

EVEN KAISER'S SON STOPPED BY SENTRY

Stern Old Veteran of 1870
Makes No Exception in
Favor of Royalty.

PRISONERS WELL KEPT

Efforts of American Ambassador to
Obtain Additional Blankets Suc-
ceed—Antwerp Marines Are
Mostly Green Hands.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Prince Joachim, of Prussia, youngest son of the Emperor, went to visit the camp of the British prisoners of war at Döberitz, near Berlin, the day before his departure for the front. He was accompanied by the Princess August Wilhelm and a lady of the court. At the entrance to the camp they were met by the Sergeant of the guard, who said: "Sorry, sir, but our orders are to admit no one to the camp without a special pass from the commandant, General Von Loebell."

"But you know who I am?"
"Oh, yes, your Royal Majesty. But our orders apply also to you."

Order Given by Veteran.

The guard, it turned out, were quite within their orders, for General Von Loebell, a veteran of 1870, in instructing the landsturm battalions guarding their camp as to their duties, had ordered them to admit no one without his explicit order, "not even His Majesty himself."

The order, which has removed Döberitz from the sight-seeing tours of the Berliners, was relaxed for a party of foreign newspaper correspondents, who were taken through the entire camp in order to see how the prisoners are treated.

The captives, of whom there were about 3100 soldiers and some 550 members of the marine brigade taken at Antwerp, were housed in large tents, each accommodating about 50 men, in charge of a British non-commissioned officer.

Gerard Obtains Extra Blankets.

They sleep on sack mattresses filled with straw and are provided with two blankets apiece, the American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, having succeeded in obtaining the second blanket on representations that the men were suffering from cold during the chilly autumn nights.

They also have been provided, through the efforts of the American Embassy, with warm underclothing, which many of them lacked when captured. They complain that the food is not adequate, but seem otherwise fairly contented.

A permanent winter camp with frame buildings is approaching completion and the prisoners are to be transferred to it when the weather makes the tents uninhabitable. The camp, which represents an expenditure of about \$250,000, consists of 10 units each with 10 barracks accommodating 100 men. Each unit has its own kitchen and house accessories. The buildings are well and permanently constructed; proper attention seems to have been paid to heating and sanitary arrangements.

Marine Brigade Green Hands.

The 900 prisoners from the marine brigade captured at Antwerp seem to bear out the comment that the British force sent to help in the defense of the fortress was composed largely of green men only, a few weeks with the colors. Most of the sea soldiers questioned also proved to be new recruits. The prisoners had seen little fighting.

"We stepped out of the train right into the huts of the blooming Dutchies," said one.

ANTWERP DRAWS LINES IN

Preparations Rushed and Direct
Routes to City Closed.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Daily Express correspondent on the Belgian frontier sends the following dispatch:

"Great precautions are being taken to prevent access to Antwerp and communication with that city. On Tuesday Michael Doyle, special agent of the American Treasury Department, left Rotterdam in a motor car with dispatches for the American Legation at Brussels. The German Minister at The Hague specially instructed him to follow a circuitous route through Breda, Thourout, Aerschot and Louvain instead of taking the shorter road through Malines, which is closed. This shows that remarkable military activity is proceeding at Antwerp."

ARMENIANS AIDING CZAR

(Continued From First Page.)

to retire on the fortresses of Koenigsberg, Loosen, Grandens, Bromberg, Posen, Glogau, Breslau and Neisse.

"A wounded Russian cavalry officer who has returned to the capital from Lemberg, in describing the Russian march into Hungary over the Carpathian Mountains, said that the Russians, after penetrating to within 100 miles of Budapest, were forced to return to avoid being cut off by Hungarian troops which had made their way through the western mountain passes.

East Prussia Towns Taken.

"In East Prussia on November 11 an action developed on the front of Stallupoen, Krouglianken and the region of Soldau. Our troops occupied Johannsburg, a small town of East Prussia, 70 miles southwest of Gumbinnen.

"Beyond the Vistula battles of secondary importance occurred in the region of Kalisz (Russian Poland) and Neschawa, where advance guards of the enemy sought to progress.

"The Carpathian Austrian rear guards maintained at the crossings on the upper San, in the region of Sanok, were attacked by our troops."

Pursuit of Germans Slackens.

The Russian pursuit of the Germans along the frontier has slackened and the Germans are strengthening their positions along the line of border fortresses in expectation of an attempted Russian invasion.

General Dankl, displeased by the recent course of events, is moving south across Galicia, and has refused to co-operate further with the German staff according to another report. Austria admits the withdrawal of her troops from Western Galicia and the movement of Przemyel for the second time by the Russians.

Fighting between the Turks and the Russian army of Caucasus apparently is still in progress without definite result. The Russian staff reports that it is maintaining its position, routing the Turkish forces which attempted an enveloping movement.

A Turkish torpedo-boat, according to a dispatch from Athens, has been captured off the coast of Asia Minor. The report of an Austrian surprise

BATTLE ON GERMAN SOIL HARD FOUGHT

RUSSIANS HAMMER REAR GUARD

Germans Abandon Hospital Train in
Hurried Flight From Vistula.

PETROGRAD, via London, Nov. 12.—A special correspondent of the Ultra Rossi, just returned from the front, gives interesting particulars of the German retreat from the Vistula.

In the opening stages of the retreat from Warsaw and Ivangorod, he says, the enemy fell back slowly, fighting all the way and not making more than from three to seven miles a day. When, however, the Russian cavalry worked its way around to their rear, the Germans hastened their movements, and made little attempt to defend even the entrenched positions they had laboriously prepared.

"The dashing Russian horsemen," adds the correspondent, "with light arrows were ever on their heels, and gave them no breathing space. In order to get an interval of repose, the army retreating from Pleisk, on October 31 and November 1, accomplished marches of 30 miles a day."

"Utterly exhausted by these great efforts the troops stopped to rest, but hardly had they kindled their bivouacs before the rattle of musketry put an end to their hopes. The first were hastily extinguished with buckets of water and the weary soldiers turned out to meet the attack of dismounted Cossacks. The retreat was continued so speedily that one of the hospital trains became detached from the column to which it belonged and fell into the hands of the Russians."

SPIES AROUSE BRITONS

ALIEN ENEMIES IN COUNTRY ARE
SAID TO NUMBER 70,000.

German Submarines Declared to Have
Received Signals and Chart of
Mine Fields Is Obtained.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—William Joynton-Hicks, Unionist in the House of Commons, reflected today the widespread anxiety concerning the presence of German spies in this country. He said there was a German in London who had been in touch with a German statesman and the firm of Krupp, and that two sons of the London agent of that firm had been sworn in as special constables in London. The men, Mr. Joynton-Hicks added, might be innocent of bad intent, but they would be better under lock and key.

There are 70,000 alien enemies in the country, the speaker continued. It was certain that signals had been given the German submarines to enable them to torpedo British ships, he said, and that by some means a chart of the mined area had reached the Germans. Otherwise, Mr. Joynton-Hicks declared, the German submarines could not have got so near Yarmouth.

Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, in reply to Mr. Joynton-Hicks, said the government must be careful that no injustice was done any person. He said that at any rate his department was acting under the directions of the military authorities.

ENGLISH ASKED TO LEAVE

Germans Say Any Train May Be
Taken Prior to November 20.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company sends the following:

The German authorities again recommend that all English subjects—women, children and girls under 17, gymnasts, doctors and their men over 55 years of age—leave Germany. The officials say that until November 20 these people may choose any train for their departure, but after that date they will be transported in parties on certain days only.

CANADA CURBS SEDITION

Possession of Anti-British Papers to
Be Severely Punished.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 12.—The order in council, making it a criminal offense to circulate or possess so-called anti-British and German papers, which are coming from Canada from American cities, is to be rigidly enforced, it is said. The penalty is \$5000 fine or two years' imprisonment.

There is said to be heavy circulation of such papers in Montreal.

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GERMANS IN CAMP NEAR DIXMUDE.

Invaders in Flanders Shown Resting After Arduous Campaigning.

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ery shown by the German troops, the French finally recaptured the entire Sundgau and the City of Muelhausen, although suffering heavy losses.

On August 21 Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria defeated the French in the first really decisive battle in Lorraine between Metz and Vosges. The French offensive collapsed, and, with the steep Donon cleared of the French on the same day, the Germans were able to free Alsace of the invaders. August 22 the French were in full retreat through the Sundgau. Near Belfort, however, they made a stand, and that they did not succeed in again advancing north is thought to be due to the German heavy howitzers, to which the French could oppose no similar artillery.

During the following days the Germans attempted to clear the isolated small valleys of the Vosges of the French, but the Alpine chamoisurs had buried themselves deeply in trenches and were not easy to dislodge. This was especially true of the troops who had taken possession of the valleys of Gebweiler and Stamin, the slopes and approaches of which were well protected by machine guns and artillery.

In the first days of September the fighting in these valleys grew exceedingly hot, leading to general melees September 5 and 6. The French counter-offensive was felt by the Germans everywhere. The German troops in Alsace were few in number. September 8 the French literally poured into the Sundgau, two army corps taking positions in the Sundgau. The Germans were obliged to retreat toward the Rhine, where the guns of Inten gave some relief from the pressure of the French. For the third time the entire Sundgau was in the hands of the French.

Country Regained by Germans.

A German counter attack came September 9. The Sundgau was taken back foot by foot, and at Sennheim and Thann decisive actions occurred. As the result of this the French were obliged to put the last available man to the front. They succeeded in arresting the French progress, but an offensive on the part of the Germans in the direction of Thann failed because the French had taken refuge in excellent entrenchments, of which the Reberg and the Thanner Kopf were the main supports.

Some of these positions were taken by the Germans on September 12. The effect of the German writers which more than the French could endure, and their retreat became a rout. The Germans took every advantage of this, and kept these guns out of range, opportunity to hold a position long enough to permit entrenchment.

Following this the French rushed new troops into the Sundgau directly in front of Belfort, and on September 14 and 15 this led to a renewal of fighting. After a fresh check the French returned in a large number, and a general engagement on the Altkirch-Thann line resulted. In this the Germans were victorious.

Both Sides Lose and Gain.

Then followed a long series of gains and losses for both sides, but September 23 Thann was again in possession of the Germans. A few days later the French were obliged to retreat through the Gap of Belfort, and since then an advance on their part has been impossible.

It is understood that within a short time every effort will be made by the Germans to close the Gap of Belfort. Some of the outer forts of Belfort already have been bombarded, but due to the obstacles offered the Germans by the terrain, the reduction of the fortress is still unaccomplished.

Recently the fighting on the Aisne and in Belgium has completely overshadowed the military operations in the Sundgau. That they are important has been shown, however, by the many attempts of the French right wing to penetrate to the north of Muelhausen—the one German city which has suffered severely in the war.

It has been reported that, following the fall of Antwerp October 1, the Germans removed the heavy siege guns which had been used by them in this campaign to the south to utilize them against Belfort. The last fortnight has seen considerable activity in the Sundgau, mostly on the part of the Germans, who assert they have taken up positions to the east of Belfort. Other reports have said two forts to the south were in German hands. Otherwise there has been little change around Belfort since September 1.

Wilbur Bank Charter Approved.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 12.—The Treasury Department has approved the application of R. J. Reed, Edwin T. Conner, Thomas B. Davis, M. Flohr and Conrad C. Richter to organize the First National Bank of Wilbur, Wash., with a capital of \$25,000.

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\$15.00 Coats.....	\$ 8.95	\$20.00 Suits.....	\$12.45
\$20.00 Coats.....	\$10.95	\$25.00 Suits.....	\$14.95
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MONGOLIA AFFAIR UP

Independence Is Believed Subject of Meeting.

RUSSIA, CHINA HAVE PART

Sessions Now on at Khabta, Siberia, and Chinese Representative Is Reported Uncompromising. Troop Movement Denied.

PEKIN, Nov. 12.—There is now in session at Khabta, Siberia, a conference concerning the present situation of Mongolia, at which the three interested powers are represented, each by a delegate. The Chinese delegate is said to be maintaining an uncompromising attitude.

There have been rumors in Pekin emanating from German sources that Chinese troops in Mongolia were moving toward the Russian border and an effort has been made to connect this activity with the deadlock of the conference. Inquiries, however, have brought denials from the Chinese authorities of this military activity, and the reports are elsewhere discredited.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The conference at Khabta is believed here to be a meeting between the representatives of Russia, China and Mongolia to discuss the subject of the independence of Mongolia, which has been recognized by Russia but thus far not by China.

In the Chinese revolution an independent government was set up in Mongolia under the leadership of the Kuku-tuktu of Urga. The Chinese government meant having dispatched forces to reduce Mongolia in defiance of frequent representations of the Russian government, the latter sent to Urga an envoy, who recognized on behalf of Russia the independence of Mongolia.

In November, 1912, a Russo-Mongolian agreement was concluded by which the Russian government undertook to assist Mongolia to maintain the autonomous regime she had established, to support her right to have a national navy and to admit neither the presence of Chinese troops on her soil nor the colonization by the Chinese of her territory. The Mongolian sovereign and government agreed to assure Russian subjects and Russian commerce the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges. Early in 1913 Russian officers were sent to Mongolia as military instructors to raise a native mounted brigade on the Cossack model.

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Kryptok Lenses \$8.00 to \$15.			

STAPLES, The Jeweler 162 First St. Near Morrison, Portland, Or.

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