swept off the face of the earth."

Judge Robertson was said to have kept it for more than two years, turning its rolling stock over to the New Haven meanwhile and finally the road itself under a lease authorized by the New Haven board of directors. This, it was stated, was after the patrons of the road had complained that it was not operated and the New Haven management feared that the real ownership would become known and make possible trouble in the Connecticut legislature unless the road was operated.

Government Presents Letters.

The history of the transaction in the form of letters written by Hall, was put in by the government in pursuance to its effort to show that even after the New Haven directors were apprised by the trans-Missouri rate case decision in 1897 that the Sherman law was applicable to railroads, if they continued in their alleged illegal acts. Charles S. Mellen, on the stand for the sixth day served as the instrument for identifying the signature of the letters.

Edward D. Robbins, one of the defendants, but then attorney for the Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut river, also figured in the transaction. That road, one of the lines allied to the New York & New England road, had along with the New England gone into the hands of a receiver and Judge Robertson bought it in at the receiver's sale in 1896. Hall wrote to Robbins asking him in whose name the check should be made.

"I would like to have it arranged so that payment of the check should not be disclosed," he wrote, "I don't see why Judge Robertson can't grant the particular right to you."

Later Hall wrote to Robertson:

Kept Trip Secret.

"Mr. Dear Judge: I have received notice from the New England railroad that they are prepared to deliver to the purchaser the Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut river stock and quite a large amount of freight equipment and desire to do so May 3. * * * I suggest that you join the president, myself and perhaps the chief engineer in a little expedition next Saturday over the lines of your recent acquisition. * * * Please say nothing about this as we do not wish to advertise our trip any more than is necessary. If we go with you we can act as witnesses to the delivery of the property."

In July, two years later, Hall wrote to Henry C. Robinson, then director of the New Haven, asking his advice as to what to do with the Meriden road.

"The question," he wrote, "involves one of policy which it seems to me important to settle before it drifts into politics and gets us into a position to do us posible considerable harm in the next legislature."

DISCUSS PLAN FOR TRADE LEGISLATION

To Aid American Merchants and Protect Home Industry

LIMIT FOREIGN TRADE

President Confers With Secretary Redfield and Chairman Davies—Plans for Tariff Law Amendments Rejected.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Legislation to aid American merchants in their efforts to take advantage of trade opportunities resulting from the European war and to protect home industry against ruinous foreign competition upon the restoration of peace, was considered today by President Wilson in conference with Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, and Chairman Davies, of the Federal Trade Commission. The President favorably received suggestions as to legislation that would put limits upon foreign competition and enable exporters to co-operate in the establishment of foreign sales agencies.

As a result of the conference, the Secretary of Commerce will recommend to Congress the enactment of a law making selling by foreign firms at less than the cost of production here "unfair competition" punishable under the anti-trust laws. A similar recommendation will be made to Congress by the Federal Trade Commission, which also is expected to propose an amendment to the Clayton anti-trust law to legalize combinations for the operation of co-operative selling agencies abroad.

Both of these subjects probably will be dealt with by the President in his opening message to Congress.

In considering proposals for legislation to prevent foreign manufacturers flooding the American market with products at prices below the cost of production at the close of the European war, commercial officials have rejected plans calling for tariff law amendments. Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has been in charge of the investigation of this subject by the Department of Commerce, said today:

"The question of the tariff has been raised in connection with the building of new industries. The tariff question can be left out of the discussion. We are hot likely to reach any conclusion in such a discussion."

Secretary Redfield made it apparent that he believed the "anti-dumping" problem could best be met through changes in the Clayton anti-trust act.

Harrisonburg, Va., Oct. 27.—News of the death of James B. Stephenson, a prominent Harrisonburg lawyer, was received here today from Chicago, where he had gone to visit his children. Mr. Stephenson was a law classmate of President Wilson at the University of Virginia.

RESISTING VILLA MEN WILL BE SHOT

If They Refuse to be Disarmed by U. S. Troops.

TREATED AS OUTLAWS

Should They Cross Border to Attack Mexican Town—Carranza Soldiers Would be Allowed to Return. Funston Has Authority.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Should Villa troops cross the border and attack the Mexican town of Agua Prieta from the Texas side, as press reports from the scene have indicated, they might do, they would be treated as outlaws, disarmed and in the event of resistance shot down by United States troops. Officials at the State and War Departments made this clear tonight, although no official advices had been received that such developments were in prospect.

Major General Funston, commanding the American border forces, has full authority to take any necessary steps to prevent violation of American territory by Mexican armed parties, short of actually invading Mexico. An order to cross the border would have to come from Washington; but if bullets fall on the American side during any battle across the line, General Funston may use his artillery to drive the combatants away.

Carranzistas Could Return.

With the recognition of the Carranza regime as the defacto government of Mexico, the border situation is somewhat changed. Should armed men in revolt against that government cross the line, they would be considered, officials explained, merely as outlaws to be placed in custody and surrendered to the Carranza forces on application for extradition. Should Carranza soldiers be defeated and forced to flee into American territory, they would be disarmed but permitted to return to Mexico at some other point on the border where their arms would be returned to them.

In the event of a battle at Agua Prieta in which General Funston found it necessary to use his guns to protect American lives and property, it is said that they undoubtedly would be trained upon the outlaws, not upon the Carranza forces.

FORCES NEAR BORDER

Advance Guard of Villa Army 18 Miles East of Agua Prieta.

Douglass, Ariz., Oct. 27.—The advance guard of General Villa's forces invading Sonora was reported late today by cowboys to have reached a point near the international border, 18 miles east of Agua Prieta, opposite here, where the Carranza forces of General Calles are concentrated.

General Villa was reported to be near

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CHURCH AT CHAPEL HILL GIVEN $1,000

Presbyterian Synod at Gastonia Has Busy Session.

REV. E. L. SILER RESIGNS

Asheville Presbytery Asks for Continuation of Appropriation—Memorial Service Held—Dr. Wells Presents Report.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Gastonia, N. C., Oct. 27.—Following a brief business session this morning, the North Carolina Synod of the Presbyterian church, in its 102nd session here, held a memorial service at 11 o'clock, this being preceded by the administration of the Synodical communion. Rev. H. B. Searight read a memorial of Rev. J. E. Ballou, who died at Tarboro, April 1st, and Rev. Neal L. Anderson read a memorial of Rev. B. B. Palmer, colored, who died near Milton May 14th. Both these memorials were adopted by a rising of Synod and were ordered spread on the minutes.

Rev. R. E. Henderlite, of Swan Quarter, conducted the opening devotional services this morning.

The Presbytery of Asheville, which has been transferred to the new Appalachian Synod, embracing portions of the mountain sections of North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, presented a petition asking a continuance of the appropriation to this Presbytery for another year from the home mission board. The petition was left in the hands of the committee of home missions.

Rev. E. L. Siler tendered his resignation as permanent clerk, the same to take effect at the close of the present session. This was referred to the committee on nominations.

A number of reports and communications were read and referred to the proper committees.

Following an earnest plea by Rev. Melton Clarke, of Greensboro, in behalf of the University church at Chapel Hill, a subscription of more than $1,000 towards the salary of the pastor of that church was taken in just a few minutes. Rev. W. T. D. Moss, pastor of the University church, was one of the principal speakers at last night's session and made a splendid impression on Synod and on the congregation.

Rev. G. W. Shipley, the head of the Albemarle Normal and Industrial Institute, at Albemarle, addressed the house for a few minutes on the work and the needs of that institution. While it belongs to the Presbytery of Mecklenburg, he stated that it was educating worthy girls from all sections of the State and asked for the support of Synod.

There was no session of Synod this afternoon, recess being taken until 7:30 in order that the numerous committees might have an opportunity to complete their work.

Tonight's service was devoted to foreign missions. The principal speaker was Dr. Egbert W. Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., secretary of the foreign mission board, who thrilled his audience with the plea he made for the extension of God's kingdom in the foreign fields. Dr. Smith is a North Carolinian. Short addresses were made by three foreign missionaries at home on leave of absence.

Rev. J. M. Wells, D. D., of Wilmington, presided at tonight's session and presented the annual report of the foreign mission board.

Tomorrow will be a busy day, as all the standing committees are to make their reports, Rev. A. W. Crawford will make the report of the home mission board tomorrow night and there will be several short addresses on this subject.

HANS SCHMIDT'S FATE RESTS WITH THE COURT OF APPEALS

Arguments for New Trial—May Require Weeks for Decision.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The fate of Hans Schmidt, the former Catholic priest under sentence of death for the murder of Anna Aumuller in New York in 1913, rests with the court of appeals. Arguments for and against a new trial were made before that body today. A decision is not expected for several weeks. Should the court rule against Schmidt his next recourse will be an appeal for executive clemency to Governor Whitman, who, as district attorney of New York, prosecuted the case.

TWO CONVICTED ON CHARGE OF BREAKING NEUTRALITY

Found Guilty of Conspiring to Hire Men for British Army.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—Ralph K. Blair, and Dr. Thomas Addis were found guilty in Federal district court today of conspiring to hire men in the United States for British military service. The cases against Lieut. Kenneth Croft, of the British army, and Harry G. Lane, were not considered. The state wanted them for witnesses. Clieve E. Lawrence was found not guilty, as was the Blair-Murdock Company.

FERGUSON OFFERS REWARD

For Arrest or Delivery, Dead or Alive, of Two Band Leaders.

Austin, Texas, Oct. 27.—Governor Ferguson tonight offered a reward of $1,000 for the "arrest and detention of Aniceto Pizano and Luis De La Rosa or for the delivery, dead or alive, to any sheriff in the state of Texas."

Pizano and De la Rosa are reputed to be the leaders of the bands of Mexican outlaws operating in the lower Rio Grande valley.

Governor Ferguson also announced that he had urged President Wilson to insist upon the co-operation of the Mexican troops along the boundary with the United States border patrol in suppressing disorders.

DEFECTS IN SUBMARINE F-4 WAS CAUSE OF THE DISASTER

Members of Vessel's Crew Who Lost Their Lives Absolved From Any Blame by Navy Board of Inquiry—Graphic Story of Battle of the Men for Their Lives.

Washington, Oct. 27.—A graphic story of the battle for life waged in vain, 300 feet beneath the surface of the sea by the 21 men who perished in the navy's submarine F-4 last March at Honolulu is told in the final report of the loss of the vessel submitted by a board of inquiry headed by Rear Admiral Busch and made public today. Examination of the wrecked hull convinced the board that the disaster was caused by a leak resulting from a corroded battery lining and the failure of the boat to respond to the rudder change which should have returned her to the surface.

Discarding the theory once advanced that chlorine gas brought quick relief in death to the crew, the board, from signs within the rusted and battered hulk pieces gives out in its report a dramatic account of how the doomed men strove desperately to save themselves as their vessel sank. Fifteen met death in the engine room, where they sought refuge at the last; six died at their posts in the flooded forward compartment.

All members of the ship's company are absolved from blame in this tribute:

Not Due to Carelessness.

"From the facts established we find that the accident resulting in the disaster to the U. S. submarine F-4 on March 25, 1915, was not due to carelessness, negligence or inefficiency on the part of the officers or men of the vessel and that, furthermore, the personnel remained at their respective stations until all effective means employed to avert the disaster impending had failed and thereafter sought refuge."

After a review of all the facts established in the investigation the board states its conception of the disaster as follows:

"The primary cause of the disaster was the corroded condition of the lead lining (of the battery tank) and in consequence of certain rivets in the port wall of the forward battery steel tank; and,

"The secondary causes were: (a) The poor diving qualities of the vessel; and (b) the consequent failure of the vessel promptly to respond to measures taken to bring her to the surface.

Unknown to Commanding Officer.

"Unknown to the commanding officer, the vessel acquired some negative buoyancy forward of the center of gravity through the leaky rivet in the port wall of the forward battery steel tank.

"Water accumulated in the forward battery lead lined tank and, through corroded slop tanks, overflowed into the battery cells—in contact with sulphuric acid in the cells generating chlorine gas.

"The vessel developed a strong tendency to dive.

"Upon those intimations of danger, there followed: Up-rudder, but due to the poor diving qualities of the vessel aggravated by the additional quantity of water taken in through the port wall of the forward battery tank, vessel did not respond, but, in fact, continued to descend, and downward momentum gained before propellers were stopped.

"Automatic blow was tripped and blow valve on auxiliary tank opened. In the endeavor to check the downward momentum maneuvering with propellers probably took place.

"The appreciable length of time requisite for air to build up in ballast tanks for the expulsion of sufficient quantities of water resulted in vessel reaching crushing depths.

Seams of Vessel Opened.

"Seams of the vessel began to open, and—probably through open torpedo tubes and seams—water entered the vessel. The condition of positive buoyancy was never attained.

"There followed actual disaster. Vessel began filling with water. Personnel abandoned stations and many sought refuge in the engine room, closing the door.

"Under great pressure, engine room bulkhead failed suddenly, leaving vessel on bottom, completely flooded."

From its examination of the valves of the automatic device which was set to expel water from the vessel's ballast tanks at a depth of 100 feet, as required by departmental regulations, the board found that the accident which started the F-4 on her down plunge had occurred before the 100-foot mark was reached. The most ef-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

OVERSEAS AGENTS TO GO ABROAD THIS WEEK

Directors Meet and Plan For Immediate Action

Redfield's Letter Outling Government's Favorable Attitude Satisfactory to Board—To Perfect Organisation.

New York, Oct. 27.—The American Overseas Corporation, organized to facilitate trade with neutral nations, decided at a meeting of its board of directors here today to complete its organization and to send agents abroad immediately. This was announced after a letter was read from Secretary Redfield outlining the government's favorable attitude toward the enterprise.

Alexander J. Hemphill, provisional president of the new corporation, said:

"The government's attitude as outlined in Secretary Redfield's letter is entirely satisfactory to us and we will now go ahead with our plans. Agents will be sent abroad before the weekend. We will confer immediately with shippers and take steps to perfect our organization."

PREPARED FOR OPERATIONS

Representatives of Overseas Corporation to Inform Redfield.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Representatives here of the American Overseas Corporation were instructed tonight to inform Secretary Redfield of the De-

(Continued on Page Two.)

PRESIDENT INVITES KITCHIN AND CLARK

To Confer With Him on Defense and Other Matters.

North Carolinian Not Expected by His Friends to Support Present Programme of the Administration "Preparedness."

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—President Wilson today wrote to Representative Claude Kitchin and Speaker Champ Clark inviting these two national leaders to a conference to be held at the White House with in the next ten days, the date to be fixed when it is ascertained the Scandinavian countries for hantained the time that will be most convenient to Messrs. Clark and Kitchin. The fact that the President will invite Mr. Kitchin here was stated exclusively in this correspondence ten days ago.

National defense in particular and the legislative programme in general will be gone over and an effort made to get the views of Speaker Clark and Majority Leader Kitchin. It is hoped, too, that Mr. Kitchin may be persuaded to vote for the billion dollar army and navy programme which Secretary of the Navy Daniels and secretary of War Garrison are advocating.

One of the serious problems in connection with so large an appropriation for National defense is that there is a shortage of money in the United States Treasury at this time, and the prospects for filling the coffers are not as bright as many the coffers are not as bright as many would like to see. It has been suggested that the money be raised by a bond issue. But this would mean a bond issue each year for five years and Democratic leaders high enough to see above water realize that this would mean party suicide.

Unless the President changes his present programme, Mr. Kitchin, it is believed, will not support his national defense plan. To do so, the Second district congressman would be compelled to completely change this veiws on this subject and, being a man with courage enough to back up his convictions, those who know him see little hope of ever winning him over to the administration's side.

P. R. A.

BANDITS WHO ROBBED TRAIN ARE IN HIDING

Estimates of Loot Taken from $9,000 to $60,000

Outlaws Boarded Train and Ordered It Stopped in Secluded Section of the Oklahoma Hills—Eight Men in the Gang.

Muskogee, Okla., Oct. 27.—The uninhabited fastnesses of the Kiamichi hills, in the far southeastern corner of Oklahoma, rendezvous of bandit gangs since frontier days, tonight were believed to be holding five of the eight men who early today held up and robbed a southbound limited train of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad at Onapa, 27 miles south of Muskogee.

Three of the outlaws were thought to be in Texas, after having boldly ridden into Muskogee to secure medical attention for one of their number and then boarded anotner southbound train.

Despite the statement of express officials that their loss was small, a report from McAllester declared the robbers obtained $60,000, being sent South for the cotton marketing season. Other estimates placed the amount stolen at $9,000, though from the general offices of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, in Dallas, came a statement that the men secured only four sacks of cheap jewelry.

The band boarded the train at Checotah, north of the scene of the robbery. After passing Onapa, a station without telegraph facilities at night, the train was in a sparsely settled territory, remote from interruption and affording wild forests and marshes for escape. Here the robbers climbed over the baggage and mail cars into the engine, forced the engineer and firemen to stop the train; routed the conductor from the passenger coaches and the other members of the crew from the baggage and express cars.

All were lined up by the track and tied while members of the gang stood guard. Work was then begun on the express safes. Three safes proved impregnable and were abandoned. A fourth safe was opened.

The robbers held the train two hours and sent back a detachment which stopped a freight train coming up from behind and placed the freight crew under guard to prevent interference.