

CAPTURED RUSSIAN GUNS IN VIENNA



REICHSTAG VOTES BIG WAR CREDIT

Stirring Speech by Statesman Brings Quick Response.

Satisfaction and Peace Are Aim of Germany—Austrians and Turks Highly Pleased.

Berlin, via Amsterdam to London—With only one dissenting vote, that of Herr Liebknecht, the reichstag voted a new war credit of 5,000,000,000 marks (\$1,250,000,000).

The president of the chamber at the opening of the sitting dwelt in a speech on the unity and patriotism of the German people and commented appreciatively on the large number of the members of the reichstag who are now serving the country at the front. In his expression of progress of the war the president said:

"Japan joined our enemies from a desire to seize as booty the monument to German culture in the Far East. On the other hand, we have found an ally in Turkey, as all the Moslem people wish to throw off the British yoke and shatter the foundations of Great Britain's colonial power. Under the banner of our army and our fleet, we will continue."

The imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, attended the session dressed in the gray service uniform of a general. All the secretaries of state and Prussian ministers also were present. Many of the members of the chamber were in uniform and wore iron crosses.

In an address to the members of the chamber, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg said:

"The emperor is absent with the army, but he has charged me to transmit his best wishes and cordial greeting to the German house of representatives, with whom he knows he is united until death in stress of danger in common concert for the weal of the fatherland."

"Our first thoughts go to the emperor and the army and navy, who are fighting for the honor and greatness of the empire. Full of pride and with unshakable confidence we look on them and our Austro-Hungarian comrades in arms, who are firmly united to us, to fight and to win great battles with brilliant bravery."

"Our latest ally in the war forced on us is the Ottoman empire, which well knows that if the German empire were destroyed it, too, would lose its national right to arrange its own destiny. As our enemies have formed a powerful coalition against us they will, I hope, find that the arm of our brave allies reaches the weak spots in their world positions."

The imperial chancellor said that since the reichstag had expressed the firm resolution of the whole people to undertake the war, great deeds had been accomplished and the incomparable gallantry of the German troops had carried the war into the enemies' countries.

Denmark Here to Trade.

New York—Denmark's export and import trade with Germany which has been partially destroyed by the war will be turned to the United States, according to Elgel Hallager, a merchant of Copenhagen, who arrived here on the steamship Frederick VIII.

Mr. Hallager said he came to this country for the purpose of making extensive purchases of goods for export and to find a market for gloves, \$8,000,000 worth of which Germany annually purchased in Denmark prior to the war.

City to Buy No Nudes.

Chicago—The nude in art will receive no encouragement from the new Chicago Art commission appointed to spend a city appropriation in the purchase of works by local artists, according to an announcement just made here. Members of the commission agreed that the taxpayers would be horrified if city money were spent for nudes.

PRESIDENT NAMES STRIKE ARBITERS

Perpetual Peace in Colorado Mines Is Sought.

Wilson Expresses Hope That Both Sides Will See Duty to Community and Keep Unity.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson announced Monday 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. R. 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.

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 President announced in his statement 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."

The original basis of agreement offered by the President included the establishment of a three years' truce, subject to the enforcement of the min-

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Arizona liquor men are preparing to make a determined legal fight against prohibition.

The Italian premier advises a policy of armed neutrality, with "just aspirations" in mind.

Zapata soldiers, many poorly clad and barefooted, are keeping perfect order in Mexico City.

Ex-Senator Patterson blames Governor Ammons, of Colorado, for the labor troubles in that state.

German Socialists express regret that their representative in the reichstag voted against the war credit.

Many families in Alsace are divided by the war, brothers fighting against brothers and fathers against their sons.

Servian losses since the beginning of the war are said to amount to 100,000, or one-third her military strength.

Prominent Russian economists advocate an income tax to replace the revenue lost by prohibition in that country.

Arabs reported to be threatening the Suez canal are believed to have retired and the canal seems in no danger from that source.

So many reservists have returned from the United States to aid Austria that commands in many armies of that country are given in English.

Japan announces that a very small amount of booty was captured at the fall of Tsing Tau, all ships in the harbor having been destroyed by the Germans.

Statistics compiled by the department of commerce seem to bear out the claim that the Underwood tariff, not the European war, is mainly responsible for the war tax.

An American who was recently in Berlin says the German people are inclined to expect ultimate defeat, but have not the slightest thought of anything but a fight to the finish.

German forces attempted to cross the flooded districts along the Yser river on huge rafts, but were discovered at daylight and repulsed by a terrific artillery fire from the allies.

When the Germans invaded the wine districts of France they spared the grape crop, thinking to harvest it themselves, but now that they have been driven out, the French are harvesting the best crop in years.

David Lamar was found guilty of impersonating Congressman Palmer, of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of defrauding J. P. Morgan & Co. and the United States Steel corporation, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Official reports from Petrograd confirm previous dispatches to the effect that one and a half German army corps, about 60,000 men, were surrounded by Russians, but succeeded in cutting their way out after enormous losses, many of their trenches being found piled with dead six deep.

Germany has voted a war credit of \$1,250,000,000.

The department of Agriculture predicts cheaper fowls for the Christmas dinner tables.

Two prisoners in the jail at Eugene, Or., bound and gagged the turnkey and made their escape.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American minister to The Netherlands, says peace talk is premature.

The Supreme court of Oregon holds that if a bartender sells a minor a drink, the proprietor is likewise liable to prosecution.

A prominent department store owner in Portland sees a "rosy future" for Northwest business, but adds that optimism is the only need.

John D. Rockefeller, head of the Standard Oil Co., has expanded to the extent that the oil fields of Peru, have been taken over by that company.

The government assures those who failed to secure revenue stamps the first day of the new war tax law, that there will be no prosecutions if their intentions were apparent.

Few saloons in Portland, Or., will suspend business before the prohibition amendment goes into effect January 1, 1916, as a great majority have applied for a license covering that period.

Arkansas has secured a new electrician who will pull the lever that will put to death 10 condemned men who were reprieved to await the outcome of the abolishment of capital punishment amendment that was lost in the recent election. The former electrician quit the place because of the gruesomeness of the job.

An attorney of Marshfield, Or., is disabled three months for helping to drive I. W. W. advocates from that city, according to a Supreme court decision.

For the first time in history the mikado consented to Japan's gift of \$25,000 for the establishment of a hospital under the auspices of the Episcopal mission at Tokio.

The World's Purity Federation in session at La Crosse, Wis., is making preparations for the safety of girls who attend the Panama exposition at San Francisco next year.

American Manufacturers Winning Enormous Trade

Washington, D. C.—That one year of the war in Europe will add \$500,000,000 to the foreign commerce of the United States is the estimate of Edward E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Mr. Pratt has just completed a study of the reports of American consuls and commercial representatives abroad, of agents of his bureau in this country, and of the new orders for American manufacturers and products reported in commercial periodicals.

If the ratio of increase recorded since August, when the war began, is maintained until next August, he estimates that new orders placed on the books of American firms will total \$500,000,000.

As specific data upon which to base his estimates, Mr. Pratt has the report of J. Massel, special commercial agent, now en route to South America to study the machine tool market there and prepare a review of the needs of South American countries, which will be made available to American manufacturers. In preparation for his trip he visited virtually every large manufacturing plant in the United States and estimated that the machine tool manufacturing companies alone have from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in new orders from European countries now on their books. One big plant, he said, has enough work to keep it in full operation 24 hours a day for the next two years. Several concerns already are preparing to increase their facilities to meet the larger demands arising from the war.

The first country among the belligerents to seek the American machine tool supply was Russia. Almost immediately after war was declared orders from Russian houses were received for lathes and machines of all kinds of a similar nature. That demand has been growing steadily, presumably because of the fact that the war had excluded Russia from her usual source of supply in Germany.

England and France now have joined in seeking American tools, and it is indicated that the present supply cannot meet the demands. Of course, problems of delivery still have to be met, but the business is of the most valuable type, since orders are as a rule accompanied by cash.

In reaching his estimate on the estimated grand total, Mr. Pratt took into consideration the enormous increase in European-bound food supplies noted in September and October. Details of the November foreign commerce are not available yet, beyond the estimate that a trade balance in favor of the United States of approximately \$70,000,000 will be shown. Department officials are aware, however, that the increase in food shipments has continued and that manufactured articles are beginning to move across the Atlantic in considerable volume.

Servians Retreat and Lose City of Belgrade

London—The Servians are steadily being drawn back in their own country, while Belgrade, the capital until the government moved shortly after the beginning of the war, has been occupied by the Austrians after several attempts since August to capture the city.

A Sophia, Bulgaria, dispatch says the Servians evacuated Belgrade when the Serbs to the south were driven back. An official statement issued at Vienna says:

"In the southern theater of war, the enemy is still retreating. No fighting of importance has taken place recently. Small bodies of troops, sent in advance, captured several hundred prisoners."

An earlier dispatch says the occupation of Belgrade was announced in a telegram to Emperor Francis Joseph from General Frank, commander of the Fifth army corps. The message follows:

"On the occasion of the 68th anniversary of your reign, permit me to lay at your feet the information that Belgrade was occupied by the Fifth army corps."

Semi-official advices received by the Havas agency from Nish contain the admission that the Austrians have won further victories in Serbia. After a number of rear-guard actions during the last few days the Servian troops were forced to fall back on December 1 from the region around Oudjitzend Koelritch. The retreat, it is said, was made in good order.

Heavy firing has occurred near Souvavor, where the Austrians concentrated large forces and succeeded in capturing two important points.

Relief Buying Is Heavy.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The New York branch of the Belgian Relief Fund association has bought 50,000 barrels of flour in Minneapolis. When Madame Lalla Vandervelde, wife of the Belgian foreign minister, who recently spoke in the Twin Cities, was leaving for the East she told members of the Minnesota branch of the Belgian Relief Fund association she was so favorably impressed with the idea of turning all the money collected here into flour that she would recommend that other money be likewise invested.

Lyddite Explodes.

Bradford, England—A large stock of lyddite exploded with a roar Friday in a chemical works near this city. Six men were killed and many others injured. Hundreds of windows in Bradford and nearby villages were broken. The people were in great alarm, some of them believing that the noise was the roar of guns of an invading German army.

GERMAN LOSSES IN TRAP HEAVY

Large Numbers, However, Make Good Their Escape.

Berlin Denies Enormous Casualty List and Says Czar's Losses About 100,000 Men.

London—Experts estimate that the Germans lost two-thirds of their army in Poland in the recent fighting in the region between the Warthe and Vistula rivers, says a dispatch from Petrograd to the Morning Post.

The message refers to the delay in the arrival of Russian reinforcements, which enabled the Germans to break through the surrounding ring, and adds:

"As it was, a large number of Germans got out of the trap, and the subsequent fighting has been a curious tactical spectacle, with the Russians and Germans in alternate strips covering a considerable area."

"The Germans have alternated furious attacks with retreat fighting, and the information vouchsafed is insufficient to show how final success can be obtained."

Berlin—Although no news has been received of the operations in the vicinity of Lodz, it is assumed that the Germans' attempt to flank the Russian right is continuing, according to a report issued by the military headquarters.

The value of this movement, if successful, would consist in forcing the Russians southward away from the route to Warsaw and toward the rear of their main army. Much depends on the progress of the Germans and Austrians facing the enemy's center and left flank. So far they have maintained their position and repulsed all attacks, but whether they have been able to advance is not yet known.

The fact that the Russians have lost 100,000 prisoners and many guns, the latter of which cannot easily be replaced, is considered by critics here as bound to weaken them seriously.

Some Would Hang De Wet.

London—Telegraphing from Johannesburg, Reuters's correspondent says: "Pale and haggard, but calmly smoking his pipe, General Christian de Wet, the rebel leader, arrived here guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets. He was taken through the streets, which were lined with the excited populace, and placed in the fort, a prisoner, pending a probable court martial."

"Whether he will be hanged as a traitor cannot yet be predicted. That some factions favor this, however, is indicated by the tone of the national press, which urges government action against those behind the scenes who stimulate De Wet and other rebels to action. These co-traitors," it is added, "should be brought to the shadow of the gallows."

War Bares Tax Dodgers.

Washington, D. C.—One effect of the European war which Treasury department officials are beginning to appreciate is the opportunity afforded to gather accurate lists of Americans living in Europe who are subject to the income tax. With the beginning of hostilities, Americans living abroad began to register at American consulates and thousands of names appear in these records, of which the income tax division of the Treasury department has no knowledge from any available information here. The department has asked the State department for a complete record of such Americans and will use the lists in checking up returns made by Americans living in foreign countries.

Edison Denounces His Act.

New York—In papers on file in the United States District court, Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, says that he no longer has any faith in the neurological remedy which he invented in 1879. On the strength of his admission made in an equity suit, Judge Rose, in the District court, enjoined the Continental Chemical company from using Edison's picture in advertisement of the preparation which the company says is the old Edison mixture. The company is also prevented from selling the drug under the name of "Edison's Polyform."

Italy Purchases Wheat.

Rome—The government has presented to parliament financial measures which would increase the revenue 50,000,000 francs (\$10,000,000) yearly. The government has purchased a million tons of wheat from Argentina. Five steamers have been chartered to transport the first shipment.

Princes Flee in Airship.

London—Princes Joachim and Oscar, sons of the German emperor, saved themselves from imminent danger of death or capture in the recent battles of the Warthe and Vistula rivers in Russian Poland by taking flight in an aeroplane, according to advices from Petrograd.

Flour Sent to Belgians.

Washington, D. C.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of flour for the starving Belgians was purchased Saturday by the Belgian relief committee. This sum represents a part of the contribution received by the central committee from nearly every state.

TURKISH CAVALRY STARTS FOR FRONT



Some of the cavalry of the French army on the way to the Russian frontier. When the Ottoman empire entered the war it had great numbers of troops massed along the border.

to the children before the train left. Words can hardly express the gratitude due him, the letter concludes.

American Citizen Held as Spy by Germans

New York—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 to make her information public.

Serbs Stubbornly Resist.

Vienna, via Amsterdam and London—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. On the Eastern bank of the Kola Bara 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 Uzice."

Germans Menace Sweden.

London—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says Germany has demanded that the Swedish government suppress unfriendly utterances against Germany in Swedish newspapers. It is said Germany has threatened reprisals in the event of non-compliance.

ing and labor laws of Colorado, the 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 is 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.

Persians Oppose Allies.

Berlin—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 were taken before a court martial in Constantinople for conspiracy.

General Salazar Slain.

San Antonio, Tex.—That General Jose Ynez Salazar has been murdered was the assertion here of Elfigo Baca, attorney for General Salazar. Senor Baca said he believed Salazar's escape from prison at Albuquerque, N. M., was planned and executed by his enemies, after which they murdered him.

700 Germans Gather.

London—The Weekly Dispatch's Boulogne correspondent says: "The Germans have collected 700,000 men in the neighborhood of Arras, where they are preparing to break through the allies' lines."