

PINGER'S JAWS CLOSING ABOUT SERBIAN FORCES

Steady Advances of Teutonic Allies Reported—Bulgarians Pushing to West—Anglo-French Forces Making Progress in South—Russians Continue Sharp Attacks.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The central powers and their Bulgarian ally now control about two-thirds of Serbia, and within a few weeks probably will have the main Serbian railroad, running through Belgrade and Nish, in full operation.

That this has not been accomplished without weakening the other fronts is indicated by definite news of Russian advances on the Riga-Dvinsk front, the last part of the eastern battle line on which the invaders kept up anything in the nature of a definite offensive.

French to the Rescue

Thus far the plans of the central powers in the Balkans have worked like well-oiled machinery, but the latest news from Macedonia indicates the initiative is not to be left entirely to the invaders much longer.

It is reported also that the Serbians holding part of the Macedonian front have checked the Bulgarians, after inflicting heavy losses on them.

Russian Attacks Sharp

The Russians continue their policy of sharp and unexpected attacks at various points along the front. The latest of these attacks, according to Petrograd, consisted of three successful assaults southwest of Riga, two southwest of Dvinsk and three west of the Styr, south of the Pripiet marshes, where the Austro-German line was broken in two places.

Except for artillery exchanges on the western front, nothing of great importance has occurred recently in that theater of war.

Teutons Pushing On

South of Kralievo, on the western Morava, the Teutonic forces are pushing on and have driven the Serbians out of their main positions there. The northerly jaw of the Teutonic pincers is thus closing down rapidly on the retreating Serbians.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg reports a success for his troops in the heavy fighting near Dvinsk. The Germans have recaptured to the west of the city the portion of the first line trench position which the Russians took from them on November 7.

In Wolynia a victory for General Von Linsingen's forces north of Komarow is recorded.

MONTENEGRINS REPULSE AUSTRIANS

Continued. Montenegro, Nov. 9.—Repulse of Austrian attacks is reported in the official statement issued by the Montenegrin war office today as follows:

"Important military engagements occurred along the entire front on November 7. The enemy threw forward his infantry in attacks at various points without attaining success."

GREEK POLICY STAYS NEUTRAL STATES PREMIER

Skoulioudis Says "Our Neutrality, With the Character of Sincere Benevolence Toward Entente Powers"—Parliament to Be Dissolved Unless Majority Favors Cabinet.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The French government received today from Premier Skoulioudis, head of the new Greek cabinet, formal assurances of "our neutrality with the character of sincere benevolence toward the entente powers."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The foreign office at Athens cabled the Greek legation here today that "the new cabinet intends to put through the same policies in foreign politics as was maintained by the late cabinet."

Greece Seeking Loan

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Greek government is reported to have appealed to the allies for further financial assistance. A dispatch from Athens to the Havas News agency says that the government desires to obtain an additional advance of forty million francs and that this request is being considered sympathetically.

ATHENS, Nov. 9.—A prediction that the chamber of deputies will be dissolved when a majority agrees to support the cabinet is credited to Premier Skoulioudis by the Paris which asserts that he replied when asked whether the ministry would appear before the chamber:

Dissolve Parliament

"The question is not formally settled yet. I can say now, however, that the cabinet will not appear and that the chamber will be dissolved."

A Reuter dispatch from Athens filed yesterday says:

"A cabinet meeting was held today but nothing transpired as to whether the government will accept the proposals of M. Venizelos with a view to avoiding the dissolution of parliament."

"These proposals consist either of Minister of War Yanakitsas expressing regret for the incident which resulted in the overthrow of the Zalmis ministry or all the followers of M. Venizelos absenting themselves from the sessions of the chamber, giving a free hand to the other deputies who constitute a quorum."

General Yanakitsas, the minister of war, is credited with being responsible for the vote in parliament which showed a lack of confidence in Premier ZaZimis and his fellow ministers after he had refused to comply with the demand of M. Venizelos that he apologize for a remark to which the parliamentary leader took exception. M. Yanakitsas retains the portfolio of war minister in the reorganized cabinet.

Premier Skoulioudis expressed the hope that the feelings of the entente powers toward Greece would not be influenced by attempts to impair their friendly relations.

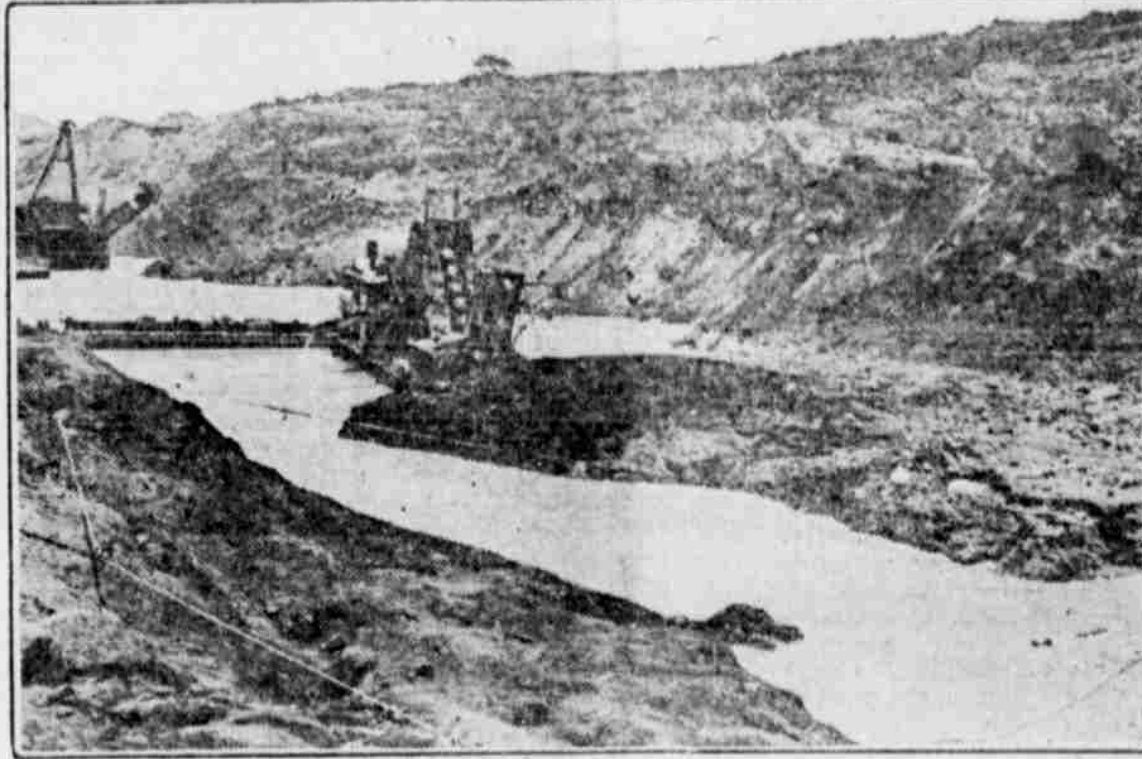
The communication was in the form of a telegram from the Greek premier to Athos Romanos, Greek minister at Paris, which the minister delivered to Jules Cambon, general secretary of the foreign ministry.

FEDERAL LEAGUE TEAM, NEW YORK

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—Federal League franchises in Kansas City and Buffalo were declared forfeited at the annual meeting of the league directors held here today. The Kansas City franchise will be taken to New York, according to a statement issued by James A. Gilmore, president of the league at the close of the meeting. What will be done with the Buffalo franchise was not indicated.

President Gilmore said grounds for the New York club had been obtained on Manhattan island plans drawn for stands to seat 55,000 persons. The club will be strengthened to the extent of "making it a representative New York club, which will merit the support of the New York

HOW THE PANAMA CANAL IS BLOCKED BY RECENT SLIDES



This picture shows how the recent movements of earth along the sides of the Gaillard cut have blocked the Panama Canal. Ever since the opening of the canal much trouble has been experienced because of slides. The picture shows how the earth has been pushed to the surface, forming little islands in the center of the canal, completely blocking traffic. This is caused by the pressure of mountains on either side of the ditch, which Colonel Goethals has now ordered removed. This condition is characteristic of every point where slides have occurred, but the bottom of the canal is not pushed completely to the surface in each case. This earth will have to be dredged out.

FIRE IN HOLD OF BLAZING STEAMER ROCHAMBEAU OUT

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The fire in the hold of the passenger steamship Rochambeau, which broke out after the liner left here last Saturday, has been extinguished and the steamship is now proceeding to Bordeaux.

News that the fire in the reserve coal bunker of the Rochambeau had been extinguished was received in a wireless this morning from Captain Juham. It read:

"Have succeeded in extinguishing the fire and am proceeding to Bordeaux. All well on board."

When the fire was discovered Captain Juham headed toward Halifax. Company officials here were unable to say whether the fire was incendiary or developed by spontaneous combustion. The Rochambeau carried no high explosives, although there were 2541 cases of cartridges on board.

Rochambeau had 421 passengers of whom forty were Americans and carried a crew of 250.

ITALY TO SEND ALBANIA TROOPS

ROME, via Paris, Nov. 9.—What appears to be a forecast that Italy will send troops to Albania to aid the Serbians is contained in a semi-official note which says that while Italy did not participate in the recent expedition of the allies to assist Serbia, she has found a better way to oppose the Austro-German-Bulgarian attack upon Serbia.

This way, the note says, was opened by the Bulgarians themselves when they threatened to invade Albania to reach the Adriatic, a design so dangerous to Italy's interests that "the mere threat must oblige Italy to take appropriate measures to frustrate it immediately."

STEAMER DACIA TORPEDOED, SUNK BY SUBMARINE

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 9.—The French steamship Yser, formerly known as the Dacia, which was seized by a French cruiser last February while carrying a cargo of cotton from the United States to Germany, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

The news of the sinking of the Yser was contained in an official announcement made public here today, which read:

"The French ship Yser, formerly the Dacia, renamed after her sale by the prize court, was torpedoed while conveying to Bizerta the passengers saved from the Italian steamer Eliza Francesca. The entire crew and passengers were landed."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Dacia sailed from the United States for Rotterdam as a test ship to determine the attitude of Great Britain toward changes of registry after the outbreak of hostilities. France, in seizing her, claimed never to have recognized changes of flag during time of war. The American government, however, took the position that while France applied that rule in the Dacia case, her practice in the past had not been uniform and that actually many changes of registry had been tacitly acknowledged.

It has been generally credited that a claim for indemnity by the owners of the Dacia would be supported by the state department. The requisitioning of the vessel for use by the French government and the change of name, and now her destruction, will not affect the status of such a claim, should it finally be presented. The case now is in the stage of appeal from the prize court decision.

The Chemawa Indian school will open bids for a \$10,000 auditorium Nov. 15.

CHINA REMAINS REPUBLIC UNTIL FIRST OF JANUARY

PEKING, Nov. 9.—The Associated Press was authorized today to state that the Chinese government had decided no change would be made this year in the form of government of the country.

Election returns given out today make it certain that the proposal to re-establish a monarchical form of government has been adopted. These returns show that 18 of the 22 provinces already have given solid support to the project. The election will be completed, but restoration of the monarchy will be delayed.

The decision to postpone the change in China's government results from representations made by Japan, Great Britain, France and Russia, that such a change might endanger the peace of the Orient, and should be delayed until after the European war.

SPIRITED FIGHTING ON WEST FRONT

PARIS, Nov. 9.—There has been infantry fighting in the region of Loos, according to the announcement given out this afternoon by the French war office; violent bombardments near Beauvraignes, and spirited artillery firing by the French in the Champagne district.

The text of the communication follows:

"There has been continued infantry attacks at Loos; further to the south there have been engagements between patrols, in which we had the advantage."

"Violent bombardments on the part of the enemy have taken place in the sector of Beauvraignes, and in the Champagne district in the region of 'The Trapeze.' Our artillery everywhere has made reply with great energy."

KITCHENER OFF TO CALM EGYPT AND QUIET INDIA

Far East Reported to Be Ultimate Mission of K. of K.—Serious State of Unrest in India, Where Friendly Sovereign Has Been Deposed—German Propagandists Busy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Earl Kitchener's ultimate mission during his mysterious absence from the British war office is said by confidential information received here today, to be in India, where, according to the same information, British rule is confronted with a more serious state of unrest than has generally been known outside of British official circles.

Through the thick veil which the British censorship has thrown about the events in India and Egypt comes a statement that Nawab, Sultan Ul-mulk, the Nizam of Hyderabad, one of the most influential of the native princes, and a staunch supporter of the British, has been deposed by his people.

Reason for Departure

This development, coming as one of the climaxes to successive reports of mutinies and unrest, many of which have been substantiated and admitted by the British government, is said to be the leading reason of Earl Kitchener's departure from England, which has been shrouded with much secrecy.

It has been officially announced that the head of the British war office was on his way to the theater of operations in the near east, which has been generally interpreted as meaning the Balkans, where the critical situation of the moment confronts the allied forces. Information reaching the United States, however, through channels not subject to censorship is to the effect that it is well known in London among those close to the government that while Earl Kitchener may stop in the Balkans to co-ordinate the efforts of the allied forces, his ultimate destination is not only India, but Egypt as well, where the British gateway to Asia now is menaced by the Teutonic-Bulgarian-Turk successes in the Balkans. Coupled with repeated rumors of activities of German agents fomenting discontent among the native population of India have come reports of disaffection in Egypt, also ascribed to the same sources.

Arousing the Natives

Since the Turks failed to cut the Suez canal, mainly through the prompt arrival of colonial troops from New Zealand and Australia, it has been reported that agents from Constantinople and Berlin have been conducting a persistent propaganda among the natives. Some time ago Great Britain imposed the most stringent restrictions against the entry of foreigners to India and Egypt, with the announced purpose of keeping out the agents of Great Britain's enemies.

The importance to the British of the reported downfall of the Nizam of Hyderabad may be illustrated by the fact that at the critical moment when Turkey entered hostilities and the sultan called on all Mohammedans for holy war, the Nizam of Hyderabad, head of the largest Mohammedan state in India, issued a manifesto to his people in which he declared it to be the duty of all Mohammedans in India to adhere to their British allegiance.

LIGHT VOTE ON REBONDING ISSUE INDICATED TODAY

Less Than 500 Out of a Possible 2000 Votes Cast at Noon—Many Voters Sworn In—Many Women Among the Voters—Dry Unusually Quiet for Interest Beforehand.

At 2 o'clock the polling places were crowded, women predominating. At that hour 726 votes had been cast, as follows:

- First ward, 240. Second ward, 274. Third ward, 212.

The threatening glover of rapidly shifting clouds shut out the smile of heaven from the contending forces in the rebonding struggle this morning, but at noon the sun shone brightly. Men and women alike sought the polling places in the chill drizzle of the early hours, many voters going in time to make oath that they had a right to vote on this important matter. This last feature of the contest was unusually strong on the screen of battle all forenoon. It sufficed to keep the judges at the polls in a swearing attitude most of the time, although there is no provision in the city charter requiring registration at a special election.

Vote at Noon Light

The votes at the noon hour stood in number:

- First ward, 155. Second ward, 200. Third ward, 130.

While many women who were willing to invoke their right of suffrage in this more than ordinarily important contest remained long enough to "do the dishes and sweep up," it was observable that not a few put that household task aside to attend to "outside business" while in the mood. Up to noon it is believed that more women had voted in the first ward, 529 East Main street, than men, nor did they manifest the lesser degree of interest. The second ward was a close second in this respect, with the feminist element much astir at the city hall.

Mystery Veils Result

Much mystery veiled the nature of these women ballots, as few stopped to ask questions or engage in discussion, except in one instance in the First ward. Fear of the police patrol tempered an argument there with discretion, after it had reached a point of excitement that suggested propensity to an interesting climax.

Altogether the balloting proceeded very quietly, a sort of funeral atmosphere subduing the intensity of feeling manifested in pre-election day discussions.

ROCKEFELLER KNEW RAILROAD PURCHASE VIOLATION OF LAW

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Testimony that the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad acquired control of the Central New England railroad, a competitor in the face of legal advice that it might be in violation of the Sherman law, was adduced today at the trial of William Rockefeller and ten other former directors of that road accused of criminal violation of that law.

The advice was given, according to a letter read in evidence, by the late Charles F. Choate, of Boston, a New Haven attorney. He reminded Charles S. Mellen, president, that the Northern securities case was at that time, 1904, still pending in the courts and said that he was not in favor of "doing anything that might be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust."

Nevertheless the New Haven president wrote a letter a month later notifying William Rockefeller that he had bought control of the Central New England for the New Haven.

The next day Rockefeller wrote back to "sincerely congratulate" him. "I felt sure you would secure it at any price," he added.

ALLIES LAND 300,000 TROOPS AT SALONIKI

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Newspapers of Berlin, as quoted by the correspondent of Copenhagen, say that the allies already have landed 300,000 men at Saloniki.

VILLA'S JEWELRY SEIZED BY TREASURY OFFICIALS

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 9.—Jewelry valued at \$20,000, including a gold badge formerly worn by General Francisco Villa, was seized as smuggled goods today by Special Agent G. P. Leuk of the treasury department. Whether General Villa was the owner of the jewelry has not been determined.

A CHANGED MAN---AND THE REASON



The homesick man in the White House as he appeared a year ago; the happy man in the White House as he looks today; and Mrs. Edith Polling Galt, the reason.