

BAYONET BELIEVED ONLY GERMAN ARM

Ammunition Shortage Suspected in Poland.

ARMY IS CUT IN THREE PARTS

Middle Remnant Is Declared Isolated From Others.

RUSSIANS GET BY CRACOW

Forty Thousand Austrians Taken in Eight Days; Hungarian Plains Are Overrun—Germans Hold in Russia, Lose in Prussia.

MILAN (via London), Nov. 29, 8:10 A. M.—The siege of Cracow has begun, according to a correspondent of the newspaper Corriere della Sera, with the Muscovite army.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—(Special.)—The special correspondent of the Times, telegraphing from Petrograd, says:

"I feel perfectly confident that the Russian troops are not merely around Cracow, but already probably past that last stronghold of the Hapsburgs, as a high military official recently called it.

"During the last eight days the Russians in Galicia have captured nearly 40,000 Austrian prisoners with guns, machine guns and stores. They have been taken by companies and whole regiments with their officers, which sufficiently indicates the collapse of the Austrian defense.

Hungarian Plains Overrun.

"Three days ago, according to the official bulletin, the Austrians had finally retired under the guns of Cracow. The Carpathian passes are in the hands of the Russians and the Russian troops specially selected for the purpose of overrunning the plains of Hungary.

"The frequency with which the bayonet is now the sole weapon used indicates the probably increasing shortage of ammunition on the side of the Germans in the battles between the Vistula and Warthe rivers. I believe this is a factor that will decide the fate of the German armies, but it is impossible to say how soon. The Russians delight in the bayonet charge and officers find it difficult at all times in restraining their men."

German Army Cut in Three Parts.

A review of the military operations in the last week by both armies in the rear of Lodz, as given out here semi-officially, says that the German army under General Mackensen has been cut in three parts, says a dispatch from Petrograd.

The right wing is still struggling 15 miles west-by-southwest of Lodz in an attempt to unite with the column sent to its assistance from Wliscow. The center is 10 miles northeast-by-north of Lodz and is still engaged in a desperate effort to cut its way west to rejoin the left wing, which is partially cut off from the strongest position on the Vistula. This army, the review asserts, is moving back before the Russian onslaught, but is stubbornly disputing the Russian advance.

German Middle Army Isolated.

In this quarter the Russian advance is from Gombin, 50 miles north of Lodz. It is estimated that the centers of the three parts of the German force are at least 20 miles apart and that the middle one is acting entirely on its own initiative, being completely isolated from the others.

It is said that the main bodies of the German wing are maintaining a thin line of communication to the rear extending in semi-circular shape a distance of 40 miles. Russian experts declare this situation is almost unprecedented in the history of warfare. In the opinion of these experts the operations will not result in the complete surrounding of the Germans, but they declare that the purpose of the German campaign against Warsaw has been entirely frustrated.

Lodz Damage Is Slight.

During all the operations Lodz is said to have been under attack more than once, but the only damage sustained was the burning of the electric power plant and the suburban railway station.

This is regarded as extraordinary, in view of the desperate fighting that daily have been raging on three sides, and because of the fact that Lodz projects like a promontory into the enemy's territory.

The following official bulletin was issued from general headquarters in Petrograd Sunday, according to a dispatch received here:

"Between the Vistula and the Warthe the enemy continues to maintain the position fortified by him at Strykow, Zgierz, Szadek and Zdunska Wola, Russian Poland. The fighting has been stubborn in the regions of Strykow and Zgierz. We captured at these points cannon, rapid-firers and several hundred prisoners.

Germans Counter Attack.

"Our troops have taken part in an engagement along the front comprising Glogow, Blalawy and Sabota. Along the left bank of the Vistula the Germans carried out a counter attack.

"According to prisoners, the German losses were enormous, many battalions

AMERICAN HELD AS SPY BY GERMANS

WIFE HEARS OF FLIGHT OF STUDENT AT GOETTINGEN.

Former Editor of Baptist Examiner and Graduate of Columbia in Flight Not Explained.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Edward Bright, an American citizen, graduate of Columbia, and formerly editor of the Baptist Examiner, is under arrest at Goettingen, Germany, charged with being a spy, according to information received by his wife in this city. Mrs. Bright got word recently that her husband was imprisoned on October 17, and, after appealing to the State Department at Washington, she decided today to make her information public.

Mr. Bright, with his family, had resided at Goettingen nearly 10 years. Mrs. Bright said. He was studying at Goettingen University. Mrs. Bright, with her two sons, came here shortly before the war began. Her first news regarding her husband's plight came in a letter dated October 25, written by a maid in the Brights' Goettingen household. This was confirmed by a letter written from Goettingen, October 26, by an American friend, who said her husband had appealed to the American Consul and to Ambassador Gerard and that the Consul at Hanover had promised to make a trip to Goettingen to investigate. Mrs. Bright notified the State Department, which advised to the Consul at Hanover and received word that Ambassador Gerard had "requested an early investigation."

The nature of Mr. Bright's alleged offense is not definitely known. Mrs. Bright was born in Yonkers, New York, 47 years ago. He was a son of the late Dr. Edward Bright, whom he followed as editor of the Baptist Examiner. He gave up this work to travel and study abroad.

PARENT REVISES HIS VIEWS

Albany Man, Married at 17, Thinks Youths Now Unfit to Wed.

ALBANY, Or., Nov. 29.—(Special.)—Married before he was 17 years old and now, at 68, the father of 17 children, Leslie Walters, of Foster, sat on the witness stand in the State Circuit Court here yesterday afternoon and said that the day had passed when young marriages were advisable. He was appearing as a witness for one of his daughters, who had married before she was 15, and now, before she is 17, was applying for a divorce after a few months of married life.

Swedish Army May Defy Kaiser

Germany Arouses Neighbors by Making Wood Contraband of War.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Telegraphing from Copenhagen, the Daily Mail correspondent reports that Germany's declaration making wood contraband of war has caused a tremendous revulsion of feeling in Sweden and Norway against Germany and agitation for an understanding with Russia. Swedish loss by reason of this declaration, it is estimated by the correspondent, will amount to \$15,000,000 a year.

"The temper of the Swedes," says the correspondent, "is such that they are discussing whether or not it would be advisable to send cargoes of wood to England through the Helgoland and Skagerak under escort of Swedish warships and defy the Germans to attack them."

PASTOR TRAFFIC VIOLATOR

Rev. Henry Russell Talbott One of Six to Fall Into Law's Clutches.

Among six automobilists who were arrested yesterday for violation of the state motor vehicle law was Rev. Henry Russell Talbott, pastor of St. David's Episcopal Church at East Tenth and Belmont streets. Mr. Talbott was arrested by Patrolman Day, for not having his license tags properly displayed.

The arrest of the six automobilists yesterday in connection with the general cleanup of violators of this sort runs the total up to 133 since Friday when the campaign began.

Besides Rev. Mr. Talbott those arrested yesterday were: M. Kintzley, Walter Meery, T. H. McKenzie, C. Retello and W. E. O'Brien.

ALLIES TAKING OFFENSIVE

Attack Reported Where German Line Is Declared Weakened.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent reports that the allies are taking the offensive south of Ypres, having discovered that the German line is weakening.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The following communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"Quiet prevails along the whole front except in the Argonne region, where the German attacks have not been more successful than preceding attacks."

Servian Cabinet Is Out.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—It was announced today by the official press bureau that word has been received from Sofia, Bulgaria, that the Servian Cabinet of Premier Pachitch had been overthrown.

ALLIES WATCH AND HIT WHEN FOE ERRS

Only This Course Open, Says Sir John.

3 GERMANS FALL TO 1 OF FOE

British Losses Enormous, Reports Commander.

ENEMY MORE NUMEROUS

Morale of Kaiser's Forces Is Declared to Be Impaired—Battle of Ypres-Armentieres Believed in Last Stages.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the field, speaks in an optimistic vein concerning the position of the allies in a report issued today by the official press bureau. The report covers in a general way, the activities of the British troops from October 11 to November 26.

"Summing up the situation in concluding his report, field Marshal French says:

"As I close this dispatch, signs are in evidence that we are possibly in the last stages of the battle from Ypres to Armentieres. For several days past the artillery fire of the enemy has slackened considerably and his infantry attacks practically have ceased.

Best Germans Are in West.

"In remarking on the general military situation of the allies, as it appears to me, at the present moment it does seem to be clearly understood that the operations in which we have been engaged embrace nearly all of the central part of the continent of Europe, from the East to the West. The combined French, Belgian and British armies in the West, and the Russian army in the East, are opposed to the united forces of Germany and Austria, acting as combined armies between us.

"Our enemy elected at the beginning of the war to throw the weight of their forces against our armies in the West and to detach only a comparatively weak force, composed of few first-line troops and several corps of second and third-line troops, to stem the Russian advance until the western forces could be completely defeated and overwhelmed.

Enemy's Errors Followed Up.

Their strength enabled them from the outset to throw greatly superior forces against us in the West. This precludes the possibility of our taking vigorous offensive action except when

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INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 41 degrees; minimum, 35.2 degrees. TODAY'S—Occasional rain; southerly winds.

War. German food supply begins to show shortage, and prices generally advance, except of meat. Page 1.

American, former editor of Baptist Examiner, arrested as spy by Germans. Page 1.

Food distribution system in Belgium is efficient, says Rockefeller commission. Page 3.

Germans in Poland reduced to use of bayonet, indicating ammunition shortage. Page 1.

Allies tactics are to strike when Germans err, says Sir John French. Page 1.

General Von Moltke, ex-chief of German staff, is Kaiser's prisoner. Page 2.

Honors conferred on Von Hindenburg approved by all Germany. Page 2.

Love for warships, is Bryan's hope for peace. Page 2.

Allies fear German sea raid. Page 2.

Canada doubles Niagara River patrol, fearing raid from Germans in United States. Page 2.

National. Ambassador Herrick thrust out at critical time because of Democratic insistence on spoils. Page 3.

Roosevelt may appear before Senate to discuss Colombia treaty. Page 4.

Wilson names commission to seek way to prevent further strikes in Colorado. Page 1.

Domestic. Croker's marriage surprises to members of his family. Page 5.

Sports. Shakeup of Pacific Coast League managers is probable. Page 10.

Intercollegiate League likely to welcome Franklin High School with open arms. Page 10.

Manager of Hoppe-Loman tour arrives to arrange games in Portland. Page 10.

Rugby, says Southern California graduate manager, is not fit game for collegians. Page 10.

Pacific Northwest. James W. Thomas, of Newberg, Or., is shot and killed by 16-year-old son on hunting trip. Page 8.

Prohibition and capital punishment amendments favored for charity. Page 14.

State likely to save \$207,000 of fees in coming biennial period. Page 8.

Portland and Vicinity. Miss Ulrich to officiate at doll auction tomorrow for charity. Page 14.

Building Trades Council lifts boycott from new Orpheum Theater. Page 14.

Food, clothing and bedding badly needed in many families. Page 9.

British bark Potlatch views scene of old wreck on trip. Page 11.

New shows at moving-picture theaters are all stellar. Page 8.

Ex-husband of Mrs. H. Ronning supposed Franklin High School by demanding request. Page 9.

"Ready Money," at Baker, scores great hit. Page 14.

Miss Marie Barnett, of Wasco, tells how she manages many business interests. Page 7.

Letters from Buckingham Palace remove spy suspicion from Mrs. Rufus Zopfbaum (Margaret Montgomery), who views destruction of British gunboat. Page 8.

Licenses under war tax law draw penalty if not paid today. Page 5.

Dr. Frank L. Loveland, pastor of First Methodist Church, praises Christian Scientists' belief in healing. Page 11.

Appeal made for blood gift to save life of Charles L. Botaford, veteran lawyer. Page 5.

Weather report, data and forecast. Page 11.

MORE ARMENIANS SLAIN

Mohammedans, Called to Holy War, Open on Churches and Clubs.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29, via London.—A dispatch from Odessa describes an outbreak of fanatical rioting in Erzerum.

Dispatches reaching Odessa from this Turkish city say that following the posting of a proclamation calling the Mohammedans to a holy war all the Armenian clubs, churches and schools were demolished by a mob. Four Armenians, including one woman, were killed on the street.

Potatoes have reached prices which are a hardship to the poorer classes, for whom they form the chief article of food. Last year at this time they cost 50 cents for 110 pounds. The price today is \$1.25. Great quantities of potatoes must also be devoted to the pro-

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GERMAN PRICES OF FOOD RISE SHARPLY

Advance Covers Everything Except Meats.

VEGETABLES NOT TO BE HAD

Dearer Potatoes Work Hardship on Poorer People.

GASOLINE SUPPLY IS LOW

Officials Profess No Fear Nation Can Be Starved Out, but Stern Measures to Prevent Waste Are Being Adopted.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The effects of the war on the prices of provisions had, until late in October, hardly made itself apparent.

In the last few days, however, a sharp general rise has set in, embracing practically everything to eat except meats, which, owing to Germany's unusually large stock of swine, have risen little, and in some cases not at all.

Vegetables Almost Disappear.

Vegetables have practically disappeared from the market. Some lentils are to be had, but only inferior cuts. Beans are scarce and hulled peas are not to be had. Prices of peas and lentils have risen from 7 cents, the price before the war, to 15 cents, and it is predicted that they will shortly cost much more. The government recently confiscated all coffee held at Hamburg by English warehouses, but even with this, the supply is running short and prices have increased markedly.

Fresh oranges or lemons are rarely to be had, there are no bananas and pineapples, except the canned stock, and with the entrance of Turkey into the war, the supply of dates and figs probably will be cut off.

Stock of Eggs Nearly Gone.

Cold storage stocks of eggs have been greatly reduced, and it will be but a short time before there will be none to be had. The Berlin Chamber of Commerce points to the somewhat surprising fact that Germany produces only 5 per cent of its egg supply, the remaining 95 per cent coming from Russia, Galicia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Italy and Denmark.

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Sunday's War Moves

While deprecating the exaggerated reports of Russian successes in the battle in Northern Poland, where the German Emperor has joined Field Marshal von Hindenburg to offer his advice and encourage his troops, the latest available official reports from Russian headquarters say that the advantage in the fighting still lies with the Russian army.

It is also officially said that enormous losses have been inflicted on the Germans, but no mention is made of the capture of German divisions, which has been so freely asserted by the Petrograd correspondents of London and Paris papers.

Opposed to this is the German official report, which says that the Russian attacks have been repulsed and that the German counter attacks have been successful.

Some days must elapse before this battle, which promises to prove the most decisive of the war, is concluded.

In the battle before Cracow the Russians assert they have met success. During the last week they took 30,000 Austrian and German prisoners in the region. This victory is taken in Petrograd to mean that Cracow will not bar the Russian advance in Silesia from the South, but that, with the Austrian army beaten, it will be necessary only to mask the fortresses.

The Russians likewise announce success on the Austrian side of the Carpathians and against the Turks in the Caucasus, although in both regions the worst of weather has prevailed.

In the Western arena (the Germans, although making an occasional infantry attack, seem at present content to bombard the allied positions, but with somewhat lighter guns than they have been using. This may mean either that they are sending troops and artillery to the east to use against the Russians, or that they are preparing a new attack against the allies.

There has been a minor attack near Arras, but not in strong enough force to suggest that the Germans have decided to try to get to the coast by direct route from the east.

There has been no development in the Balkan situation, but stress is laid on the clause of the King's speech at the opening of the Rumanian Parliament in which he said:

"I am convinced that, realizing the importance of the present situation, you will give the government every assistance in passing such legislation as is demanded by the circumstances and required to meet the needs of the army."

There has been no development in the appointment of the commission, the President expressed "the very earnest and sincere hope that the parties may see it not merely to their own best interest, but also a duty which they owe to the communities they serve and to the Nation itself to make use of this instrumentality of peace and render strikes of the kind which has threatened the order and prosperity of the great State of Colorado a thing of the past."

The appointment of such a commission was contemplated in the plan for temporary settlement of the strike which the President proposed several months ago, and which was accepted by the miners, but rejected by the operators. One of the chief objections of the operators to the plan was the naming of the commission.

PERSIANS OPPOSE ALLIES

Hostile Acts Directed Against Russia and Britain, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The official news bureau says:

It is reported from Constantinople that the larger part of Northern Persia has been aroused to hostile action against Russia, and that in Southern Persia the movement against Great Britain is increasing.

Prince Abbas and Prince Osman, relatives of the Khedive of Egypt, have been banished by the British authorities on the charge of engaging in an anti-British conspiracy.

Seven foreigners disguised as hodjas (Mohammedan teachers) were taken before a court-martial in Constantinople charged with inspiring riots, at the instigation of a dragoon at the Russian embassy.

CITY SHIVERS ALL DAY

Temperature Holds Steady for Several Hours at 39 Degrees.

It was chilly consistently in Portland yesterday. There was only one degree difference in the temperature between 5 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock last night.

Portland residents stirred from bed early yesterday when the thermometer hovered at 40 degrees above zero. In another hour the mercury settled down a degree, remaining during the early churchgoing hours at 39 degrees. There it stayed during the day.

At 5 o'clock last night the mercury perked up a bit and went to bed at 41 degrees.

The Weather Bureau reported the weather along the entire Pacific slope as being normal.

For today occasional rain is predicted, with southerly winds.

SERBS STUBBORNLY RESIST

Austria Admits Heavy Counter Attacks, but Reports Gains.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam and London, Nov. 29.—An official announcement issued here says:

"On the Southern front the enemy is offering stubborn resistance and is endeavoring to delay the advance by heavy counter attacks, comprising bayonet attacks. On the Eastern bank of the Kola Bars our troops again have gained."

"Our troops, advancing beyond Valjevo and to the south have reached the heights east of the Ljlik River and the line from Suvotor to Usice."

GERMANS MENACE SWEDEN

Demand Made for Suppression of Unfriendly Utterances in Press.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says German government suppresses unfriendly utterances against Germany in Swedish newspapers.

PRESIDENT NAMES STRIKE COMMISSION

Future Peace in Colorado Mines Sought.

PRESENT CONFLICT UNTOUCHED

Merely to Withdraw Troops "Seems Less Than Duty."

AID OFFERED BOTH SIDES

Wilson Expresses Hope That Both Sides Will See Duty to Communally and Nation to Use Instrumentality of Peace.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—President Wilson announced tonight the appointment of Seth Low, of New York; Charles W. Mills, of Philadelphia, and Patrick Gilday, of Clearfield, Pa., as a commission through which future differences between operators and miners involved in the present Colorado strike may be settled.

The commission, officials explained, was not appointed to deal with the existing differences which have caused rioting and bloodshed in Colorado. Hywel Davies and W. E. Fairley, the conciliators who have been attempting to settle the strike for several months, will continue in their efforts to have the operators and miners agree on a settlement of the present strike.

President Urges Sense of Duty.

In a statement announcing the appointment of the commission, the President expressed "the very earnest and sincere hope that the parties may see it not merely to their own best interest, but also a duty which they owe to the communities they serve and to the Nation itself to make use of this instrumentality of peace and render strikes of the kind which has threatened the order and prosperity of the great State of Colorado a thing of the past."

The appointment of such a commission was contemplated in the plan for temporary settlement of the strike which the President proposed several months ago, and which was accepted by the miners, but rejected by the operators. One of the chief objections of the operators to the plan was the naming of the commission.

Aid Offered Both Sides.

The President announced in his statement tonight that the commission will place itself "at the service alike of the miners and the operators of the mines of Colorado in case controversy between them should in the future develop circumstances which would render mediation the obvious way of peace and just settlement."

Mr. Wilson added that "merely to withdraw the Federal troops and leave the situation to settle itself would seem to me to be doing something less than my duty after all that has occurred."

He has been asked by Governor Ammons, of Colorado, to withdraw the troops from some of the districts, and will discuss the question with Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, this week.

The original basis of agreement offered by the President included the establishment of a three years' truce, subject to the enforcement of the mining laws of the Federal Government, and return to work of miners who had not been convicted of law violations, the prohibition of intimidation of union or nonunion men and the appointment of a grievance committee by the employees. It provided that in cases where the officers of the company and the grievance committees could not settle differences, a commission of three men named by the President should step in and act as the final referee of all disputes.

President Wilson's statement explaining the naming of the commission follows:

"The strike of the miners in Colorado which has now lasted for 13 months has attracted the attention of the whole country and has been accompanied by many distressing and tragic circumstances. The mediation of the Government of the United States was offered early in the struggle, but the operators of the mines were unwilling to avail themselves of it or to act on the suggestions made in the interest of peace by representatives of the Department of Labor authorized by statute to serve in such cases. It became necessary to send Federal troops to the district affected by the strike in order to preserve the peace, but their presence could of itself accomplish nothing affirmative.

Plan Rejected by Operators.

"After long waiting, therefore, and the disappointment of many hopes of accommodation, I ventured, after taking counsel with representatives of the Government who had been on the field and made themselves thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances of the case, to propose a plan of temporary settlement to be put into operation for a period of three years, and to afford means of amicable consultation and adjustment between the mine owners and their employees, pending agreement upon such terms and arrangements as might be made the basis for permanently satisfactory relations between them.

"The plan seemed to me obviously

(Concluded on Page 2.)

