

VILLA OFFERED TO LEAD ATTACK UPON CARRANZA

Aguas Calientes Convention Sends Leader at Head of a Large Column of Troops to Attack Carranza Forces Under General Gonzales—Blanco Placed Under Arrest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—General Villa, at the head of a large column of troops, has begun marching south from Aguas Calientes to attack the Carranza forces under General Gonzales, at Queretaro. Official advices today say the Aguas Calientes convention ordered the movement.

General Blanco, who had announced his intention of remaining loyal to the convention, started for Mexico City to take command of his troops, but was arrested at Silao by General Gonzales. George C. Carothers, American consular agent, reported that he was accompanying Villa on his march south.

Gutierrez Takes Office

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Uncertainty ruled again today in the Mexican situation.

General Euladio Gutierrez has taken the oath of office as provisional president of the Aguas Calientes convention, which simultaneously declared General Carranza, hitherto first chief of the constitutional army, as being in rebellion. Many generals, who swore their allegiance to the convention, are leaning to Carranza, while some of his most loyal followers are preparing to desert him.

This was the tenor of the official dispatches today from American Consul Silliman at Mexico City, and Leon Canova, special agent at Aguas Calientes. In the meantime President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were awaiting further word from Mexico before announcing the date of the evacuation of Vera Cruz.

Rumors of Fighting

Carranza is still at Cordoba and may move to Vera Cruz to celebrate the departure of the American forces. The convention is still in session at Aguas Calientes and there are rumors of fighting in the vicinity. Carranza has invited Gutierrez to meet him in conference, in an effort to reach an agreement. Gutierrez declined. Carranza submitted a new list of conditions under which he would retire, but these were rejected. Generals Obregon and Villareal did not return to the convention from their visit to Carranza at Cordoba, and the belief in Aguas Calientes is that they will remain loyal to Carranza. Benavides was the only member of the commission who returned.

While the leading generals are wavering, telegrams are passing in plots and counterplots.

The point at which the first important clash is liable to come is in the vicinity of Queretaro, where General Pablo Gonzales, loyal to Carranza, is stationed with several thousand troops. Fighting at Leon, south of Aguas Calientes, also was reported, but no details have arrived.

JAPANESE LOSS BEFORE TSING TAU EXCEEDED 1500

PEKING, Nov. 12.—A Japanese military report received in Peking sets forth that the casualties to the Japanese army before Tsing Tau numbered more than 1,500. But according to reports from Tsing Tau itself, received in Peking before the German wireless ceased operating, this number does not represent the correct total. The British lost twelve men killed and sixty one men wounded.

The Japanese recital indicates that the German losses were small for the reason that the German garrison surrendered as soon as the Japanese infantry stormed the trenches. No detailed report of the Tsing Tau campaign from the German standpoint has been received here.

DAY OF QUIET ON BATTLE LINES EAST AND WEST

Russian Successes Divide Space With Accounts of Rekindled Activity Upon Part of Germans in West Flanders, Who Are Attempting to Break Through Allies' Lines.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 12:30 p. m.—The Russian successes in the east, which for a time were a predominant feature of the war news, must again divide space with the accounts of re-kindled activity on the part of the Germans in West Flanders where the forces of Emperor William have disproved the contention of the allies that their attempt to force their way to Dunkirk or Calais had finally failed.

With Dixmude in their possession, the invaders today were less than 50 miles from Calais and much nearer Dunkirk, and the fight they have been putting up in the face of tremendous losses, seems to bear out what had also been said—that they will not abandon this struggle to reach the coast unless they are utterly crushed. The English and French theory is that the holding of Dixmude is only temporary; that its history will be much the same as that of other towns which have been taken and re-taken in the fighting on the Yser.

In certain places north of Dixmude the Germans are at least on the left bank of the Yser, that is, on the side nearest the French coast towns and their attacks instead of concentrating to the southward below Ypres, apparently have been renewed almost on the coast line. Here they drove the allies from Lombaertzyde, only in turn to be driven out themselves.

The official announcement given out by Paris this afternoon says that the Germans again are trying to take Lombaertzyde, which is to the north of Nieuport and within a stone's throw of the sea. How they can operate in this locality if British and French warships still are standing guard off the shore, is not quite clear to their observers. For some time past there has been no mention of naval activity on this coast, but it has been assumed that this was explained by the reported German retirement from the coast of France and Belgium and the news that they were delivering their attacks further to the south.

BERLIN REPORTS RUSSIAN REVERSE

BERLIN, Nov. 12, via London, 2 p. m.—The Frankfurter Zeitung has received the following dispatch regarding the report of the defeat of the Russians near Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian province of Bukovina:

"The Austrians made an unexpected movement crossing the Prut, a few kilometers northward of Czernowitz, and suddenly attacked the Russian right wing. The Russians were completely surprised and a short resistance decided to fall back upon their base, which seemed free. However, they were then taken under fire by Austrian artillery, which caused terrible losses among the Russian detachment. The battlefield was covered with corpses.

"The Russians were beaten yesterday in East Galicia, being repulsed in an action between Rosniow and Jablonow."

LACK OF AMMUNITION COMPELLED SURRENDER

TOKIO, Nov. 12.—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 that he was compelled to surrender on account of lack of ammunition and the heavy damage inflicted by the enemy on his forts.

GIVE AND TAKE ORDER OF DAY ON BATTLE LINE

Fighting on Allies' Left Wing Continues With Violence With Alternate Advances and Retirements, Without Importance—Battle Front Not Varied Greatly for Two Days.

PARIS, Nov. 12, 2:05 p. m.—The French official statement given out in Paris this afternoon says that the fighting on the left wing continues with violence and has been characterized with alternate advances and retirements, without importance. Generally speaking, the statement declares, the battle front shows no important changes since the tenth of November.

The text of the communication follows: "On our left wing the fighting still continues with violence and has been conducted with alternate advances and retirements without importance. Speaking broadly, the battle front has not varied greatly since the tenth of November. In the evening of yesterday it extended along the line between Lombaertzyde and Nieuport; the Nieuport canal to Ypres; the approaches of Ypres, in the region of Zonnebeke, and to the east of Armentieres.

"There has been no change in the positions held by the British army, which repulsed the attacks of the enemy, and particularly an offensive movement undertaken by a detachment of the Prussian guard.

"From the canal of La Bassée as far as and up to the River Oise, there have been minor engagements.

"In the region of the River Aisne, in the neighborhood of Valley, we retained our position against a counter attack, and we strengthened our positions in the territory previously conquered by us.

"In the region of Craonne and on the Heuribix farm, our artillery succeeded in reducing to silence the cannon of the enemy. Several of their pieces were even destroyed. We also made some progress in the vicinity of Berry-Au-Bac.

"In the Argonne, in the Woerze district, in Lorraine and the Vosges the respective positions show no change."

FOOT AND MOUTH STOCK DISEASES AFFLICT HUMANS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Foot and mouth disease now raging among cattle in 14 states is communicable to humans, the department of agriculture announced today, but its effect rarely is serious. The department urged, however, that humans keep away from diseased cattle to avoid spreading the infection and recommended the use of pasturized milk.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 12.—The St. Louis National Stockyards were re-opened today for the receipt of native cattle and hogs, after having been closed since last Saturday quarantine order resulting from the spread of the foot and mouth disease.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Five more packing houses doing business outside the Chicago stock yards have completed disinfection against the foot and mouth disease, and tonight will make formal application to have the quarantine lifted.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12.—The Baltimore union stock yards were quarantined today by the state livestock sanitary board to prevent the spread of the foot and mouth disease, discovered in five herds at the yards.

Portland Livestock Market
PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 12.—Cattle receipts 120, steady.
Hogs—Receipts 580; 5 cents higher. Prime light, \$7.10@7.20; medium, \$6.80@7.00; smooth heavy, \$6.45@6.75; rough heavy, \$6.20@6.40.
Sheep—Receipts 225; easy.

NEGRO LEADER OFFERS INSULT TO PRESIDENT

Wilson Offended by Talk of Trotter of Boston, Who Heads Negro Delegation Protesting Against Segregation of Employees in Government Offices.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson, while receiving a delegation of negroes today who came to the white house to protest against segregating the races in government departments, objected to the tone adopted by their spokesman, W. M. Trotter, of Boston, and told the committee that if it called on him again it would have to get a new chairman. The president added that he had not been addressed in such a manner since he entered the white house.

The delegation charged that Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams in the treasury, and Postmaster General Burleson had enforced segregation rules in their offices.

No Discrimination Shown

President Wilson replied that he had investigated the question and had been assured there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings given to the negroes. He added he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races and not with the object of injuring the negroes.

The president said he was deeply interested in the negro race and greatly admired its progress. He declared the thing to be sought by the negro people was complete independence of white people and that he felt the white race was willing to do everything possible to assist them.

Trotter and other members at once took issue with the president, declaring the negro people did not seek charity or assistance, but that they took the position that the negroes had equal rights with whites and that those rights should be respected. They denied there had been any friction between the two races before the segregation was begun.

Dismissed By President

President Wilson listened to what they had to say and then told the delegation that Trotter was losing control of his temper and that he (the president) would not discuss the matter further with him.

After leaving the president's private office, Trotter, Maurice V. Spencer and others of the delegation declared their talk had been thoroughly disappointing. They declared they would hold a mass meeting in Washington Sunday to discuss the question.

Mr. Wilson is understood to have told the committee the question was not a political one and that he would not take it up on political grounds.

GERMANS REPORT PROGRESS IN BATTLE

BERLIN, Nov. 12, via London, 6 p. m.—German general headquarters issued the following: "The enemy advanced from Nieuport as far as Lombaertzyde, but was driven across the Yser. The eastern bank of the Yser, as far as the sea, is now clear of the enemy.

"Our attack across the Yser canal to South Dixmude is progressing.

"In the region east of Ypres we have advanced and captured 400 French troops and three machine guns."

FORCE CAPTURED MOSLEMS TO FIGHT

LONDON, Nov. 12, 7:40 a. m.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says: "The Kaiser has ordered that all Mohammedans captured from the allied armies be sent to Constantinople to serve in the Turkish army.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN NEW YORK BY ANARCHISTS

Entrance to New Million Dollar Bronx Courthouse Blown Up.—Three Girls Slightly Injured—Explosion First Thought Prompted by Vengeance Upon County Judge.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—One hundred detectives spread a drag-net over New York City in their quest for the men who wrecked the entrance to the new Bronx county courthouse and the city marshal's office by powerful bombs last night.

The detectives followed the theory that the bombs were exploded by a band of traffickers in women, seven of whom had been sentenced to long prison terms. More than a score of letters had been received by County Judge Louis D. Gibbs, who sentenced them, warning him of vengeance, some of them threatening him with "the death King Humbert received."

One of the bombs was intended for him, detectives believe. Three girls were slightly injured by the explosion and thousands of persons swarmed into the streets from their homes. For blocks in every direction windows were shattered and houses were rocked.

Amidst the ruin wrought by a powerful bomb exploded last night at the entrance to Bronx county's new \$1,000,000 courthouse, detectives today found what they consider strong evidence that the outrage was perpetrated by anarchists who had in mind the Haymarket riots in Chicago more than twenty years ago.

Detectives who had believed that the explosion had been prompted by vengeance upon County Judge Louis D. Gibbs for heavy sentences imposed recently by him on seven traffickers in women, turned from their theory to follow the fresh clue.

Among the fragments of metal clipped from the door casing and corners of the courthouse, they found the tatters of a pamphlet printed in Spanish and headed: "Los martires de Chicago" (the martyrs of Chicago.)

WEST FLANDERS BRIDGES DESTROYED BY GERMAN ARMY

LONDON, Nov. 12, 9:10 a. m.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company telegraphs the following: "Stuis advices indicate that the Germans continue to blow up bridges and that among the structures so destroyed is the bridge near Heyst, in West Flanders. Sentries are guarding the railways from Druges to Ghent, from Courtrai to Ostend and so forth.

"The allies continue to occupy Ypres, but shells falling in town yesterday killed four children. Aeroplanes are reported to have dropped bombs which damaged church and town hall an set fire to several other buildings.

"The Kaiser, in journeying through Flanders, visited Courtrai and expressed his satisfaction to the municipal authorities for the manner in which the German troops are quartered.

"From the Nieuport zone only feeble gun firing was heard on Wednesday.

"Trainloads of wounded are continuously being transported from the battle line."

AUSTRALIAN ARMY SENT WAR ZONE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 12.—Passengers who arrived here today by the liner Ventura, which left Sydney October 24, reported that a few days before sailing 25,000 Australian troops were embarked in 23 transports, convoyed by 14 cruisers, and sailed under cover of night for a destination rumored to be Egypt.

SUFFRAGISTS TO STEER CLEAR OF PARTISANSHIP

National Association Goes on Record as Opposed to Attacks Upon Political Parties—Congressional Union Rebuked—Opposition Permitted to Individuals.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 12.—By a decisive vote the executive council of the National Woman Suffrage association at the opening of the forty-sixth annual convention here today declared its political non-partisanship and went on record as opposed to attacks upon any political party.

This action was considered a preliminary victory for the so-called administration forces against the element in opposition and generally supposed to look with favor upon the congressional union.

The resolution defining the policy occasioned spirited debate. It asserted "that our non-partisan policy requires that the attitude of the national association toward an individual member of congress or a candidate therefor, shall be determined by his individual attitude or record on woman suffrage and not by the attitude or record of the party to which he may belong."

Debate in favor of this resolution was led by Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, chairman of the congressional committee of the national association. Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch of New York, headed the opposition which took exceptions to the so-called "black-list" sent out by the congressional committee and containing the names of nine senators and nine representatives who opposed suffrage in congress.

Mrs. McCormick explained that it was the policy of the committee to let the record of the legislators speak for themselves but she disapproved attacks upon any political party.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 42 to 15.

GERMANS AIDING IN RELIEF WORK

LONDON, Nov. 12, 2:46 p. m.—Jarvis E. Bell, of New York, the first member of the American commission for relief in Belgium to return from Belgium since the distribution of relief began, states that instead of hampering the efforts to relieve the starving population the German authorities are doing their utmost to assist the commission in its work.

In Belgium the shipments of foodstuffs consigned to the American minister, Brand Whitlock, and in care of the commission, are permitted to proceed with minimum delay.

Mr. Bell praises equally the Dutch officials for their assistance in the matter of food shipments. In the case of the Coblenz, the first American relief ship to arrive, the officials suspended the law momentarily and for the first time in history a ship was permitted to discharge her cargo at a Dutch port on Sunday.

MARTIAL LAW RAISED IN BUTTE

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 12.—Martial law, which has prevailed in Butte since the arrival of the national guard on September 1, was raised today when the soldiers departed from the city. There has been no disturbance and the troops took their departure from here for Helena quietly, marching to the depot in a body.

The governor's proclamation terminating martial law and re-establishing the civil authorities and the courts went into effect without any formality.

NORMAL GOT 4923 MAJORITY JACKSON COUNTY

Official Count Shows Five Initiative Measures Carried—Two Normals, Citizenship Bill, Prohibition and Abolition of Capital Punishment, and Town Merger Measures.

The most decisively defeated measure at the November election, according to the official Jackson county count, was the amendment that bore the earmarks of standpatism, entitled, the "primary delegate election bill." Its purpose was to authorize the naming of delegates to name persons to be voted upon at the primary nominating elections. Voters alighted upon it with both feet, it receiving the Taft vote of 1912. The county was 910 yes, 5247 no—a plurality of 4337. A sister amendment from the same source also fared badly.

Six amendments carried in this county—the Ashland and Weston normal school bills, the electoral disqualification bill and prohibition, the town merger bill and the abolishment of capital punishment. Close majorities were returned against the dentistry and eight-hour law for women workers.

The Ashland normal received 6218 votes to 1395 against, a majority of 4923. The Weston normal got 5186 for to 1911 against, a majority of 3275.

Prohibition carried by a vote of 5475 to 2833, having a majority of 2642. The anti-hanging bill secured 4920 against 2963, a majority of 1957.

The count, as compiled by the county clerk's office upon the amendments is as follows: Voters' qualification—Yes 6205, no 997; plurality for, 5208.

Creating lieutenant governor—Yes 1849, no 4979; plurality against, 3130.

Boundary line changes—Yes 2593, no 3417; plurality against, 1024.

State roads bonding act—Yes 2789, no 3651; plurality against 1862.

Equal tax bill—Yes 2191, no 3665; plurality against, 1474.

Tax levy changes—Yes 1969, no 3886; plurality against, 1817.

Ashland normal—Yes 6218, no 1395; plurality for, 4923.

Towns merger bill—Yes 3409, no 2340; plurality for, 1069.

Weston Normal—Yes 5186, no 1911; plurality for, 3275.

Universal eight-hour law—Yes 1636, no 5988; plurality against 4352.

Female eight-hour law—Yes 3471, no 3746; plurality against, 275.

Non-partisan judiciary—Yes 2859, no 3314; plurality against 1455.

\$1500 tax exemption—Yes \$2766, no 4390; plurality against, 1524.

Water-front lease—Yes 2951, no 3032; plurality against, 1881.

Municipal wharves—Yes 2833, no

(Continued on page two.)

ADVOCATES POOL TO BUY STOCKS IF EXCHANGE OPENS

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Formation of a \$250,000 pool to buy bonds and stocks that may be thrown on the market by panic-stricken investors and thus insure the immediate opening of the stock exchange in this country, was recommended by Chas. B. Caldwell of Chicago, president of the Investment Bankers' association of America, in his address at the opening session of the annual convention of the organization in this city today.

Mr. Caldwell said: "What could be more reassuring than to have American bankers hand together to purchase all American securities sent to us for sale from European investors, who, because of the war, would certainly follow the opening of our stock exchange. Unless some such pool is formed our stock exchanges cannot open except in a limited way, and will do no good to the country at large for months to come."