



## TSING-TAU, IN CHINA, FALLS

**Surrender of Fortress Is Surprise to Tokio.**

**HEAVY LOSSES REPORTED**

**British and Japanese Besieging Forces Take Possession After Hard Fight.**

**ALLIES' SHIPS TAKE PART**

**Garrison, Much Outnumbered, Long Resists Attack by Land, Sea and Air.**

**TOKIO, Nov. 7.**—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, when the infantry charged and occupied the middle fort of the line of defense. In this operation they took 200 prisoners.

**Surrender Is Surprise.**  
The Germans hoisted the white flag at 7 o'clock this 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.

The charge against the middle fort was a brilliant one. It was led by General Yoshimi Yamada, at the head of companies of infantry and engineers.

The number of the German and Japanese losses, which were large, have not been announced.

**Last Asiatic Possession Gone.**

The capture of Tsing-Tau loses to Germany her last foot of possessions on the Asiatic mainland as well as her last strategic position outside of the German empire in Europe.

For nearly three months the little German garrison, amounting to about 7000 and nearly wholly composed of reservists who were living or doing business in China, has held out against the land and sea attacks of the Japanese and of certain British detachments of both white and Indian troops that found themselves in China at the outbreak of the war. What the losses of the garrison have been are not known, but the official Japanese and British reports have indicated that Tsing-Tau has been taken at heavy cost of men on the part of the allies.

**Action Begun in August.**

It was on August 15 that Japan threw herself into the European war as an ally of Great Britain, after demanding that Germany withdraw or intern all German warships in Asiatic waters and relinquish possession of Kiau-Chau. In the statement from Tokio that accompanied this demand, Japan asserted her intentions were purely military and did not contemplate the retention of one foot of ground on Chinese territory, and later affirmed that she did not intend to extend her holdings in the islands of the Pacific that might fall into her possession during the campaign.

Her demands ignored, when the ultimatum expired a week later, Japan proceeded cautiously with plans to seize the German settlement on the Chinese mainland.

**Modern Warfare Waged.**

The operations in this isolated Far Eastern theater of the war have been reduced to a scale of some 200 square miles, as compared with the whole continent of Europe; but on that account they have been none the less interesting. Aeroplanes and all other accompaniments of modern warfare

## BULLETINS

**LONDON, Nov. 6.**—According to a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen, the German Minister there, Count Von Brockdorff Rantzau, has categorically denied that the German Crown Prince and Prince Albert were either wounded or killed. He says both are in the best of health.

**LONDON, Nov. 6.**—A dispatch from Stockholm says the government has protested to England against the British Admiralty order closing the North Sea.

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.**—Acting Secretary Lansing today promised Senator James of Kentucky to request Great Britain to place tobacco in the same class with cotton and give assurances that shipments in neutral vessels to Germany and Australia will not be interfered with.

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.**—New Zealand has declared an embargo on wool, except to the allied powers. Formal notification was received today at the State Department.

**LONDON, Nov. 6.**—A Reuter Telegram Company dispatch from Amsterdam says: "A telegram from Berlin announces that the Emperor in a Cabinet order has promised a reward of 750 marks (about \$188) for each machine gun captured."

**LONDON, Nov. 6.**—A dispatch to the Central News from Saloniki says that Osozophos, the ex-Governor of that seaport, has addressed a proclamation to the Epirotes, informing them of the annexation of Epirus by Greece.

**LONDON, Nov. 6.**—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that General Joost, formerly a commander in the Boer army, has entered the British army as a volunteer.

**AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.**—The Vossische Zeitung has published a dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, saying Turkish cruisers have successfully bombarded the Russian fortified seaport of Batum, on the east shore of the Black Sea.

**BERLIN, Nov. 6.**—(By wireless.)—The newspaper Social Demokrat, published in Stockholm, suggests an economic league of neutral powers against the encroachments of England.

**BERLIN, Nov. 6.**—(By wireless.)—General Pearson, who served as Quartermaster-General in the Boer army in 1898, is now in Berlin. He has said in an interview that there was no doubt that the Boers would now throw off the British yoke forever.

## WORLD'S BIGGEST GUN SET

**United States Secretly Constructs and Completes Monster Rifle.**

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.**—The largest and most powerful naval gun ever designed has just been completed for the United States Navy. It is a 16-inch rifle, which, it became known tonight, has been constructed without publicity at the Washington Navy Yard and is now being put through tests at the Indian Head proving grounds on the Potomac, below this city.

If the new weapon proves to be the success its trials promise, in all probability it will be adopted for the main battery of the three dreadnoughts authorized at the last session of Congress. These vessels will be larger by several thousand tons than any ship now afloat.

It is said the 16-inch gun will have a range of 15 miles and at least twice the penetrating power of the famous German howitzers.

## MANILA IS SHIP REFUGE

**Harbor Reported Full of Interned Vessels of German Flag.**

**SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.**—(Special.)—The harbor of Manila is full of German merchant vessels interned in the American port for protection from seizure, according to advices received here by mail.

Because of the proximity of the Japanese fleet, the Germans will be unable to get away from Manila for an indefinite period.

Money is said to be tight in Manila, but business continues good in many lines. At Colombo the British turned several big German steamers, which they had captured, into coilers, and British skippers for them were at a premium. In the absence of captains with master's papers the berths went to third mates from Pacific, Oriental and British India vessels.

## VILLA MAY BE PRESIDENT

**Provisional Executive of Mexico Reported to Have Resigned.**

**SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 6.**—According to advices received tonight from Aguas Calientes by a San Antonio newspaper, General Bulacio Gutierrez has resigned as provisional president and may be succeeded by Villa himself.

**BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Nov. 6.**—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 today from Aguas Calientes. General Carranza did not answer.

## 'THE NUDE' BARRED IN MAIL

**Chicago Also to Prohibit Painting's Display in Windows.**

**CHICAGO, Nov. 6.**—The mails were denied today 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, post-office inspector. Copies of "The Nude" will be barred from store windows, Major M. L. C. Funkhouser, second deputy chief of police, asserted.

## BATTLE FORCED BY DEFEATED ADMIRAL

**Cradock Unmindful of Foe's Superiority.**

**ACTION DELAYED BY GERMANS**

**Favor of Setting Sun Awaited by Larger Squadron.**

**BRITON BELIEVED ASHORE**

**Ship Reported Beached on Chilean Coast May Be Monmouth, and Rescue of Crew Will Be Attempted—One Escapes.**

**LONDON, Nov. 6.**—It was the British cruiser Good Hope, Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's flagship, which foundered after being set on fire by shells from German warships, in the naval battle that took place off the Chilean coast last Sunday.

A dispatch from Lima, Peru, says the cruiser Glasgow has arrived at Puerto Montt, Chile.

The British cruiser Monmouth, which the Germans said they had sunk, was badly damaged and it is possible that she is the warship which was reported today to be ashore on the coast of Chile. So far as is known none of the Good Hope's crew survived.

**Britishers Choose Battle.**

This was the news given to the British public by the Admiralty tonight. Just as the people were beginning to think that the German accounts of the result of the battle in the Pacific had been exaggerated. The only bit of satisfaction for the British is that their little Pacific fleet had itself chosen to give battle to a much stronger squadron and had not been overwhelmed until the last possible shot had been fired at the enemy.

The British cruiser Glasgow, which was with the Good Hope and Monmouth, also put up a fight against the two German cruisers Leipzig and Dresden, and when her bigger sisters were put out of action managed to escape.

**Foe's Strength Not Considered.**

Rear-Admiral Cradock lived up to his reputation of being one of the followers of that naval school which believes that the enemy should be engaged, no matter what his superiority. According to the Admiralty it was he who brought about the action, for the German squadron was at first disinclined to give battle. It was only when dusk came on and the light was in their favor that the Germans engaged the British, who were three to their four, while superiority in number of range guns was also in favor of the Germans.

The battleship Canopus, which was

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**433,247 ALLIES CAPTIVE**

**Germans Report Number of Prisoners Held in Prison Camps.**

**LONDON, Nov. 6.**—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 188,779 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 camped.

## GERMAN VESSEL HITS MINE

**Large Steamer Sinks by Explosive Placed by Teutons.**

**COPENHAGEN, via London, Nov. 6.**—A large German steamer has been blown up south of the Danish Island of Langland, in the Great Belt, by a mine said to have been placed by the Germans. Several of her crew were lost.

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## UNITED STATES TO BUILD SUBMARINES

**Second Great Seagoing Diver Asked For.**

**DEPARTMENT IS IMPRESSED**

**Sacrifice of Battleship May Be Considered in Congress.**

**MORE TORPEDOES NEEDED**

**Secretaries of War and Navy Discuss Lessons of European War—More Men in Both Arms of Service Are Required.**

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.**—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.

**Interest in Submarines Renewed.**  
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.

**Two-Battleship Plan Adhered To.**  
There is every likelihood that Secretary Daniels will ask for money enough to provide a second submarine

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## Friday's War Moves

**ACCORDING to an official report from Tokio yesterday the fortress of Tsing-Tau, the fortified point of Kiau-Chau, China, Japan declared war on Germany on September 23 and a week later had taken possession of the heights commanding Kiau-Chau. From that time on the siege continued, although the actual investment of the fortress was not completed for some time. The battle was fought on land and sea and in the air. Both sides lost ships and men. The crew of an Austrian warship aided in the defense. British soldiers fought with the Japanese and a French warship aided in the blockade of the port and the bombardment of the position. Recently fighting had been incessant. Tsing-Tau was strongly fortified, but its garrison was relatively small.**

The principal military advantage gained by the fall of the fortress will be the release of the blockading warships, which it has been said would proceed to the task of protecting the allies' trade routes in the Pacific as soon as they were free to do so.

The Russians report that, having driven the Germans back to their border in the north and forced their center to retire from the Vistula to the Warthe River, the Russian general staff has turned its attention to the Austrians, who have been so stubbornly holding their positions along the San River in Galicia.

According to a telegram received from Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russians have won a victory more important than any preceding it. The Russians say they have again occupied Jaroslavl, north of Pzemyasl, capturing 5000 prisoners and much war material. It is believed, however, that there will have to be another big battle on the Warthe, before the armies of Emperor Nicholas seriously threaten Silesia.

In the struggle between the Germans and the allies in the west there has again been little if any change. The Germans, twice bailed in their attempt to reach the French coast, are preparing for another attack, which, like the last, is directed at the line held by the British on both sides of the town of Ypres.

There is a feeling of isolation, however, of the most sanguinary fighting of the war has been in progress, and where the casualties on both sides perhaps have been larger than those on such a restricted front in any previous battle.

A Berlin official report says that the Germans have made progress in their attack on the front of the Somme, but this is in direct contradiction to the claims of the allies, who say that they are holding all their positions and have made some advances.

Reports come from the Dutch frontier that the Germans are making preparations for a repetition of isolated offensives, say that from the fact reinforcements are being brought up it is certain they have not yet despaired of breaking through the allies' front and reaching either Calais or Boulogne.

Elsewhere along the great front there has been a repetition of isolated offensives, which in the French official communication are referred to as minor affairs, but which in ordinary wars would be considered fair-sized battles.

The British fleet, according to unofficial reports, again has taken action along the Belgian coast and been bombarding Knocke and Zeebrugge, where the Germans are supposed to be organizing bases for their submarines.

Except for the Russian announcement of their invasion of Turkish territory from the Caucasus, silence prevails as to the operations in the Near East.

For the present interest is centered in the possibilities that the Balkan states will become involved in the war. Greece, it is said, has annexed Epirus, which was denied her by the London conference after the first Balkan war. It is also said on good authority that negotiations are proceeding for an arrangement by which Bulgaria will receive Macedonia, which is largely Bulgarian, if she will consent to give her active support to the allies' cause.

Servia, who won Macedonia by the sword, hesitates, it is said, to give it up, but it is thought here she can hardly turn a deaf ear to Russia, who entered on the war on her account. Further, it is said, she would receive compensation in Bosnia, through which she would get a route to the sea.

## TRESPASSERS ARE WARNED

**Germans Issue Proclamation Threatening Death if Unheeded.**

**LONDON, Nov. 6.**—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 in the neighborhood of Heyst. Further reinforcements have reached the German fighting line during the present week."

## GERMANS ARE SUFFERING

**Russian Winter Starts and Enemy Commanders Available Clothing.**

**LONDON, Nov. 6.**—The correspondent of the Chronicle at Petrograd telegraphs the following: "Winter began officially with the closing of navigation on the River Neva Wednesday. Snow covers the ground all along the frontier, and the Germans are suffering intensely from cold. They are commandeering all the available clothing, furs, sheepskins and leathers. At Lodz and Sieradow, where there are great cloth factories, the Germans are working the employees day and night."

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## THOMPSON IN LINE FOR SENATE HEAD

**Ben Selling Is Likely Speaker of House.**

**PROGRAMME STRICT ECONOMY**

**Eugene and Portland Out for Honors, Also.**

**LIQUOR LAW BIG PUZZLE**

**To January Legislature Is Left Action That Will Fix Penalty for Violation of Prohibition Enactment Just Passed by People.**

**FACTS ABOUT OREGON'S NEXT LEGISLATURE.**  
Miss Marian Towne, of Talent, Jackson County, will be first woman member of Legislature in Oregon. She is a Democrat.

Senate will be composed of 28 Republicans and two Democrats. House will be composed of 57 Republicans and two Democrats.

Probable President of Senate—Lair H. Thompson, of Lakeview. Probable Speaker of House—Ben Selling, of Portland.

Other candidates for Speaker of House—Allen H. Eaton, of Eugene; Vernon J. Forbes, of Bend; Conrad P. Olson, S. B. Huston and E. V. Littlefield, of Portland.

Five members have been re-elected to Senate; 14 re-elected to House. Fifteen members of Senate will have 10 new members and House 46 new members. Legislature convenes Monday, January 11, 1915.

Newly-elected members of the 28th Legislative Assembly chosen by the people last Tuesday now are beginning to give their attention to the business of making laws and to the preliminary of organization.

Since the complexion of the next Legislature has been determined and since the individual members seem to be pledged to a programme of strict economy, members are beginning to discuss the various candidates for the Presidency of the Senate and the Speakership of the House.

It is generally understood that Lair H. Thompson, of Lakeview, one of the holdover Senators, will be elected President of the Senate and that Ben Selling, of Portland—if he wants it—will be elected Speaker of the House.

**Others May Be Candidates.**  
Allen H. Eaton, of Eugene, will be a candidate, and it is probable that S. B. Huston and Conrad P. Olson, of Portland, will be in the race. Olson was a member of the last Legislature and now is actively in the field for the Speakership.

Some of the Multnomah County delegation also are urging Judge E. V. Littlefield as their choice for the Speakership.

Vernon A. Forbes, of Bend, who also was a member of the last Legislature, is understood to be a candidate, also.

Further than this, no definite legislative plans have been made. Some of the members have ideas of their own, all of which are designed to "benefit the people," but few of such ideas have developed past the embryonic stage.

**Liquor Law to Be Enforced.**

One piece of legislation, however, that will have serious attention from the start, and is probably the foremost of the prohibition law adopted by initiative vote on Tuesday. This law will not go into effect until January 1, 1916, but it remains for the next Legislature to take action that will fix a penalty for violations.

Members of the Portland delegation declare that they will support the expressed will of the people by enacting the strictest kind of legislation against the liquor traffic. They insist that, since the saloons have been voted out of business, they do not propose to have the traffic pass on into the hands of convenient drug stores.

It is a significant fact that nearly every man elected on Tuesday is pledged to an economical administration. In his pre-election campaign Governor-elect Withycombe likewise declared for strict economy, so it is certain that there will be thorough agreement on this point.

**Radical Changes Made.**  
So far as membership of the two houses is concerned it has undergone a radical change since the last session. The law provides that members of the Senate are elected for four-year terms. One-half the membership of 30 is elected each year.

Members of the Senate who have been re-elected are: H. Von der Hellen, of Jackson; C. L. Hawley, of Benton and Polk; Walter A. Dimick, of Clackamas; C. A. Barrett, of Morrow, Umatilla and Union; and J. N. Burgess, of Umatilla.

W. H. Strayer, a Democrat, replaces Claude C. McCulloch, a Democrat, who now is a resident of Portland, as Senator from Baker County.

In the Linn County district Milton A. Miller, a Democrat, has been replaced by S. M. Garland, a Democrat. Miller now is collector of internal revenue in Portland. He served in the State Senate for 12 years.

A number of Democrats in the lower

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