

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK BY ALLIES

Kaiser's Forces Have Been Beaten Back
Across The Yser By French
And English

FINE DREADNAUGHT MINED

British Superdreadnaught, Audacious,
Struck Mine At Lough Swilly, On
North Irish Coast

The allies are claiming to have again repulsed the Germans and driven them back across the Yser. The London and Bordeaux war offices announce that the French and English troops are occupying advantageous positions on the left bank of the canal, from which the enemy for several days has put up a strong and vigorous defense.

While the Germans are conceded to have captured Dixmude, the French and British declare that it is now only a village reduced to ruins and can in no way serve the enemy's interests nor assist in any way in their plans to reach Dunkirk on the French coast.

The British successes with the French on the continent have been somewhat offset by the loss of the superdreadnaught, Audacious, which struck a mine at Lough Swilly, off the Irish north coast, and was rendered helpless in only a few moments. Most of the crew of the Audacious were picked up by the White Star liner, Olympic, which came to the rescue in heavy seas.

The Russians announce at Petrograd that they have made rapid advances in their invasion of Prussia. Austria will push her forces against Serbia so as to end the Balkan phase of the war. British East Indian troops assisted by the cruiser, Duke of Edinburgh, have captured Turkish forts at Turba. The London admiral's office also announces the successful capture of the Turkish garrison of Sheikh-Said on the Strait of Babel-Mandeb at the entrance of the gulf of Aden.

British mercantile shipping greatly increased during the past week and the marine insurance rates in London were cut nearly in half as the result of the capture of the German cruisers Emden and Konigsberg off the Chilean coast. The Emden alone had a record of capturing or destroying 22 British trading vessels, and these German warships had made life miserable for British shipping on the high seas. The allies have been able to hold their own against the Germans along the Yser river in the north of France and the Kaiser's armies are no nearer to the French seacoast than they were a week ago.

The most important development of the past week in the European war has been the campaign of the Russians against the Germans in the east of Prussia, Galicia and Russian Poland. Here the Russians have surprised the world with their ability to follow up the retreat of the Germans from Poland and a great danger of Russian invasion of Germany is developing in that direction. After about two months of apparent idleness in east Prussia the invading armies of Russia are again taking the offensive and so far the Germans have been unable to check their advance.

The allies in France and Belgium are very much elated over the success of the campaign of the Russians in the east. They are hoping that the czar's armies will prove such a menace that it will be necessary for the Germans to withdraw a portion of the armies in France to protect their own country in the east. Should the Germans be compelled to do this it would probably mean that the allies would bring up great numbers of reserves and force the Germans to retreat within their own border in the west.

German Airmen Fly Over England
Berlin.—According to information given out to the press in official quarters, German aviators have flown over the English seaports of Sheerness and Harwich. Sheerness is a fortified seaport in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames. It is about forty miles from London. Harwich is in Essex and about seventy miles northeast of London.

British Warship Off Colon
Panama.—The movements of three British warships less than fifty miles off Colon are being watched with interest by canal zone officials. It is believed the ships are the cruisers Suffolk, Berwick and Lancaster, recently in the West Indies searching for German ships. It is thought their mission is to pass through the canal, join Japanese men-of-war in the Pacific and endeavor to destroy the German cruisers which recently sank the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth off the coast of Chile.

Three Defensive Lines
Geneva.—The German army staff has prepared three formidable defensive lines from the North sea to the Rhine for use in event of a retreat, according to a high Swiss military officer. The first line extends from Antwerp to Namur and Sedan, he says. The second is on the frontier between Maestricht, Luxembourg and Metz. The third is on the Rhine itself. The officer predicts long battles on each of these lines similar to those of the Marne and the Aisne, unless Russian attacks strongly meantime.

FOR THOSE IN PEACE



NOTE—The Noble peace prize fund has been dedicated to Belgian relief work.

Allies Drive Back Germans

Paris.—The Germans have again been driven back across the Yser and the positions on the left bank of the canal, from which the enemy has for several days put up a vigorous and determined resistance, now are in the hands of the French and English.

This news is accepted in Paris as proof that the tide of battle in the north of France continues to favor the allies. The powerful but futile German attack in the vicinity of Ypres also is officially declared to have cost the enemy thousands of casualties and many prisoners.

One detachment of 120 Germans captured is declared to have been all that remained of 1,000 men who had started the fight. Some of the prisoners, it is said, declared that companies of the Prussian Guard and of the Second Bavarian corps, brought up to full war strength of 250 men early in November, were reduced to 50 to 100 men.

The official report says the progress of the allies was very slow, but continuous.

"The most notable incident of the attack has been the throwing back of the enemy on the right bank of the Yser canal. That part of the left bank, which the Germans previously held, has been completely evacuated. We have retaken to the south of Bixchoote a small wood, which had been lost following a night attack. At the end of the day the enemy had shown, without success, an offensive to the south of Ypres. The Germans, however again attempted several attacks to the north, east and south of Ypres. They were all repulsed with considerable losses to them. To sum up: "All the efforts made by the Germans during the last several days have resulted only in the capture of the ruined village of Dixmude, whose isolated position on the right bank of the canal rendered its defense difficult. Between the Ys and the Oise trench fighting has continued upon the greater part of the front. Upon the remainder of the front, so far as Lorraine and in the Vosges, there was detached military firing or minor actions without importance."

Fighting continues in East Prussia and other regions in the east between the Russians and the Germans and Austrians, but apparently without decisive result.

Russians In East Prussia
A battle of some proportions is going on between the Russians and Turks at Koprakeui, in the Caucasus, the result of which may have a marked bearing on the war in that part of the world.

Turkish Transports Are Sunk
London.—An official dispatch from Constantinople reaching London by way of Berlin, confirms indirectly the recent Russian statement that a Russian fleet had sunk three Turkish transports in the Black sea. The Constantinople report admits that there has been no news of these ships since they left the Turkish capital a week ago. It adds that as the vessels were near Soudak, on the Black sea, the day this place was bombarded, it is possible that they were attacked by the Russian squadron.

U. S. Officers Accompany Germans
Washington.—Germany, it was announced at the war department, has consented to allow American army officers to observe military operations of the German army. Six officers have been detailed for this duty. Several officers have been sent to Austria and France as observers, and the American army is assured of learning at first hand lessons which the European war will teach in military strategy and the conduct of big field armies.

Audacious At The Bottom Of Sea.

London.—After a career of less than two years, the superdreadnaught, Audacious, of the King George V class—third in tonnage and armament of his majesty's warships—lies at the bottom of the ocean off the north coast of Ireland at Lough Swilly. She was hit by a torpedo or disabled by a mine just before nine o'clock on the morning of October 27. With the possible exception of one or two men the whole crew of 800 officers and men was rescued by small boats from the Olympic. The rescue was made in a rough sea through brilliant and daring seamanship on the part of the White Star crew.

Additional Million Men Wanted

London.—England is beginning to learn the cost of the European war. A White Paper shows that the government intends to ask parliament for \$1,125,000,000, which, with their \$500,000,000 voted at the last session, is expected to be Great Britain's bill for the financial year ending March 31. Of this sum, however, a small part has been loaned to Belgium and Serbia, and some will be used to assist the dominions and the allies to make their financial arrangements. A portion of the money also will be required for the additional million men

Germans Prepare To Resist

Paris.—Havas' Petrograd correspondent telegraphs: "News that the retreating German troops have occupied all defiles east of the Mazurian lakes, East Prussia, where they have placed heavy artillery, has led to the conclusion that they intend to resist the Russians tenaciously in that region. The Germans hope that here the shock of the Russians will be broken. Throughout all Prussia railway passenger traffic has been suspended. The lines are transporting only troops, apparently with a view to new concentration, said to have been decided by a recent council of the Austro-German general staffs at Cracow. This council is reported to have decided to change complete the plan of battle."

Allies Holding Their Own

London.—The correspondent of The Times in France sends the following regarding the fighting on the Aisne: "On the whole, the allies have the advantage. The French capture of Basty-en-Santerre was a good deal quicker than reported. On the other hand, the enemy's accounts of a great victory at Vailly were exaggerated. They obtained a temporary advantage, but the allies have more than regained the original positions."

Concessions Offered Roumania

Venice.—It is stated here that Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, has promised political concessions to Roumanians in Austria in return for Roumania's aid in the war. Among the concessions alleged to have been promised are complete amnesty for all political offenders, permission to use and display the Roumanian national colors, a revision of the franchise, which will assure to Roumanians adequate representation in elective bodies and in parliament and a reform of school laws.

Lody, German Spy, Shot

London.—It is officially announced that Carl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Ingils, who was found guilty by a court-martial of espionage November 2, has been shot as a spy. When arrested, Lody claimed to be an American, but later confessed he was a German. He had lived in New York and Omaha. In the latter city he married the daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a brewer, who later divorced him. Lody met his death in the Tower of London after he was found guilty by court-martial.

WINTER PARALYZED TROOP MOVEMENTS

IN BOTH EAST AND WEST ARMIES ARE IN CLUTCHES OF COLD WAVE.

YOUNG BOYS SHOW COURAGE

German Untrained Youths Do Not Hesitate To March Against The Trained English Soldiery.

London.—Winter has partly paralyzed troop movements in both the East and West.

The Russians on the border of East Prussia are reported entrenching through snow, clad in sheep-skin jackets similar to those the Japanese first wore in Manchuria. Blizzards had swept the trenches in Belgium and Northern France, bringing great suffering. A large area of West Flanders around Dixmude has been flooded by the heavy rains.

The French and German reports are contradictory as to events in the West. Berlin says there was only slight activity because of the snow-storm. Paris announced the Germans, attempting to cross the canal near Dixmude, were thrust back, while the Allies recaptured several strategic points, repulsed two German attacks, southeast of Ypres, and "entirely destroyed" a German regiment south of Bixchoote. An observer with the British army announces that German attempts to batter a wedge through the British lines have decreased greatly in force the past few days and that they bear no resemblance to attacks in great force launched against Ypres at the end of October. They are more in the nature of demonstrations in force than serious assaults, he declares.

The writer pays high tribute to the bravery of raw German youths and untrained men of middle age, who he says, do not hesitate to march against the trained British troops.

If the Germans have abandoned their furious battering ram efforts to thrust back the Allies' lines and reach Calais, their failure will constitute a distinct victory for the Allies, it is asserted here, because the Allies have not tried to accomplish more than to hold their own on the defensive.

Petrograd reports the Russian campaign developing favorably in East Prussia. From other sources it is reported the inhabitants are fleeing before the menace of a second invasion. On the Polish frontier and in Galicia two enormous armies are massing for a battle which may decide the fortunes of the war in the East.

The possibility is being discussed that the Austrians may abandon Cracow without defense rather than submit the city to a destructive bombardment.

ENGLAND WILL INCREASE ARMY

Asquith Asks Commons for Million Men and \$1,125,000,000.

London.—The meeting of the House of Commons was devoted entirely to war measures. The house granted without a dissenting vote Premier Asquith's request for a vote for 225,000,000 pounds (\$1,125,000,000) and another 1,000,000 soldiers.

The condition and morals of the soldiers, the inevitable spy system and press censorship were discussed freely.

The prime minister characterized the crisis as "the greatest emergency in which the country has ever been placed." He said 1,200,000 men already were under arms; that the war was costing nearly \$5,000,000 a day and that the government proposed to lend Belgium \$50,000,000 and Serbia \$4,000,000 without interest, until the end of the war.

Timothy Healy, the Irish Nationalist, said the money should be given those nations.

Judge Hodges, the Labor member for Lancashire, endorsed the proposal with the suggestion: "Later on we can collect it from the German emperor."

Reginald McKenna, secretary for home affairs, informed the house that there were 4,383 alien enemies in British concentration camps.

Long and Healy and Lord Charles Beresford discussed the question of publicity and urged that the country should be given fuller details of achievements of troops in the field.

William Henry Cowan, Liberal, proposed that Great Britain follow Russia's example and prohibit the sale of liquor during the war.

Mr. Healy demanded greater liberality in dealing with the dependents of the soldiers.

In his closing speech Premier Asquith placed the burden of the censorship on France and said it was necessary to defer to the wishes of the country which was doing the greater part of the fighting and where the fighting was being carried on.

Visiting in Canada.

Ottawa, Ont.—Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British ambassador to the United States arrived here from Washington to be the guest of the Duke of Connaught for several days. This is his usual visit of courtesy to the governor-general, the ambassador said.

12 REGIONAL BANKS OPEN FOR BUSINESS

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD ALREADY BUSY FORMING PLANS FOR EXPANSION.

IMMENSE STORE OF CASH

All of the Federal Reserve Banks Are Opened and Make Favorable Report of Day's Business.

Washington.—Although the 12 Federal reserve banks have just begun business, the Federal Reserve Board already has before it plans for widening their field of operations, and increasing their store of cash. No definite data as to the business done was available, but Secretary Willis telegraphed each bank for an account of its re-discount business and expected to lay a report before the board.

The board may not be willing to draw definite plans from one day's business, but the first week may have a material effect and may result in augmenting the cash of the banks by more than \$150,000,000. The board has under consideration the deposit of a large part of the loose cash now in the Treasury, and the transfer of most of the government funds now deposited in National banks. If the first week's re-discount business shows that the reserve banks can use more cash, the board probably will suggest the adoption of this plan. It has been reported to the board that there is about \$110,000,000 in the Treasury available for this purpose and that about \$64,000,000 of the \$79,000,000 now in banks on deposit for the government could be transferred.

The board made public a circular defining time deposits as including any deposit subject to check, on which the bank has the right by written contract with the depositor or at the time of deposit to require not less than 30 days notice before any part of it may be withdrawn. Any agreement with a depositor not to enforce the terms of such a contract shall vitiate the contract. The Postoffice Department has notified postmasters that no postal savings funds shall be deposited in banks not members of the Federal reserve system, and instructing them to discontinue deposits in such non-member banks.

President Wilson received many telegrams conveying congratulations on the opening of the new system.

CARRANZA OFFERS TO RESIGN.

Reported That First Chief of the Constitutionalists Will Leave After Election.

Washington.—Peace in Mexico after weeks of dissension among the generals of the victorious constitutionalists army, at last seemed in sight according to messages from United States Government agents to the Southern Republic.

Soon after American Consul Silliman telegraphed from Mexico City early in the day that hostilities between the forces of the Aguas Calientes convention and those loyal to Carranza had ceased, came a message from Leon Canova, special agent of the American Government at Aguas Calientes, stating that General Carranza had telegraphed his intention of resigning.

Secretary Bryan made public Canova's message, but did not comment on it. Although the dispatch was delayed in reaching here from no other source in Mexico had come word of a similar nature. Previous messages, however, had described the efforts of the various generals to reach a compromise and officials thought it not unlikely that in the interest of domestic peace, both Generals Carranza and Villa would leave Mexico while the National Government was being reorganized.

It was suggested in some quarters that Eulalio Gutierrez, the new provisional President, might name Villa to a foreign military mission, perhaps as an observer in the European war. Carranza, it is believed, may visit the United States.

Tone of Commerce Improves.
Washington.—The pulse of the Nation's foreign commerce is showing steady improvement, according to the daily telegraphic statements received by Secretary McAdoo from the ten leading ports of entry. Import business of one day recently, based on reports from ports handling 87 per cent of all imports, amounted to \$2,330,512; exports from these ports, handling 72 per cent of all exports, amounted to \$10,421,551. The daily average for these ports in November, 1913, was imports \$4,923,397, exports \$6,983,426.

Secretary McAdoo determined last month to keep in closest touch with the foreign commerce of the United States, noting from day to day the fluctuations of imports and exports. To that end he ordered the ten largest custom houses to make daily reports. The result is tabulated with comparative figures and as laid on Mr. McAdoo's desk affords instant information as to foreign trade.

Since the first of November the total of the import report is \$51,627,759; exports \$77,599,600. Since October 5, the totals have been: Imports \$156,627,759; exports \$215,300,874.

WOMEN WILL WORK FOR NATIONAL VOTE

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION RESOLVES TO ASK CONGRESS FOR SPECIAL LAW.

MANY SPEECHES ARE MADE

Speakers From Various Parts of Country Address Mass Meeting. Secretary Not Member of Board.

Nashville, Tenn.—Further broadening of the scope of legislative work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the coming year was decided upon when the convention of the organization here adopted a resolution in directing its congressional committee to work for a federal statute giving women in all states the right to vote for members of congress, United States senators and presidential electors.

The delegates claimed that congress has the power to pass a law permitting women to vote for the officials mentioned under that clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal constitution, which says:

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The conventions tabled an amendment in the constitution to limit the tenure of office of the president to two consecutive years and defeated an amendment which would have denied a place on the national board to any salaried official of the association. It was declared to be the sense of the convention that the executive secretary shall not be a member of the board.

At the mass meeting addresses on state and national campaigns were delivered by leaders in the suffrage movement from various parts of the country. Among the speakers were Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Massachusetts; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Chicago; Mrs. Raymond Brown, of New York; Miss Hannah Patterson, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston.

USE LESS AND EXPORT LESS.

Great Reduction of Shipping of Cotton and Mills Also Take Place.

Washington.—The American cotton spinners used less cotton during the first three months of the cotton year than they did in the same period last year; exports during October were less than one-third of what they were a year ago and almost a million bales more were in the hands of manufacturers and in warehouses at the end of October than there were last year at that time. This summarized briefly the effect of the European war on the American cotton industry as disclosed by the census bureau's October cotton consumption and distribution report.

The United Kingdom during October increased its takings of American cotton 232,065 bales having been exported to it. Germany received no American cotton, while France took 22,302 bales, the first it had received since the beginning of the war.

Cotton consumed during October was 451,841 bales, exclusive of lint, compared with 511,923 in October last year.

Consumption for the three months ending October 31 was 1,259,735 bales against 1,386,708 last year.

Cotton on hand October 21 in manufacturing establishments was 713,407 bales compared with 1,032,015 a year ago, and in independent warehouses 3,780,036 compared with 2,509,656 a year ago.

Exports were 497,180 bales against 1,517,838 last year, and for the three months 641,168 against 2,705,322 a year ago.

Imports were 12,512 bales against 5,569 last year and for the three months 54,554 against 20,803 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active numbered 30,651,946 against 30,856,260 a year ago.

Vera Cruz Orders Unchanged.

Washington.—While awaiting official confirmation of a report from Mexico that a truce had been arranged by leaders of the Carranza and Aguas Calientes factions, claimants to control of the government, the Washington government allowed its orders to Gen. Funston to stand and Vera Cruz will be returned to Mexican control November 23. The American expeditionary force at Vera Cruz will embark on that date for Galveston and the Mexican factions be left to work out their own destiny.

Women Celebrate Victories.

Atlanta, Ga.—Celebration of prohibition and suffrage victories in the various states marked the national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Delegates from the commonwealths in which success was gained addressed the session. A petition in favor of national prohibition, said to bear the signatures of 5,000,000 people was displayed. The paper on which the names were written weighed more than 35 pounds. It is planned to present the petition to the next session of congress.