

MANUEL OFFERS TO HELP ENGLAND



Ex-King Manuel of Portugal, here shown with his wife, who is a Hohenzollern princess, has offered to serve England in any capacity in accordance with the alliance between Great Britain and Portugal, and has advised his royalist friends to be loyal to their country. It is said plans are on foot to restore him to the throne.

FIRST REPORTS BEING SUSTAINED

Chamberlain Wins Over Booth by 18,000 Plurality.

Prohibition Carries Every County Except Multnomah—Initiative Measures Mostly Lost.

Portland—Election returns collected from the state and Multnomah county and compiled late Wednesday night leave hardly a shred of doubt as to the fate of any issue before the people. George E. Chamberlain is elected to the United States senate by a large plurality over R. A. Booth, his Republican opponent. If the ratios are not changed in the complete returns it may reach 18,000.

Dr. James Withycombe has received a plurality for governor probably larger than ever given a candidate for that office in the state. It will range above 30,000 if the present ratios are continued.

On the state and Supreme court tickets the Republican candidate have been easy winners. There has been a tremendous protest against the abuse of the initiative. Every measure except two seems to have been defeated, some of them by a vote as high as six to one.

Only Prohibition and the amendment changing the qualifications of voters have pulled through, but both of those have received large majorities.

Oregon has spoken for a dry state with an emphatic voice. The majority in favor of the amendment, it is now indicated, will go higher than 30,000.

With the exception of Multnomah, every county in the state has given a majority for the amendment, unless preliminary returns are grossly deceiving.

The state at large will overwhelm the majority Multnomah county has given against the amendment, for if the complete returns show no change in the trend of votes the state will come up to Multnomah county with a possible majority for the amendment of 40,000.

If there is any measure aside from these two which has a chance of adoption it is the amendment authorizing the merging of contiguous cities and towns.

On several measures, such as the normal school bills, the dentistry bill and city and county consolidation, Multnomah county has given small affirmative majorities, but it is practically certain that these majorities will be swept away by the upstate vote.

Egypt Is Smoldering.

The Hague—A high official who has just returned from Alexandria, Egypt, says that conditions in that country are outwardly quiet, although inwardly dangerous. He says that discontented people, under the leadership of Prince Mohammed Ali Pasha, brother of the absent Khedive, are keeping up a quiet agitation while professing loyalty to the British and awaiting further developments in the Turkish Mohammedan world. "Foreigners in Egypt are living like passengers on a liner with a burning cargo."

German Cruiser Emden Destroyed by Australian

London—Destruction of the German cruiser Emden, which has long preyed on the commerce of the allies in Eastern waters, and the bottling up on the coast of East Africa of the German cruiser Koenigsberg was reported officially Wednesday.

The Emden was run ashore after a futile but spirited resistance, on an island 500 miles southwest of Java, in the Indian ocean. The Australian cruiser Sydney won the battle.

The report of the admiralty said: "The Koenigsberg is now imprisoned and unable to do further harm. The fast vessels which have been searching for her are thus released for other service."

"Another large combined operation by fast cruisers against the German cruiser Emden has been for some time in progress. In the search, which covered an immense area, the British cruisers have been aided by French Russian and Japanese vessels, working in harmony. The Australian warship Melbourne and Sydney also were included in these movements."

"Wednesday morning news was received that the Emden, which had been completely lost to sight after her action with the Russian cruiser Jemchug, had arrived at Keeling, or Cocos, Island and landed an armed party to destroy the wireless station. Here she was caught and forced to fight by the Australian cruiser Sydney."

"A sharp action took place, in which the Sydney suffered the loss of three men killed and 15 wounded. The Emden was driven ashore and burned. Her losses in personnel are reported as very heavy."

German Spy Is Executed In Famous London Tower

London—It is announced officially that Charles Lody, alias Charles Inglis, who was found guilty by a court martial of espionage November 2, has been shot as a spy.

When arrested Lody said he was an American but later confessed he was a German. He had lived in New York and Omaha. In Omaha he married the daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a brewer, who later divorced him.

Lody met his death in the Tower of London after having been found guilty by a court martial on charges of having communicated with the enemy. The statement concerning the execution is brief, merely saying:

"Sentence was duly confirmed."

It is understood that Lody died bravely, refusing to the last to reveal the name of the superior officer from whom he received his instructions to spy on the British navy.

This was the first execution in the Tower of London since 1700. The scene of the execution was the tower barracks, not far from the spot where Anne Boleyn and other persons famous in English history were put to death. Lody was about 28 years old.

Cattle Epidemic Now Affects Fourteen States

Washington, D. C.—Fourteen states are under Federal quarantine because of the foot and mouth disease. Kentucky was added to the list Wednesday, reports of infection in that state coming with news of further spread of the epidemic in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

Extension of the infected districts in the Middle West surprised and somewhat discouraged officials of the department of Agriculture, who had expressed the belief that the epidemic had been brought under control in that section. Nevertheless, the hope was confidently reiterated that there would be little more spreading. The only state under suspicion now is Mississippi, where a strange malady in a herd of cattle at Como is being investigated.

Department officials said they had been unable to account for the peculiar virulence of the disease in the present outbreak, the most serious in the country's history. Another thing that is puzzling the experts is the fact that a larger portion of swine have been affected than in previous epidemics.

Canada to "Win or Die."

New York—"There is no doubt in the minds of Canadians of the result of the war; but should the British Empire fall it would not affect any of us in Canada, for in that event we should all be dead and should know nothing about it," said Arthur L. Sifton, prime minister of Alberta, who was the guest of honor at a dinner of the Canadian club here. There is no doubt that we must give every possible aid to carry the war to a successful end. It may be a matter of years; but when the war is over Canada will be the gainer."

War Made on "World of Hate."

Berlin—Johannes Kaempf, president of the reichstag, has received the following dispatch from Emperor William: "The heroic defense of Tsing Tau, that model settlement of German culture built with the labor of many years, brings new laurels to the spirit of faithfulness unto death which the German people have so often shown since their army and their fleet have been in defensive warfare against a world of hatred, envy and covetousness, a war which, if God wills, will not be in vain."

Noble Hungarians Slain.

Paris—According to the latest list of killed published in Vienna, the Hungarian aristocracy had a considerable loss in the battles around Lille, France, to which district they had been sent to aid the Germans. The lists show that 867 Hussars belonging to noble families were killed.

ALLIES ASK JAPS FOR AID IN WEST

Nipponese to Have Free Hand in China as Reward.

Army of 200,000 Is Wanted, But Transportation Problem Is Serious Obstacle.

Pekin—Enticing offers have been made to Japan by agents of the allies in China to induce the Mikado to throw 200,000 of his seasoned troops into the European war scene.

Following the fall of Tsing Tau, which releases Japanese troops and warships and removes any German menace to Japan's prestige in the Orient, the allies are exerting every effort to bring Japan into the western conflict. A guarantee of a free hand in the affairs of China is said here to be the price offered for the Japanese troops. The younger statesmen are said to have received the proffer with enthusiasm, but the more conservative are dubious.

The effect of such a move on the status of Tsing Tau is problematical. Japan has insisted that her only intention is to restore the territory to China, but this, it is learned, will be done only under a rigid agreement that China shall cede no more territory to any European power. Failing in this understanding from China, Japan will proclaim her title to Tsing Tau in perpetuity.

Japan's announcement following the fall of Tsing Tau made no admission of British influence in the future of the province.

To carry 200,000 troops to the Russian battlefield by way of the trans-Siberian railroad, Japan would have to perform the herculean task of transporting them nearly 800 miles across the Sea of Japan to Vladivostok and more than 5500 miles over a single-track railroad. This movement would have to be made in the dead of the Siberian winter and would require at least until the late spring to accomplish.

British white and Indian troops, which aided in the siege of Tsing Tau, are to be put in action in Egypt and about the Suez canal against the Turks.

To reach France the Japanese would have to use the Panama canal, as she has a right, for transporting soldiers or warships under the treaty. Japanese naval operations in the Pacific have been veiled with mystery and her explanation that the only purpose in seizing German stations in Polynesia was to protect her own shipping has not been accepted in all quarters as conclusive.

Japan and Great Britain together control a chain of coaling stations through the Gilbert, Samoan and Society island groups in a direct line from Japan to the Panama canal. It would take about two months from Japan to France and would be a feasible move, but a far greater number of transports would be required, the first Canadian contingent of about 30,000 men having been employed 32 ships in transporting.

Woe, Japan! Says German.

Amsterdam—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on the German defeat at Tsing Tau, says:

"Germans will never forget the heroic fighting at Kiau Chau and those who defended the colony. Never shall we forget the brutal violence of the yellow robbers nor England, who instigated them. We know that we cannot settle our account with Japan at present. For years she will enjoy her booty."

"Our mills will grind slowly, but even if years should pass before the right moment comes at last, then a shout of joy will resound through Germany. Woe to you, Nippon!"

Servian Position Lost.

Vienna—The following official statement was issued here:

"In the southwestern war theater the battle on the whole front Monday continued with undiminished force. In spite of the obstinate resistance of the enemy, entrenchment after entrenchment near Kroupani was taken until 5 o'clock in the morning one of the strongest points, Kostajnik, which the Servians believed unconquerable, was stormed by our troops. "The number of prisoners and captured guns is not known."

Loss Small, Says Berlin.

London—A wireless dispatch received here by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company from Berlin says: "Admiral Craddock's fleet has been annihilated in the Pacific by the Germans. The losses on our side amounted to only a few wounded and the damage to our ships was insignificant."

"This engagement was in striking contrast to the British vessels 'coast hunting' exploits in search of German cruisers."

Praise Is Given Russia.

Petrograd—Grand Duke Nicholas has received from Earl Kitchener, the British secretary of State for war, a telegram conveying the congratulations of himself and Field Marshal French and the British army on the brilliant termination of the second stage of the Russian operations. Earl Kitchener adds: "We are convinced that the joint efforts of the allies will result in the final crushing defeat of the enemy."

SALE OF LIQUOR IS NOW PROHIBITED IN 14 STATES

Fourteen states now have laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages as the result of Tuesday's election, on the face of the late returns, which show that prohibition was adopted in Arizona, Washington, Oregon and Colorado. The states which prohibit the sale of liquor are: Arizona, Oklahoma, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, North Dakota, Virginia. Alabama once adopted prohibition amendment, but later rescinded it. South Carolina is largely so under various acts. A score of states have local option laws.

Seven states voted on the question of woman suffrage Tuesday. In two the suffrage cause won, while in five it was rejected. Montana and Nevada granted the franchise to women. Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio and South Dakota voters declined to do so.

The 11 states, with the time of granting the franchise, are: Wyoming, 1890; Colorado, 1893; Idaho, 1896; Utah, 1896; Washington, 1910; California, 1912; Arizona, 1912; Kansas, 1912; Oregon, 1912; Nevada, 1914; Montana, 1914.

Portland—A surprising result of the later returns was the revelation that Multnomah has joined the sisterhood of counties and swung into the "dry" column. Multnomah was the last county to report and makes the verdict in favor of prohibition, by counties, unanimous in the state.

With only parts of two precincts missing the vote on this issue now is: For prohibition, 36,588; against prohibition, 36,202. Majority for, 386.

Seattle, Wash.—Late figures indicate the majority for prohibition will be closer to 20,000 than 15,000. The majority for the dries increased steadily as the returns were received from the outlying precincts. With one precinct missing, it is indicated that King county gave the wets a majority of 15,706. This is somewhat less than the anti-prohibitionists had figured, and seamen men feel that this county should have done better by them. The figures for 407 out of 408 precincts in King county on the amendment were 34,322 for and 50,028 against.

Satisfaction is expressed here in many quarters that Oregon also was carried for the dries, since, it is contended, that puts Oregon at the same economic disadvantage as Washington in reference to adjacent wet commonwealths. It is asserted here that the effect of the prohibition measure and the state constitution relative to the time of effectiveness of the act will mean that, while, under the constitution, the act must be effective within 30 days after its passage, the clause in the bill providing that the measure is not to go into effect until January 1, 1916, simply has the effect of preventing the imposing of any penalty for violations during the coming year.

Democrats Will Have Majority of 24 in House

New York—The membership of the Sixty-fourth congress as the result of Tuesday's election, excluding one contest still in doubt, will be as follows:

House of Representatives—Democrats, 229; Republicans, 196; Progressives, 7; Socialist, 1; Independent, 1. Democratic majority, 24.

Senate—Democrats, 63; Republicans, 39; Progressive, 1. Democratic majority, 13.

Senatorial contests in doubt are in Colorado, Nevada and Wisconsin. Democratic leaders still claimed the election of Charles S. Thomas over Hubert Work, in Colorado, and of Francis D. Newlands over Samuel Platt, in Nevada.

Republican leaders claimed the election of Francis E. McGovern over Paul A. Huston, Democrat, in Wisconsin, but through an error discovered late in the day in one of the Wisconsin counties, an apparent majority for McGovern had been swept away, leaving the situation much in doubt.

The result in only one congressional district was undetermined. In the First New York district, Frederick C. Hicks, Republican, and Representative Brown were running on virtually even terms, and the outcome probably will not be known until an official count is made.

In computing the Democratic total in the house at 229, William Kettner, of the Eleventh California district, who also ran on the Progressive ticket and ranks as a Progressive in the present congress, is included with the majority party.

Turk Plunders Armenian.

London—In a dispatch from Tiflis, trans-Caucasia, coming by way of Petrograd, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent says: "The Turkish Armenians were pitilessly plundered on the eve of the war. Hundreds were arrested. The arrival of the Russian troops was greeted enthusiastically in those neighborhoods, where harvesting now has been resumed. Large numbers of Armenian refugees have reached Odessa seeking enrollment in the Russian army. They will be enrolled as a special corps to the Caucasus."

"Wet" Majority Is Heavy.

San Francisco—Returns from 3324 precincts out of 4535 in the state give: Prohibition—For, 172,896; against, 294,653.

Red light abatement—For, 154,134; against, 165,259.

Anti-prize fight—For, 145,045; against, 124,166.

UNCLE SAM ASKS BIG SUBMARINES

Navy Department Impressed by Feats of Diving Boats.

Report Suggests More Torpedoes, and More Men in Both Army and Navy.

Washington, D. C.—Both Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels will lay before congress, in their annual reports, soon to be made public, the lessons they believe the army and navy of the United States should draw from the war in Europe.

No extraordinary expenditures have been asked for by either the War or Navy departments in the annual estimates already filed with the appropriation committees of congress, but the two cabinet heads will discuss in detail the best method of obtaining a mobile and adequate army and a powerful and efficient fleet.

Secretary Garrison will endeavor to concentrate the attention of congress and the country on the necessity of a definite national military policy, extending over a period of years.

Secretary Daniels will recommend two battleships, but probably will ask congress to give the navy authority, as it did last year, to expend a lump sum for submarines without fixing the number.

The spectacular raids of submarines in the European war have drawn attention to the fact that last year congress appropriated an aggregate of more than \$4,000,000 for the building of submarines and specified that one of them should be a seagoing vessel, practically twice the size of those used in the coast patrol.

Such a submarine, according to the explanation made by naval officers at the time to congress, will be the largest and most powerful in the world, able to accompany the fleet everywhere. European submarines have been able to make only comparatively short voyages from their bases, and the great cruiser submarine planned by American naval officers, bids for which are soon to be opened, will eclipse any of the kind seen in the present war.

FORTRESS OF TSING TAU CAPTURED BY JAPANESE

Tokio—It is officially announced that the German fortress of Tsing Tau has surrendered to the Japanese and British forces.

It is further announced that the first step in bringing about the surrender of the fortress occurred at midnight Saturday, when the infantry charged and occupied the middle fort of the line of defense. In this operation they took 200 prisoners.

The Germans hoisted the white flag at 7 o'clock in the morning at the weather observation bureau of Tsing Tau.

The quickness of capitulation of the Germans was cause of much surprise and joy to the men of the army and navy operating against it, and also to the people of Tokio.

Villa May Be President.

San Antonio, Tex.—According to advices received Saturday from Aguas Calientes by a San Antonio newspaper, General Eulalio Gutierrez has resigned as provisional president and may be succeeded by Villa himself.

Brownsville—General Villa two days ago wired General Carranza proposing that in order to settle the question of peace in Mexico that both he and Carranza be executed, according to A. Dittman, a photographer, who returned from Aguas Calientes. General Carranza did not answer.

Trespassers Are Warned.

London—A dispatch from Flushing, Holland, to Reuter's Telegram company, says:

"The Germans have issued a new proclamation prohibiting an approach on the waterways at Bruges. Trespassers are warned that they may be shot. Heavy guns have been mounted on the sand dunes along the coast from the north of Ostend to the Dutch frontier. Trenches have also been dug near Heyst. Further reinforcements have reached the German fighting line during the present week."

433,247 Allies Are Captive.

London—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Amsterdam says that advices received there from Berlin say that up to last Sunday the German concentration camps and hospitals held the following prisoners: French, 3138 officers and 188,618 men; Russians, 3121 officers and 186,779 men; Belgians, 537 officers and 34,907 men; British, 417 officers and 15,730 men.

The correspondent adds that the Berlin dispatch says these figures do not include prisoners not encamped.

"The Nude" Barred From Mails.

Chicago—The mails were denied Saturday to copies of "The Nude," the painting which won the Potter Palmer prize of \$1000 at the annual exhibition of American paintings at the Art Institute here. The work of art was described as "purely vulgar" by C. A. Angier, postoffice inspector. Copies of "The Nude" will be barred from store windows, Major M. L. C. Funkhouser, second deputy of police, as asserted.