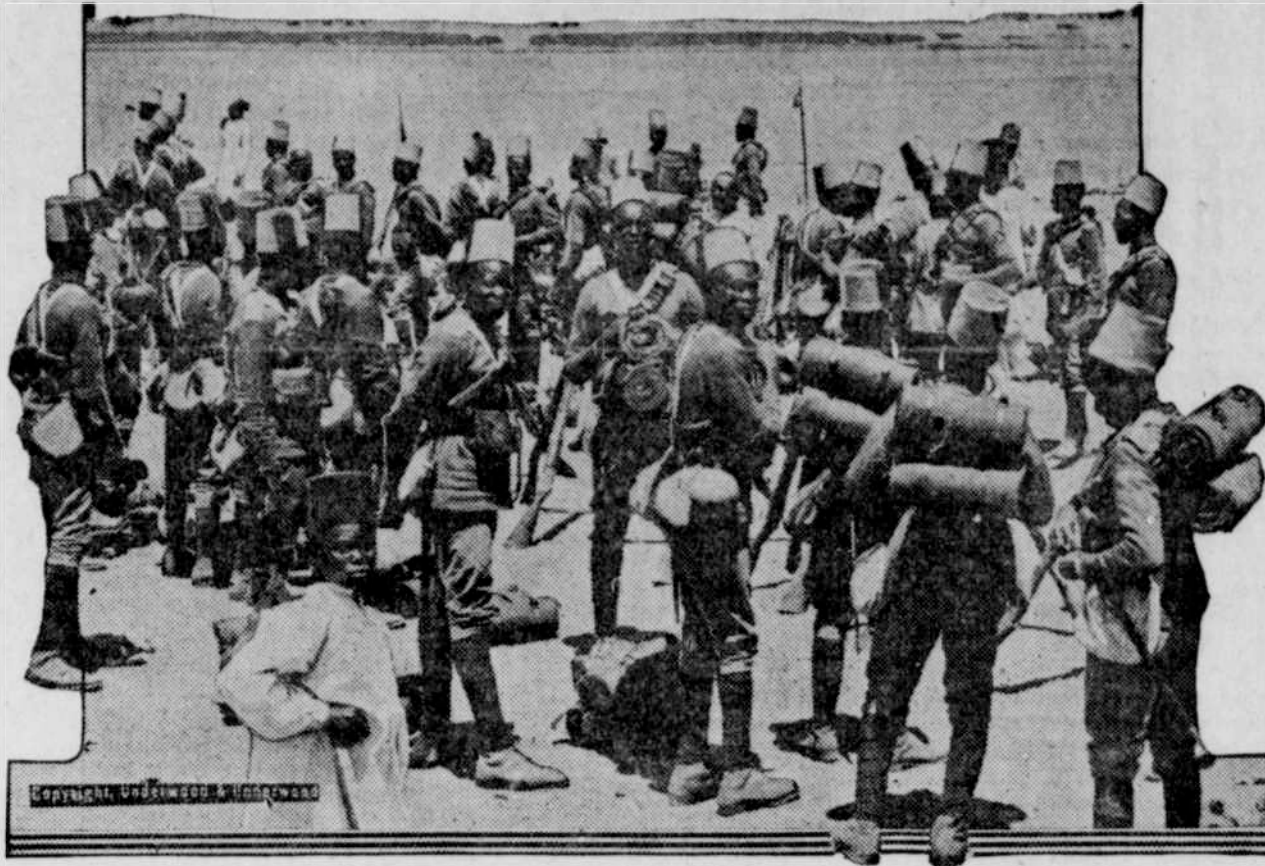


SUDANESE WHO WILL FIGHT THE TURKS



A company of the well-trained native soldiers upon whom the British will rely to repulse a Turkish invasion of Egypt.

EUROPE ASKS LIGHT

Protection of Foreigners at Vera Cruz by U. S. is Question.

Non-Combatants Urged to Keep Off Streets, As Disturbance Is Considered Likely.

Vera Cruz — Through W. W. Canada, the United States consul here, the consuls of Cuba, Spain, France and Great Britain have asked the United States "what effective measures are going to be taken by the United States to protect the lives and property of foreigners in Vera Cruz."

The consuls explained that they had no information to show that the Mexican government would be unable to enforce the guarantees given by it.

The police assert they are daily obtaining evidence tending to show that reprisals are planned by the constitutionalists. From one prisoner they say they obtained a detailed list of houses that are to be searched.

Excitement was caused here by the circulation of a handbill which said that since General Francisco Villa's men proposed to prevent the occupation of the city the day the Americans leave, it was earnestly urged that non-combatants keep off the streets. It was added that this inconvenience probably would not last more than 24 hours, as it was expected in that time the constitutionalists would be able to secure reinforcements to make certain their tenure of the port.

There appears no likelihood of an early resumption of traffic between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. So far as is known here the Mexican railway has not been cut, but a considerable stretch of the Inter-oceanic line has been destroyed. Local trains from intermediate points arrived here filled with refugees.

Allied Army Inflicting Heavy Loss on Germans

Washington, D. C.—Foreign office dispatches to the French embassy here Saturday referred to great loss of life inflicted on the enemy by the allied troops and spoke of the success of the French scouting parties in securing information of German troop movements. The dispatches duplicated war office communications with the following additions:

"Supplementary information received here reveals that the last three days' fighting resulted particularly disastrously for the adversaries as regards the execution inflicted by the allies in repulsing attacks.

"To the east of Ypres, the Germans left more than 1200 dead in a space of ground not more than 500 to 600 metres square.

"The Germans blew up the garrison of Chauvencourt with a mine. We had partially captured this town and, resuming, we were able to force the enemy's lines back on the other troops operating in that region.

"The German press has announced that a strong French attack in the region of Cirey had been repulsed. As a matter of fact, we have not engaged at that point except in reconnoitering. Those reconnoitering parties, fortunately, have been successfully conducted, and despite resistance have discovered the position and strength of the enemy."

BARON JOHN A. FISHER



Baron John A. Fisher, admiral of the British fleet, who has been appointed first sea lord of the admiralty to succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg.

University President Bars Belgian Benefit Effort

San Francisco—Refusal of Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, to permit the use of the Greek theater of that institution for a concert to be held for the benefit of the Belgian relief fund that is being raised in San Francisco, Oakland and other bay cities, has caused much comment on the part of those who were interested in the Belgian relief fund, and particularly on the part of some of the regents of the university.

Arrangements for the concert were well under way before the telegraphed refusal of the president of the university to permit the use of the theater was received.

The fact that the use of the theater had been refused was made public in a report made by Mrs. Mark L. Requa, chairman of the executive committee of the Belgian relief fund. The report said President Wheeler's denial of the request was received from the East.

Governors Invited.

Salem, Or.—Governor West has mailed invitations to the governors of the Western states to attend a meeting to be held at the Oregon Agricultural College November 30 and December 1 to prepare a uniform horticultural inspection law for submission to various state legislatures.

TURKS TO EXPLAIN

U. S. Asks Reasons for Firing on American Launch.

Cruisers Told to Take No Action Unless Commanded by Washington Authorities.

Washington, D. C.—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, cabled the commanders 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.

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 that while proceeding from Vourlah to Smyrna to make official calls boat 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 Scio (Chios), Greece, from which Captain Decker's telegram was sent. Secretary Daniels telegraphed for fuller information."

Although without definite details as to just what occurred, high officials of the Washington government had no doubt that the incident, no matter where 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 naval 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 Thursday. They were of a routine character.

The reserve banks are not to do a banking business except with member banks.

Landslides Wreck Train.

Bellingham, Wash.—Great Northern passenger train No. 355, bound from Vancouver, B. C., to Seattle, struck two landslides 10 miles north of White Rock, at 5 o'clock Saturday. The first slide was passed safely, but when the engine struck the next one a few yards on, the engine toppled over and rolled down the embankment onto the beach. Fireman Will Cummings was injured slightly. No one else was hurt.

Americans Haul Down Flag; Soldiers Leave

Washington, D. C.—Brigadier General Funston's infantry and marines, numbering 6000, under orders from President Wilson, hauled down the Stars and Stripes, Monday, which have been flying over Vera Cruz since Rear Admiral Fletcher seized that port last April as an act of reprisal in retaliation for affronts to the American flag at Tampico, after General Huerta had refused to comply with a demand by Rear Admiral Mayo for a salute of 21 guns. It is the determination of the United States government to withdraw its forces and thereby remove a possible cause of international friction, as well as a potential factor that might become a domestic issue as between the two factions in Mexico.

Pains have been taken that in the withdrawal no faction shall be recognized.

All elements in Mexico united in asking the American forces to evacuate and pledged guarantees asked by Washington.

General Funston had instructions simply to pack up and withdraw his men, bringing away any Mexicans who fear to remain, as well as all customs money collected during the American occupation, with copies of the port and municipal records.

The \$1,000,000 or more collected will be held until a government is formally recognized.

The American marines will be taken to the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, and the troops to their camp at Texas City.

Turkish Troops at Suez Canal; British Loss Heavy

London—Reuter's Constantinople correspondent in a dispatch sent by way of Berlin gives the following official Turkish statement:

"The Turkish troops have reached the Suez Canal. In fighting near El Kantara the British suffered heavy losses and took flight."

El Kantara is a port on the right bank of the canal about 25 miles south of Port Said.

The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company says:

"A heavy battle lasting nine hours occurred on November 18 along the Suez el Arab river (this river empties into the Persian gulf and forms part of the boundary between the Persian and Turkish dominions) between British and Turkish troops. The British losses were heavy. Captured British soldiers declare that the wounded include the British commander."

"One shot from the Turkish gunboat Marmaris hit a British gunboat and caused an explosion. Details are not yet available."

Berlin—The British authorities, after suppressing a riot at Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, flogged the rebels.

Cruisers Are Free to Act.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Daniels cabled to Captain Decker, of the Cruiser Tennessee, and Captain Oman, of the cruiser North Carolina, in the Eastern Mediterranean, giving them discretionary authority to deal with emergencies that might arise in protecting American citizens and interests in Turkey. Mr. Daniels' order indicates that notwithstanding any explanation of the Turkish government, the United States has no intention of withdrawing its vessels and will keep them within easy reach of Americans in Turkish coast towns.

Sacrifices Tire Belgians.

Berlin—The official press bureau has given out the following: "Belgian fugitive officers interned in Holland declare that they got sick of sacrificing poor Belgian soldiers to British selfishness, so they persuaded the soldiers to desert, telling them that the Belgian king did not agree with the cruel sacrifice and that the king was a slave of the English and French. Owing to dissensions in the British cabinet and to differences between King Albert and General Pau, Belgium, officers say, is tied hand and foot by the French and English."

Russia Wants Steamship.

Seattle, Wash.—The Russian government is reported to be negotiating for purchase of the Great Northern liner Minnesota, now laid up here, the largest vessel on the Pacific Ocean. The first business of the Minnesota, if purchased by Russia, would be to carry reservists and supplies from the Pacific Coast to Vladivostok. An exporter has sought to charter the Minnesota to carry a grain cargo to England. Extensive repairs to the Minnesota's boilers must be made before she can undertake any voyage.

Pope Makes First Talk.

Rome—For the first time since his election Pope Benedict Tuesday delivered an address in St. Peter's. Fifty thousand people heard his holiness speak on "Faith." Afterwards the te deum was intoned.

PEACE SUGGESTED

Appeal of Welfare Union Read in Holland and Not Censored.

Belgium To Be Held at Any Cost Until Negotiations Begin—Invasion Dreaded.

The Hague, Holland—Although the German press asserts that Germany can bring 6,000,000 reservists into the field without making use of men under 18 and over 45 years old, there are several indications that German officials desire peace.

Semi-official attempts are being made to negotiate first with one and then with the other of the allied forces. The German sections of the peace societies are sending circulars to their representatives in Holland and other neutral states to initiate a peace movement.

The International Wohlfahrt Verein (Welfare Union) of Berlin, has made a direct appeal to influential Dutch newspapers by means of a printed circular inclosed in an open envelope, expressing the wish that all neutral countries and lovers of peace work together and prepare the way for mediation overtures to be made by some neutral power, as, for instance, the United States.

It is considered remarkable that the circular should have reached its destination. If its contents had been displeasing to the German censor it never would have passed the frontier.

In military and governmental circles in Holland it is considered likely that Germany itself soon will open peace negotiations. The government, it is said, sees itself menaced by invasion, and should the enemy march into Germany, the people would feel that they have been misled by the government as to the trend of the war. It also would impair the authority of the central government and the cohesion of the states of the empire.

Germany, public men at The Hague believe, will try to hold Belgium at all costs until peace negotiations are opened, since it desires to use Belgium as a pawn for obtaining favorable conditions from the allies. A strong second line of defense has been prepared in Belgium. Roughly, it runs from Antwerp to Mons. A third line is being prepared along the Meuse river.

Turk Voluntarily Explains Firing on U. S. Launch

Washington, D. C.—Turkey has voluntarily explained to the United States government through Ambassador Morgenthau that the shots fired toward the launch of the American cruiser last Monday were intended merely as the customary warning that the port of Smyrna was mined and closed to navigation.

Although the explanation was informal and the United States government still is awaiting a reply to formal representations which Ambassador Morgenthau was instructed to make to the Turkish foreign office, it was generally admitted at the White House, State and Navy departments that all danger of serious complications over the incident had been removed.

Ambassador Morgenthau reported that two members of the Ottoman cabinet, the ministers of the interior and war, had fully explained the occurrence to him, and high officials here said his message was filed before the instructions sent from Washington to discuss the subject officially with the grand vizier could have been received by Mr. Morgenthau.

The following summary of the dispatch received from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople was given out at the White House:

"Dispatches concerning the Smyrna incident have just been received from Ambassador Morgenthau, which were sent before he had received any communication from the State department.

He informs the government that on the evening of the day on which the incident occurred (Monday last), the Ottoman minister of the interior informed him that the commander of the Tennessee had attempted to visit Smyrna in his steam launch, passing through the mined zone, contrary to the Turkish government's regulations, and that the boat had been stopped by warning shots fired toward her."

De Wet's Sons Surrender.

London—The Cape Town correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company says that two sons of General Christian DeWet, the rebel leader, have surrendered to a magistrate in Cape Town. Several of General DeWet's chief officers, together with most of his supporters to the west of the railway line, surrendered at the same time.