

BRITISH IN THE TRENCHES AT LIERRE



PRESIDENT NAMES STRIKE ARBITERS

Perpetual Peace in Colorado Mines Is Sought.

Wilson Expresses Hope That Both Sides Will See Duty to Community and Keep Unity.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson announced Monday the appointment of Seth Low, of New York; Charles W. Mills, of Philadelphia, and Patrick Gilday, of Clearfield, Pa., as a commission through which future differences between operators and miners involved in the present Colorado strike may be settled.

The commission, officials explained, was not appointed to deal with the existing differences which have caused rioting and bloodshed in Colorado. Hywel Davies and W. R. Fairley, the conciliators who have been attempting to settle the strike for several months, will continue in their efforts to have the operators and miners agree on a settlement of the present strike.

In a statement announcing the appointment of the commission, the President expressed "the very earnest and sincere hope that the parties may see it not merely to their own best interest, but also a duty which they owe to the communities they serve and to the nation itself to make use of this instrumentality of peace and render strikes of the kind which has threatened the order and prosperity of the great State of Colorado a thing of the past."

The President announced in his statement that the commission will place itself "at the service alike of the miners and the operators of the mines of Colorado in case controversy between them should in the future develop circumstances which would render mediation the obvious way of peace and just settlement."

Mr. Wilson added that "merely to withdraw the Federal troops and leave the situation to settle itself would seem to me to be doing something less than my duty after all that has occurred."

The original basis of agreement offered by the President included the establishment of a three years' truce, subject to the enforcement of the mining and labor laws of Colorado, the return to work of miners who had not been convicted of law violations, the prohibition of intimidation of union or nonunion men and the appointment of a grievance committee by the employees. It is provided that in cases where the officers of the company and the grievance committees could not settle differences, a commission of three men named by the President should step in and act as the final referee of all disputes.

Persians Oppose Allies.

Berlin — The official news bureau says: It is reported from Constantinople that the larger part of Northern Persia has been aroused to hostile action against Russia, and that in Southern Persia the movement against Great Britain is increasing. Prince Abbas and Prince Osman, relatives of the Khedive of Egypt, have been banished by the British authorities on the charge of engaging in an anti-British conspiracy. Seven foreigners disguised as hodjas were taken before a court martial in Constantinople for conspiracy.

Crocker to Wed Indian Maid.

New York — Ketau Kaluntuchy, whose grandfather, Chief Sequoyah, was a Cherokee warrior and wise man, is the bride-to-be of Richard W. Crocker, who used to be the "big chief" of Tammany Hall. Her father, a Scotchman, married Princess Sequoyah, the Indian chief's daughter. This developed Thursday when a marriage license was issued to Richard Welsted Crocker, 73 years old, no occupation, and Miss Boush Benton Edmondson, 23 years old, a singer.

BRITISH WARSHIP BLOWS UP; 800 OF CREW PERISH

Sheerness, Eng., via London — The British battleship *Bulwark* was destroyed by a terrific explosion as she lay off here Thursday. There were only 14 survivors from the crew of 700 or 800 men who were aboard.

In the opinion of naval men it was an internal explosion that put an end to the battleship, which for 12 years had done service at home and abroad and lately had been doing her part in guarding England's shores. There was no great upheaval of water such as would have occurred if she had been torpedoed or struck by a mine.

Instead, the ship was enveloped in smoke and flame, and when this had cleared nothing could be seen but wreckage floating on the water.

Houses in towns seven and eight miles away were shaken by the explosion and even before men on ships anchored near by could reach their own decks, the *Bulwark* had disappeared. The neighborhood was strewn with an enormous amount of wreckage, while pieces of the ship were thrown six or seven miles onto the Essex shore.

Considering the size of her navy,

WAR AND PEACE IN CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY



French troops marching through a valley of the champagne country, where the peasants are picking the grapes for the famous sparkling wine.

Great Britain has been singularly free from disaster of this character. Nevertheless when the French warship *Jena* was destroyed by an internal explosion in 1907 all cordite ammunition was taken from all the British ships and carefully examined. Refrigerators were installed in the ships to keep the powder cool.

The *Bulwark*, which was one of the older battleships, cost £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000).

It is believed here that the explosion of the *Bulwark* was caused by the fall and bursting of a 12-inch lyddite shell in her magazine.

Delayed Reward Large.

Montville, Conn.—A bequest of \$75,000 is the reward which has been given to Henry A. Bolles, of this place, for saving a little girl from drowning in the Thames river 28 years ago. The girl was the daughter of a Mr. Trumbull, of New York City, and had fallen overboard from her father's yacht. Mr. Bolles, a boatman at that time, said he remembered that the father asked his name, but he had heard nothing more since then. Trumbull died recently and Mr. Bolles has just been notified of the bequest.

Kaiser's Coat is Captured.

Petrograd — The Army Messenger asserts that among the trophies taken by the Russians at Czenstochowa was Emperor William's carriage, which contained one of the emperor's coats. The Messenger also says:

"The Germans are making attack after attack in an attempt to break the Russian forces, but without success."

Food Prices in Germany Show Remarkable Rise

Berlin — The effects of the war on the prices of provisions had, until late in October, hardly made itself apparent.

In the last few days, however, a sharp general rise has set in, embracing practically everything to eat except meats, which, owing to Germany's unusually large stock of swine, have risen little, and in some cases not at all.

Vegetables have practically disappeared from the market. Some lentils are to be had, but only inferior culls. Beans are scarce and hulled peas are not to be had. Prices of peas and lentils have risen from 7 cents, the price before the war, to 15 cents, and it is predicted that they will shortly cost much more. The government recently confiscated all coffee held at Hamburg by English warehouses, but even with this, the supply is running short and prices have increased markedly.

Fresh oranges or lemons are rarely to be had, there are no bananas and pineapples, except the canned stock, and with the entrance of Turkey into the war, the supply of dates and figs probably will be cut off.

Cold storage stocks of eggs have been greatly reduced, and it will be but a short time before there will be none to be had. The Berlin chamber of commerce points to the somewhat surprising fact that Germany produces only 5 per cent of its egg supply, the remaining 95 per cent coming from Russia, Galicia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Italy and Denmark.

Potatoes have reached prices which are a hardship to the poorer classes.

Italy's Entry in War Forecast.

London—Everything known in London points to the growing likelihood of the early entry into the war of Italy. The Italian reservists residing here have been summoned to the colors. The officers were called home several weeks ago.

"Should the moment arrive," said an official, "when Germany threatened to sweep all before it, the instinct of self-preservation would bring not only Italy but the entire Balkan world into line against the German-Turkish scheme of universal conquest. Europe simply will not brook the prospect of the overthrow of its separate and diversified civilization."

Peace Near, Lloyds Think.

London—Remarkable optimism relative to the duration of the war prevails in financial and insurance circles in London. The Lloyd policies indicate that betting now is 10 to 6 that the war will be ended by March 31.

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

The Turkish embassy at Rome says that the Egyptian advance guard on the Suez canal has deserted to the Turks.

Thanksgiving Day found 7,000,000 starving Belgians in dire want of bread and only half enough to appease their hunger.

A young Portland streetcar conductor was electrocuted in a bath tub when he reached up to turn off the electric light.

Promotion of officers in the U. S. navy is declared to be too slow, and General Blue says officers are worn out before they reach higher grades.

Fifteen regiments of Russian soldiers, with 70 barge loads of ammunition, have arrived in the Serbian town of Raduevatz, to aid that country.

Dispatches from Petrograd state that the German lines in Russian Poland have been seriously disorganized, and that a great army is surrounded by the Russians.

A British aviator dropped a bomb squarely on a German ammunition train, which blew up. The explosion was heard and felt many miles along the allies' lines.

Turkey has made a formal and satisfactory explanation to the United States government for firing on an American launch that attempted to enter a Turkish closed harbor.

A dispatch to the Havas agency from Athens says advices received in the Greek capital from Mitylene state that a Turkish mine-layer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Bosphorus.

A dispatch to Berlin from Bernese reports from a reliable source set forth that the French losses, up to November 1, were 130,000 men killed, 370,000 wounded and 167,000 missing.

General Carranza has established a temporary seat of government at Vera Cruz, from which point he will conduct a campaign against General Villa and Zapata, who have occupied Mexico City.

It is said in Petrograd that the report published in the Bourse Gazette that Russia, France and Great Britain were endeavoring to secure the reopening of the Dardanelles is a pure invention.

Reports of a pan-Islamic anti-British movement are confirmed by the Russkoye Slovo, of Petrograd, which says that the movement had its beginning in Afghanistan. The Porte says that all Arabs who are fit for military service have declared their readiness for a holy war.

"The situation at present does not demand legislation for the suppression of football," said Premier Asquith in the house of commons, replying to a question as to whether such a move was under way. The premier added that negotiations with the football magnates were progressing from which satisfactory results were expected.

Cardinal Aristides Cavallari, patriarch of Venice, is dead.

Richard Croker, former leader of Tammany Hall, is soon to be married.

A prominent newspaper in Berlin says peace talk is "higher political idiocy."

One week's exports from the U. S. exceeds the imports by more than \$14,000,000.

A German aeroplane with two aviators has been captured by cossacks 24 miles from Plock, Russian Poland. The airmen had dropped several bombs in Plock.

New rates of pay for English army officers showing increases of from 10 to 25 per cent are announced in an army order. The new daily rate for a captain is raised from \$3 to \$3.50, and for a lieutenant from \$2 to \$2.50. These increases also are augmented by various special allowances.

The admiralty of England announces that all points of military significance in Zebrugge were subjected to a severe bombardment by two British battleships. The German opposition was feeble. The extent of the damage done is unknown. The British ships returned safe.

An official statement issued by the maritime authorities says that it has been proved that German warships have violated the neutrality of Cehile by staying for several days in the Juan Fernandez islands, capturing neutral ships, seizing coal and provisions and sinking the French bark *Valentine* a half mile from the Chilean coast.

Reports are current in Washington, D. C., that General Blanco, in charge of Mexico City, may abandon his post as Villa nears.

Switzerland has lodged protests at London and Bordeaux against the violation of Swiss neutrality by British aviators, and demands satisfaction.

Telegraphing from Athens, the correspondent of the Havas agency says the Turkish government has forbidden all subjects of the triple entente powers, with the exception of women and of children under 18 years old, to leave the Ottoman territory.

America's Debt to London Does Not Reach Billions

New York—An international banking house, with influential British connections received a cable from London touching on the statement of Chancellor Lloyd George, in the house of commons recently that this country's debt to Great Britain aggregated \$5,000,000,000. The cable intimates that the statement of the chancellor of the exchequer was misinterpreted and that British bankers estimate the amount of this country's obligations to London as not exceeding \$250,000,000. This was the maximum named by Sir George Paish, the British treasury official, during his recent visit to this country.

New York bankers believe that Mr. Lloyd George probably referred to the amount of American securities held by bankers and individuals of Great Britain. At no time, the bankers said, have this country's obligations to England and her colonies ever amounted to the colossal sum said to have been named by the chancellor.

It was also pointed out by bankers that many American railroad notes and other forms of obligation held by British and French banks and investors were to mature within the next few months. Arrangements have been made, it was understood, to meet the demands when due, partly by further shipments of gold to Canada, to be placed to the credit of the Bank of England. This process was employed to meet the maturing New York City notes, the greater part of which have already been liquidated.

American Citizen Held as Spy by Germans

New York — Edward Bright, an American citizen, graduate of Columbia, and formerly editor of the Baptist Examiner, is under arrest at Goettingen, Germany, charged with being a spy, according to information received by his wife in this city. Mrs. Bright got word recently that her husband was imprisoned on October 17, and, after appealing to the State department at Washington, she decided to make her information public.

Mr. Bright, with his family, had resided at Goettingen nearly ten years. Mrs. Bright said. Mrs. Bright with her two sons, came here shortly before the war began. Her first news regarding her husband's plight came in a letter dated October 25, written by a maid in the Brights' Goettingen household. This was confirmed by a letter from the same city October 30, by an American friend, who said her husband had appealed to the American consul and to Ambassador Gerard and that the consul at Hanover had promised to make a trip to Goettingen to investigate. Mrs. Bright notified the State department, which cabled to the consul at Hanover and received word that Ambassador Gerard had "requested an early investigation."

The nature of Mr. Bright's alleged offense is not definitely known.

Mr. Bright was born in Yonker, New York, 47 years ago. He is a son of the late Dr. Edward Bright, whom he followed as editor of the Baptist Examiner. He gave up this work to travel and study abroad.

General Von Hindenburg Is Promoted by Kaiser

Amsterdam—A dispatch from Thorn, East Prussia, gives an army order issued by General von Hindenburg, commander of the German army in Russian Poland, saying: "In the severe fighting lasting several days my troops brought to a standstill the advance of the numerically superior Russian army."

The army order repeats the contents of a telegram sent by Emperor William congratulating General von Hindenburg on his new success, thanking him and his troops for the protection they afforded to the Eastern frontier and promoting the general to the rank of Field Marshal. The army order concludes:

"I am proud of having reached the highest military ranks at the head of such troops. Your fighting spirit and perseverance have in a marvelous manner inflicted the greatest losses on the enemy, more than 60,000 prisoners, 150 guns and about 200 machine guns have fallen into our hands. But the enemy is not yet annihilated. Therefore, go forward with God for our king and the fatherland till the last Russian is subdued and at our feet. Hurray!"

Serbs Stubbornly Resist.

Vienna, via Amsterdam and London — An official announcement issued here says:

"On the Southern front the enemy is offering stubborn resistance and is endeavoring to delay the advance by heavy counter attacks. On the Eastern bank of the Kola Bara our troops again have gained.

"Our troops, advancing beyond Valjevo and to the south have reached the heights east of the Ljki river and the line from Savotor to Uzice."

General Salazar Slain.

San Antonio, Tex. — That General Jose Ynez Salazar has been murdered was the assertion here of Elfege Baca, attorney for General Salazar. Senor Baca said he believed Salazar's escape from prison at Albuquerque, N. M., was planned and executed by his enemies, after which they murdered him.

700 Germans Gather.

London — The Weekly Dispatch's Boulogne correspondent says: "The Germans have collected 700,000 men in the neighborhood of Arras, where they are preparing to break through the allies' lines."

STORY OF LODZ STARTLES WORLD

German Losses Greatest Since Battles of Napoleon.

Great Army Is Cut Off From Supply of Food and Ammunition; Surrender by Thousands.

London—The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post says that when the full details of the Russian victory in Poland are available they will furnish a story telling of a blow to Germany's finest troops such as had not been dealt since the days of Napoleon.

The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, who, in common with other Petrograd correspondents, hints that there is to come still bigger news which they are unable at this time to transmit, says the possibility which seemed to exist that the German forces which escaped the enveloping movement east of Lodz would succeed in breaking through near Strykow and joining the rest of the German forces now appears hopeless.

This German force, adds the correspondent, is fighting its way back in the direction of the Vistula, under a terrible artillery fire, which is causing an appalling loss of life. The Germans are reported to be short of both food and shells, as a result of being cut off from their base.

The following statement from the Russian general staff was made public toin Petrograd Friday night:

"On the left bank of the Vistula our troops, advancing from the lower part of the Bzura river, have reached Gombin.

"In the center of the battle line we captured the town of Brzeziny and the villages in the valley of the Mroga river. In some places we dislodged the Germans by bayonet attacks. Our offensive in this region continues.

"Between Brzeziny and Glowno our cavalry succeeded in several charges against the German infantry. During the retreat of the enemy we captured a number of field guns, some with their teams complete. We are computing the number of prisoners captured.

"Among the German troops we pushed back from Rzgow and Tuszyn toward Brzeziny was a division of the Prussian Guard.

"In the region of Sgiera and Strykow we attacked the Germans toward Lodz. Between Sgiera and Zdzunka Wola some German troops are still holding themselves in their trenches.

"In general, between the Vistula and the Warta, the fighting is favorable to our arms."

A Rome dispatch says the Russian embassy announces that the battle of Lodz has been renewed with fresh forces. Several German divisions were annihilated and many German generals were killed, it adds: The German front has been broken in several places and a decision is imminent.

One German corps, including nearly 50,000 men, having surrendered, a second corps that has been cut off from the main army in the battle of Lodz, Russian Poland, was completely routed, according to a Petrograd dispatch received via Paris.

Great Britain Still Has Confidence in Naval Power

London — The British government, while regretting its naval losses during the war, is apparently in no fear that its predominance in number of fighting craft will be threatened seriously.

"Britain can lose a superdreadnaught every month for 12 months without a single loss to the enemy," said Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in the house of commons, "and yet be in as good a position of superiority as she was at the outbreak of the war."

Mr. Churchill declined to discuss such topics as the naval engagement off Heligoland, the destruction of the British cruisers *Monmouth* and *Good Hope* off the coast of Chile and the British naval expedition in Antwerp prior to the fall of the Belgian fortress, asserting such discussion would be profitless until he was able to reveal all the facts. Instead, he went on to give a few details regarding the work the British navy was performing.

Convict Demands Wages.

Providence R. I.—Arguments on the constitutionality of the law authorizing the state to make contracts selling the labor of prisoners without compensating them were heard before the Rhode Island Supreme court. On the ground that such enforced servitude on the part of a prisoner is slavery and that the state constitution prohibits slavery without making an exception against convicts, the national committee on prison labor is pressing the suit against a garment company which holds a contract for prisoners' labor.

Germans Say No Change.

Berlin — An official announcement given out in Berlin says: "English ships did not attack the coast of Flanders again Friday. There have been no actual changes along the battle front in the western arena. To the north of Langemarck, we have taken a group of houses and made a number of prisoners. Our attack in the Argonne region has made further progress. French attacks in the neighborhood of Apremont were repulsed."