

GREATEST VICTORY OF WAR WON BY RUSSIANS IN POLAND WHO CAPTURE GERMAN ARMY CORPS

GERMAN WEDGE ENVELOPED BY RUSSIAN FORCES

Von Hindenburg Cut Off and Surrounded, One Division of 50,000 Is Taken Prisoners, Another Entirely Cut Up, According to Unofficial Reports.

PARIS, Nov. 27, 4:05 a. m.—Telegraphing from Petrograd regarding the fighting around Lodz in Russian Poland, the correspondent of the Matin says:
"One German army corps which was surrounded by Russian troops, surrendered in a body. This represents 50,000 prisoners. Another corps which had been cut off has now been completely put to rout."
"The Russians are now attacking along the Czenstochowa-Cracow line with redoubled intensity."

LONDON, Nov. 27.—While the better grows hourly that the Russians in northern Poland have won the greatest battle of the war, actual details of the operations in this locality still are withheld, and the whole incident is beginning to take on the aspects of a mystery.
German Reports Vague
From Petrograd comes a report that the patience of the Russian people awaiting official confirmation of the reported victory, is approaching the breaking point and the same thing may be said of the public here.
German reports, without entering into any such details, as dates, describes successful operation in the region of this great battle, but admit that the German army has not succeeded in bringing the struggle to a close.
It is evident that the comparative failure of the Austro-German operations along the Czenstochowa front gave the Russians opportunities to envelop General von Hindenburg after this brilliant German leader had thrown a wedge into his antagonists center. The Russians to the south, safe on their own front, were able to strike northward, thus breaking the enemy who had passed east beyond their right flank.
Critics Astonished
Military critics at Petrograd profess to be astonished at the German assault on Lodz, maintaining that such a movement made the defeat of the invaders inevitable. Critics assert that unless the German advance toward Kutno and Lodz was part of a larger movement, the operation was too hazardous to be creditable. The German army in the vicinity of Wlucin has initiated an advance which is believed in London to have been started too late to be of any use.
Opposed to German reports are the unofficial statements from Petrograd, Paris and London, that Germany has been defeated decisively and Earl Kitchener's announcement in parliament that Germany has suffered the greatest reversal of the war. For nearly a week these claims have been made with the utmost confidence, yet the Russian war office withholds any word of decisive developments.

WAR PROVES A BOON TO SAN FRANCISCO FAIR

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Panama-Pacific exposition committee is receiving many applications for space from prospective exhibitors. The United States naval collier Jason will call at English ports in January after taking in exhibits at Marseilles and Genoa. Most of the applicants for space are manufacturers or artists.
Thanksgiving Day Football
At Tacoma—Oregon Aggies College 42, University of Southern California 6.
At Portland—Oregon University 0, Multnomah Club 14.
At Spokane—Montana 19, Gonzaga 6.
At Seattle—University of Washington 45, Washington State College 0.
At Walla Walla—Idaho 7, Whitman 0.
At Reno, Nev.—California 38, Nevada 5.
At Philadelphia—Cornell 24, Pennsylvania 12.
At Syracuse, N. Y.—Notre Dame 20, Syracuse 0.

SILLIMAN'S JOB TO FIND CARRANZA

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 27.—John R. Silliman, the personal representative of President Wilson, in Mexico, is finding difficulty in joining General Carranza. Mr. Silliman is in Mexico City, while General Carranza is here. The railroad line between the two cities is cut. Mr. Silliman has received instruction from Washington to continue with Carranza, and it is believed here that he will have to undertake a lengthy interview.
General Carranza today established his temporary capital in the light-house building. He soon will issue some of his long-promised decrees of reform and especially that one relating to tariff. It is his desire to reduce the import duties on necessities and possibly increase them on luxuries.

SULTAN PROCLAIMS HOLY WAR AGAINST BRITAIN, FRANCE, RUSSIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.—The proclamation of a holy war announced for the first time some ten days ago was published here today. It is signed by the sultan and twenty-eight moslem priests and calls upon the moslem world to participate in a holy war against Great Britain, Russia and France.

CZAR REPULSED IN CARPATHIANS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Austrian successes over the Russian offensives in the Carpathians and in western Galicia were reported in a foreign dispatch to the Austrian Hungarian embassy which says:
"Renewed Russian attempts to break through the defiles in the Carpathians the two districts of Ung and Zemplin were repulsed with great losses. In western Galicia our troops repulsed the Russian forces which were advancing toward the lower Danajec."

WAIVE CIVIL SERVICE AS NATIONAL COURTESY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Two sons of Julian Uribe, vice-president of the Colombian house of representatives, are to be employed in the reclamation service to gather experience for building irrigation projects in their own country. An executive order waiving the civil service regulations was signed today as an act of international courtesy to Colombia.

KAISER CEASES OFFENSIVE UPON FRENCH FRONT

Campaign Enters Upon New Phase of War—Fighting Diminishes Steadily in Severity, Now Merely Skirmishes—New Tactics Force Burden of Attack Upon Allies.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The campaign in France and Belgium, commonly regarded as the main conflict of the European war, seemed today to have entered, at least temporarily, upon a new phase. For the time being Germany has relinquished the offensive, which she held so relentlessly during the earlier weeks of the war.
Official statements from Berlin and Paris showed that the fighting which has been diminishing steadily in severity for the last two weeks has now flattened out to a mere series of detached skirmishes, involving only a small number of men. It remained to be seen whether this state of affairs was the prelude to another German onslaught, as London has been predicting, or whether it meant that Germany had adopted new tactics which would thrust upon the allies the burden of the attack in an effort to drive out the invaders.
Insignificant Operations
The French statement said that in the Argonne, where some of the most spirited fighting has been in progress recently, there were only small engagements yesterday. Ground was taken by the Germans and retaken by the allies, but the insignificant scale of these operations, measured by the magnitude of the war as a whole, is shown by the statement that the fighting involved no more than one battalion, and the disputed ground extended over no more than twenty-five yards. The German statement reports some progress in this region. At a few other points farther west in France and in Belgium there were small brushes.

GOOD CONDITIONS IN DETENTION CAMP

LONDON, Nov. 27, 1:52.—Chandler P. Anderson, a special representative of the United States state department, who has inspected the German detention camp at Newbury race track, concerning which many complaints have been printed in the German newspapers, is preparing his report for presentation to the German authorities.
Mr. Anderson says the only criticism he found of the present conditions was based on the lack of heat. The prisoners now are living in tents but shortly will move into huts and stables where the conditions will be almost identical with those at the race tracks in Germany. The commandant and the prisoners at Newbury Camp are on good terms, Mr. Anderson said, and the food is adequate.
SERVIANS CLAIM VICTORY OVER AUSTRIANS
NISH, Serbia, Nov. 23.—An official statement issued today regarding the fighting in northern Serbia says:
"The battle, which commenced on November 20 on the Lazarevatz-Mionitza front, and in which we repelled the army and captured a hundred prisoners, still continues."
"On the 21st our heavy artillery bombarded the Austrian monitors off Semlin and forced them to withdraw, at the same time silencing the enemy's artillery."

RAIN EXTINGUISHES ARKANSAS FIRES

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 27.—Rain which began falling over southern Arkansas yesterday became general over the entire state early today and from all points located in the fire swept timbered sections came reassuring reports that the flames were subsiding. The local weather bureau predicted a continued fall of rain tonight and the precipitation is expected to extinguish all fires.
Prayers of thanksgiving for the timely rains were said in many of the churches yesterday. No accurate estimate of the losses suffered had been made, but the lumber loss has been great.

TURKISH INCIDENT NOW CLOSED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Turkish commander of the forts at Smyrna lays all responsibility for the firing upon the cruiser Tennessee's launch "to the indifference of the helmsman of the launch," who, it is said, did not heed warning of the presence of mines.
Secretary Bryan issued today a supplemental statement on the Tennessee incident, based upon the latest communication from the Turkish minister of war to Ambassador Morgenthau in Constantinople.
"The war minister's report," the statement said, "states that he ascertained from the commander of Smyrna that two blank shots of warning were first fired and that the sentinel, after waiting two minutes, was obliged to fire the third shot in another direction from that of the launch, which latter shot was merely to prevent the helmsman of the launch from holding his course, which would lead directly onto the mines at the entrance of the port, and to rescue him from a very certain danger. The commander of Smyrna expresses very great regret that such an obligation was presented to the sentinel of the port, which he attributed to the indifference of the helmsman of the launch."
Secretary Bryan said this latest report closes the incident.

POLES PREPARE FOR CHANGE TO FOLLOW REUNION OF POLAND

WARSAW, Russia, Nov. 27.—Organization of a Polish national council is announced in a proclamation published today in Polish newspapers. The proclamation, signed by the most prominent Polish politicians, states that the object of the council will be to prepare the people for changes in their national life in the event of the fulfillment of Russia's promise, made in the name of Grand Duke Nicholas, that the dismembered parts of Poland should be reunited.

FIGHTING IN POLAND CONTINUOUS BATTLE

BERLIN, Nov. 27, by wireless.—An official report issued in Vienna says:
"The fighting in Russian Poland has assumed the proportions of a continuous battle. In western Galicia our troops have repulsed the Russians. Marked progress has been made in the fighting in the Carpathians."
"Near the Kolubara river in Serbia, the enemy's center is in a strong position near Lazarevatz, but we attacked and took 1200 prisoners, three guns, four ammunition wagons and three machine guns. To the south of Ljid we took the eastern heights and 300 prisoners. From Valjevo our troops have advanced to Kosjovitchi."

BRITISH COLLIER BLOWN UP BY MINE

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The British admiralty this evening announced that the collier Khartoum had been blown up today by a mine off Grimsby. The crew of the Khartoum was landed at Grimsby.
Grimsby is on the southbank of the Humber, 15 miles southeast of Hull.

BRITAIN FINANCED TRADE OF WORLD

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George announced in the house of commons today that the war loan of 350,000,000 pounds sterling (\$1,750,000,000) had been greatly over subscribed.
The chancellor gave no figures. He said, however, that a feature of the loan was the enormous number of individuals, totaling nearly 100,000, who made application for small sums. These, the chancellor declared, would receive the first allotments.
Concerning financial conditions in the country, the chancellor said the financial deadlock which followed the outbreak of war was due to inability to collect outstanding debts abroad.
As an instance, Mr. Lloyd-George referred to the United States, which he said owed Great Britain about a thousand millions sterling (\$5,000,000,000) but we could do no business," he added.

WILSON PLANS TO END AIRSHIP BOMB DROPPING

President Expresses to Belligerent Countries of Europe Disapproval of Attacks by Bombs From Aircraft Upon Unfortified Cities Occupied by Non-Combatants.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—President Wilson has communicated unofficially to the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the belligerent countries of Europe, his disapproval of attacks by bombs from aircraft dropped on unfortified cities occupied by non-combatants.
The president was careful not to take the matter up officially and did not even make his communication through the state department, but personally addressed the American ambassadors abroad. The president took this course, it became known today, nearly two months ago. The facts came to light through the publication of a report that the president had discussed the matter with European diplomats here. This, however, was denied by some of the diplomats mentioned, including the German ambassador.
Just how the American diplomats abroad were to convey President Wilson's feeling in the matter to the foreign governments was not disclosed as white house officials in the absence of the president declined to discuss the subject.
Hague Articles Cited
It is believed here, however, that the president called attention to the article in The Hague convention of 1907, to which all the principal belligerents are signatories, which provides for notice of 24 hours before the bombardment or attack in order that non-combatants may remove themselves from the danger zone.
Whether there have been any unofficial responses from the belligerents was not known here today, but American diplomats were instructed by the president, it is understood to handle the matter with such discretion and delicacy as would tend to end aerial attacks without notice and at the same time preserve the friendship which the United States feels toward all the belligerents involved.
Protests Aerial Attacks
It is not believed the president mentioned any specific violation, but expressed his views on the general subject of aerial attack. Through the unofficial character of the communication, it was intended by the president to bring about a better understanding of aerial warfare without actually involving the American government in the matter.
It is supposed that the American diplomats used their good offices consequently, in a personal way with the belligerent governments, without perhaps even mentioning the fact that they were doing so at the request of the president, as such methods of obtaining a desired end are not unusual in diplomacy.

BRITAIN CAN LOSE DREADNAUGHT A MONTH AND STILL BOSS SEAS

LONDON, Nov. 27.—"Britain can lose a superdreadnaught every month for twelve months without a single loss to the enemy," said Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in the house of commons today, "and yet be in as good a position of superiority as she was at the outbreak of the war."
Mr. Churchill added that there was no reason for nervousness or alarm, regarding the British navy or the effectiveness of its work.

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VERA CRUZ ENTER CAPITAL WITHOUT CHIEF

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 27.—A part of General Villa's forces have entered Mexico City but Villa remains at Tula. A train, the first in many weeks, left Mexico City today for Juarez. This was learned when rail and wire communications were opened today between the national capital and the border. An official Villa report today said that General Cabellerro, the Carranza leader, whose troops held Tampico, had recognized the convention party.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Despite Carranza's guarantees that Mexicans employed by Major General Funston in the administration of Vera Cruz would not be molested, the arrest of one such Mexican was reported to the state department today by Consul Canada. No details were given.
Civil Government Announced
The new civil government at Vera Cruz has been announced, but has not yet been put into full operation. Consul Canada reports the hostilities still apparently are under military control. Continued quiet prevails and Generals Aguilar and Martinez have reiterated Carranza's promise of protection for American life and property.
Generals Hay and Villareal, Carranza chieftains, recently reported under arrest in Mexico City, are in Monterey with the Carranza garrisons. Latest dispatches to the state department report General Villa and his forces at Tula, about 40 miles from Mexico City.
Communication is slow from Mexico City and officials today expressed the opinion that Villa probably has already entered the city.
Quiet at Vera Cruz
The situation at 1 p. m. yesterday in Vera Cruz was described thus:
"Houses were opened for business. The sale of liquor was permitted except to drunkards. All kinds of paper and Mexican money, including a small proportion of American currency was being freely circulated. General Candido Aguilar, the Carranza commander, had called at the American consulate and through Consul Canada, had extended congratulations to this government upon the orderly manner in which the evacuation was made and the clean condition in which he found the city.
First Chief Carranza and Generals Obregon, and Alvarado were expected to enter the town at 4 o'clock. Automobiles and cars carrying aeroplanes and several trainloads of other property had just arrived from Mexico City. The Mexican gunboat, the Zaragoza was in the harbor, and while there was a strict censorship, Canada was assured that all of our cables had been sent."

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ENGLISH WARSHIPS FAIL TO ATTACK

BERLIN, Nov. 27, by wireless.—An official announcement given out in Berlin today says:
"English ships did not attack the coast of Flanders again yesterday. There have been no actual changes along the battle front in the western arena. To the north of Lange-march we have taken a group of houses and made a number of prisoners."
"Our attack in the Argonne region has made further progress. French attacks in the neighborhood of Apremont and to the east of St. Mihiel were repulsed."
"In the eastern area of the war there were no decisive engagements yesterday."

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Concerning financial conditions in the country, the chancellor said the financial deadlock which followed the outbreak of war was due to inability to collect outstanding debts abroad.
As an instance, Mr. Lloyd-George referred to the United States, which he said owed Great Britain about a thousand millions sterling (\$5,000,000,000) but we could do no business," he added.
Dealing with the steps taken by the government to assist commerce during the war, Mr. Lloyd-George said that the government had undertaken responsibility, which no government had ever been called upon to assume before.
"We had not merely our business to run," the chancellor of the exchequer continued, "but we were an essential part of the machine that ran the international trade of the world. We carried half the produce and provided the capital that moved this produce from one part of the world to another, not merely for ourselves but for other countries."
The chancellor laid emphasis upon the success of the measures taken to deal with the stock exchange. He said the government had made it a condition that the exchange could not reopen without the sanction of the treasury. He claimed the British
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