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U-BOAT SUNK BY AMERICANS IN BATTLE

2 CONVOYED SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

Country Electrified by Announcement That Six Submarines Had Been Sunk by Destroyers Conveying Fleet of Merchantmen, but it Proves Typographical Error—Only One Lost—Massed Attack Made Off Coast of France.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A typographical error in a cablegram reporting a submarine attack on a convoy of merchant ships off the coast of France on September 5, led Secretary Daniels to announce today that six submarines probably had been sunk in the battle, when in reality the probabilities are only one was destroyed.

The mistake was not discovered until several hours after the country had been electrified by the report of a wholesale sinking of German U-boats.

This statement then was issued by Secretary Daniels:

Daniels' Statement.
"My attention has just been called to a serious error made in transcribing the report of the attack made on the Westwego and other vessels. I gave out the report to the press this morning exactly as it was presented to me, stating that 'two of the steamers attacked were sunk and probably all of the submarines were lost.' The cablegram I now find stated that 'one' of the submarines probably was lost."

The true version, it appears, is that the merchant ships, of which the Westwego was one, were attacked by submarines in force off the coast of France on September 5 and that in the fight two of the merchant ships were lost and probably one of the submarines sunk. The ships were conveyed, presumably, by American destroyers or other warships.

Some statement probably will be made later to show where the typographical error was made which led the navy department to announce the probable loss of six submarines.

Following is the navy department's statement as originally given out:

"The navy department has received a report from Paris which states that the steamer Westwego reports on September 8 that while cruising with several other ships, was attacked by a massed force of six submarines off the coast of France on September 5. The result of this attack was that 'two of the steamers attacked were sunk and probably all of the submarines were lost.'"

While this does not actually state that American destroyers were conveying the ship, that is believed to be the fact.

Convoyed Merchant Fleet.

It was announced recently that a policy of conveying fleets of merchant ships across the Atlantic had been adopted and since the Westwego and the other merchant craft which were the object of the submarines' attack were bound for Europe, it is regarded as more than probable that American warships guarded the merchant ship on the way across.

American warships have all been equipped with depth bombs for fighting submarines. This weapon has

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AMERICAN FLAG FLYING OVER VERDUN

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The American colors now fly over Verdun. The flag, which was the gift of a prominent American Red Cross worker to the city, was hoisted over the ruins of the city hall after a ceremony attended by the sub-prefect, Jean Grillon.

SWEDES CLAIM IGNORANCE OF GERMAN CODE

Claim as Message Transmitted Through Legation Was in Code, Contents Were Unknown—Explanation to be Demanded of Germany for Misuse of Courtesy—Admits Transmitting

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Swedish foreign office, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen, to the Exchange Telegraph company, has issued the following statement regarding the Swedish-Argentinian revelations:

"The Swedish foreign office has not received any account regarding the transmission of the telegrams mentioned in the statements of the government of the United States and the Swedish government therefore is unable at present to determine what its position should be on the questions opened up by these statements."

Transmitted Messages.

It is, however, accurate to say that just after the world war broke out the Swedish foreign minister expressed the opinion that he ought to transmit a German telegram concerning the civil population of Kiao-Chow (the former German fortress in the Chinese peninsula of Shantung.)

"Statements to the same effect were made to the representatives of both belligerent groups without there being any question of Sweden taking over representation of any power's interests."

"As regards the United States in particular, the United States minister here has this year, in certain special cases, demanded and obtained permission to transmit letters to and from Turkey and at a time when Turkey was not in a state of war with America, and when Sweden had not yet taken over the protection of American interests."

Admit Carrying Messages.

"In the summer of 1915 the wish was expressed from the British side that the transmission of telegrams between Germany and North America should cease. No formal demand was made, but notwithstanding this, the foreign minister acceded to the wish. The Swedish minister who was cognizant of all the negotiations, was of the opinion that this was not for the continued transmission of telegrams to neutral states other than the United States and therefore to Argentina. Since then, Sweden has continued to be the intermediary for communication, between Germany and Argentina."

"The telegram mentioned in the American statement was written in code and in transmitting it the Swedish minister was by that reason unable to decipher it. If its contents were as reported is a point which the first duty of the Swedish government must be to confirm, and its next action must be to get an explanation from Germany if it be found that any misuse has taken place. Sweden will also, without regard to any reference made to her, take measures to prevent any repetition of the incident."

Seeks Explanation.

"No application as to the cessation of the transmission of telegrams from Germany to the Argentine republic has yet been made either by the British or American governments, even now or at any earlier period."

"The whole affair has only become known to the public thru the press, but in spite of this the wishes officially and semi-officially expressed by the interested parties would immediately have been acceded to."

CHICAGO DENTIST KILLED BY HIS WIFE

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Dr. George Eisenbrand, a dentist, was shot and killed by his wife in his office today. Jealousy is given as the cause. Mrs. Eisenbrand, who was arrested, gave her maiden name as Doris Wolf and said that she was born in Nebraska.

THE WAR MANAGERS OF AMERICA



President Wilson surrounded by his "war-cabinet" of ten, the "war managers of America." Top (left to right), Josephus Daniels, Bernard Baruch, W. G. McAdoo, Newton D. Baker. Middle (left to right), Herbert C. Hoover, F. A. Scott. Bottom (left to right), Vance McCormick, H. A. Garfield, E. N. Hurley, Robert S. Lovett.

SENATE PASSES WAR TAX BILL; NOW IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The big war tax bill was back today in the hands of the house, following its passage by the senate last night. The measure passed the house May 23 and now goes to conference. The senate added more than \$500,000,000 to the bill.

It is hoped that the differences between the two houses may be settled within two weeks, after which the bill will be laid before President Wilson for his signature.

The senate approved the bill, 69 to 4, the negative votes being cast by Senators Borah, Gronna, La Follette and Norris. The action came after the high-tax group had again sought to secure the adoption of Senator La Follette's substitute to raise \$3,500,000,000 more taxes. It was voted down, 65 to 15.

As the bill now stands, it totals about \$2,400,000,000 against the \$1,867,870,000 in the house bill. Of the total, \$842,200,000 is to be raised by levies on incomes, corporate and individual, and \$1,550,000,000 from war profits. Levies on liquor, tobacco and public utilities will make up most of the remainder.

MOVIES USED TO BOOM SUBMARINES

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 10.—The German admiralty now is resorting to film propaganda to raise and renew interest in ruthless submarine warfare. A film taken of a commerce destroying cruise is now being exhibited, to bring home to the public the efficiency of this mode of warfare.

KENTUCKY COAL OPERATORS PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Protests against coal prices fixed by President Wilson for Kentucky and Tennessee were made to the federal trade commission today by a delegation of operators. Many mines in both states will be forced to close, the commission was told, unless the prices are revised upwards.

SUPER-CABINET DIRECTING WAR UNDER PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—America has been in the war five months. In that time President Wilson has created a super-cabinet which under his close direction is really running the war. It has powers never dreamed of before in the United States. Of its ten members, six work for Uncle Sam for nothing.

Of the ordinary cabinet members also members of the super-cabinet, there is first, Newton D. Baker, the quiet, efficient little lawyer who used to be the reform city solicitor and mayor of Cleveland, and who now has the job of heading the biggest armies America has ever created. He largely devised the selective conscription bill and has been charged with carrying it out.

Josephus Daniels, the North Carolina newspaper editor, hammered time and again because he interfered with the graft of big business, in immediate charge of the American navy, is responsible not only for hunting down German U-boats, but also for conveying our transports and supply ships to France. In addition, his orders are law to our high seas fleet and to our navy shipyards. The close of the war will find our navy second only to England's.

Members of War Cabinet.

William Gibbs McAdoo is one of the super-cabinet by reason of the fact that he does out the millions to our allies. Up to date he has thus given out over \$2,000,000,000. Of course this money is being spent right in America for supplies, and McAdoo, as the man behind the dough-bag, is insisting that it be spent as economically as possible, so the loans will not have to be repeated too often.

E. N. Hurley is chairman of the United States shipping board, the greatest maritime organization ever known. This board has not only taken over all German ships interned here at the beginning of the war, but has commanded many now under construction for foreign buyers. In addition, it is giving out contracts for an immense amount of new shipping. Hurley's job is to build that famous bridge of ships across the Atlantic.

Garfield and Others.

The other man whose work affects every American is Professor Harry A. Garfield, son of the martyred president, formerly a college head. As coal director all he has to do is to fix

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INDICTMENTS FOR I. W. W. PLOTTERS EXPECTED SOON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Progress of the grand jury investigation at Chicago into the I. W. W. whose offices were recently raided through the country indicates that revelations of a nature not previously disclosed are being brought to light.

Reports to the department of justice from Frank K. Nebeker of Salt Lake City and Frank C. Daily of Indianapolis, who are assisting District Attorney Cline in conducting the investigation, are to the effect, it was said today, that "satisfactory progress is being made."

Indications point more strongly than ever, it was said, to the conclusion that a small coterie of men directed the entire anti-war activities and program throughout the country which had as phases the destruction of property, resistance to the draft law, the spread of alleged seditious utterances thru various publications and other mediums, and other numerous methods intended to embarrass the government.

Indictments, it was said today, may be handed down within a short time.

BAD WEATHER CHECKS AIRSHIP OPERATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 11.—"In the last few days, owing to unfavorable weather," says a British official statement today, "operations by our naval aircraft have been restricted. In operations which occurred, however, one enemy aircraft was shot down and another was driven down out of control."

"Bombs have been dropped on the Hottave airfield. All our machines returned safely."

TROOPS CALLED OUT CHATTANOOGA STRIKE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 11.—Two troops of cavalry and a machine gun company from Fort Oglethorpe were rushed here today in response to an appeal from city and county officials who were unable to cope with the street car strike. The presence of the soldiers had the effect of quieting the situation.

SERBIAN NATION BEING CRUCIFIED BY CONQUERORS

While Belgium and Northern France Are Starved by Germans, Serbia is Prey to Cruelties and Barbarities of Austrians and Bulgars—Massacres and Deportations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—"Belgium and northern France may be starved and strangled by the Germans, but Serbia is being crucified by the Austrians and the Bulgars. The two nations vie with each other in their cruelties. They are not deterred in part by public opinion as are the Germans. News has come out of Belgium, but very little comes out of Serbia."

The speaker was V. M. Yovanovitch, former professor in the University of Belgrade, for nearly two years official government "eye-witness" with the Serbian armies, and now in this city attached to the Serbian legation. For some time before coming here one of his principal duties in charge of the Serbian press bureau at Corfu, was to go thru Bulgarian, Austrian and Hungarian newspapers for news of what was happening to Serbia.

Exterminating a Nation.

"When the Austrians and the Bulgars get thru, there may be no Serbian nation," he said. "Add to the losses in the fighting, the deaths from disease and hunger, the deaths from wholesale executions for offenses never before punished so drastically, and you get an enormous figure."

"The Austrians have one-third of my country, the Bulgars hold the rest. Before the war the population was 4,600,000. Serbia's general loss in population amounts to 1,150,000. From this we may have to deduct 100,000 in the Serbian army at Salonika, 10,000 wounded and reserves at Corfu and in France and Tunis, 154,000 prisoners in enemy countries, 50,000 civilians interned, and 26,000 refugees. The 200,000 prisoners or interned are for the greater part doomed to perish or become permanently incapacitated. So the Serbian losses are roughly already 1,000,000 souls—more than one-fifth of the entire population."

Deported En Masse.

"And the end is not yet. We know that 20,000 Serbs perished when they revolted at Nish and Prokuplje against Bulgar cruelties. According to a statement in the Austrian parliament by Otakar Ribar, the Bulgars have deported over 30,000 Serbs to Asia Minor, and about 8000 Serbian girls, between the ages of 10 and 14, have been sent to the harems of Constantinople. They have also deported en masse all business men, officials, teachers and priests."

"Serbian is no longer allowed in the schools—Bulgarians teach the Bulgarian language. In the churches Bulgarian priests preside. Serbian books which were not burned have been converted into pulp for making new paper. Children are sent by the wholesale into Austria. In one Hungarian paper I saw that 800 were interned at Bruman, and Hungarian teachers had been supplied. The

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MORE PACKERS JOIN KANSAS CITY STRIKE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.—Six hundred employees of Armour and company, and 400 from the Morris and company packing plants today joined the 3000 packing plant operatives from Wilson and company, Swift and company, Cadahy's and the Ruddy plant, raising the total of workmen out to 4000.

Patrick F. Gill, representative of of conciliatory bureau of the department of labor, is working for an arbitration of the difficulties.

KORNILOFF TO BESIEGE PETROGRAD

Troops Detrain at Dno—Government Forces March to Oppose—No Clash Between Rival Forces as Yet—Generals Favor Korniloff, Fleet Loyal to Kerensky—Cossacks Send Ultimatum—Maximalists Also Threatening—Assembly Called

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—General Korniloff has ordered his troops to detrain at the railroad station at Dno and to march on and besiege the city of Petrograd. Government infantry still is moving out of the capital to oppose Korniloff's forces.

General Denikin, commander of the Russian armies on the southwestern front, has telegraphed to Premier Kerensky that he intends to support General Korniloff.

The entire Baltic fleet, together with its staff officers, has unanimously placed itself on the side of the provisional government.

Lieutenant-General Dmitri Stekhatoff, commander of the Russian forces on the Rumanian front, has ordered his armies and also the Odessa military district to take no part in the conflict, at the same time remaining true to the provisional government.

No Report of Clash.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—No report has yet been received of a collision between government troops and the forces of General Korniloff which are coming toward Petrograd. It is officially stated that a part of the rival forces met near Luga and communicated with each other without hostilities breaking out. One of General Korniloff's detachments is said to be advancing from the Narva. Both sides are still organizing and appealing for support.

The Bourne Gazette says the cavalry which General Korniloff sent against the capital reached Dno, 120 miles from Petrograd. The military section of the council of soldiers and workmen delegates at Petrograd had sent emissaries to explain the character of the movement to the officers of the Korniloff cavalry. The delegates delivered Premier Kerensky's order of the day and the advance of the cavalry stopped at Dno to await further instructions.

Kerensky Wires Railroads.

Premier Kerensky has sent instructions by wireless telegraphy to all railroad organizations, requiring the officials to refuse to obey any order from General Korniloff. The premier has received a telegram from the commander of the Baltic fleet promising support.

It is stated that General Kaledines, ataman of the Cossacks, has telegraphed to Premier Kerensky threatening that if he does not accede to General Korniloff's demands the Cossacks will cut the Moscow railway, thus isolating Petrograd.

Trouble for the Kerensky government (Continued on page six.)

ITALIAN LIMITATION OF RAW MATERIALS

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Italian government is considering a series of measures which it is expected will limit the consumption of foodstuffs and raw materials, according to a Havana agency dispatch from Rome. The measures, which it is proposed to put into effect in the near future, including the rationing of foods classed as necessities, the monopoly of shoe production by the state, suppression after September 15 of private automobiles except those used by officials and diplomats, and other measures of a like nature.