GERMANS LOSING AGAINST ENEMIES

Allies Arp Briving Thom Back Along Tho French Coast--- Germans Re-treat in Poland

BOER REBELLIO

In South Africa to More Serious Than British Government

The past week have been gloomy days for the German army. Thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the kalser's officers in their futile effort to obtain command of the channel ports of France. According to reports from Berlin and Petrograd, the Rusian capital, the Austro-German ar-iles have been forced to withdraw from their position before Warsaw, in Russian Poland.

Africa among the Boers gives prom-ise of being more serious than the first. General Botha, the British Boer leader, has taken the field and is taking severe measures, to quell the rebels. The Union government has is sued a proclamation calling upon the people to assist them in suppressing the rebellion. Generals Christian De-wett and Christian Frederick Beyers are leading the second revolt against the British government.

For the past week the Germans have been endeavoring to secure command of the straights of Dover. Suc erating base for an attack on Eng-id. The fighting in the region of ist has been the most severe since the Germans invaded Belgium

Day after day the Germans bay hurled great masses of troops against the lines of the allied armies but each time they were repulse. It is said by military experts that the very safety of England depends upon the abil

When the armies of the kaiser push ed onward towards the coast of Belgium and began fighting their way of the Union of South Afric in the direction of the French coast, a far more serious rising, the libes of the allies were quickly According to an official report armshifted. The left wing of the allied ed rebellion commandoes already are armies in France was extended until in existence; the town of Hellbrown.

close to the German lines through the Yeer canal inflicting great losses upon the invaders. While the conflict from both land and see was at its height the aeroplanes of the Germans seared over the positions of the allies dropping bombs into their ranks.

"Now," continues the proclamation.

rible battle in the air. These wingedthe air, their daring pilots using every art at their command to over- support." eir antagonists. The German

lies, has again distinguished itself in they remain quietly at home, the fighting against the Germans by General De Wet is the cavalry leader from the coast all the way to the England. Swiss border. It is estimated there Genera

gaged in this struggle,

There appears to be a full in the ting between the Germans and has been practically no fighting at all. The Japanese declaration of war has resulted in nothing more, so far, than a national maneuver for their armies and warships in the occupa-Itsly is succeeding in maintaining her neutrality,

Protests Against U. S. Passports Washington.—Complaint that many Germans posing as British subjects are receiving passports out of Germany from American diplomatic agents was ed at the state department by Sir sador. Information has reached the ting Secretary of State Lansing said the American officials in Germany ld be cautioned to exercise vigi-

Greece Will Reoccupy Epirus London.-The Greek diplomatic repesentatives at the capitals of the great powers have given official notice of the ny was withdrawn in March in purof the decision reached at the dors' conference fixing the atus of that country. Greece claims that this decision is based upon the ecurity in a coutnry adjacent to her territory now riddled with anarchy,

Germans On U. S. Tun Cartured St John N. B .- The American tug eight men from the Sixty-second regi. and substituted the Japanese flag for ment and four of her crew were removed. One, a naturalized sitizen, was released. The other three, all Germans, were detained. The members of the crew were arrested on the London.—Confirmation from Paris ricelty, were struck. According to in grounds that they were subjects of a that the German extreme right no long. formation gleaned from prisoners, as ation with which Great Britain is now

A PRISONER OF WAR



Austrians Caught in Trap. Petrograd.—The Austrian attempt to envelop the left wing of General Brussiloff's army has failed, according to a semi-official announcement. About fifteen miles south of Sambor, the Russians surrounded in a moun-tain valley the Thirty-eighth division of the Honveds, firing on them from surrouunding heights. Only a few of these soldiers escaped death. An ennon and trains fell into Russian

German Girl Spy Shot. London.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says: "A Gerin girl spy was caught a few miles outside of Petrograd. She has been courtmartialed and shot. Her clothes were lined with admirably excuted plans of Kronstadt and other military stations."

Boers Revolting Against British London.—An official dispatch announces that Gen. Louis Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, has left for the front.

South Africa, Gen. Christian De Wet-and Gen. Christian Frederick Beyers ity of the allied armies to hold the have taken the lead of the rebels in Germans in check and defeat their ef-Transvaal,

Having put down Lieutenant Colonel Maritz' rebellion in the northern province of Cape Colony, the government of the Union of South Africa now faces

it reached to the sea. It was then that the British fleet played such an important part in the struggle against the Germans. The fire was so terrifted. id that the Germans were compelled and armed citizens of the defense force have been taken from it and disarmed.

Government Takes Action The Union government has issued a

allies dropping bombs into their ranks.
Their service was also invaluable in locating the position of the allies

So menacing did the German aero-planes become that the allies found the service with a firm hand and is taking necessary steps. The great majority it necessary to send their own air of citizens in every province of the draft to attack and drive off the Ger-man birdmen. This resulted in a ter-they are aware of the situation they undoubtedly will give the government every assistance in restoring order and nd each other at great heights in will abstain carefuly from giving the

acroplanes were finally forced to clert and give the government information and assistance and those who The Belgian army, which success have been guilty of disobedience underfully evaded the German army and the defense act are advised that no action will be taken against them if

ng theni to give up a position who gave the British so much trouble

General Beyers resigned command are more than a million soldiers en-tha decided to take up arms against Germany.

Passenger Ships Searched For Spies Liverpool.—Officers of the home of-fice subjected the Mauretania's passesger's to a rigid examination on the have been bearing themselves well. ship's arrival to learn if German spies core aboard. It had been reported that berlin.—The sixtleth German casual. twenty-two spies sailed from New ty list is headed with the name of York. The efficers were assisted by a Lieut. Gen. Prince Frederick of Saxetenegrins are still making life miser-able for the Austrians in Bosnia and Servia. Itsly is succeeding in main-dinavian and French maids of Ameri-the Germans have repulsed French at-

Pitiable Plight Of Belgians seven million persons in Belgium unthe outside. Brand Whitlock, Ameri-Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambas- two weeks food supply remains in citsy that many attens have cross- tricts are worse. His reports from Naed the channel to England with pass. mur, Louvain and Liege say affairs in helplessly from town to town seeking

Canada Not Worried About Invasion Hot Springs, Vo .- Robert L. Borden. the Canadian premier, saw here for the first time the published statement of decision of the Hellenic government to Count von Bernstorff, German amhascupy Epirus, from which the Greek sador, that invasion of Canada by Germany would not be a violation of the Monroe doctrine. He remarked that Canada did not consider a German invasion imminent, and that the relation of the Monroe doctrine to such an im-probability hardly had been consid-ered.

Surrender Of Jap Boat Asked minister has demanded the surrender Security, owned by the Standard Otl of a Japanese torpedo boat, with its company, was boarded by a detail of crew, which entered Chinese waters.

> Gen, Vor. Kluck Was Transferred er in being manipulated by Gen. Von. Kluck came be a distinct surprise heres

London .- "The German semi-official press has changed its mind and admits the war is likely to last longer than it originally thought," says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, "The North German Gazette," the correspondent continues, "urges the neces sity to husband the wheat res The newspaper estimates that Germany has sufficient corn for bread for the army and the population until the next harvest, but it adds that the war may last longer and that the Germans must be able to hold out until a

Germans Expect a Long War.

Duke's Army Loses Heavily. London.-The Duke of Wurter urg's army has lost heavily in the north of France, according to a dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph company from Paris. The mans, the message adds, lost 2,000 in killed and wounded in an illfated night attack on Craome and the regions mentioned in the French official communication. The French casual-ties numbered one hundred.

Powerful German Zeppelin Launched London.—A dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, to The Express, gives this account of the launching of a

new Zeppelin;
"The most powerful Zeppelin yet
made has just been launched at Freidrichshafen, on Lake Constance. With-out preliminary trials it flew away northward at great speed, cheered by the soldiers, who shouted 'to London'. Count Zeppelin was present at the

The airship has a special armored empartment for bombs near the propellors and a big gun is mounted in front to destroy aeroplanes. A second airship of a similar type will be ready

by the end of October.

"As soon as this new airship—the thirty-first of its kind—is finished, work will be begun on another. More Zeppelins are being built at Dusselpreclamation announcing these events dorf Colmar and Berlin, the German and explaining that, although it was staff desiring that the number be staff desiring that the number brought to a hundred quickly."

French Villages Are in Ruins London.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company says: "From Sluis comes a report that the country villages around Roulers are seing devastated by the Germans, partly for strategical reasons. Both in the towns and outside of them many of the inhabitants have lost their lives through their own imprudence. It is estimated that a thousand inhabitants were killed and that 250 houses have been burned down.

"Roulers is as quiet as a graveyard and only a few German soldiers are seen in the streets.

Ranks Of Germans Reinforced London.—Thousand upon thousands of German reinforcements have been added to the great masses of troops endeavoring to force their way to the northern ports of France.

ward of vast bodies of German soldiers obtained at a great sacrifice. The in the South African war. It was an is by direct order of the emperor, battle line of the allies now extends nounced he had offered his services to whose eye is fixed on England, sgainst which an early campaign is considered among the possibilities, provided a suitable base can be found from which to direct the forces,

Similarly the allies have been strong ly reinforced, and among the new troops at the front are the British Indians, who, according to all accounts,

tacks in southern Vosges.

British Staff Chief Dies ndon.-General Sir Charles Douglas, chief of stall of the British army less they receive immediate help from and first military member of the army council died. General Douglas was appointed chief of staff on April 1 two weeks food supply remains in cit-les, while conditions in country dis-tricts are worse. His reports from Na-mur, Louvain and Liege say affairs in these cities are worse than in Brussels. Nearly half the people who have re-mained in Belgium are wanderles. He was inspector general of the home forces from 1912 until he was made

War Changes Trade Channels Paris,-French trade aggregating 1,-800,000,000 francs, or \$360,000,000 a year is thrown into the market as a result of the war. Such was the total value of goods purchased by France last year from Germany and Austria, the balance of trade being in favor o Germany to the amount of 205,000,000 francs and in favor of Austria to the amount of 54,000,000 franca. Local committees are being organized with a view to placing this business to the best advantage.

German Alrahip Attack On Wareaw London.-"The German campaign with seroplane bombs against Warsaw has been rather effective," says the and substituted the Japanese flag for the Chinese dragon and attempted to "On one day forty-four people were tow away the wrecked German torpedo boat 3-30.

"On one day forty-four people were tow away the wrecked German torpedo boat 3-30.

"On one day forty-four people were soldiers. On another day there were sixty-two casualties, Many dren, drawn into the streets by co riosity, were struck. According to inpplane raids on London are impend

ENGLAND MUST HAVE MORE MEN WITH TURKEY IN THE CONFLICT.

GERMANS DON'T REACH SEA

Valley of Year is Flooded by Opened Dykes,-Germans Preparing For Slege Say Reporters.

London.-The complications of the ropean war have been increased by the entrance of Turkey into the con lict on the side of Germany and Aus After the Breslau had bombard ed Theodosia, Turkish destroyers sank the Russian gunboat Donets in Odessa harbor and damaged three Russian and one French merchant-

No official declaration of war has yet been made but Turkey's action seems to make it probable that the area of conflict may be greatly wid-ened. The Balkans present such a network of hostile interests that Greece and the other Balkan nations may easily be drawn into the vortex. Greece, it is believed, will likely be the first state now neutral to throw She is bound to Russia by racial ties and to Great Britain by obligations for diplomatic support in the last war. for diplomatic support in the last war. Her interests and sentiments are vio-lently hostile to both Turkey and

An attempt to invade the Caucasus on one side and Egypt on the other is the program military men think the Turkish army is likely to under take Turkish forces have been gath ered recently in Syria and Palestine but a march across the Sinai Penin-sular will be a hard one because the country virtually is a desert.

The English papers are confident that the protection of the Suez Canal against a raid and of Egypt against nvasion are well provided for, but they recognize that the addition of Turkey to the beiligerent forces prob-ably will prolong the war and increase its horrors. They say that this neans Great Britain must raise more

How long Italy can remain aloof is nother question that is being asked by the newspapers.

The Portuguese government de-scribes the German invasion of Angola as a small affair, but it is thought the here it may result in bringing Portsqual definitely into the war on the side of the Triple Entente.

News from the Western battle line indicates that the Germans desperate attempt to gain Calais and command English Channel has failed for the present. The flooding of the Val-ley of the Yaer Canal together with work of the British warships and the Belgian army along the coast are reported to have compelled the Germans to withdraw somewhat, while the British and French are said to have been able to advance further into the interior.

A German official report says Dunkirk is preparing for a siege.

No important developments have been reported from Poland Galicia today,

WATER MAY STOP GERMANS.

Dunkirk Will Be Protected By Release of Dykes of Necessary.

London.-The following Marconi dispatch was received from Berlin: "Dunkirk is preparing for a siege. In the event of a German advance the whole neighborhood will be floodts in the lown, upon which several German aviators have ropped bombs.

"The rebellion in South Africa has grown; General de Wet at the head the insurrection in the Orange Free State and General Beyers in Western Transvaal. The Boers have imprison

ed many Englishmen.
"The inhabitants of Londo n are leaving the Capital for Scotland through fear of German airships. "Banks in Cairo, Egypt, have sus pended business, The Anglo-Frenc

et has been recalled from th neet has been recalled from the Dardanelles.

"Vienna official advices say ther have been no developments in Galicia Several Russian batteries have been destroyed by Austrian guns. In Sevia a strongly fortified position has been captured after gallant resistance.

"The stock of copper in Germe ample to provide war material eve the war should be of long duration "Herr Rhomberg, former counselle of the German Embassy in Tokio, he informed interviewers that Javan aim is to free Asia of Europe at a Amrican influence and subjus

May Change Line-up of War, Washington.—Turkey's attack Russia, reports of which were armed in official dispatches to American Government and the H and diplomats generally as likely produce grave complications throu Asia-Minor. The announcement state of war between Russia and Greece, Italy, Roumania and But than made no mention of a war.

Paris.—The following official nunication was issued at Paris: "In Belgium according to the idvices, there is nothing to repo he region of Nieuport or Dixmu "On our left wing the enem ifrected violent attacks sgains ront of the British troops" as no two banks of the Labasse rithout obtaining any success. There has been a recrude t activity in the region of B nd along the heights of the Me

GEN. FRENCH REPORTS ON DESPERATE FIGHTING IN BATTLE OF THE AISNE LOANS ARE PRIVATE

London.—The official press bureau assist long reports from Field Mar-shal General Sir John French detailing erations of the British expedi proe in France and their pro ross from August 22 to October 18. This covers the retirement of the British from Mons southward to the

esperate encounters along the line of hat river. It was September 5 when he alles took the offense. The report contained this startling plorantion:

a fact that betwee September October 8 the total of killed, ed and missing among the Brit-peditionary force has reached form and 12,980 men, proving 12 an erity of the struggle in which ops have been engaged."

press bureau: John French's first report, dated aber 17 says:

spite of very determined resis on the part of the enemy, who ding in strength and with great is hoding in strength and with great tens ty a position peculiarly favor-able to defense, the battle which comable to defense, the battle which com-mented on the evening of September 12 has so far forced the enemy back from his first position, secured pa-sage of the river, and inflicted great loss upon him, including the capture 2,000 prisoners and several

on August 28 and 29. Gen igh and Chetwode, with the and Fifth Cavalry brigades, Third the retreat, repulsing the Ger cover th great loss.

man Pursuit Vigorous. pursuit by the enemy," contin report, "was very vigorous. we or six German corps were on the Somme facing the fifth army; on the Disc at least two corps were advan in toward my front and were cross the Somme east and west of hree or four more German ere opposing the Sixth French my left. Rrmy

ptember #General Joffre de take the offensive, as he ead conditions very favorable

Marshal French believes that con on the 6th the enemy re-that a powerful threat was alize nade against the flank of his moving south and east and he great retreat which opened

battle, so far as the Sixth e army, the British army and fith and Ninth French armies Fre oncerned, was concluded on the of September 10, when the eims line, with the loss of sormous masses of transport. rmy corps made large captures ook some guns. On the 9th forcing the passage of the Marie, enflicted a heavy loss in killed wounded on the Germans, while second division took some have and division took some hunof prisoners and a battery of

machine guns. dated October 8, concerns the evening of September 10. it reads: arly in the morning of the 11th e corps crossed the Ource, fur-pursuit of the enemy being prac-ity anopposed, the cavalry reach-the line of the Alsne, two brig-tics south of Solssons and three brig-th at Couvrells and Carseull, on afternoon of September 12.

Battle of Alane Opens. The Fifth division appro out were unable to make headway. wast army corps reached the ghborhood of Vauxcere without ah opposition. In this manner the tle of the Alsne commenced. The position of the enemy was

ry strong either for delaying action for defensive battle. On the morning of the 13th I orred the British forces to advance make the passage of the Aisne. The first division was ected on Chanouville, via the canal

dge at Bourg. By nightfall the first division ocpied the area around Moulins, Passa d Geny. The Second division biv-acked on the southern bank of the the north bank to establish a dge head.

Checked by Artillery. In the approach to Missy, where Fifth division eventually crossed, ere is some open ground, which as swept by artillery fire from the posite bank. The Thirteenth bri-de, therefore, was unable to adless exposed point, was rafted over, ad at night established itself on the ft of Sainte Marguerite, where later, ith the Fifteenth brigade supported y the Fourth division on their left, it

"On the morning of the 13th the hird corps found the enemy estab-shed in strength on Vregny plateau. he Twelfth infantry crossed at Ve andled across it. Meanwhile the con the road bridge at Venixel.
"At 2 p. m. an infantry attack in the

direction of Chivres and Vregny had

King George has been pleased to prove the establishment of a medal, be called the distinguished service

medal to be awarded to chief petty officers, petty officers and men and boys in all branches of the service of

KING ADOPTS NEW MEDAL

made good progress, but at 5:30 p. m. the enemy's artillary and mechine gun fire from the direction of Vregny became so severe that no further prog-

resa could be made. The positions reached were held until dark.

"The Third corps made an attempt to throw a heavy pontoon across the river late in the afternoon, but gave up because of the heavy howitzer fire of the enemy.

"In the evening the many without

"In the evening the enemy retired at all points and intrenched himself on high ground about two miles north of the river, along which runs the Chemin des Daures.

Build Postoene Under Fire.

"During the night of the 13th and on the 14th, and following days field companies incessantly worked night and day, throwing eight pontoons and one foot bridge across the river under a generally heavy artillery fire, which was incessantly kept up on most of the crossings after their completion.

"The action of the First corps on this day under the direction and com-mand of Sir Douglas Halg was of so skillful, bold and decisive a charac-ter that he gained positions which alone would have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north bank of the river.

About 1 p. m. the enemy obtain a footing between the First and Secand corps and threatened to cut the communications of the latter. communications of the latter. General Haig was hard pressed and had no reserve in hand. I placed a cavalry division at his disposal, part of which he skillfully used to prolong and secure the left flank of the Guards brigade. Some heavy fight-ing ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven back with heavy

General Advance Ordered "About four o'clock a weakening of the counter-attacks by the enemy and other indications tended to show that his resistance was decreasing, and a

general advance was ordered by the

army corps commander.

"Although meeting with considerable opposition and coming under very heavy artillery and rifle fire. the position of the corps at the end of the day's operations extended from the Chemin des Dames on the right through Chivy to Le Cour De Scupir, with the First cavalry brigade extending to the Chavonne-Solssons road. On the right the corps was in close touch with the French Moroe can troops of the Eighteenth corps, which were entrenched in echelon to its right rear. During the night they

entrenched this position.
"Throughout the battle of the Aisn this advanced and commanding posi-tion was maintained, and I cannot speak too highly of the valuable serv-ices rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the army corps under his com-

"On the morning of the 15th I be came convinced that the enemy was making a determined stand. Keports reached us from the French armies on my right and left clearly indicating that the enemy was occupying a strongly intrenched line along the whole Valley of the Aisne,

"General Hamilton, with the Third division, attacked vigorously and regained the ground lost on the 14th.
"I was compelled to change my plans when I learned that further advance of the First corps would have dangerously exposed my right flank; and further also learned from the French commander-in-chief that he was strongly re-enforcing the Sixth French army corps on my left, with the intention of bringing up the allied left to attack the enemy's flank and thus compel his retirement.

"On the 17th, 18th and 19th the whole of our line was heavily bom-barded. The First corps was con timately driven back with heavy loss. "On the 18th information reached me that General Joffre had determined to attack and envelop the Ger man right flank.

Night Attack Repulsed. "On the evening of the 19th the enemy became active. After dark he continued his attack on the Second division, only to be driven back. Our losses in these two days were considerable, but the enemy's, as obtained vastly exceeded them.
"On the night of the 21st another

iolent attack was repulsed by the Third division, the enemy losing heavily. On the 23d four-inch howitzer batteries from home arrived. They were brought into action on the 34th with very good results; "On the 23d the action of General

de Dastelnau's army on the allied left developed considerably and withdrew considerable forces of the enemy from he center and the east. Until the 26th it appeared as though the enemy's position in our front was weak-"On that day, however, a marked

renewal of activity commenced.
"Renewed counter-attacks were d livered and beaten of during the day, and in the afternoon a well-timed at-tack by the First division stopped the

During the night of the 27th and 28th the enemy again made determined attempts to capture trenches of the First division,

"Futile attempts were made all along our front up to the evening of the 28th, when they died away and have not since been renewed."

and to all other persons holding con responding positions in his majesty's service affect—for distinguished con AS REWARD OF VALOR duct in war in cases where the awar London.—The official press bureau sued the following statement:

of conspicuous gallantry medals would not be applicable. "His majesty has turther approved an award of the conspicuous service cross, to be designated in the fi ture as the distinguished service cro to all officers below the rank of her tenant commander in addition to th the royal arms, to noncommissioned officers and men of the royal marines Moore previously eligible for this de-

AMERICAN CREDIT

ACTIONS WITH BELLIG-EREN'S NOT SANCTIONED BY HE GOVERNMENT.

ENLARGE FOREIGN TRADE

Quala and Germany Will Buy Provialons and Munitions in America With Loans Provided.

New York -- Credit loans by Atner tean banks to beligerent countries are viewed as private transactions by the Washington government and administration efficials will not interpose their influence against

This was learned on the highest authority after it became known that German financiers were contemplating establishment of a credit loan to this country similar to the \$10,000,000 credit fund negotiated by the National City Bank of New York and other bankers for France.

The decision of the administration, it was said, may lead to the purchase in the United States of \$50,000,000 worth of supplies by Russia and an equal amount by Germany. Details of the expected transactions are lacking

High administration officials say President Wilson has not changed the view he announced at the outbreak of the war that the loaning of money to belligerents would be inconsistent with the true spirit of American neu-trality." A distinction was drawn by a officials, however, between the loans referred to at that time-such as bond issues offered for public sale—and credit transactions intended as a checking account against the purchase plies from American firms.

The president realizes that this go ernment has no legal right to opportions of any character, nor is the any obligation of international law forbidding them, During the Russo-Japanese war loans were floated for Japan in the United States through public bond issues. The president, is understood, however, to regard that form of loan as liable to stir up ill feeling and prejudices.

FOODSTUFFS EXPORTS INCREASE

Drain of Warring Nations on Amer lean Resources Is reat.

Washington -- War's demand American granaries, mills and pack-ing houses as shown in an analysis by the department of commerce, re-sulted in record expertations of bread-stuffs, mests and other food articles during September. France is demanding immense quantities of fresh beaf, and South America and Europe large amounts of flour, while nearly all the markets formerly supplied from other sources are importing millions pounds of American sugar.

The value of foodstuffs sold abroad in September was \$88,490,889 nearly double that of September 1913 when the total was \$38,786,524.

The war demand for wheat brought exports for the three mouths ending with September to the highest point ever reached in any corresponding period. Total exports including flour in terms of wheat, in the three months aggregated \$89,250,000 bushels, compared with 59,000,000 bushels in that period a year ago. More than 2,560,000 bushels were exported to Canada while another effect of war was the shipment of 580,000 bushels to Brazil. Exports of flour to Latin-American countries were nearly double those of September one year ago.

Exports of fresh beef in Septe amounted to more than 7,000,000 pounds or 11 timer that sent abroad in September, 1918. The 3,000,000 pounds of canned beef exported was eight times the amount sold in September last year.

The increase in reflued sugar exorts was even greater. In Sep 53,290,773 pounds were sh abroad, compared with 3,924,580

Carranza Offers to Leave Mexico City—The resignation of General Venustiano Carranza as pro-visional President and first chief of the Constitutionalist army, based on the condition that Generals Vills and Zapata retire to private life, was read to the Aguas Callentas pease convention. General Carranza even express-ed a willingness to leave the country if his absence would tend to the reestablishment of peace. The messaccaused a turmoll in the conventihall and at one time speciators tried to intervene and breap up meeting

United States Will Protest. Washington.-The state department

has decided to protest to Great Britsin against detention of the American steamahip Kroonland, held up at Bibraltar with some 1,200 passengers and a cargo for Italian and Greek forts. The British authorities will be asked whether the vessel is held recause she carries conditional con-raband, or because German and tustrian reservists are among her tassengers. Full information in the ase is lacking.

Blames the Farmer.

New York.—Western farmers, holdsg back eggs for war prices, and
he stringent rules of the New York. oard of Health were held respons to for the rise of local butter an tg prices, in testimony of an elleged tonopoly in these products. Willard . Brown, who sells more than \$1. 0,000 worth of butter and eggs anvally, testified that farmers had tited for \$1 a dozen for their eggs d that three-quarters of the food odemned here in 1913 was fit for