



GERMANS DRIVEN OUT OF DIXMUE

Ground Abandoned Under Shrapnel Hail.

ADVANCES MADE NEAR YPRES

Prussian Onslaught Breaks Allies' Line in 3 Places.

BATTLE ON AT NIEUPORT

British Report Says Ground Has Been Regained—Effort Made to Prevent Germans From Placing Heavy Guns.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The correspondent of the Central News, in the north of France, telegraphs that the Germans have been driven out of Dixmude. "The Germans," the correspondent says, "had not long in which to congratulate themselves on their seizure of the mass of ruins which once was the ill-starred town of Dixmude. They were sprayed with shrapnel and high explosive shells until extermination threatened them. French Marines Charge Bayonets. "The appearance of French marines in a bayonet charge rapidly convinced them that the best rat would be too high for them to remain. Hence Dixmude is ours again. "The Germans have made a slight advance against Ypres, but it is doubtful if they hold the villages of St. Eliel. "At La Basse the Germans are attempting to drive a wedge into the left flank by a concentrated heavy gun fire. There has been a considerable bulge in the line here for some time, but the allies hold their positions on either flank. "A correspondent of the Daily Mail in Northern France, telegraphing Friday, says: "Our advance has been carried beyond the treacherous woods north of Ypres, and Dixmude was retaken in the early morning hours of the day succeeding capture. These two events mark a certain way of the coast battle in our favor, but a tremendous artillery fire has been proceeding, even over the ruins of Nieuport, where previously the situation was calm. "There was no daily gauge of success or failure. "A dispatch from Amsterdam reports the Dunkirk correspondent of the Tijd as saying the Germans gained nothing by their occupation of Dixmude. The allies' lines still are intact and the weak points have been strengthened, he says. "The German troops, after crossing the Yser to the ridge and the heights of Dixmude, were repulsed," continues the correspondent, "and their line of communications with Dixmude was endangered. The allies are trying to prevent the Germans from bringing heavy guns into the battle. "Prussians Attack Fiercely. "The official Press Bureau issued the following communication at 11 o'clock tonight: "A severe attack against the portion of the line held by the First Army Corps before Ypres was delivered on the 11th by a Prussian Guard corps. The enemy made an especial effort on this occasion to break the line, which they hoped already had been weakened by attacks of infantry of the line. The facts briefly are as follows: "Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that we have yet experienced, from dawn for three hours. This was at once followed up by an assault in force, carried out by the First and Fourth brigades of the Prussian Guard corps. It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up specially to act against us in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts made by infantry of the line had failed. "Lines Broken at Three Points. "The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination. Owing to the gallantry of our troops and their splendid resistance against great odds, the attempt to penetrate to Ypres was repulsed, but the weight of the enemy's advance enabled them to break through our lines at three points. They were, however, hurled back and prevented from gaining further ground. "An immense loss has been inflicted on the Germans, 700 of their dead having been found on the ground behind our front trenches alone. The casualties suffered by them in advancing up to our line under direct fire must have been enormous. Our casualties also were heavy. "The action of our troops on this as well as on previous occasions cannot be praised too highly."

GERMAN MARINES CLAIM GAIN

Heavy Losses to Enemy at Nieuport Are Reported at Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (by wireless to London).—German military headquarters today gave out an official announcement as follows: "On the branch of the Yser Canal, at Nieuport, our marines have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and we have taken 700 prisoners. During our attacks on Ypres, which have progressed favorably, another 1100 prisoners have been taken. "Fierce French attacks to the west and east of Solasons have been repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy."

BULLETINS

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 14.—According to the Telegraaf, the Germans took few prisoners at Dixmude. Lombaertzyde still is in the possession of the allies, whose patrols have approached Ostend.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 14.—The Lokal Anzeiger estimates the Belgian losses in Wednesday's fighting at 6000 men killed and 8000 wounded. The newspaper says the Belgians fought with the utmost desperation.

PANAMA, Nov. 13.—A warship, believed to be the British cruiser Suifolk, has been sighted 25 miles off Colon. She was steaming with lights out. Her destination was not ascertained.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—According to the London Telegraph Emperor Nicholas, in a recent reply to a deputation of Moscow merchants, declared that fears as to the possibility of there being any peace negotiations before the enemy was completely crushed were baseless.

TOKIO, Nov. 13.—An official communication made public today says that submarine mines which exploded at Tsing-Tau while being removed November 11 killed two officers and eight soldiers and wounded one officer and 30 soldiers. Four hundred and thirty-six wounded Germans are in the hospital at Tsing-Tau.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Captain Beauchamp Oswald Duff, a son of the commander-in-chief of the army in India, Sir Beauchamp Duff, has been killed in action. The Captain was an officer of the First King George's Own Kurkha Rifles.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Times says: "Military experts here attack importance of the news that great and unusual activity prevails among the German warships and auxiliaries in Kiel Canal."

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In reply to the charge by the Frankfurter Zeitung that 46 German prisoners have died in England from pneumonia and typhoid fever, it is officially announced that there have been only five deaths among the prisoners. One death was accidental and the others were due to natural causes, the statement says. There has been no typhoid fever or pneumonia.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 13.—Major Zimmerman and five more German officers escaped from Tsing-Tau before the surrender of that city and have arrived at the German Embassy in Peking, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 12.—A proclamation has been issued in Antwerp prohibiting all inhabitants, including Germans, from leaving that city, according to the Nieuws van den Dag.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is officially announced that the British cruiser Monmouth, which was destroyed recently in the battle with German warships off Chile, carried 42 officers and 498 men. Captain Frank Brandt was in command.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Daily Telegraph's Athens correspondent says: "The American and Italian Ambassadors at Constantinople have vigorously protested against the action of the Turkish authorities who broke into and searched the British, French and Russian embassies."

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Vienna reports that the retreating Serbians are being followed everywhere. The Austrians have occupied the mountainous land along the River Save and are driving the Serbians in the direction of Valjevo.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Professor Feiler, a famous surgeon of Munich, has published the result of an examination made by him of dum-dum bullets found on British soldiers. These bullets consist of two parts, the front part made of aluminum and the rear part of lead. It is thus easy to break off the point of any bullet, and he says the butt ends of the British guns are equipped with a contrivance with which the point of a bullet may be broken off.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Vossische Zeitung reports that Roumania has declined a demand made by Russia for the passage of Russian troops through Roumanian territory.

RESCUE OF AIRMEN FAILS

Russians Defeat German Force After Capturing Aviators.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—A detachment of Russian cavalry operating in the vicinity of Plock, 58 miles west of Warsaw, two days ago, captured two German aviators and repelled the effort to rescue undertaken by two companies of German infantry. The aviators were Lieutenant Merz and Lieutenant Poldte. They made a reconnaissance in an aeroplane toward Konin, Kutno and Plock. On the last-named town they threw two bombs. Trouble with the motor of their machine made it necessary for them to land to the west of Plock, where a detachment of Russian cavalrymen captured them. Companies of German infantry arrived and attempted to rescue the airmen, but they were repulsed.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK

French Torpedo-Boat Successful in Protecting Itself.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A special from Dunkirk says a French torpedo-boat sank a German submarine off Westende, Belgium.

The submarine, it appears, was trying to torpedo the French warship, when the French commander caught sight of her periscope, put on full speed and charged down on the enemy, which disappeared.

A large quantity of oil rose to the surface, marking the spot where the submarine sank.

The torpedo-boat received only slight damage and returned to port for repairs.

FIERCE BATTLE ON IN EAST GERMANY

Russians Attack Along 150-Mile Front.

ENVELOPING MOVE UNDER WAY

Germans Return to Attack on Polish Frontier.

BOTH CLAIM KALISZ GAIN

Austrians Also Report Pursuit of Enemy Whom They Declare Is in Full Retreat Along River Save—Turks Advance.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—German forces which were forced to retreat into East Prussia from Russian Poland have placed heavy artillery in all defiles to the east of Mazurian Lakes, where a new terrific battle is in progress along a front of 150 miles forming a wide curve from Stalluponen, in the northwest, through Goldap and Krugliaken to Soldau in the southwest.

Russians Try Envelopment. The Russians are vigorously carrying out an enveloping movement. The Germans consider their position impregnable and believe they will check the enemy's advance, according to a dispatch from Petrograd by way of Paris, which adds: "However, the Russians were successful in sorties to the east of the lakes."

"Throughout all Prussia railway passenger traffic has been suspended. The lines now are transporting only troops, apparently with a view to a new concentration which is said to have been decided upon by a recent council of the Austro-German general staff at Cracow. This council is reported to have decided to change completely the plan of battle."

Germans Build Blockhouses. Along the Soldau-Lyck line the Germans have constructed heavily timbered, strongly armed blockhouses, with barbed wire defenses. The correspondent of the Morning Post at Petrograd sends the following dispatch: "Another big battle is developing on the Polish frontier, the Germans having drawn forces from the East Prussian front for these operations. The German object in turning back from its retreat and again advancing on Poland is plainly an attempt to relieve the pressure in East Prussia. The failure (Concluded on Page 2.)"

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 48 degrees; minimum, 44.6 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair; westerly winds.

War. British appeals for recruits continue. Page 1. Germans lose Dixmude. Page 1. American neutrality in European war. Page 2.

Letter written by German spy before his trial shows he expected to die for country. Page 2.

First food shipments into Belgium facilitated by co-operation of Dutch and Germans. Page 3.

Fierce battle rages along 150-mile front in Eastern Germany. Page 3.

Mexico. United States to evacuate Vera Cruz November 23. Page 1.

National. Shortage of funds checks measures against livestock epidemic. Page 5. Alaska's Governor predicts great future for Northern Territory. Page 5.

Domestic. Experts say American railway efficiency is higher than in Europe. Page 5.

Sports. Idaho and Oregon Aggie teams appear evened by matches. Page 10. Oregon ready for championship struggle today. Page 10.

Tale and Princeton clash today. Page 10.

Facile Northwest. Stefanston believed alive by survivor of ill-fated Kariuk. Page 3.

Commercial and Marine. Hide markets stronger in consequence of foot and mouth disease. Page 15. Wheat selling at Chicago due to Austrian peace rumors. Page 15.

New York Stock Exchange may resume operations first of year. Page 15.

Russians on Thomasson, fearing enemies on sea, mutiny. Page 14.

Portland and Vicinity. Stark street may be used for traction loop instead of Washington. Page 8. Hundreds seek rose bushes to plant along Baby show sweepstakes decided. Page 11.

Oregon Congressmen promise to keep state's needs in front. Page 14.

Weather report, data and forecast. Page 15. Joseph Berger allowed to plead guilty to minor charge. Page 6.

Fannie Harley wants women to wear breeches. Page 11.

Herr Oscar Iden-Zeller, ex-Portland resident, is prisoner of war in Russia. Page 2.

Engineer on interstate bridge says bids will be asked soon. Page 4.

GALE ISOLATES PENDLETON

Wind at 60 Miles an Hour Cuts Off Communication by Wire.

PENDLETON, Or., Nov. 13.—(Special)—A gale traveling at 60 miles an hour struck Pendleton at 3 o'clock this morning. It did not last for more than half an hour, but many small buildings were overturned and both telegraph and telephone wires put out of business temporarily. It is probably the heaviest wind ever experienced here. It was followed by rain.

NEWLANDS NOW 44 AHEAD

Clark County Only One Not Canvassed of 16 Counties of Nevada.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 13.—With 15 out of 16 counties officially canvassed, Senator Newlands led in newspaper tables for re-election over Samuel Platt by 44 votes. In the 15 counties canvassed Platt led by 94 votes, but Clark County, still outstanding, is expected to overcome this lead over Newlands by 44.

BRITISH APPEALS FOR MEN CONTINUE

Nation Urged to Avoid Need of Conscription.

REQUIREMENTS ARE RELAXED

Men No Taller Than Napoleon Now Made Eligible.

DOUBT NEVER EXPRESSED

War Office Announces That Term "Enlisting for Duration of War" Means Precisely What It Says, and No More.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—There are manifestly concerted and vigorous appeals to complete the recruiting of Britain's army of 1,000,000 men. Within the last few days almost every paper in London, in its news columns and editorially, has urged a prompt response to the call, one or two of them reminding their readers that it is far better to have a volunteer army than even to consider the possibility of conscription.

Age Limit is Extended.

During the first rush of enlistments the requirements were raised, a most unusual thing in time of war in any country. Now they have been restored to what they were before. The age limit has been extended, all men being accepted now who are between 19 and 35 years old. In the case of former soldiers the limit is 45 years. The minimum height is now five feet four inches, except for former soldiers and certain units for which special standards are organized.

One paper, commenting on this change, remarks that it is now possible for men who are no taller than Napoleon to join the army. Another journal points out that a large proportion of the men in the Japanese and French armies would even now be barred from service in Kitchener's army. During the first rush in early August men of the height of five feet three inches were accepted and on one day there were 7000 men recruited in London.

London's Daily Average 800.

This week the daily average of recruits at New Scotland Yard is about 800, rising on Monday, always the best recruiting day, to more than 1000. In the War Office advertisements it is said that the term "enlisting for the duration of war" (Concluded on Page 2.)

Friday's War Moves

WHILE the battle in West Flanders continues to hold public attention because of the desperate character of the fighting, the number of men engaged and the territory at stake, military men now look upon East Prussia as the center of gravity of the war. In the latter field of operations a tremendous battle is developing. The Russians are pushing vigorously a great enveloping movement. They are engaged with the Germans along a wide curve of 150 miles from Stalluponen, in the northeast, through Goldap and Krugliaken, which is well within the triangle of lakes, down to Soldau in the southwest.

Military observers say the Germans apparently have checked their retreat in Poland and by counter attacks are endeavoring to create a diversion. They say, however, that the Russians are not to be turned from their plan, which is believed to be an attack on Danzig. They argue that the Germans must allow East Prussia to be overrun a second time or bring up reinforcements and that they can hardly weaken their army along the Polish frontier, for that would leave Poles and Silesia open to invasion. The allies, naturally, are hoping an effort will be made to relieve East Prussia at a strategic point where German armies in Belgium and France.

In any fighting in their own country the Germans will have the advantage over the Russians, as they have a network of strategic railways to move their troops quickly, and they use motor transport to hasten their operations. Military men are watching operations in this region with deepest interest.

In West Flanders the Germans do not seem to have improved their position since the evacuation of Ypres. An official report from the north of France says they have again lost Dixmude, which they took last Tuesday; that their attempts to break down the British resistance around Ypres have failed and that their attack in the vicinity of La Bassée has met with no greater success.

The German official report again says the German attacks are progressing and records the capture of some prisoners. On the other hand, the French official communication declares that the German attack has been repulsed and that an advance has been made by the allies nearly everywhere.

Vienna admits the Austrians have evacuated Eastern Galicia, but an official statement says the Serbian resistance has been broken and the Austrians have crossed the Danube, driving the Serbians back into their own country. Vienna also reports that the Austrians now have turned their attention to the Montenegrins and are endeavoring to force them back. According to a Montenegro report they have been repulsed.

Accounts from this part of the world are so contradictory, however, that the only thing clear is that the Austrians, by sending south reinforcements, have virtually cleared their country of the enemy.

England is beginning to learn the cost of the European war. A white paper issued yesterday shows that the government intends to ask Parliament for \$125,000,000, which, with the \$500,000,000 voted at the last session, is expected to be the Great Britain's bill for the fiscal year ending March 31. Of this sum, however, a small part has been lent to Belgium and Serbia, and some will be used to assist the dominions and the allies to make their financial arrangements.

A portion of the money also will be used to relieve suffering in localities invaded by the Germans, but which are now free of the enemy.

The government will disburse immediately \$13,000,000 for repairs to the railroad system. These probably have been made necessary by the wear and tear due to the transportation of troops. The sum of \$1,314,000 has been set aside for the relief of the unemployed, while various smaller sums will be used to relieve suffering in localities invaded by the Germans, but which are now free of the enemy.

FRENCH PAY \$182,000,000

Cost of War to Nation During October \$6,000,000 Daily.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 13, via Paris.—The cost of war to France in October was \$182,154,504, a daily average of more than \$6,000,000. The daily average for the first three months of the war was \$7,000,000.

The government will disburse immediately \$13,000,000 for repairs to the railroad system. These probably have been made necessary by the wear and tear due to the transportation of troops. The sum of \$1,314,000 has been set aside for the relief of the unemployed, while various smaller sums will be used to relieve suffering in localities invaded by the Germans, but which are now free of the enemy.

LUMBER ORDERS POUR IN

Demand From United Kingdom Stimulates Northwestern Market.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 13.—Inquiries for 2,000,000 railroad ties and for 10,000,000 feet of large timbers received during the last 10 days have greatly stimulated the Northwestern lumber situation, and local exporters look for heavy cargo orders.

The inquiries come principally from the United Kingdom. The supply for England has heretofore been furnished in the Baltic.

MONTENEGRINS HOLD FAST

Austrian Attack on Entire Front Said to Have Failed.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An official telegram from Cetinje says: "During the last three days Austrians with heavy reinforcements attacked our entire front stationed at Genatcha, endeavoring to capture important positions at Kiebouk and Timar, but though considerably greater in strength than ourselves, they were repulsed after fierce fighting. Our army fully maintained its position."

DATE FOR LEAVING VERA CRUZ IS SET

Americans to Evacuate on November 23.

PRIESTS AND NUNS ARE GONE

Bryan Says Guarantee of Safety Is Obviated.

FIRST BATTLE IMPENDING

Villa Reported Moving to Meet Carranza Commander, Who Probably Will Resist Advance at Historic Queretaro City.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Monday, November 23, was fixed tonight at the date for the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American forces. Secretary Bryan issued this announcement: "Both General Carranza and the convention at Aguas Calientes having given the assurances and guarantees we requested, it is the purpose of the Administration to withdraw the troops of the United States from Vera Cruz on Monday, November 23.

Endangered Ones Have Left. "All the persons there for whose personal safety this Government has made itself responsible have left the city. The priests and nuns who had taken refuge there, and for whose safety fears were entertained, are now on their way to this country. "This statement was given out after a long conference between Mr. Bryan and President Wilson. It apparently was received with surprise in some official quarters. The general understanding has been that the evacuation might be delayed indefinitely pending reports on the alignment of the various Mexican chiefs in the latest civil war now in progress.

Carranza Probably Gains Port. Secretary Bryan declined to add to the former announcement, saying details would be made public by the War Department tomorrow. Secretary Garrison had nothing to say, and to just what authority the port of Vera Cruz would be delivered was not made plain. It has been assumed, however, that as the United States throughout the Mexican difficulties has dealt with the authorities actually in control of territory involved, the city would be turned over to an agent of General Carranza, probably General Candido Aguilar, commanding the constitutional forces in the State of Vera Cruz.

Customs Issue Undecided. So far as is known, there has been no final decision as to what of the more than a million dollars of Mexican customs money now held by the United States shall be paid. Both Carranza and the Aguas Calientes convention have given guarantees that customs duties collected at Vera Cruz will not be reimposed, as to view of the complications which might arise, however, in the event Carranza were driven from power by Villa's army supporting General Gutierrez, the convention's new provisional president, it has been suggested that payment of the money might be withheld pending a clarification of the situation.

Protection Promised Officials. Mr. Bryan's statement gave the first news of the removal of the priests and nuns from Vera Cruz. With their departure the only persons, other than soldiers, marines and officials, left in the Mexican port with a claim on the United States for protection are Mexicans who have been in the employ of the Americans. Assurances that these men would not be punished was one of the conditions of evacuation to which both of the warring factions agreed.

Five Army transports are waiting at Vera Cruz to bring away the troops, and Brigadier-General Funston has reported that the evacuation can be completed within 48 hours after the order is given. The garrison numbers about 800 men, including the First Brigade of infantry and marines.

Villa Takes Offensive.

General Villa already has taken the offensive against General Carranza, according to official advices reaching the United States Government today. Villa's plan of campaign, the first stroke of which was accomplished in the occupation of the City of San Luis Potosi, calls for an immediate attack on Tampico, of importance to Vera Cruz as a seaport and base from which munitions of war can be imported.

In preparation for the attack the Washington Government already is getting ready to take American refugees aboard ships lying in the Panuco River.

With San Luis Potosi in its possession, the Villa forces will move eastward along the railroad to Tampico. Already, according to consular advices, the Villa troops command virtually all the territory north of a line drawn through the City of San Luis Potosi, a much more extensive control than any military movement begun in the north of Mexico has obtained since revolutions began in Mexico four years ago.

Moving southward, Villa's army will come in contact with General Carranza's men at Queretaro, though unconfirmed reports are that General Gonzalez, division commander at that (Concluded on Page 4.)

IT'S BEGINNING TO LOOK AS IF THE KAISER'S MACHINE WAS STALLED.

