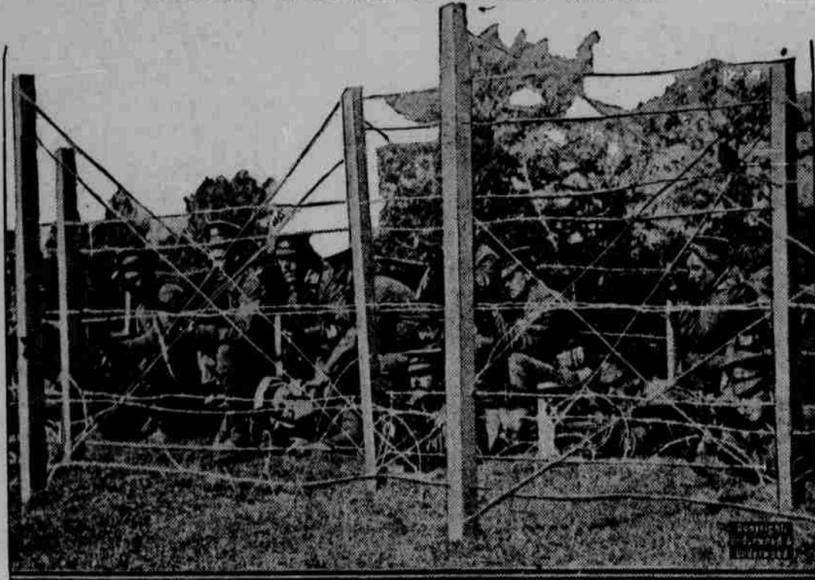


AWAITING A CHARGE OF GERMAN CAVALRY



British infantry behind barbed wire calmly awaiting a charge by a detachment of the kaiser's cavalry.

SAYS WAR MAY BE SHORTENED

Premier Asquith Assures Parliament of Success.

All But 100,000 Men of 1,186,000 Authorized Are Under Arms—Aid of Antwerp Defended.

London—In a speech delivered in the house of commons Thursday after the opening of parliament, Premier Asquith declared that he doubted whether the war would last as long as some people originally predicted, but that it would last long was certain.

"However, the longer it lasts," continued the premier, "the more the great resources and strength which the empire possesses will be available to fill the gaps, to replace the losses and maintain our position.

"The empire is on trial and the experiences of the last three months have inspired us with the confident hope that the longer the trial lasts the more clearly will we emerge from it as the champions of a just cause."

Mr. Asquith expressed warm appreciation of the support which the government had received from all parties. England is engaged in an unprecedented contest, he said, and regarding the justice of her share in this there is no difference of opinion in any part of the empire. The country has gone through much, has learned much, has seen her troops hold a position of difficulty and danger, the premier continued, and he added:

"Today we see them in a position in which, in conjunction with our allies, France and Belgium, they have frustrated absolutely and defeated the first designs of the German emperor."

Regarding the sending of British marines to Antwerp just before the fall of that city, the premier intimated that Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, subsequently would make a more detailed statement, but he said at once that the responsibility for the expedition was shared by the government as a whole.

Woe, Japan! Says German.

Amsterdam—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on the German defeat at Tsing Tau, says: "Germans will never forget the heroic fighting at Kiau Chau and those who defended the colony. Never shall we forget the brutal violence of the yellow robbers nor England, who instigated them. We know that we cannot settle our account with Japan at present. For years she will enjoy her booty.

"Our mills will grind slowly, but even if years should pass before the right moment comes at last, then a shout of joy will resound through Germany. Woe to you, Nippon!"

Way to Holland Blocked.

Sas Van Gent, Holland—German engineers Thursday dynamited bridges across the Leopold canal at Dalgerhoeke, Stroobridge, St. Laurent, St. Jean and Watervliet, all places in the northwestern part of East Flanders, near the Dutch frontier. The Germans also threw a number of large trees across the roads leading to the Holland frontier.

War Made on "World of Hate."

Berlin—Johannes Kaempf, president of the reichstag, has received the following dispatch from Emperor William: "The heroic defense of Tsing Tau, that model settlement of German culture built with the labor of many years, brings new laurels to the spirit of faithfulness unto death which the German people have so often shown since their army and their fleet have been in defensive warfare against a world of hatred, envy and covetousness, a war which, if God wills, will not be in vain."

German Cruiser Emden Destroyed by Australian

London—Destruction of the German cruiser Emden, which has long preyed on the commerce of the allies in Eastern waters, and the bottling up on the coast of East Africa of the German cruiser Koenigsberg was reported officially Wednesday.

The Emden was run ashore after a futile but spirited resistance, on an island 500 miles southwest of Java, in the Indian ocean. The Australian cruiser Sydney won the battle. The report of the admiralty said: "The Koenigsberg is now imprisoned and unable to do further harm. The fast vessels which have been searching for her are thus released for other service.

"Another large combined operation by fast cruisers against the German cruiser Emden has been for some time in progress. In the search, which covered an immense area, the British cruisers have been aided by French Russian and Japanese vessels, working in harmony. The Australian warship Melbourne and Sydney also were included in these movements.

"Wednesday morning news was received that the Emden, which had been completely lost to sight after her action with the Russian cruiser Jemtchug, had arrived at Keeling, or Cocos, Island and landed an armed party to destroy the wireless station. Here she was caught and forced to fight by the Australian cruiser Sydney.

"A sharp action took place, in which the Sydney suffered the loss of three men killed and 15 wounded. The Emden was driven ashore and burned. Her losses in personnel are reported as very heavy."

Russian Army Pushing Toward Eastern Prussia

London—Dispatches from Petrograd say the general headquarters has announced that the Russian forces are approaching the region around Lake Mazourie in East Prussia and that battles raged in the vicinity of Goldap, Mlawas and Soldau and around Cracow and Przemysl are progressing favorably for the Russians.

The only claim of success in the eastern war zone made in Berlin dispatches is the rout of a Russian battalion in Russian Poland by a detachment of German cavalry.

The Russian dispatches declare that the invasion of Germany is now an actuality, the German report of driving back the invaders notwithstanding.

The Russians report capturing, during the recent campaign in Poland, the German Generals Von Makenge, commander of the 17th Army Corps, and Liebert, commander at Lodz during the German occupation of that city.

Canada to "Win or Die."

New York—"There is no doubt in the minds of Canadians of the result of the war; but should the British Empire fall it would not affect any of us in Canada, for in that event we should all be dead and should know nothing about it," said Arthur L. Sifton, prime minister of Alberta, who was the guest of honor at a dinner of the Canadian club here. There is no doubt that we must give every possible aid to carry the war to a successful end. It may be a matter of years; but when the war is over Canada will be the gainer."

German Officer Loss Big.

Paris—A Havas Agency dispatch from Petrograd says: "It is estimated here that during the recent fighting in East Prussia the Germans lost 70 per cent of their officers. From October 23 to November 5 the total Russian captures amounted to 323 officers, 21,750 soldiers, four mortars, 52 cannon 52 quickfiring and a large amount of munitions of war, including a quantity of provisions."

Praise Is Given Russia.

Petrograd—Grand Duke Nicholas has received from Earl Kitchener, the British secretary of State for war, a telegram conveying the congratulations of himself and Field Marshal French and the British army on the brilliant termination of the second stage of the Russian operations. Earl Kitchener adds: "We are convinced that the joint efforts of the allies will result in the final crushing defeat of the enemy."

ALLIES ASK JAPS FOR AID IN WEST

Nipponese to Have Free Hand in China as Reward.

Army of 200,000 Is Wanted, But Transportation Problem Is Serious Obstacle.

Pekin—Enticing offers have been made to Japan by agents of the allies in China to induce the Mikado to throw 200,000 of his seasoned troops into the European war scene.

Following the fall of Tsing Tau, which releases Japanese troops and warships and removes any German menace to Japan's prestige in the Orient, the allies are exerting every effort to bring Japan into the western conflict. A guarantee of a freer hand in the affairs of China is said here to be the price offered for the Japanese troops. The younger statesmen are said to have received the proffer with enthusiasm, but the more conservative are dubious.

The effect of such a move on the status of Tsing Tau is problematical. Japan has insisted that her only intention is to restore the territory to China, but this, it is learned, will be done only under a rigid agreement that China shall cede no more territory to any European power. Falling in this understanding from China, Japan will proclaim her title to Tsing Tau in perpetuity.

Japan's announcement following the fall of Tsing Tau made no admission of British influence in the future of the province.

To carry 200,000 troops to the Russian battlefield by way of the trans-Siberian railroad, Japan would have to perform the herculean task of transporting them nearly 800 miles across the Sea of Japan to Vladivostok and more than 5500 miles over a single-track railroad. This movement would have to be made in the dead of the Siberian winter and would require at least until the late spring to accomplish.

British white and Indian troops, which aided in the siege of Tsing Tau, are to be put in action in Egypt and about the Suez canal against the Turks.

To reach France the Japanese would have to use the Panama canal, as she has a right, for transporting soldiers or warships under the treaty. Japanese naval operations in the Pacific have been veiled with mystery and her explanation that the only purpose in seizing German stations in Polynesia was to protect her own shipping has not been accepted in all quarters as conclusive.

Japan and Great Britain together control a chain of coaling stations through the Gilbert, Samoan and Society Island groups in a direct line from Japan to the Panama canal. It would take about two months from Japan to France and would be a feasible move, but a far greater number of transports would be required, the first Canadian contingent of about 30,000 men having been employed 32 ships in transporting.

Servian Position Lost.

Vienna—The following official statement was issued here: "In the southwestern war theater the battle on the whole front Monday continued with undiminished force. In spite of the obstinate resistance of the enemy, entrenchment after entrenchment near Kroupani was taken until 5 o'clock in the morning on the strongest points, Kostajnik, which the Servians believed unconquerable, was stormed by our troops. "The number of prisoners and captured guns is not known."

Noble Hungarians Slain.

Paris—According to the latest list of killed published in Vienna, the Hungarian aristocracy had a considerable loss in the battles around Lille, France, to which district they had been sent to aid the Germans. The lists show that 867 Hussars belonging to noble families were killed.

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Ecuador is admonished by the allies to maintain a strict neutrality.

A wildcat which has slain 37 goats in Linn county, Oregon, has been killed.

Belgians abroad have subscribed a fund of \$3,000,000 to aid their stricken brothers.

It is rumored among shipping firms in London that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has been cornered.

It is said 70,000 alien enemies are in the British empire and are causing much trouble to that government.

Japan's ire is stirred by a demand of China to evacuate Tsing Tau, just taken by the Japanese from the Germans.

The official newspaper of Berlin publishes a decree forbidding the export of leather, horse skins and calf skins, shoddy and tinplate.

Members of the Investment Bankers' association in session in Philadelphia declare the era of depression in the money market is past.

A storm of protest by women attending a council meeting in Tacoma, arose when a dairyman declared that "babies are cheaper than cows."

Washington government has decided to hold Vera Cruz for the present, and a guarantee of guarantees is now demanded of the tangled Mexican government.

Passengers who were on the British steamship Vandyck when she was captured off the coast of Brazil October 26 by the German cruiser Karlsruhe are being brought to New York.

The German authorities again recommend that all English subjects—women, children and girls under 17, clergymen, doctors and other men over 55 years of age—leave Germany.

A dispatch received at Montevideo from Valparaiso, Chile, says that the Japanese squadron seen recently off Easter Island in the Pacific by a merchant vessel consisted of eight vessels.

The London admiralty announces that in the absence of further information, the loss of the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth in the naval engagement off the coast of Chile with the German squadron on November 1, is now "officially presumed."

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, of Kandahar, is going to France. The official announcement making this fact public says the famous general is going into the war zone "to see the Indian troops." Lord Roberts was born in Cawnpore, India, 82 years ago.

Meyer Waldeck, who commanded the German forces at Tsing Tau, according to a dispatch from Tsing Tau to the Asahi, has sent a telegram to Emperor William saying he was compelled to surrender on account of lack of ammunition and the heavy damage inflicted by the enemy on his forts.

Advices from Constantinople say the Ottoman army still lacks 700 officers, and that the authorities at Berlin were requested to supply them. Berlin replied that it would be impossible to send all Germans, but would supplement them with Austrians, who would travel to Constantinople individually as civilians.

The "blue sky law" passes in California, after an early apparent defeat.

England repeats call to all voters to declare their attitude on enlistment in the army or navy.

A Portland, Or., banker predicts better times by spring "in spite of handicaps caused by unwise and freak legislation."

The idle of Belgium is told to go to work by the German governor under penalty that all charitable organizations feeding them, will be dissolved.

The German cruiser Emden, forced to run ashore by an Australian warship, had destroyed 23 merchantmen and other small vessels before she was finally captured.

Reports received in Berlin from Copenhagen set forth that the Russian government is protesting to Pekin against the concentration of troops on the Manchurian frontier.

General Villa in command of 15,000 men, is said to be marching from the north on Mexico City, ostensibly to oust Carranza who has an army of 40,000 to resist the attack.

The Sheik-ul-Islam, head of the hierarchy in Turkey, has prepared an announcement to all Mohammedans in which he declares that every Mohammedan fighting on the side of Great Britain, France and Russia is not a warrior but a murderer, and liable to religious punishment.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company in London, says that the Dutch newspapers confirm the statement that Germany is transferring cavalry and artillery from the western to the eastern frontier.

A heavy snow has fallen in the Vosges mountains and the Black forest. The Germans are said to have had difficulty in removing their reserve field artillery from defensive positions on the heights into the valleys. Their removal is considered in some quarters to indicate that the army is preparing for a retreat.

No Australian Wool to Be Had by Americans

Washington, D. C.—Ambassador Page has reported from London that Great Britain, for the present, is unwilling to modify the embargo on the exportation of wool from Australia. Wool dealers, however, are hoping, through the State department, to continue negotiations so as to enable them to participate in the auction sales soon to be held in Australia.

The British government is understood to have replied to Ambassador Page that for the present the mother country would use all the wool raised in Australia, though, when it became apparent that there would be a surplus, some arrangement might be made whereby American firms could obtain part of the product. The only condition under which they could get any wool, however, would be with guarantees that the product be used only in manufacturing goods contracted for by Great Britain.

Wool dealers have represented to the State department that, unless they are able to know just when they will be permitted to import wool from Australia, they cannot safely enter the auction sales there. Further negotiations are being conducted by the foreign trade advisers of the State department in an effort to have American importers permitted at least to obtain licenses to export from Australia wool contracted for before the embargo was proclaimed.

Mined Sea Protested by Many Neutral Countries

The Hague—In view of the ever-increasing difficulties to the navigation of the North Sea, which, after the laying of mines by Germany, has now been virtually closed to all neutral trade by the recent order of the British admiralty, the Amsterdam Handelsblad suggests editorially an immediate conference between representatives of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and the United States to discuss means by which the North Sea may be kept open and neutral countries saved from threatened famine.

Washington, D. C.—Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Holland already have protested formally to Germany and England against mines in the North Sea, other than at harbor entrances. So far no direct proposal has been made that the United States enter into a joint protest against the mine planting.

However, the apparent purpose of the recent conferences between diplomatic representatives of those countries and State department officials was to intimate to the United States the propriety of asking an individual protest.

Sitka Pioneer Home Full.

Juneau, Alaska—Governor Strong has announced that the Pioneer's Home at Sitka is now filled to overflowing and that with the admission of William Thompson, of Nome, and William Stewart, of Juneau, the doors would have to be closed until additional room is provided. In this institution the territory of Alaska is recognizing the great work done by its pioneers in subduing the wilderness.

William Thompson, who is 68 years old, came to Alaska in 1865 as a member of the famous Western Union Telegraph company's expedition to look for a feasible route for a telegraph line to Siberia from the United States via Bering Straits.

William Stewart is also 68 years old. He passed nearly all his life pioneering in the North. He came to Alaska in 1880.

Trade Balance Growing.

Washington, D. C.—Exports at 10 principal American ports for the week ending November 7 exceeded the imports by more than \$10,000,000, the department of commerce announced although there were but five business days in that week because of elections. The imports totalled \$26,129,896 and the exports were \$36,645,767, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$10,515,872. More than \$3,000,000 were collected in duties. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, San Francisco, Seattle, Buffalo and Detroit furnished the record. These ports handle 85 per cent of the customs.

California Gifts Go Soon.

San Francisco—December 1 is the day on which the California ship loaded with supplies for starving Belgians will sail. The cost of chartering a suitable vessel and of the insurance will be borne either by the London Relief commission or by the Rockefeller Foundation. Thursday's cash contributions here amounted to \$4375, making a total of \$117,174 subscribed thus far. Great quantities of beans, flour, provisions and other commodities also were received. It is believed the cargo will measure 5000 tons.

Seafight Site Unmarked.

Washington, D. C.—Eduardo Suarez, Chilean ambassador here, is informed by his government that Chilean ships sent out to search had not found the slightest trace of the Monmouth or the Good Hope, the British cruisers reported lost in the recent sea fight with a German fleet off the coast of Chile. On their return to Valparaiso the vessels reported that they had searched carefully over the zone of battle without finding a bit of wreckage.

WILL EVACUATE VERA CRUZ SOON

American Forces to Leave Mexico November 23rd.

Secretary Bryan Says Guarantee of Safety Is Obviated—Nuns and Priests Have Gone.

Washington, D. C.—Monday, November 23, was fixed as the date for the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American forces. Secretary Bryan has issued this announcement:

"Both General Carranza and the convention at Aguas Calientes have 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.

"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. Secretary Bryan declined to add to the formal announcement, saying details would be made public by the War department. 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.

So far as is known, there has been no final decision as to when and whom the more than a million dollars of Mexican customs moneys 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. In 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.

Russians Fiercely Fighting Kaiser in East Prussia

London—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 Kruglaken to Soldau in the Southwest.

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:

"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."

French Pay \$182,000,000.

Borleaux—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. Various sums will be used to relieve localities invaded by the Germans.

Scott Will Head Staff.

Washington, D. C.—Brigadier General Hugh Scott was selected by President Wilson Saturday to be chief of staff of the United States army on the retirement next week of Major General Wotherspoon.

The vacancy of major general created by General Wotherspoon's retirement will be filled by the nomination of Brigadier General Frederick F. Funston, now in command at Vera Cruz.

Lumber Orders Pour In.

Seattle, Wash.—Inquiries for 9,000,000 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.