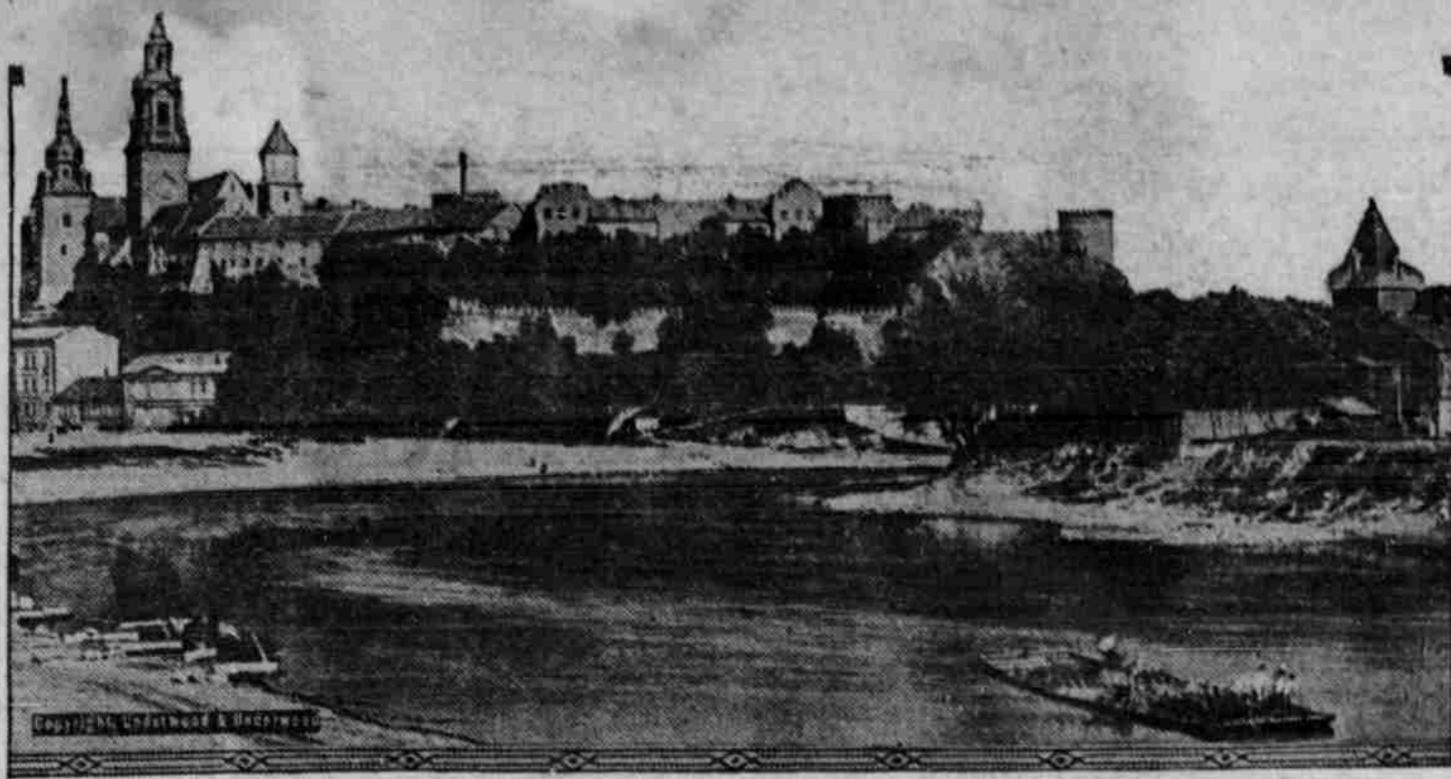


## CRACOW, WHERE AUSTRIANS ARE CONCENTRATING



Citadel of Cracow, on a cliff overlooking the Vistula, which the Austrian armies are trying to reach for a last stand against the Russian armies. Cracow was the capital of ancient Poland and is very strongly fortified.

## TO PAY FOREIGN DEBTS IN GOLD

**America Ready to Meet Every Obligation Abroad.**

**Stock Exchanges in New York and London Not to Open Before First of Coming Year.**

Washington, D. C.—Financial forces of the government, the wisdom of some of the most prominent men in the American banking world and the friendly counsel of representatives of Great Britain, were turned Saturday toward a solution of the problem of a readjustment of the foreign exchange market to meet conditions which have arisen as a consequence of the European war.

For more than three hours the Federal Reserve board, Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representing the British treasury, and some of the best known bankers in New York, discussed the situation in all its aspects. According to those present, there was not a note of pessimism heard to mar the harmony of the conference, and there was every reason to believe that all the problems which loomed so large on the financial horizon a few months ago would be solved without great difficulty.

Here are the salient points discussed in the conference and the results anticipated:

American bankers stand ready to pay their obligations to Great Britain in cash. The \$100,000,000 gold pool already formed and \$80,000,000 raised by a New York syndicate to meet New York City's obligations probably will suffice to satisfy Great Britain. Payment of this total may not be necessary.

The New York and London stock exchanges will not be opened possibly before the beginning of 1915. A conference between committees of the two exchanges will consider reopening beforehand.

The cotton exchanges in New York, New Orleans and Liverpool are to be opened as soon as possible. The New York exchange probably will confer through a committee with the Liverpool exchange before such action is taken.

### Two Sedro-Woolley Bank Robbers Slain by Officers

Bellingham, Wash.—Deputy Sheriff Wilson Stewart, of Whatcom county, shot and killed two of the Sedro-Woolley bank robbers at 12:20 Saturday morning as they were endeavoring to creep across the Great Northern bridge at Ferndale.

Deputy Stewart had rigged up an electric flashlight in expectation that the robbers would attempt to cross the bridge some time during the night. Hearing cautious footsteps on the bridge, a Burns detective by the name of Slater called to the men to halt and throw up their hands. Stewart turned on his light and as the robbers drew their revolvers the deputy and his aides opened fire, killing two of the men instantly.

Both men carried large amounts of gold suspended about their waists in money belts.

### Negro Seeks State Office.

Sacramento, Cal.—For the first time in the history of California a negro is a candidate for state office. He is George W. Woodby, Socialist from Southern California, and he has the Socialist nomination for state treasurer.

### Caring for Belgium's Refugees Serious Problem

London—The plight of the Belgian people, both at home and in Holland, England and France, is stirring the hearts and minds already distraught by the horrors of war.

Figures are necessarily vague, but a conservative estimate is that 1,500,000 Belgians, out of a population of 7,000,000, have been expatriated. Lord Gladstone's committee says 70,000 arrived in London during the last week and the women's relief committee, which sent a ship to Holland last week, reports that in eight cities of Holland the refugees number nearly 500,000; in other words, they are more numerous than the native population.

The Folkestone committee alone has the names of 16,000 refugees on its lists, some among them having little money and only a few having winter clothing.

Folkestone already has established a maternity home and two hospitals. There are many gentlefolk among these fugitive Belgians who are not used to labor and who accept charity reluctantly.

Alexandria palace is being used as the central point for the committee work. Lady McDowell and Lady Emmott head committees for collecting clothing for which work is done by boy scouts.

Belgian wounded are scattered in British hospitals. Their whereabouts has been registered and this information is available at the Grand Hotel in London.

### AMERICAN NAVY SHORT OF ABOUT 18,000 MEN

Washington, D. C.—That 18,000 additional men would be needed by the American navy to man all of its ships for war was set forth in a statement issued by Acting Secretary Roosevelt, supplementing Secretary Daniels' recent reply to published criticisms of the navy's preparedness. While admitting that 12 of the 33 battleships cannot be put in service on account of the shortage of men, Mr. Roosevelt declared that in regard to ships and equipment the navy is in excellent shape.

Like Secretary Daniels the acting secretary maintained that battleships still were paramount factors "in any war in which the belligerents are separated by great distances of water."

The value of submarines in their present state of development for coast defense purposes and for offensive attacks within short radius was conceded.

### Man in Quicksand Two Days.

Ware, Mass.—After 48 hours' imprisonment in quicksand, 25 feet below the surface of the earth, Maurice Allen was rescued Wednesday by a gang of 50 firemen, policemen and citizens who had dug a ditch 50 feet long and 30 feet deep to reach him.

Allen was conscious when rescued, but very weak. He said he had been unable to help himself as his feet were held firmly by a piece of planking. A bit and saw which were lowered to him enabled him to work one of his feet free, but another cave-in buried the tools and left him as helpless as before.

An improvised diver's helmet made from a barrel was lowered into the hole and Allen was supplied with air by a pump.

### British Submarine Sunk.

Berlin—(By wireless to Sayville)—It was said officially here Wednesday that the new British submarine E-3 was sunk on Sunday, October 18, by a German warship in the North Sea.

## AMERICANS WILL FEED BELGIANS

**Desperate Situation of Population to Be Relieved.**

**Over 700,000 Civilians in Need of Necessaries of Life—Californian in Charge of Work.**

London—An American commission headed by Herbert C. Hoover, of California, will feed 700,000 Belgians who are on the verge of starvation as a result of the war in Europe.

An agreement to this effect has just been reached after weeks of diplomatic negotiations in which Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, acted as intermediary between Belgium, England and Germany. Mr. Hoover has been acting as chairman of the American relief committee in London. More than \$1,250,000 will be placed at his disposal for the relief of the stricken nation.

Early in the negotiations regarding means to relieve these people Germany declared her willingness to assist, but she declined to give the guarantees requested by the British foreign office until the latter lifted the embargo on foodstuffs.

The situation was becoming desperate when Ambassador Page proposed that Mr. Hoover undertake the work. Germany immediately acceded to this plan, saying that they would extend every possible aid to such a commission, and England as promptly removed the restrictions on food exports.

Mr. Hoover already has bought with the funds supplied by the Belgian relief committee \$150,000 worth of food, which will be sent to Belgium.

The food situation in Belgium is becoming absolutely critical. Already more than 500,000 persons are being assisted by means of bread lines, according to the committee's reports, there being upward of 300,000 of these persons in Brussels alone. The supply of food for the bread stations, it is estimated, will not last more than a week longer. It is expected that the number of persons requiring relief will increase to 1,000,000 within a month. A stream of specially chartered steamships will soon start for Holland with their cargoes consigned to officers of the commission at various places in Belgium. These officers will be under direct control of the commission.

Speaking of the work of the commission, Mr. Hoover said:

"The chief supplies required will be wheat, rice, beans and peas. The commission expects to conduct innumerable soup kitchens.

"Beans and peas are especially needed. We have been unable to purchase more than 200 tons of these cereals in the London markets and we urgently need 5000 tons. We can arrange for the handling of any amount of food to Belgium by way of Holland on account of the facilities extended by the Dutch and Germans. Australia, which is sending 7000 frozen sheep to Belgium, already has arranged for us to distribute them.

"The commission hopes that the situation may be brought urgently before the American people, that this charity to a liberty-loving people may take the practical form of food supplies and that the American organization, already soliciting for the Belgians, will co-operate with the commission."

## British Warships Attack German Force in Ostend

London—"It is reported that Ostend is being bombarded by the British fleet," says a dispatch Friday from Berlin.

London—In a dispatch dated "Behind the allies' left wing," the Daily Mail's correspondent says he hears the Germans are on the point of evacuating Bruges. He declares the situation is daily improving for the allies.

"The Germans' 'channel army,'" the correspondent adds, "zigzags irregularly between the coast and Lille, and it cannot be long before the enemy is crumpled and his forces hurled back into Germany."

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from the Belgian frontier says:

"The theatrical excursion of the German army to the North Sea has reached an inglorious conclusion. The attempted coast raid to Calais has completely failed.

"Ostend has been evacuated by the Germans. Their retreat is being closely followed up by the allies."

## California State Plans to Invite Belgians There

San Francisco—As a result of a meeting of the California Development board here steps will be taken immediately to ascertain what California lands are available for colonization by Belgian agriculturists now landless and homeless through the European war.

Dr. Thomas Forsyth Hunt, dean of the University of California, and Robert Newton Lynch, president of the California Development board, were appointed a committee to call on large landowners of the state to learn where such lands are situated, on what terms they could be secured for colonization, and on what terms they could be rented with option to purchase.

A second committee was appointed to investigate the question of state aid and to find the status on which a state mortgage could be founded.

Gavin McNab, who broached the idea of extending a state-wide welcome to Belgian immigrants, expressed the opinion that it would be unwise to attempt to bring industrial laborers to California, laying stress on the desirability of farmers. He called attention to the fact that neutrality would not be violated by offering asylum to Belgians, as those people are the victims of the war and not the belligerents.

The sense of the meeting was that the actual purchase of land in California must follow some preliminary tenure on a rental basis and the opinion was expressed freely that it would be greatly to the advantage of owners of beet lands and other large industries to establish Belgian farmers on their lands at a moderate rental and contract to purchase their products.

## German Prince Said to Have Been Shot in Back

Calais, via London—Accounts of the recent fighting in Northern France must not contain any names of places, on account of the censorship, but from a small town comes this story:

"In this district some troops entering a small village held strenuously for several days by the Prussian troops came upon the body of Prince Max, of Hesse. He had been lying there dead for three days. The body was stripped of everything but the tunic and socks.

"There were five wounds made by revolver bullets in the body and all of them were from behind. It is whispered in this little place that he was a victim of his own soldiers.

"A rough coffin was made for the body. Then for three days he lay in the rude open coffin in an outbuilding of a farmhouse. The body has now been sent to the German lines."

### Austrians Led Into Trap.

Petrograd—Correspondence from Warsaw giving the details of the recent capture of an Austrian battalion in the region of Galicia, relates how the Austrians, bearing branches of trees heavy with foliage to screen their movements, advanced at nightfall. The Russians, feigning ignorance of their approach, lessened the musketry fire, allowing the Austrians to draw near but meanwhile bringing their machine guns and light artillery into position. In the morning, so the story goes, the Russians opened an unexpected and deadly fire on the Austrians who, after a momentary hesitation, surrendered.

### Anxiety Is Felt for Duke.

London—Anxiety is felt in Brunswick as to the whereabouts of Duke Ernest August, the German emperor's son-in-law. The Duke, who was leading a squadron of hussars on the French front, is reported to have been cut off from the German line and it is feared he has been made prisoner.

### Antwerp Folk Returning.

London—A dispatch received here from Bred, in the Netherlands, says 19,000 residents of Antwerp have been repatriated in the last two days. The water supply of Antwerp has been restored and the tramways are running.

## NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

### Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Belgian postal clerks are refusing to work for the conquering Germans.

Chinese by hundreds are leaving Hongkong, fearing attack by Germany.

Navy balloons greatly aided the allies in bombarding the German positions at Ostend.

Westminster Abbey, London, has been insured for \$750,000 against damages from aircraft attacks.

A German casualty list just issued contains the names of about 11,500 killed, wounded and missing.

The steam schooner Rochelle, wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia river, has broken up and disappeared from sight.

The British torpedo gunboat Dryad is reported ashore at Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands, off the coast of Scotland. Her crew is said to have been saved.

Dispatches from Berlin announce that the Krupps are making over for the use of the German army 500 cannon that have been captured from the enemy.

A dispatch from Venice says a company of Italian marines have landed at Avlona and that the Italian Forty-seventh infantry, now at Lecce, is ready to embark for that port.

The German governor of Jaluit island, which has been occupied by the Japanese, has arrived at Yokohama on a Japanese warship. The American consul will arrange for his return to Germany.

"Reports from the industrial districts show that the German mining industry again is in full swing, and that often it is necessary for the men to work overtime," says a dispatch from Berlin.

Emperor William and the German headquarters staff have retreated from Czenstochowa, in Russian Poland, close to the Silesian frontier, into Silesia, according to a dispatch from Warsaw via Petrograd, to the London Daily News.

It is reported in metal circles in London that the steamship Troilus, sunk by the German cruiser Emden, carried, among other things in her cargo, 700 tons of tin, valued at nearly half a million dollars. It was consigned from the Straits Settlement to London.

A Norwegian steamer which arrived at Los Palmas, Canary Islands, according to a dispatch from that place to Reuter's Telegram company in London, reports that she was visited by a German cruiser whose captain declared he had sunk 11 British and French steamers and one Italian.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin to London says the commander of the Seventh German army corps has declared that a general calling out of the landsturm is unnecessary, as enormous numbers of the landwehr are still available. He adds that it is also unnecessary to call on volunteers.

The Austrian troops have made advances in Bukowina, according to Budapest newspaper advices, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. After driving the Russians out of Sereth the latter went on to Czernowitz, where they were again forced to retire toward the Russian frontier.

Anti-German riots in London have been renewed.

Italy has cut import duties of all cereals during the winter months, from 20 to about 60 per cent.

Dogs and cats belonging to the refugees in Paris are said to be suffering discomforts as well as human beings.

The Panama canal, which was recently blockaded by a huge avalanche, has been cleared and is open to traffic.

Washington government is permitting wounded Mexicans to enter the United States to receive medical attention.

A French gun destroyed 15 German mitrailleuses, two of which were protected by steel shields, according to a Paris dispatch. A German heavy artillery battery also was destroyed at St. Mihiel.

The Russian ambassador has fled from Constantinople, taking the archives of the embassy with him to Odessa, because of the alarming situation in the Turkish capital, according to a Rome dispatch.

The court-martial of a supposed American on a charge of espionage began in private at the Wellington Barracks, London. This is said to be the first case in the present war of a spy being handed over to the military authorities for trial.