

ALLIES HALT GERMAN RUSH THROUGH BELGIUM TO NORTHEASTERN FRANCE

BRITISH NAVY IN
CONTACT WITH
ALLIED FORCES

Efforts of Germans to Turn Allies' Left Blocked—German Alternative Is to Back Away Through Trio of Armies Confronting Them—Belgians Repulse Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 19, 1:15 p. m.—By reaching their tentacles out to the seaboard the allied forces have established close contact with the British navy, which is now on the extreme left of the line, and seems from the London view—for the moment to block effectively a further German effort to turn this wing.

That the Germans may have grasped this is perhaps indicated in the otherwise unexplained appearance of four of their torpedo boat destroyers Saturday off the Dutch coast southward bound. It is suggested that the object was for the destroyers to convoy submarines which would dispute the command of the sea on the Belgian littoral.

In Danger of Mines

Should the German navy undertake this venture, it would be confronted with much the same proposition as met the British fleet since the commencement of the war, and it would assume the same risks of colliding with mines heretofore faced by the British alone because the German minefield stretches right along the Belgian coast from Ostend southward.

If, as the allies claim, their left cannot now be turned, the only alternative left the Germans is to hack away through the trio of armies confronting them, and General Von Kluck or General Von Arnim, or whoever is in command of the German right, seems in no way loath to make the attempt.

Belgians Repulse Germans

That they have made a forward movement is evident not only from the newspaper dispatches, but from a confirmation of these dispatches in Saturday's official communication from Paris, which stated that the Belgians had repulsed several attempts of the Germans to cross the river Yser, which is ten miles nearer the coast than is the Thourout, Rouloose, and Menin line, which they occupied on the previous day.

As an offset to this, the British official information bureau, in one of its rare communications, says that the allies in the northern area have driven the Germans back more than 30 miles. The precise locality of this advance and retreat is not indicated but it can happen only at some point on this western wing where the Germans are trying to resume their interrupted dash on Paris by way of the coast towns.

PORTE REFUSES TO
DISCHARGE CREWS OF
GERMAN WARSHIPS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19, via London, 3:50 p. m.—The porte has declined to discharge the German crews of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau which have been in Turkish waters since early in the hostilities, and which are said to have been sold by Germany to the Turkish government.

This reply was given in answer to the British representations regarding the continued presence of Germans on board these two vessels.

The government has now shelved the matter, declaring it to be a domestic question, although it had previously given repeated assurances that these Germans would be repatriated.

SET BUSINESS
FREE IS MOTTO
OF PRESIDENT

Destroy Private Control and Monopoly Is Wilson's Aim—Asks People That His Hand Be Strengthened at Elections to Carry Our Program Already Under Way.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson made public today a letter to Majority Leader Underwood of the house, in which he reviewed the achievements of his administration, outlined the program for the next session of congress and declared "the democratic party is now in fact the only instrument ready to the country's hand by which anything can be accomplished."

The president wrote the letter as an endorsement of all democratic members of congress in lieu of speeches he said he would like to make in every congressional district. He predicted victory for his party in the elections because "every thoughtful man sees that a change of parties just now would set the clock back, not forward," and because "a practical nation is not likely to reject such a team, full of the spirit of public service, and substitute, in the midst of great tasks, either a party upon which a deep demoralization has fallen, or a party which has not grown to a stature that would warrant its assuming the responsible burdens of state."

Destroy Private Control

The legislative program began during the present congress was declared by the president to have been begun "to destroy private control and set business free." He said that the people of the country had been served by this congress as "they have never been served before."

Outlining the work already accomplished, Mr. Wilson mentioned the reform of the tariff, the passage of the new currency bill, the anti-trust bills and the handling of foreign problems. He said he doubted if "there has ever been a finer exhibition of team work or of unhesitating devotion to the fulfillment of party pledges."

Praising the new tariff bill, the president asserted that "private control had shown its sinister face on every hand in America, had shown it for a long time, and sometimes very brazenly, in the trusts and in the virtual domination of credit by small groups of men." He said that high prices did not spring directly from the tariff, but out of the suppression of competition which flourished more easily under the protection of a high tariff. He declared that the panic which opponents of the new bill predicted had not come, and that despite the European war there had been sufficient time to prove the success of the act.

Add to Small Men

The trade commission bill and the Clayton anti-trust bill were spoken of as designed to "make men in a small way of business as free to succeed as men in a big way, and to kill monopoly in the seed." He added that "monopolies are built up by unfair methods of competition," which would be eliminated by the new legislation. "Monopoly is to be cut off at the roots," he declared.

"If our party were to be called upon to name the particular point of principle in which it differs from its opponents most sharply and in which it feels itself most definitely sustained by experience," continued the president, "we should no doubt say that it was this: That we would have no dealings with monopolies, but reject it altogether; while our opponents were ready to adopt it into the realm of law and seek merely to regulate it and moderate it in its operation. It is our purpose to destroy monopoly and maintain competition as the only effectual instrument of business liberty."

Justice to the Laborer

Justice has been done the laborer, declared the president, and his labor is no longer to be treated as if

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MEN WHO COMMAND THE NAVIES OF THREE NATIONS AT WAR.



ADMIRAL BOUE DE LA PEYRERE



ADMIRAL ALFRED VON TIRPITZ



ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELICOE

Admiral De Lopezere is commander in chief of the French navy and an executive officer of great ability. Admiral von Tirpitz is head of the German navy. Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who commands Great Britain's fleet, has been Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty since 1912, and has seen active service since 1872.

GERMAN PROGRESS
THROUGH BELGIUM
STOPPED BY ALLIES

PARIS, Oct. 19, 2:52 p. m.—The French war office gave out an official announcement this afternoon as follows:

"In Belgium the heavy artillery of the enemy has cannonaded, but without result, the front from Nieupoort to Vladsloot, to the east of Dixmude."

"The forces of the allies and notably the Belgian army, have not only repulsed further attacks on the part of the Germans, but have advanced as far as Roulos."

"On our left wing, between the river Lys and the canal of La Bassée, we have advanced in the direction of Lille. There has been stubborn fighting on the front from La Bassée to Abtain and to St. Nazaire. We are advancing from house to house in these localities."

"To the north and to the south of Arras our troops have been fighting without respite more than ten days, and with perseverance and spirit which never for a moment have relaxed."

"In the region of Chaulnes we repulsed a strong counter-attack delivered by the enemy, and won some ground."

"On the center there is nothing to report."

"On our right wing in Alsace to the west of Colmar, our posts on the line between Bonhomme, Pairs and Sultzern. More to the south, we still occupy Thann."

GREEK PATRIARCH
ORDERED TO LEAVE
TURKISH CAPITAL

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19, via London, 5:03 p. m.—According to a telegram received here from Berlin the Turkish government has requested the Oecumenical Patriarch, the head of the Greek Orthodox church, to leave Constantinople.

The Greek Orthodox church is dominant form of Christianity throughout the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Greece, in European Turkey among both Slavs and Greeks, in parts of Austria and of Hungary, and in Roumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro.

The highest officers of the church are the four patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem, but the head of these rulers is the patriarch of Constantinople, Germanos, known also as the Oecumenical patriarch. He is the most exalted ecclesiastic of the eastern churches and his influence reaches far outside of the land of the patriarchate.

RAILROADS ASK
FOR HIGHER RATES
BECAUSE OF WAR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Public hearings on the new application of eastern railroads for increased freight rates, which they contend are necessary because of the world-wide financial exigency due in part to the European war were begun here today before the interstate commerce commission. The commission is hearing argument on issues only which have arisen since its decision in July, which denied absolutely increases west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo and granted increases west from those points to the Mississippi river.

The railroad lines were represented by their present executives. Individual shippers and shippers' organizations who oppose further increases were represented by counsel, among them Clifford Borne, who led the opposition to the last application.

Today's hearing was given over to a statement for the railroads. Shippers and their representatives will be heard later. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, made the opening statement for the railroads.

Mr. Willard concluded his statement by saying that a "grave emergency exists," and that should it appear at any time that the emergency had passed, the commission had the power to order any reduction and that he was of the opinion that should reductions be shown to be warranted, the railroads would not oppose them.

CARMAN MURDER
TRIAL UNDER WAY

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 19.—Mrs. Florence Conkling Carman of Freeport, was placed on trial today for murder. She was charged with slaying Mrs. Louise Bailey of Hempstead on the night of June 30 last while Mrs. Bailey was in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman, the defendant's husband, whither she had gone for medical advice.

The case progressed swiftly and smoothly. At noon five men were in the jury box. The 113 talesmen, it was believed, would be more than adequate for the jury.

A throng of men and women stormed the courthouse in a futile effort to obtain seats in the small court room. Few were admitted.

Mrs. Carman appeared to be self-poisoned but became increasingly nervous as the proceedings progressed. She whispered often to her husband and counsel during the selection of the jury. William Bailey, whose wife was the victim, sat within ten feet of her, but apparently she did not see him.

Wireless telegraphy is being used in Canada in reporting on forest fires.

AUSTRIAN ADVANCE
REPORT RUSSIANS
LIKE A FORTRESS

LONDON, Oct. 19, 9:10 a. m.—A dispatch from Vienna via Amsterdam to Reuters' Telegram company gives an official statement of the Austrian operations in Galicia, issued Sunday by General Von Hofer, the deputy chief of the Austrian general staff. It says:

"Our attack on both banks of the Stravia river, south of Przemyśl, was continued yesterday and our troops succeeded in getting close to the enemy. At several points our troops were advancing as against a fortress. Last night several attacks of the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses, for our heavy artillery is now in action."

"The pursuit of the enemy north of Wyszow, near the Carpathian passes, has continued. In other parts our troops have already advanced over the Carpathians."

"The Russian losses during their attacks on Przemyśl are estimated at 40,000 dead and wounded."

LILLE EVACUATED
FOR THIRD TIME

LONDON, Oct. 19, 2:03 a. m.—"Lille has been evacuated by the Germans for the third time," says the Telegraph's correspondent in the north of France. "This evacuation was made necessary by the allies' capture of Laventie and Estaires, which forced the Germans hastily to leave the plain between Hazebrouck and Lille."

Everywhere along our left flank we have been successful and the Germans are falling back under pressure. It is not even certain that they will hold Ostend. Refugees told us that there were no Germans in Ostend on Friday.

"The German army has not been defeated in the western theater of action, but its position is one of extreme peril."

SUBMARINE SUNK
BAY OF CATTARO

CETTINJE, Oct. 19.—Two submarine vessels went out from the Bay of Cattaro to attack a French fleet which was making its way along the Montenegrin coast. They were sighted, however, by the French lookouts, and a well directed shot sent one of them, the leader, to the bottom. The other submarine escaped. The French fleet subsequently recommenced the bombardment of the forts at Cattaro.

An Austrian aeroplane dropped several bombs in the neighborhood of the fleet but no damage was done.

JAP WARSHIP
SUNK BY MINE
KIAO-CHOW BAY

Cruiser Takachiho Sunk on Night of October 17—One Officer and Nine Members of Crew Saved—Eighty-two Officers and 189 Seamen Perish—Built in 1885, Refitted 1900.

TOKIO, Oct. 19, 5:30 p. m.—It is officially announced that the Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sunk by a mine in Kiao-Chow bay on the night of October 17. One officer and nine members of the crew are known to have been saved.

The Japanese cruiser Takachiho was built in 1885 and refitted in 1900. She was a vessel of 3700 tons and was 300 feet long and had 46 feet beam. Her main battery consisted of eight six inch guns and her speed was about 18 knots.

The cruiser carried a crew of 357 men, only ten of which, according to the official report, are known to have been saved.

At the time she went down the Takachiho carried 284 men.

The Takachiho was on patrol duty outside Tsing Tau when she fouled the mine. Japanese destroyers heard the explosion and saw the flames. They hurried to the assistance of the cruiser, which, however, disappeared quickly, and in the darkness it was possible to rescue only 12 men. Twenty-eight officers, 54 non-commissioned officers and 189 seamen, perished.

It is announced that a typhoon has struck Kiao Chow, destroying the landing pier. Twenty Japanese sailors were drowned.

WAR REVENUE
SENT TO HOUSE
FOR FINAL ACTION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The war revenue bill, as revised by the senate, went to the house today for action. It was accompanied by a request from the senate for a conference. After the passage of the measure in the senate, which was preceded by the decisive defeat of cotton relief legislation, conferees were appointed. They were Senators Simmons, Williams, Stone, McCumber and Clark of Wyoming.

Majority Leader Underwood was ready to move the appointment of absent members from nearby districts to make sure of a quorum. Lack of a quorum might prevent the bill going to conference until tomorrow, as southern democrats, led by Representative Henry of Texas, have announced their intention to fight for cotton relief legislation.

House leaders, including Mr. Underwood, were hopeful they would yield in their demand for such legislation in view of its overwhelming defeat in the senate. He was certain, however, that there would be little delay in the bill going to conference.

The conferees are expected to reach an agreement on the bill by Wednesday and approval of their report by both houses not later than Thursday. Adjournment of congress would ensue at once.

PULL OUT TROOPS
FOR COLORADO

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson is considering the advisability of withdrawing federal troops from the Colorado coal fields as the

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WEST EXPOSES
BOOTH'S TIMBER
GRAB RECORDS

Governor Accepts Oregonian's Challenge and Explains Business Methods of Candidate—Booth's Conception of Public Office Contrasted With Chamberlain.

Governor West, before a crowd that packed the Nat, the largest political audience of the year, numbering at least 1500, Saturday evening answered the recent challenge of the Portland Oregonian and gave facts concerning R. A. Booth, republican candidate for senator, and his acquisition of timber land. He also dwelt upon political conditions in the state, the work of the Oregonian's "gang of crooks" in the legislature, and the efforts now under way to capture control of the state and kill the Oregon system.

Tells of Methods

Among the methods employed by Mr. Booth in acquiring his fortune, the governor stated, were connivance with dishonest railroad officials, use of dummy locators, co-operation with a crooked state political machine, robbing of working girls and working men, deception of his relatives, land lotteries, exploitation of worthless land, loot of the state's birthright and betrayal of friends. He said in part: "There is no question of Mr. Booth's making a million out of timber. The only question is as to how he made it."

Friends Betrayed

"I will give one of many instances, throwing a side light upon Mr. Booth's character. I am told by friends whose word I do not question, that when Frank E. Alley of Roseburg, who had acted as his attorney and aided him in securing this timber land, went to Portland to aid Mr. Booth in his defense before the federal investigators, he, at Booth's suggestion, raised money for the purpose by mortgaging his home. Mr. Booth agreeing to reimburse him as soon as the storm had blown over. How the money was spent, except that it was to protect Mr. Booth, I do not know. I do know that it was never repaid Mr. Alley, who has recently lost his home and is cleaned out financially as a reward for his services—at least I am so informed by responsible parties. This is one way Booth treated his friends. How he treated his poor relatives is detailed in federal court records when he gave them \$100 each for filing on timber claims worth from \$5000 to \$7000 each, and after the deeds had been destroyed to prevent his conviction for land frauds, threw them an additional \$50 for new deeds, after they had testified to save him."

The governor told of the purchase of O. & C. grant timber lands by the Booth-Kelly company. These railroad lands were never paid for, says the governor, until after the timber had been cut. Not a dollar was paid for them, save in interest.

Railroad Aids

"Low freight rates were procured

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ANTI-GERMAN RISTERS
IN LONDON ARRAIGNED

LONDON, Oct. 19, 10:50 a. m.—More than thirty prisoners were arraigned in the Greenwich police court today on charges growing out of the anti-German demonstrations and rioting in Deptford, Borough of London, yesterday.

The prosecutor said he regretted the necessity of appearing against citizens, the object of whose attack had been German shopkeepers, but he explained that great damage had been done to English premises as well. Commenting on the damage in a German bakery, the prosecutor said the place had been looted, although the German owners had barricaded themselves against the crowd. The prisoners were remanded.