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BATTLE BECOMING SIEGE OF TRENCHES

Only Night Attacks Possible on Line.

ARMIES MAINTAIN POSITIONS

Rheims Continues to Suffer From Bombardment.

AIR CHASES FREQUENT

Civilian Population Said to Have Suffered Loss of 700—Old Forts Around City Constantly Subject to Fire.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Contentment and confidence prevail among the hundreds of thousands of French, British and Belgian troops engaged along the extended battle line from the North Sea to Switzerland, in an endeavor to dislodge the invading army from its stronghold on French and Belgian territory, according to French officers arriving at the capital today from the front.

Apart from the fierce and sanguinary encounters from Lille and Arras to the sea coast, both armies during the past week have maintained their positions.

Only Night Attacks Possible. The combatants sit steadfastly in their wet trenches, occasionally executing the only possible maneuver, a night attack.

At any other time the slightest sign of life brings a hail of rifle bullets, for the infantry is always on the alert, and a helmet showing above the earthworks is sure to be greeted with a salvo.

The two armies have been so long dug in at the same spots that the upturned earth of the trenches is nearly everywhere covered with a short growth of grass or weeds. The reliefs are made at night with as little noise as possible.

"Washwoman" Is Disguised German. A supposedly unassuming washwoman was caught and was found to be a German officer. He suffered the usual fate of spies. The City of Rheims itself still suffers considerably from bombardment by the Germans. Last Friday 250 shells fell into the city, though no French troops were stationed there. The ancient and beautiful cathedral, into which entry is strictly forbidden, seems, observers of the bombardment say, to be a point of the German gunners' aim.

All the buildings around the edifice have suffered severely, while the cathedral itself presents a shocking spectacle. Use of Cathedral Forbidden. No French military station is anywhere near and there are no artillery batteries within miles of the city. The Military Government has informed the cathedral authorities that any one ascending to the towers for any purpose whatever will be shot immediately, as he does not desire to give the Germans any excuse for training their guns on the building.

On the old forts around Rheims, now in French hands, nobody can show himself without drawing an immediate gun fire from the German position. German aeroplanes fly about constantly, and an exciting aerial chase is a daily occurrence.

Airmen Drop Bombs in City. German airmen make frequent trips over Rheims, where they drop bombs in the chief commercial section of the city, thereby adding considerably to the number of casualties among the civil population, which is understood to have lost about 700 of its number in killed alone from the effects of the German bombardment. Some lives were lost by persons being suffocated as the result of the subsidence of houses when struck by shells.

Every evening about 5 o'clock the shelling of the city begins, and the people of the poorer quarters spend that portion of the day in the open fields on the side of the city away from the German positions. At other times of the day the people seem to go about their business as though nothing extraordinary was occurring.

PIERCING MOVE CONTINUES Germans Strive to Create Flank by Driving Through Allies' Lines.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The fog had abated somewhat today and the battle was resumed with all its former violence from the North Sea to Arras. Under the previous losses, the Germans again return to the charge. All along the line from the sea to the Vosges Mountains there is no flank on which to carry out their favorite enveloping maneuver and the Germans are trying to create one by piercing the battle line in a frontal attack. The effort is being made to the south of Dixmude and officials returning from the front say it is likely to continue for some time.

The progress of the allies, according to these officers, though not rapid, is satisfactory. A celebrated French General, who has been prevented by age and ill-health from taking an active part in the campaign and whose name for obvious reasons cannot be given, said today:

"It seems to me that the situation of the allies is excellent, quite apart from the Russian victory. The Germans are

(Continued on Page 5.)

15,000 VILLA MEN MARCH ON CAPITAL

ARMY OF 40,000 PREPARED TO RESIST ADVANCE.

Severe Fighting Continues in Suburbs of Mexico City—Zapata Generals Continue Attacks.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10.—Generals commanding 50,000 men in this vicinity were relieved of their command today by General Venustiano Carranza because they refused to nullify their action in signing an agreement to abide by the decision of the Aguas Calientes convention. Among these soldiers are General Benavides, commanding 10,000 men; General Antonio Villareal, General Javencio Robles and many others. It is reported here that General Villa's advance guard, consisting of 15,000 men of all arms, is marching south of Encarnacion de Diaz on its way to the capital, which it is said to have been ordered to take in the name of Eulalio Gutierrez. Between the troops and their goal is General Pablo Gonzalez, who is loyal to Carranza, with 40,000 troops disposed about Cuernavaca City. It is expected a clash of arms will occur there.

In the capital there are 27,000 men, according to official figures. Severe fighting continues in the suburbs of the capital. Persistent attacks are being made on Xochimilco and San Angel by the followers of Emiliano Zapata. During the fighting last Sunday it is reported there were 300 casualties.

NACO, Ariz., Nov. 10.—Governor Maytorena Villa troops opened the renewed siege on the Carranza garrison in Naco, Sonora, early tonight with well-directed artillery fire. For 30 minutes the attackers threw shells into the town. The fact that the artillery opened tonight apparently to get the range is believed by Hill to presage a night attack.

BULLETINS

GENEVA, via Paris, Nov. 11.—A heavy snow has fallen in the Vosges Mountains and the Black Forest. The Germans, it is said, have had great difficulty in removing their reserve field artillery from defensive positions on the heights into the valleys. Their removal is considered in some quarters here to indicate that the army is preparing for a retreat.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Reuters Telegram Company says that the Dutch newspapers confirm the statement that Germany is transferring cavalry and artillery from the western to the eastern frontier.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A Central News dispatch from Vienna says that preparations are being rushed for the second siege of Przemyśl. It is reported that the Russians are equipped with new eight-inch French guns.

MAASSLUIS, Holland, via London, Nov. 10.—The Norwegian steamer Pluto, bound from London for Christiania, was sunk by a mine Sunday off Yarmouth. Nineteen men of her crew and three passengers were rescued by a Dutch lugger.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Reports received here from Copenhagen set forth that the Russian government is protesting to Pekin against the concentration of troops on the Manchurian frontier.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The Sheik-ul-Islam, head of the hierarchy in Turkey, has prepared an announcement to all Mohammedans in which he declares that every Mohammedan fighting on the side of Great Britain, France and Russia is not a warrior but a murderer, and liable to religious punishment.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, via wireless.—The Novoe Vremya, a newspaper published in Petrograd, reports that the Japanese government has demanded from China a concession for the construction of a railroad from Tai-Nan, in Shantung province, to the Yangtze River.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to the Reuters Telegram Company from Pretoria says it is officially announced there that on November 8 Lieutenant Vandewater met the rebels at Sandfontein, 64 miles north of Pretoria, killing or wounding 120 and capturing 25. The Union losses were 12 men killed and 11 wounded.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 10.—The British cruisers Carnarvon and Defense arrived here today, accompanied by the transport Orana.

CARRANZA ACCEPTS TERMS

United States' Request Regarding Vera Cruz Citizens Granted.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10.—General Venustiano Carranza has granted all the requests of the Washington Government regarding the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American troops, according to a telegram received tonight from Foreign Minister Fabela.

Every guarantee asked by Washington for the Mexicans now in Vera Cruz will be given in a public decree to be issued shortly. In return for these concessions, the Carranza government has asked the United States to fix a definite date for the evacuation.

NOBLE HUNGARIANS SLAIN

Aristocracy Suffers Heavily in Battles in France.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—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 Hungarians belonging to noble families were killed.

GERMAN TERROR OF SEAS IS DESTROYED

Australian Drives Emden Ashore.

SPIRITED DEFENSE IS FUTILE

Koenigsberg, Also Menace to Allies' Ships, Bottled Up.

EMDEN'S LOSS IS HEAVY

"Brilliant Entry of Australian Navy Into War" Made Subject of Congratulatory Telegram by Lord of Admiralty.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—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 today.

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.

Koenigsberg Is Imprisoned. The report of the Admiralty said: "The Koenigsberg is now imprisoned and unable to do any 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 Emden has been for some time in progress. In the search, which has covered an immense area, the British cruisers have been aided by French, Russian and Japanese vessels, working in harmony. The Australian warships Melbourne and Sydney also were included in these movements."

Emden Forced to Fight. "Yesterday morning news was received that the Emden, which had been completely lost to sight after her action with the Russian cruiser Jemtchug, had arrived at Keelung, 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, Captain John Glossop.

"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. All possible assistance now is being given to the survivors by (Continued on Page 2.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

THE WEATHER. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 49.8 degrees; minimum, 41 degrees. TODAY'S—Rain; southerly winds.

War. German spy shot in Tower of London. Page 1.

German cruiser Emden driven ashore in Indian Ocean, Koenigsberg bottled up off East Africa. Page 2.

Final assault on Tsing-Tau marked by reckless daring on part of Japanese. Page 2.

Battle in France and Flanders because of siege of trenches. Page 3.

Russians gain on left wing, but right is forced back. Page 3.

Britain fully awakened to war. Page 2.

Britain to seize all doubtful copper cargoes. Page 3.

Havre, capital of Belgium, not gay. Page 3.

Russians report on sinking of transports in Black Sea. Page 4.

Men. Villa marching on capital with 15,000 men. Page 1.

National. Cattle epidemic now affects 14 states. Page 5.

Domestic. Quarry laborer shoots president of company when told to wait until payday for his money. Page 5.

Portland pastor's room cozy, explains woman in court. Page 5.

Pacific Northwest. Robert G. Smith, of Grants Pass, is disbarred by Supreme Court. Page 7.

Sports. Minor leaguers pledge loyalty to organized baseball. Page 13.

Idaho-Aggle game to furnish prize package of frills. Page 12.

Constant stoppage bloody Langford-McMahon fight in sixth round. Page 13.

Commercial and Marine. Portland wheat cargoes sold in London at further advance. Page 17.

Chicago wheat market lower because of scarcity of export tonnage. Page 17.

Stocks and bonds in demand at New York at higher prices. Page 17.

Portland likely to have record grain shipments for 1915-16 season. Page 16.

Numerous salaried positions are in gift of newly-elected Governor. Page 11.

Police rules cause talk in clubrooms. Page 17.

Phil Meisner, Sr., left Germany for America 60 years ago, November 10. Page 7.

Weather report, data and forecast. Page 17.

Hillbore sets record for largest delegation at Products Show. Page 16.

Shattuck parents and teachers honor Misses Millard and White at reception. Page 5.

Big shakeup due in Water Bureau. Page 5.

A. L. Mills predicts better times by Spring. Page 4.

Twirl of State Security Company, alleged "loan shark" concern, is begun. Page 4.

Assessors, in sessions, discuss their troubles. Page 7.

Chinese baby show to be held at Armory Friday. Page 9.

W. Lair Thompson says Legislature bent on economy. Page 15.

CANADA TO "WIN OR DIE"

Alberta Minister Says Dominion Will Benefit by War.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—"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 tonight.

"There is no sentiment of doubt that we must give every possible aid to carry the war to a successful conclusion," he continued. "It may be a matter of months, it may be a matter of years; but when the war is over Canada will be the gainer."

Increased prosperity will come to Canada, the Minister predicted.

GERMAN SPY SHOT IN LONDON TOWER

Sentence of Court-martial Executed.

SECRET IS KEPT TO LAST

Civilian Pose by Naval Lieutenant Admitted.

DEATH IS MET BRAVELY

Execution, First on Historic Ground Since 1700, Takes Place Near Where Anne Boleyn and Others Ended Lives.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—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."

Superior Not Betrayed. 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.

Lody Once Employed in America. Carl Hans Lody, the first man in generations to be shot as a spy in England, once was employed as a guide by a tourist agency in New York, and also worked for the Union Pacific Railway in Omaha. He was arrested late in September in London charged with espionage, and at his trial testified that he was a former Lieutenant in the German navy, but that he had been transferred to the reserves.

In his capacity as a reserve officer, Lody said, he was ordered to go to England and keep track of the movements of the British navy.

(Continued on Page 3.)

Tuesday's War Moves

CLAIMS of the contending armies on the eastern and western battlefronts, especially as concerns the situation in West Flanders, dovetailed in so few respects tonight as to leave but one big fact on land or sea undisputed. That was the destruction of the German cruiser Emden and the trapping of the German cruiser Koenigsberg, the latter in a palm-lined East African river under circumstances which read as though they were taken from Stevenson.

The British marine insurance rate was almost instantly cut one-half—for never since the days of the Alabama has there been such a successful commerce destroyer as the Emden. Cheers broke forth at Lloyd's on the announcement and for the moment the struggles of the armies in France, Belgium, Russia and elsewhere were forgotten.

Yet all these armies were at each other's throats—the Germans and Russians clashing in cavalry engagements along the German frontiers; the Russians still harassing the Austrians in Galicia, and French, British and Belgians uniting to hold back what still appears to be a tremendous German attempt to break through the allied line in the vicinity of Ypres.

Many dispatches speak of the movement of German troops eastward from Belgium as forecasting the necessity of reinforcements along the eastern frontier, but neither the French nor German official statements indicated any slackening in the violence of the German attacks in West Flanders. In fact, the French statement says that between the sea and Armenia the opposing forces were both acting on the offensive.

As to the outcome of this double offensive, the rival contentions are absolutely contradictory, the Germans asserting slow progress near Ypres and the French asserting that the German attack was beaten back. In view of what seems to be a sustained and concerted German effort in this region, the rapidly borne out German retirement are hardly borne out, although it is said they have moved their headquarters still farther east, this time from Ghent to Alost.

The situation along the battle line in France proper, from the standpoint of the allies, was summed up in a dispatch from an "observer with the Indian corps," who says there has been no marked change anywhere, though he professes to see a gradual weakening of the German attacks.

Aside from the military aspects of the war, what stood out boldest was Germany's reported threat to cut off the food supply which the United States is sending to Belgium if the Belgians did not return to their cities and make an effort to resume their normal occupation. The Belgian answer is that it has been impossible to resume a semblance of normal activity because the German soldiery had commandeered all implements and materials necessary to an industrial revival.

The British government issued last night another so-called White Paper, reviewing the incidents which preceded the declaration of war against Turkey. It deals in the main with the Goeben and Breslau affair and sets forth that the Grand Vizier all along was at least ostensibly against dragging Turkey into the conflict, but either was powerless to resist Enver Bey and his associates, or while outwardly opposing them, was winking at the fast approaching crisis, while the Turkish and German preparations went forward.

SERVIANS BEATEN AT HOME

Austrians Report Victory Over Army of 120,000.

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (by wireless).—According to an Austrian official announcement received in Berlin, the Austrians, in a battle in Western Serbia of three days' duration, defeated 120,000 Servians, who have been forced to retreat on Valjevo. The Austrians made many prisoners and captured a large quantity of war material.

An Austrian aviator has thrown bombs on Cetinje, Montenegro, damaging the station.

The reported victory of General Potiorek, the Austrian commander over the Servians, proves, the Berliner Tageblatt military writer maintains, that this general is fully capable of holding the Servians in check. This success of the Austrians, he concludes, may soon show its influence in a political way.

"BLUE SKY LAW" PASSES

Apparent Defeat Turned Into Victory in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—An investment company's act—a so-called "blue sky law"—placing the issuance of all securities and the conduct of all investment companies under an appointive official with bank examiner's powers, was adopted in California at Tuesday's election, according to returns received tonight.

A majority of nearly 45,000 in Los Angeles County alone turned apparent defeat into victory for the measure.

FIRST CROSS IS AWARDED

Thrilling Rescue of Captain in Face of Bullets Wins Honors.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Sergeant-Major White, of the army service corps, is the first man to get the coveted Victoria Cross in the present war.

The gallant act for which this soldier was awarded the cross occurred at Le Cateau, where White, after his corps had been driven back by German cavalrymen, returned in the face of a hail of bullets searching for his wounded Captain. He was successful and carried the wounded officer to safety. White was shot in both legs.

RUSSIAN LEFT GAINS; RIGHT FORCED BACK

Railway Bridges Blown Up in Germany.

TRAIN IS REPORTED CAPTURED

Reports on Austrian Battle Line Are Conflicting.

EACH SAYS FOE RETREATS

Four Thousand of Czar's Troops in East Prussia Captured, Says Berlin and Military Expert Predicts Retirement Soon.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Russian troops have made notable advances against the German right wing, while the Kaiser's army in Northeastern Prussia has forced at least a part of the enemy back across the frontier, although the Czar's forces defeated the guard of a railroad and destroyed bridges and captured a train in that district, according to reports from Petrograd and Berlin.

Along the Austrian battle line there is a wide discrepancy in the reports from Petrograd and Vienna, respectively.

Line Abandonment Indicated. A Petrograd dispatch says: "The Austrian evacuation of the position to the southeast of Lemberg, in South Galicia, and in Bukovina, is reported in Petrograd today to be continuing. There also are indications here that the entire Austrian line from Stry to Czernowitz is gradually being abandoned."

"Dispatches received here from Czernowitz, capital of the crown land of Bukovina, declare that with the exception of a garrison of reservists of the oldest levy, no Austrian troops are left there."

"The engagements recently have, for the most part, been trivial encounters between individual columns. Only at Kolomea are the Austrians seriously disputing the Russian advance."

Russians Go Back, Says Vienna.

The official version issued at Vienna says: "The Russians have evacuated the greater portion of Bukovina and retired in the direction of the Dniester River, where they have been pursued by the Austrian troops, who have taken many prisoners."

The Russians were repulsed near Gumbinnen, according to a Berlin dispatch, which adds:

"Simultaneously with their operations against the main German army under General von Hindenburg on the line of the River Warthe, the Russians attempted to break into East Prussia by the old route south of Wirballen, but they were met at the frontier by General von Morgen's army, and after very heavy fighting were driven back across the frontier."

4000 Russians Reported Taken.

"The Russians are reported as having left 4000 prisoners in German hands."

A Petrograd dispatch says the following Russian statement was issued today:

"In Eastern Prussia the right wing of the enemy, which has been stubbornly resisting in the region of Lick, has been driven back toward Masourlek Lake."

"East of Neideburg, 24 miles south of Koenigsberg, near the Muschaken Railroad station, a Russian cavalry force defeated a German detachment which was protecting the railroad. The Russians captured a train and blew up the railroad bridges."

"On November 8 Russian cavalry, meeting a cavalry division of the enemy, forced it to retire towards Kalisz."

"On the route leading to Cracow we have attained Mieschow, a town 44 miles southwest of Kielce."

Three New Towns Claimed.

"In Galicia our troops have traversed the River Wislokka. They now occupy Rzesow, Dynow and Lislo."

Major Morant, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, according to a Berlin dispatch, says:

"Our northeastern army has gained great results, beating a superior Russian force and capturing 4000 men and large quantities of war material."

"The losses of the Russians will necessitate their retreat and the danger of the Russian armies coming back into East Prussia is greatly diminished."

"The result undoubtedly will influence the Russian offensive in Poland. Our eastern army has become stronger rather than weaker and will stop Russian aggression."

"Since the fighting line is being increased in length the possibility of strong local patrols marching around our wings to cross the frontier no longer exists."

RUSSIA'S TASK TREMENDOUS

Germans on Own Territory Have Perfect Communication.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that at every point the Russians' lack of artillery is compensated by the numbers of infantry. All along the Russian front bayonet tactics have been as common as artillery duels on the German-French battle line.

"Having reached the German front—

