

VILLA'S AUTO TORN BY TREVINO FORCES

Bandit Chief Escapes Fusilade on Horseback.

CHIHUAHUA CITY PENETRATED

Desperate Street Fighting Follows—Raiders Are Driven to Open and Mowed by Machine Guns.

Chihuahua City, Mex., via courier to Marfa, Tex.—Francisco Villa's automobile, which was being used by him to direct his campaign against Carranza troops, was struck by small shell fire Sunday and was abandoned near Fresno, southwest of the city.

The shell holes and bullet marks were plainly seen on the sides of the machine when it was found on the battlefield after Villa abandoned it and rode away on horseback.

The battle started soon after the telegraphic communication with Juarez was cut. The wire went down at 10 o'clock a. m. and the battle started shortly before 11 a. m. and was raging by 11:30. The bandits' attack covered the entire southern front from east to west with flanking operations to the east and west.

The most desperate fighting occurred on Zarco avenue, within the city. The bandits threw their best equipped forces against the entrenchments which had been thrown up across this street, and street fighting followed. The Villa forces made every possible effort to take these entrenchments, which were the key to the defenses of the city proper.

The de facto infantry met these charges with counter charges and the battle raged back and forth in this narrow adobe-lined street until the Villa bandits were driven out of the mouth of the avenue onto the plains, where they were raked with machine gun fire and the artillery fire which had supported effectively the infantry forces.

General Trevino is prepared for another general assault, although the indications are the enemy would not attack again. At the time this message was dispatched by courier there were no bandits to be seen west of the city. General Carlos Ozuna's cavalry charges in this direction completely freed this sector of the Villa forces, which have been driven off to the southwest a distance estimated at five miles. The Villa troops attacked repeatedly and with great daring, but were driven off by the de facto forces, and the force of their blows was spent against the first-line entrenchments.

One Dead and Five Injured in Portland Family Hotel Fire

Portland—Willard G. Dicking, 24 years old, city salesman for the National Biscuit company, was burned to death Sunday morning after effecting the rescue of his fiancée, Miss Myra Skogmann, and one other person, and five women were seriously burned and injured by jumping for life from the second-story windows in a fire which practically destroyed the Cudahy Family hotel, at 209 Tenth street about 7 o'clock.

The hotel, which was formerly the old Emanuel hospital, is a three-story frame structure of 27 rooms. Thirty-five roomers were asleep when the fire was discovered by the janitor, who ran through the hallways, crying the alarm. In a few moments the flames coursed up a staircase from the kitchen, partly swept the second floor and raged throughout the entire upper floor.

Dazed by the smoke and baffled by the flames, at least a dozen of the trapped persons sprang from the windows of the doomed hotel when the heat and gases closed in upon them.

Against the charred background of the ruined hotel looms the gallantry of the victim, Willard G. Dicking, who rescued at least two persons, warned many others on the third floor, and gave up his life on the return from arousing his roommate, Edward Ebele.

Gifts for Marines Asked.

Washington, D. C.—The American Red Cross, which recently began collecting Christmas gifts for soldiers at the border and in Mexico, issued an appeal saying: "In their Christmas giving the American people should not forget the 3000 marines who for nearly a year and a half have been scattered throughout Haiti and San Domingo in small detachments, which are continually on a war footing and living under tropical conditions peculiarly trying."

FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA DIES AFTER REIGN OF SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS

London—Emperor Francis Joseph died Tuesday night at 9 o'clock at Schoenbrunn Castle, according to a Reuter dispatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam.

The aged monarch received the sacrament last Saturday. His condition became worse early Monday, and his temperature increased in the afternoon.

Telegraphing from Amsterdam, the Central News correspondent says:

"Vienna reports that, although the death of the emperor had been expected, the news, which was printed in special editions of the newspapers, made a deep impression on the public. A special cabinet meeting was held. The heir to the throne, Archduke Charles Francis, has been for some time in Vienna. A meeting of the Hungarian cabinet has been called to Budapest. Premier Tisza will afterwards come to Vienna."

What gave some credence to the suspicion that Francis Joseph's condition was much graver than the official bulletins indicated was the report, which still lacks official confirmation, that it had been decided to associate the heir to the throne, Archduke Charles Francis, in the government of the country and that the archduke was to assume the position December 2, the 68th anniversary of the emperor's ascension to the throne.

Archduke Charles Francis, grand-nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, became heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary by the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, prior to the outbreak of the war. He has been in command of the Austrian armies on various fronts in the past two years.

8-HOUR LAW INVALID

Kansas City, Mo.—The Adamson eight-hour law was held unconstitutional here Wednesday by Judge William C. Hook in the United States district court.

An appeal to the Supreme court of the United States will follow quickly in an effort to obtain the ultimate decision in the case before January 1, when the law is to go into effect.

Action in the case was precipitated Tuesday when Frank Hagerman, special counsel for the government, filed a motion before Judge Hook, asking immediate decision in injunction proceedings brought by Alexander New and Henry C. Ferriss, receivers for the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad.

Washington, D. C.—An agreement between the railroads and the department of justice to ask the supreme court to pass on the constitutionality of the Adamson act before January 1, when it takes effect, appeared to be near at hand Wednesday.

Trade War Outlook is Viewed Seriously by Official Washington

Washington, D. C.—The prospective European commercial war after the war, viewed with increasing seriousness here, is being watched carefully by American consular officers abroad whose reports and many from other sources are being received regularly at the State department. It became known Wednesday that all available facts are being sent on to Washington, both as to the progress already made in planning the economic struggle and as to expected future developments.

Officials here think the American people do not fully realize the possible effects of such post-bellum strife on their huge foreign trade, which has passed the \$8,000,000,000 mark annually. Uncertain as to the future and varying as are all the reports, no doubt is felt here that the country faces a grave economic danger unless it does all possible first to forestall such a struggle, and secondly to prepare against it in case present indications are borne out.

American Act Questioned.

London—Washington's refusal to permit the publication of reports of American officials on prison camps in Germany was the subject of a question Wednesday in the house of commons. Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, replying to the interrogation, said he had some reason to believe that while the United States objected in principle to the publication of such reports, its consent might be obtained to the publication of individual reports.

Wages of 200,000 Steel Men Up.

New York—United States Steel corporation Wednesday announced an increase of 10 per cent in wages of employees of its steel and iron companies, effective December 15 next. Wage and salary advances in other departments of the corporation also will be equitably adjusted, it was said. The increase effects in all about 200,000 employees and probably adds nearly \$20,000,000 to the corporation's payroll.

General Wood Congratulates Miss Ruth Law.



RUTH LAW GEN. LEONARD WOOD

When Miss Ruth Law, twenty-eight years of age, dropped down on Governor's Island, New York City, in her airplane from Chicago, she had broken two American endurance records, and General Leonard Wood, commander of the department of the East, was one among many to recognize the importance and daring of her flight. She flew Sunday, Nov. 19, from Chicago to Hor-

nell, New York, 590 miles, without a stop, and the following day she flew from Binghamton to New York City, 217 miles. She had made the whole distance of 807 miles in 8 hours 55 minutes and 30 seconds. Her flight to Hornell broke American no-stop records, and her completed flight to New York City broke all distance records for the time.

BORAH CHAMPIONS DRY ACT

To Force Vote on Big Problem in Next Session of Congress.

Washington, D. C.—National prohibition is to have a new champion in congress in Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho. Under his leadership a fight is to be made at the coming short session to the states for ratification a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Coupled with the fight which Senator Borah intends to lead will be a separate, and yet related, contest conducted under the leadership of Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, to force prohibition upon the District of Columbia. The latter is a renewal of a fight made at the last session of congress and abandoned.

There has never been a well-organized fight in congress to submit a prohibition amendment to the states, though many prohibition resolutions have been proposed, only to be forgotten, or to be abandoned, for lack of general support.

Senator Borah, in announcing his purpose to make real fight for a prohibition amendment, makes it plain that he is going into the contest to win, and if he is out-generaled or outvoted at the short session he promises to bob up again in the new congress, keeping prohibition to the forefront until a vote is had.

If a record vote can be secured, Senator Borah is confident of getting enough votes to pass the resolution.

The great obstacle to be overcome in getting a prohibition amendment through congress is in getting the proposition to a vote. Most of the opponents of prohibition are cowards, when it comes to going on record, and they necessarily make their fight in the dark. It was in the dark that the prohibition resolution, along with the equal suffrage resolution, was sidetracked at the last session, and the same tactics will be resorted to to kill off the resolution which Senator Borah intends to champion.

German U-Boat Reported Off Atlantic Coast of United States

New York—The British cruiser Lan-

Roumania is Not Prepared.

Berlin—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Roumanian officers taken prisoners are quoted by the war correspondence of the Berliner Tageblatt, in a dispatch under date of November 24, as declaring that the Roumanian disasters were due to Roumanian unreadiness.

Disappointment was expressed that they had not been supplied by the entente with sufficient cannon or machine guns or with other military material.

NOTED SUFFRAGETTE PASSES

Campaign Ordeal Is Fatal to Mrs. Boissevain in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles—Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, suffrage leader, died at a local hospital, where she had been ill for several weeks, Saturday night shortly before midnight.

Mrs. Boissevain was stricken suddenly while addressing an audience in this city during the recent campaign and fainted on the platform of the meeting. She was removed to the hospital, and her husband and parents rushed from New York to join her here. Miss Vida Milholland, sister of the noted suffragist, was with her when she was stricken and has been in constant attendance since that time.

Mrs. Boissevain's illness was diagnosed as aplastic anemia, and blood transfusion was resorted to in attempts to improve her condition. Her sister, Miss Vida Milholland, twice gave blood for this purpose, and on four other occasions friends submitted to the ordeal in the hope that benefit would result. After each transfusion temporary improvement was followed by relapse. A few days ago the physicians in charge stated that there was practically no hope for Mrs. Boissevain, but thereafter she rallied and it was thought she might recover.

Stationed 15 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, at 9 o'clock Sunday night sent out by wireless a general warning to all steamers flying the flags of the entente allies to beware of German submarines on this side of the Atlantic.

The Lancaster directed the commanders of all vessels to keep a sharp lookout for underwater boats. They were told to show no more lights than were necessary and to avoid also as far as possible the regular lanes of steamship travel.

Passengers on board the American Line steamer Philadelphia, which also arrived from Liverpool, said that the ship was illuminated Saturday night and the lifeboats were swung out ready for a possible emergency. Captain Cady said, however, he had heard or seen nothing of submarines.

Nation-wide prohibition is urged on congress by the National Grange in resolutions adopted which asked specifically that the District of Columbia be included in a any National prohibition legislation.

Russia officially announces the loss of the dreadnaught Imperatritsa Maria. The statement reads: "The Russian dreadnaught Imperatritsa Maria has been sunk by an internal explosion. Two hundred of the crew are missing."

BELLIGERENTS SEND MISSIVES OF PEACE

Chancellors of Germany, France and Britain Approve.

NATIONS' LEAGUE IS ENDORSED

Strong Sympathy is Shown by Briand, Bethmann-Hollweg and Grey—Permanent Peace Wanted.

New York—Messages of good will from the chancelleries of three of Europe's warring powers were read at a dinner given here Friday night by the League to Enforce Peace. The purpose of the banquet was to consider a program for a permanent league of nations at the close of the great conflict. Approval of the principle proposed was given by Aristide Briand, premier of France; Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, of Germany, and Viscount Grey, Great Britain's secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Premier Briand's message said: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, the contents of which I have noted with lively interest. In basing your effort on the fundamental principles of respect for the rights and wishes of the various peoples of the world, you are certain of being on common ground with the countries who, in the present conflict, are giving their blood and their resources, without counting the cost, to save their nations."

From Viscount Grey the following message was received:

"I think public utterances must have already made it clear that I sincerely desire to see a league of nations formed and made effective to secure future peace of the world after this war is over. I regard this as the best, if not the only, prospect of preserving treaties and of saving the world from aggressive wars in years to come. If there is any doubt about my sentiments in the matter, I hope this telegram in reply to your own will remove it."

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg sent as his message extracts from a speech he delivered on November 9 before the committee on ways and means of the German Reichstag, which, in part, follows:

"Germany will honestly co-operate in the examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution of the question and will collaborate to make its realization possible. This all the more if the war, as we expect and trust, will create political conditions which do full justice to the free development of all nations—the small ones as well as the great nations. Then it will be possible to realize the principles of justice and free development on land and freedom of the seas. The first condition for evolution of internal relations, by way of arbitration and peaceful compromise of conflicting interests, should be that no more aggressive coalitions are formed in the future."

"Germany will at all times be ready to enter a league for the purpose of restraining the disturbers of peace."

Pershing's Troops to Withdraw if Mexican Agreement is Approved

Atlantic City, N. J.—The joint commission of the United States and Mexican governments adjourned Friday for two weeks, in accordance with the request of the Mexican commissioners to have a conference with Carranza before committing themselves.

The joint commission signed a protocol providing for the withdrawal of the American troops within 40 days of final approval of the commission's deliberations, provided conditions along the border will permit.

After the protocol was signed Secretary Lane issued a statement defining the policy of the United States government toward Mexico. He said that he believed General Carranza a strong man and that he should have a "full chance," adding that "Mexico will do right either without our help or with it. This is her choice."

Population Estimate Out

Washington, D. C.—The population of continental United States January 1, 1917, will be 102,826,309, and with its outlying possessions 113,309,285, the census bureau estimates, on the increase shown by the Federal census of 1900 and 1910.

Treasury department statisticians, using a different method of calculation, estimated the population of continental United States at 103,002,000 November 1.