

TURK MUST EXPLAIN FIRING ON AMERICAN

Ambassador Told to Obtain Details.

NAVAL OFFICERS CAUTIONED

No Action to Be Taken Unless Washington Commands.

APOLOGY IS EXPECTED

High Officials Construe Act as Friendly One, Perhaps Intended as Warning to Launch That Port Was Mined.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The United States Government has directed Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople to ask the Ottoman government for an explanation of the firing by Turkish land forces at a launch from the American cruiser Tennessee, proceeding from Vourlah to the American Consulate at Smyrna, Asia Minor.

Secretary Daniels, with the approval of President Wilson, called the commander of the Tennessee and the North Carolina also in the Mediterranean, to take no action which might embarrass the American Government and to await specific instructions from Washington concerning the general situation.

Consul Reported Anxious.

These steps followed the receipt of a message from Captain Benton C. Decker, commander of the Tennessee, which was paraphrased in this statement from the Navy Department:

"Captain B. C. Decker, in command of the Tennessee, wired Secretary Daniels this morning that while proceeding from Vourlah to Smyrna to make official calls that was fired at. Consul was anxious for safety of consulate. Tennessee proceeded to and left Vourlah at request of Ambassador and is now anchored in the harbor of Solo (Chios), Greece, from which Captain Daniels' telegram was sent. Secretary Daniels telegraphed for fuller information."

Prompt Adjustment Expected.

Although without definite details as to just what occurred, high officials of the Washington Government had no doubt that the incident, no matter what the responsibility lay, would be promptly adjusted through diplomatic channels. President Wilson is determined that under no circumstances shall the United States be involved in war with Turkey. If the Turkish officers acted without the authority of the Ottoman government and the firing was not justified by the procedure in a closed port, it is confidently believed here that the Ottoman government will render an apology.

On account of the slow cable communication from Constantinople through the only available route—Bulgaria, Roumania, Austria and Italy—no message concerning the incident came from Ambassador Morgenthau, his last dispatches dated November 15 arriving only today. They were of a routine character.

Administration Is Puzzled.

With the Navy's message as the only basis for judgment, President Wilson and Administration officials were considerably puzzled over the affair. The President telephoned Secretary Daniels several times during the day and also discussed the situation with Acting Secretary Lansing.

Two suggestions were vouchsafed by high officials, although they admitted that their views were purely speculative. The firing, they thought, probably was a friendly act, giving the customary warning by a single shot, signifying to the Tennessee's launch that the port of Smyrna was mined and closed, or else the boat was turned back because it attempted to enter without making previous arrangements with the Turkish authorities. Officials of the Government declined to believe that the firing was an unfriendly or hostile act.

Port's Protection Relied On.

Assurances given by the Porte have repeatedly pledged protection and the closest friendship for American citizens. However, when the American warships first went to Turkey to protect American interests and deliver gold for the relief of miseries, Turkey was at peace. Since then the United States has taken over the diplomatic interests of Great Britain and France, with whom the Porte is at war—a circumstance that is fraught with delicate responsibilities.

Efforts on the part of some of the Mohammedan leaders in Turkey to start a "holy war" have made Americans as well as British and French subjects apprehensive. The American Consul at Smyrna reported his fears to Ambassador Morgenthau, under whose instructions the two warships have been moving about in Turkish waters for the salutary effect their presence might have on local Turkish officials. Twice the Ottoman government has given the United States warning that the port of Smyrna was mined, and for this reason the Tennessee, it is understood, stood off at Vourlah, 10 miles away, while her launch started for the shore to investigate conditions at the Consulate.

Regardless of whether Smyrna is a closed port, under the regulations of the United States Navy Captain Decker would be justified in seeking to enter

BULLETINS

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Sydney, N. S. W., says Japan has notified Great Britain of her readiness to hand over the Marshall Islands and other German islands in the Pacific now occupied by the Japanese to Australia, which will send forces to occupy them until the war is ended, when their ultimate disposition will be decided.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The correspondent of the Central News at Copenhagen reports that very heavy gun fire was heard Tuesday afternoon from Gotland Island, in the Baltic Sea off the Swedish coast, and is supposed to have been from a naval battle between German and Russian fleets.

EDINBURGH (via London), Nov. 19.—Forty-six soldiers who had been rejected from the Canadian contingent as ineligible, presumably on account of German or Austrian nationality, arrived in Glasgow Wednesday under an armed escort of Canadian troops. They were embarked on a Donaldson liner for Canada.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Nov. 18.—Guards who are on duty at the Toronto power plant have reported to their commanding officer that they had seen mysterious lights, believed to be signals, flashing on the American shore long after midnight. Red, yellow and green lights are used. The millmen declare the lights are held on as to form different combinations. A close watch is being kept for spies.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 18.—The Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, says that the Belgian war levy has been distributed among the German soldiers, each receiving about \$1.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 18, via Paris.—An official decree promulgated today extends to the French coast the prohibition of the sale and consumption of absinthe and kindred drinks at present being enforced in France.

MADRID, via Paris, Nov. 18.—The newspaper Pueblo Vasco, of Bilbao, says that another German 42-centimetre mortar has burst, killing a number of the gunners. The Germans, according to the newspaper, are carefully concealing the new catastrophe.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Francis D. Acland, Parliamentary Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons today that the government had contributed \$500,000 to the Belgian government for the purchase of foodstuffs for the destitute inhabitants of that country.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 18.—The German steamer Karnas today was declared by the Chilean authorities to be an auxiliary transport. She was at once notified that she must remain anchored in the harbor of Antofagasta until the end of the war.

RUSSIAN PORT BOMBARDED

German Fleet Attacks Libau and Buildings Are Set Afire.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—The following statement was issued tonight by the general staff of the Russian navy: "On the morning of November 17 a German squadron of two cruisers, 13 torpedo-boats and several other steamships appeared before Libau. The Germans bombarded the city and harbor, setting fire to several buildings. "The same day, early in the morning, the Black Sea fleet, which had been cruising off Trebizond, steamed close to the town and bombarded the harbor and barracks and set on fire buildings along the coast. "No Turkish ships were sighted off the coast."

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Daily Mail's Libau correspondent says that in the German bombardment of Libau several factories were damaged and a petroleum reservoir was shelled and destroyed by fire. The railway station and some houses in the poorer parts of the town also suffered. The Germans sank several small cargo steamers at the entrance of the harbor. Five persons were killed by shells, including a woman, and over 30 persons were wounded.

JAPAN TO RULE KIAU-CHAU

Military Governor Is Named and Entry Is Restricted.

PEKIN, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—General Kamio will be appointed military governor of Kiau-Chau by the Japanese government, but the appointment of a civil governor has not been settled. The Japanese will have charge of the customs temporarily.

Two military administrations will operate, one at Tsing-Tau and the other at Lantau at the head of Kiau-Chau Bay. Officials of the South Manchurian Railway will manage the Shantung railways until further notice. Only officials and ex-residents possessing title deeds to property will be permitted to enter. Others must wait for a special proclamation declaring the territory open. The Japanese officials say that the port of Tsing-Tau will be open to general shipping as soon as the sea is made free from mines.

GERMANS' HAVEN SHELLED

1700 Reported Killed When Five Ships Bombard Sued Houses.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—"A week ago," says the Daily Mail's Dunkirk correspondent, "the Germans noticed that the fire from the British warships spared the houses on the searfront at Middelkirke, whereupon they took up quarters in them. "This fact became known to the British, who suddenly bombarded the houses from five ships at once. The German casualties were enormous, the dead alone being estimated at 1700."

BRITISH BIG GUNS DEMORALIZE ENEMY

German Artillery Is Worse for Wear.

IMPENDING RETREAT INDICATED

Left Bank of Yser Evacuated and Flood Protects Allies.

WARSHIPS AGAIN ENGAGE

British Vigorously Bombard Two Ports on Belgian Coast and Succeed in Wrecking Base for Military Trains.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The correspondent of the Times in West Flanders related further indications of an impending German retreat from the line they are now holding. Their transport, he says, has been moved back several miles at different points and the mining of roads has been carried out extensively in the past few days. According to the correspondent, the arrival of heavy British guns of late has done much towards demoralizing the Germans, whose guns are becoming much the worse for heavy wear from reckless use.

German Leave Yser. The correspondent of the Times in Flanders telegraphs that the Germans have completely evacuated the left bank of the Yser canal and that the floods are seriously placing the German position at Dixmude in jeopardy. The French are nominally holding the south end of the town of Dixmude and the Germans the north side. There is much hand-to-hand fighting.

"Recent days have been entirely favorable to the allies," the correspondent says, "and it may be taken as certain that the retreat of the enemy is simply a question of time. Water Checks German Advance. "Between our forces and the enemy, the whole way from Nieuport to Dixmude, there is a protective sheet of water and all hopes of a German advance are frustrated. "Rotterdam dispatch to the Daily Mail says: "The British fleet received information Monday which led them to carry out a vigorous bombardment at Knokke and Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast. The Solway Company's works on the Bruges ship canal, which are being used as a base for German military trains, were wrecked. A train of five cars filled with soldiers was struck by a shell, took fire and was destroyed. (Concluded on Page 2.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

THE WEATHER. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 47 degrees; minimum, 41.3 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair, east to southeast winds.

War. Ambassador to Turkey directed to ask for explanation of firing on American launch. Page 1. British big guns demoralize Germans and retreat expected. Page 1. German retreat from the line they are now holding. Page 1. Submarine destroyers being built by Britain and France. Page 2. Tsing-Tau indefensible when surrendered by Germans. Page 2. Subjects of belligerent nations ordered to leave many German cities. Page 2. Russia is literally "dry." Page 3. Food for Belgians being distributed where most needed. Page 3. Mexico. Villa's army marching on Mexico City; battle believed imminent. Page 1.

National. Thorough cooking makes meat safe for consumption, says Government. Page 5. Domestic. Federation of Labor demands seizure of Colorado mines unless strike is settled. Page 5. Prominent Pacific Coast brokers face charge of embezzlement of \$40,000. Page 5.

Washington defeats Jefferson, 8 to 0, in great high school game. Page 14. If Sacramento raises \$20,000 at meeting tonight, ball franchise will be kept. Page 14. Taft calls off negotiations and Federal League war continues. Page 14. Besok says he didn't expect to beat Doble, but is hopeful of what next season may bring forth. Page 14.

Pacific Northwest. Appointment of Miss Hobbs to Industrial Commission is rumored. Page 6. Chairman Ely, of Fish and Game Commission, resigns over recent shakeup brought about in his absence. Page 6. Washington alleges 9000 signed petitions illegally. Page 6. Victoria makes precaution for defense against Germans. Page 7. Two shot, one probably fatally, in auto stage holdup near Sooke. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine. All deliveries of wheat bid for at higher prices. Page 16. American visible supply of wheat cut down by heavy Russian stockpile. Page 15. American-Hawaiian liner Panama to leave today to make up schedule. Page 18.

Portland and Vicinity. Recall leaders to be asked to testify in investigation of alleged petition forgery. Page 18. Bar closes season, favoring code revision by heavy partisan judiciary. Page 8. Dr. Withycombe on brief visit to Portland, expected by office seekers. Page 15. Prohibition law, to insure wishes of electors being carried out, is being drafted. Page 15. New shows at moving-picture theaters are classic. Page 15. Jefferson High students to produce "The First Lady of the Land." Page 8. Immigration records show tonga fought hard to keep Chinese women from deportation. Page 4. Weather report, data and forecast. Page 19.

BRITISH NAVY LOSS 6013

Lord of Admiralty Reports Sea Casualties to House.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, said in the House of Commons today in reply to a question, that the total British naval casualties to date were: Officers killed, 222; wounded, 27; missing, 5. Men killed, 3455; wounded, 428; missing, 1.

"This list, the first lord said, did not include the mess officers and men in the royal naval division at Antwerp and on the British cruiser Good Hope, sunk by the Germans off the Chilean coast, which totaled 1000 and 875, respectively. This would bring the total casualties at sea, in killed, wounded and missing, up to 6013.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED WITH 50,000 LOSS

German Gain Opens New Phase of War.

KAISER STAKES ALL IN POLAND

Battle Is Regarded as Most Critical in Eastern Zone.

CZAR WINS IN CARPATHIANS

Progress in East Prussia Continues, Declares Petrograd, Teutons Are Routed Near Cracow and Mazurian Lake Works Taken.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Berlin was decorated yesterday in honor of General von Hindenburg's victory in Poland, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Times.

The Russian losses, the dispatch says, are estimated at between 40,000 and 50,000 men.

Battle Most Critical of War.

A Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says: "The battle now being fought in the northwest corner of Poland may be regarded as possibly the most critical yet fought in the Russian campaign, and although little information is obtainable, it looks as though the victorious Russian advance has suffered a check, as it is evident the German counter attack has compelled the Russians to concentrate a considerable distance to the rear of the line reached by their right flank."

Kaiser Staking All.

"One of the ablest critics, in the Army Messenger, admits that a new phase of the war has opened which is likely to have a decisive influence on the whole campaign."

The Post's Petrograd correspondent says: "Emperor William is staking his all on the great battle in Poland. He has brought his finest troops from France, borrowed the best cavalry, namely, the Hungarian Horse, depleted his garrisons by moving his guns wherever possible, and now strikes for victory or death. Having based all his hopes on crushing France, he now is similarly turning on Russia, and this battle must decide the fate of Germany's whole adventure."

The following official communication from general headquarters was issued tonight, says a Petrograd dispatch:

"Between the Vistula and the Warta our advance guards, in an engagement (Concluded on Page 4.)

Wednesday's War Moves

THE latest official communications recording the operations on the western battlefields are much the same as those of preceding days. There has been fighting virtually all along the front, but without any appreciable change in the situation.

From the coast of Flanders to the River Lys, on the Franco-Belgian border, much of which has been flooded by the allies to hinder German attacks, there has been a repetition on a somewhat smaller scale of the bombardment which the invaders invariably resort to in the hope of breaking down the allies' resistance before infantry attacks, and in isolated spots attacks in force, but according to the French and British reports all these have been repulsed.

The Anglo-French forces, which have been holding the territory around Ypres, have again been subjected to determined attacks, fresh German troops having succeeded in forcing the allies out of their trenches, a task which the Prussian guard a few days previously failed to accomplish. As was the case with the Prussian guards, the Germans who made the latest effort appear to have taken the first line of trenches, but like the guards, found themselves attacked on the flanks and were compelled to give back the ground gained after holding it for a short time.

Both sides, as shown by the casualty lists of the officers, are losing heavily in the fighting, but the Germans, on the offensive and so often enfiladed after success was nearly in their hands, are said to have suffered enormously. The French Zouaves, who have frequently distinguished themselves by dashing charges, have been utilized at a position near Elschote, to force the allies out of their trenches, and according to the French communication, they have again been successful.

These incidents are merely examples of what has been occurring in North France, along the Aisne Valley, around Rheims, in the Argonne Forest and on the banks of the River Meuse. First one side and then the other gains an advantage, but when all is told the general situation remains about as it was.

Reports come from France that the Germans are preparing to make another attempt to force their way to the coast by way of La Bassée, but the rumor that they are preparing for a retreat, there is no confirmation.

In the East the Germans and Austrians have turned after their retreat from the Vistula, to face the Russians in East Prussia, in Poland and before Cracow. Each of these regions probably will provide a big battle, but the most important will be that in Poland, where the Germans are sending their strongest and best armies in the hope of smashing the Russian center. This would compel the Russians to fall back again to the Vistula and relieve Silesia from the immediate danger of an invasion.

Concerning the fighting in the Balkans and the Near East, only scraps of information are reaching the outside world. In South Africa General Louis Botha, commander in chief of the defense forces, reports the breaking up of additional rebel commandos and the capture of guns, ammunition and provisions.

The Earl of Crewe disclosed in the House of Lords yesterday that in East Africa the Indian troops are being employed against the Germans. That there has been heavy fighting is shown by the fact that the British casualties to date total 300.

As a result of the firing by Turkish land forces at a launch from the United States cruiser Tennessee, which was proceeding from Vourlah to Smyrna, Asia Minor, the United States Government has directed the American Ambassador at Constantinople to ask the Ottoman government for an explanation and the commanders of the Tennessee and North Carolina have been instructed to take no action likely to cause the American Government embarrassment.

The Tennessee is now at Chios, Greece, having left Vourlah, to which she returned after the incident, at the request of the Ambassador. The Washington officials express confidence that the matter will be adjusted through diplomatic channels.

TROUTDALE WOMEN BUSY

Mrs. Fox Out for Mayor and Ten Others Seek Various Offices.

TROUTDALE, Or., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Mrs. Frances Fox has been placed in nomination for Mayor and Mrs. F. Allard for Recorder, to be voted for at the city election in December. John Hudson and William Light are out for Recorder and James Monahan for Marshal. Other nominees are: Councilmen, Mrs. F. Zimmerman, Mrs. Eva Kummer, Mrs. Alice Rix, Mrs. F. Wilbur, Mrs. Ruth Brink, Mrs. A. Wallace, Mrs. Martha Johnson, Mrs. L. Helming, Victor Holm, W. A. Harland, William Pelton, James Knarr, Miss Jean Larson, Bert Edmundson, Louis Deneau, L. Helming, B. Harding, J. Goodwin and E. R. Jennings. Troutdale already has a woman Mayor, Mrs. J. Larson.

44-YEAR MARRIAGE ENDS

Salem Woman Says Husband Quit Her and Divorce Is Granted.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—His wife for 44 years, Ruth A. Byrne today obtained a divorce from James S. Byrne, Circuit Judge Kelly granting the decree. They have three children, the youngest being 31. Desertion was alleged. The couple have lived on a farm near Salem. They were married December 20, 1870.

VILLA MARCHING ON MEXICAN CAPITAL

Forces Loyal to Carranza Gathering.

BATTLE IS BELIEVED CERTAIN

Advance Guard Now Within 200 Miles of Its Goal.

CONVENTION ARMY MOVES

Consul Silliman Reports Conditions in Mexico City Are More Serious Than at Any Time Since Parleys for Peace Began.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—General Francisco Villa, in command of the troops under the control of the Mexican convention of Aguas Calientes, is marching on Mexico City. His army took Leon, the first important railroad center south of Aguas Calientes, without firing a shot.

The forces of General Pablo Gonzalez, loyal to Carranza, are gathered at Queretaro and Irapuato, where the first important clash in the hostilities between General Carranza and the convention probably will occur.

Advancing Army Well Equipped.

These facts were reported in official messages today from George C. Carothers, American Consular Agent accompanying General Villa. Mr. Carothers said General Villa was well equipped for the march.

From American Consul Silliman came a dispatch saying conditions were far more serious in Mexico City than they had been since the parleys for peace began. He regards actual hostilities as inevitable, though some of the generals are still trying to patch up the differences that have arisen.

Carranza Misunderstood, He Says.

General Carranza, according to messages from Mr. Silliman and Leon Canova, special agent at Aguas Calientes, has declared that he had been misunderstood, that he never intended to deliver the execution power except to General Pablo Gonzalez or some other man of his own selection, and in whom he had entire confidence.

Although there has been no definite advice, it was believed by officials tonight that General Gutierrez, chosen provisional President by the convention at Aguas Calientes, had ordered a general attack on the Carranza garrison. Gutierrez controls practically all of the northern half of Mexico, and General Villa's advance guard is within 200 miles of the Mexican capital.

Villa Commander Killed.

One column of convention forces is moving eastward from San Yago Potosol to Tampico. Another is endeavoring to cut off the forces of General Jesus Carranza at Puerto Mexico from communication from Mexico City or Puebla. An engagement near Puerto Mexico at July was reported today by American Consul Canova. General Jose Cruz, General Jose Carbajal, a Villa commander, was killed.

Whether the ex-Federal forces under Generals Higinio Aguilar and Argumedo, which threaten Puebla, are working in harmony with General Villa is not known, but renewed attacks on the Carranza lines by Zapata troops who are loyal to the convention are now expected.

FOUR ON AMERICAN SIDE SHOT

Woman at Naco, Ariz., Killed During Mexican Battle.

NACO, ARIZ., Nov. 18.—One Mexican woman was killed, three others wounded and three men hurt on the American side today as the result of the attack on Naco, Sonora, managed today by Governor Maytorena's Yaqui Indian troops.

Two of the men were Americans—H. H. Reynolds, United States customs inspector, whose leg bone was shattered, and a cooper of the Tenth United States Cavalry, hit by a spent bullet. The third was a Mexican agent for General Hill, whose Carranzista troops are defending the Mexican town.

Three of Hill's wounded were killed in their beds by shrapnel fired at the temporary hospital, which flew the Red Cross flag. Hill's casualties for the day were 18 killed and 50 wounded. Maytorena's losses are unknown.

A passing Rock Island train, the Golden State Limited, had an unpleasant experience when a stray bullet from the Mexican side shattered a window of a Pullman, shattering glass on a sleeping passenger.

TURKS ENTER ROUMANIA

Destroyer Declared to Have Violated Neutrality on Danube.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the Morning Post's correspondent says: "Three Turkish torpedo-boat destroyers are reported to have entered Sulina, an arm of the Danube delta, which, under the public law of Europe, is protected by treaties. Thus, Roumania must decide whether it sides with Germany and Turkey or whether she supports the rights of European law."

Sulina, Roumania, is the mouth of the south branch of the Danube, about 50 miles southeast of Ismail.

