

VILLA OPENS ATTACK ON CHIHUAHUA

Bandit Leader Begins Assault Upon State Capital, Which Is Defended by 5000 Men Under Trevino—General Murguia With 7000 Men Is Expected to Attack Villa From the Rear—City Is Strongly Defended

JUAREZ, Mex., Nov. 23.—At 3 o'clock today the battle between the Villa bandits and the Carranza forces of General Trevino was raging to the south of Chihuahua City, with the apparent advantage in favor of the de facto forces, according to General Francisco Gonzales, commander of the Juarez brigade here.

Three separate attacks have been made upon the Carranza forces by the Villa forces from the south, according to General Gonzales. These attacks have been repulsed, according to the same source, and the Villa losses have been extremely heavy, the messages received from Chihuahua City say.

Many Prisoners Taken. General Trevino's artillery, which carried the brunt of the attack, did heavy execution in the ranks of the bandits, according to the message General Gonzales said he had received from the state capital.

Many Villa prisoners were taken by the Carranza forces when a detachment of infantry and cavalry made a sally from the city, he said.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 23.—General Jacinto B. Trevino answered an attack of the Villa bandit forces, opening at 11 o'clock today upon the city of Chihuahua defenses, with an artillery bombardment from Santa Rosa hill and other fortifications to the south and southwest of the state capital, a report received in Juarez said.

At 1:30 p. m. (mountain time) the noise of the bursting shells and discharging field pieces stationed on the Santa Rosa and other hills in the suburbs of Chihuahua City, military men in Juarez say and there are a number of French seventy-fives included in this number, they say.

As far as is known here, Villa has no field pieces except the machine guns, which were reported to have been captured by his forces from General Trevino.

(Continued on Page Six.)

NEW AUSTRIAN EMPEROR FIRM TO CONTINUE WAR

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Emperor Charles of Austria has issued a proclamation to the Austro-Hungarians declaring his inflexible decision to maintain the war until "a peace assuring the existence and development of the monarchy," according to a Vienna dispatch to Reuters by way of Amsterdam.

The dispatch says the proclamation was printed in a special edition of the Wiener Zeitung together with an autograph letter addressed to Premier Koerber. The letter announced that the new monarch had taken over the government and confirmed the premier in his present functions. After paying homage to the late emperor the proclamation said:

"I will continue to complete the work I ascend his throne in a stormy time. Our aim has not yet been reached and the illusion of the enemy to throw down my monarchy and our allies is not yet broken. You know me to be in harmony with my peoples in my inflexible decision to continue the struggle until a peace assuring the existence and development of the monarchy is obtained. I will do all in my power to banish as soon as possible the horrors and sacrifices of war and to re-obtain peace as soon as the honor of our arms, the conditions of life of my countries and their allies, and the defiance of our enemies will allow."

MONEY TRUST OUT TO DEFEAT 8-HOUR LAW

Federation of Capital Against the Federation of Labor Is Line-Up in Big Problem to Be Worked Out in Congress This Winter—Industrial Struggle Becomes Political.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Federation of Capital against the federation of labor is the obvious lineup in the biggest problem to be worked out in Washington this winter—the problem involved in the application of the eight hour law to the railroads, and the supplemental questions of compulsory arbitration.

Around this legislation will come the lineup of business on the one side and labor on the other. The old talk about labor and capital being "brothers" and "friendly co-workers"—that slogan of the National Civic Federation—has been dropped. The antagonism of interests, the clash of selfishness is in the open.

Here are the developments in the lineup for the coming struggle:

The formation of the National Industrial Conference Board; the general plan for co-operation between the railroads and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Founders association, and other lines of big business which heretofore have conducted their labor fights independently.

Sides Lining Up to Fight. On the other side is the drawing together of the American Federation of Labor, the railroad brotherhoods, the Labor Defense council, certain of the farmers organizations and the socialist party groups.

The American Federation of Labor is slowly abandoning its former non-political policy in the face of the necessity of fighting to sustain the Adamson eight-hour law and to defeat the compulsory arbitration and other measures which the railroads and the chamber of commerce are backing.

A part of the same fight is the effort on the part of the railroads, vigorously supported by the chamber of commerce, to secure federal incorporation of railroads, the abolition of the power of the state railway commissions, and the wiping away of their power to enforce "full crew" laws, taxation provisions, limitation of rates, an estate legislation protecting the workers.

Conflicting Demands. Another important phase of this new struggle between labor and business is looming. Big business is demanding the passage of the Webb bill and other legislation authorizing combinations of capital to exploit foreign markets; while on the other side labor and the lower middle class interests are demanding relief from the pressure of the increased cost of living, and are turning to the possibility of embargoes on food exports, and government regulation of prices; government operation of railroads and of industries controlling the supply of foodstuffs.

Again the two interests are in conflict over the pending immigration legislation; employers are crying about the lack of labor supply, meaning the lack of an army of unemployed men; and organized labor is determined to put through still greater restrictions upon immigration.

Thus, in the coming session of congress the industrial struggle, heretofore conducted so largely on the economic field, will find its way into the arena of legislation.

WILSON'S PLURALITY IN KANSAS 36,932

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 23.—The official figures on the presidential election in Kansas, which were compiled today, show the following votes:

Wilson, 344,588; Hughes, 277,656; Benson, socialist, 24,655; Huntly, pro-Britainist, 12,882.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Holland will shortly issue a loan of 125,000,000 guilders, according to a dispatch to Reuters from The Hague. The loan will be issued at 97, bearing interest at 4 per cent.

GREEKS REFUSE TO SURRENDER ARMS TO ALLIES

Government Spurns Demands of Entente Allies to Yield Munitions and Equipment—Protested Yielding of War Material to Germans and Bulgarians—Is Violation Neutrality.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Greek government has refused to comply with the demand of the entente allies for the surrender of part of its supplies of arms and ammunition. Reuters' Athens correspondent cables.

The dispatch follows: "The Greek government has refused the demands of Vice Admiral DuFournet that Greece surrender 18 field batteries of mounted artillery with 10,000 shells for each, 40,000 Mannlichers with 220 cartridges each, 140 machine guns with ammunition and 50 motor vans.

"Referring to Admiral DuFournet's contention that the cession of material to the Bulgarians and Germans had disturbed the equilibrium, the government replies that although it does not desire to enter into the details of that operation it must point out that the cabinet then in power could approve of resistance to the central powers without abandoning neutrality, but duly protested. It also contends that the guns already taken by the entente are modern, while those taken by Bulgaria were obsolete.

"The reply concludes that the surrender of war material for financial compensation or otherwise would constitute a flagrant violation of neutrality and moreover that public opinion would not admit of the forces of Greece being so neutralized as to be unable to defend her vital interests of these were endangered."

LUMBERMEN PLAN EXTEND INDUSTRY TO FOREIGN LANDS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Lumbermen representing \$3,000,000,000 of the \$9,000,000,000 worth of timber and lumber lands in the United States met in conference here today for the purpose of framing plans for the extension of the lumber industry in foreign lands.

R. H. Downman, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, and representatives of fourteen district associations, attended the conference, which will last intermittently for three days.

Immediate legislation asked for includes the passage of the Webb bill, sponsored by the federal trade commission, which is aimed to legalize selling agencies for American manufacturers. The lumbermen hope to organize a selling agency which would be adequate to handle the flood of lumber orders expected from Europe when the war closes.

Among the big eastern lumbermen attending the conference are C. S. Keith of Kansas City, president of the Southern Pine association, and A. R. Turnbull of Norfolk, Va., president of the North Carolina Pine association.

ELECTION TANGLE TO BE CLEARED UP

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 23.—Little doubt was felt today by state officials that the election tangle resulting from clerical errors in the reporting of returns from precincts in Yuba and Orange counties would be cleared up to the satisfaction of Secretary of State Jordan. The only step necessary to adjust the figures, it was pointed out, was for the state central committee or interested voters in the two counties to apply to the superior courts for a recount. This could be granted without delay, it was said, and the matter speedily cleared up.

FAMILY ACCUSED OF HEIRESS DEATH



HEIRESS' BODY IS TAKEN FROM RIVER FAMILY SUSPECTED

PONTIAC, Ill., Nov. 23.—Is Christine Diemer, heiress, whose body was dragged from Vermilion river, a suicide, or the victim of a fiendish murder?

It murdered, she was accused by a brutal bandit still at large, or did her own kinsmen make way with her? A jury must decide; but her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Diemer, and her younger sister, Magdaline, are held for trial and are out on \$10,000 bail.

What puzzles the state's attorney is the entire absence of a notice on the part of her parents and sister. The girl had property in her own name, and her will was made out to Magdaline. But the family is wealthy—worth probably a quarter million—and none wants for money.

When the dead body was washed up by the quiet Vermilion, the girl, who had been in a home for the mentally weak, was thought to have drowned herself.

Doubt was raised when it was discovered the girl's neck was broken and it was learned the veil wrapped about her face was not hers.

Now the family is under official suspicion; this is the reason: Her disappearance from home on October 27 had not been made public by her family. They told the neighbors she had gone to Florida; they did not ask the police to search for her, and in fact authorities in Pontiac know no search ever was made.

Pontiac is the seat of a state reformatory for boys. Many hardened characters go in and out of the town to the school. It is Jacob Diemer's theory that some escaped prisoner may have killed his daughter for the money she carried in her purse, \$32, which is missing.

LINER BRITANNIC SUNK BY MINE

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The officers of the White Star line have been advised by the British admiralty that the Britannic was sunk by a mine.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Press dispatches from Athens saying there were no wounded on board the hospital ship Britannic when it was sunk off the Greek coast were confirmed today by the admiralty, which made the following announcement: "No wounded were aboard the Britannic on which there were only the ship's crew and the hospital staff."

STATE CONTROL ALLEGED CAUSE RAILROAD ILLS

General Counsel Thorn Presents Traffic Lines' Grievances to Joint Congressional Railroad Investigation Committee—Rates of Less Importance Than Good Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—First actual testimony on the broad subject of transportation was received today by the joint congressional railroad investigating committee. Alfred P. Thorn of this city, general counsel for the Southern Railroad and counsel for the railway executives' advisory committee, was the first witness in presenting the railroads' side of the case.

The hearing is the first of a series which will continue indefinitely and will cover railroad credit, federal control, national incorporation, government ownership, wages and other important subjects.

Mr. Thorn blamed the present system of "corrective" regulation, divided between the state and federal governments, for most of the problems troubling the public and the carriers and appealed for discussion of necessary changes, "not upon any mere theory or jealousy as to the distribution of governmental power, but upon the large issue of what public interest requires."

Rates Unimportant. Rates, Mr. Thorn declared, are less important to public interest than "certainty, safety and sufficiency of transportation." Under present conditions in which the "railroad business is largely controlled by political instead of business considerations, he added, railroad credit is so poor and returns so small that adequate extensions of lines into undeveloped territory and enlargement of facilities are impossible. He said increased transportation facilities would tend to reduce the high cost of living by opening up new country, thereby causing increased production.

Mr. Thorn pointed out that the present system of railroad regulation had its beginning in the abuses of the past and was based on the principles of repression, correction and punishment, rather than on constructive principles.

"Railroad regulation is the voice of a spirit of anger that grew out of real or fancied abuses in the past," he said.

(Continued on Page Six.)

U-BOAT ISSUES WITH GERMANY AGAIN IN FRONT

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—A period of complications may again be impending in German-American relations. Germany's conduct of submarine warfare has brought forth an abundant crop of American inquiries or which Joseph C. Grow, the American charge, recently has filed no less than ten—five of them today. Six remain to be answered including the cases on the Marina, on which a number of Americans were lost and the sinking of the Arabia.

The United States bases its attitude in the case of the Arabia on the assumption that it was unwarmed and torpedoed without warning and is unable to see that there was adequate justification for forcing the passengers into the boats. Washington believes the submarine commander, on ascertaining that there were women and children on the decks should have refrained from making an attack.

Germany in the four cases in regard to which replies already have been made, was found to have fairly convincing answers, which it is believed may put quite a different aspect on the affairs. It is pointed out here, for example, that according to testimony of her own passengers, the Arabia was armed and used her cannon, that the sea was smooth and that other vessels were near. It is argued that the Arabia, having on board a large number of civilian war workers, should be regarded as a transport.

STORMY SCENES IN SLAV DUMA

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—Almost all the parties in the duma joined in the protest against the Russian government at the recent stormy session, according to the Overseas News agency, which says: "Professor Paul Mikuloff, leader of the constitutional democrats, is strongly extending the government, gave expression to the sorrow and misery of the Russian population. The leader of the nationalist right wing, M. Baleshoff, declared that confusion was reigning within the government."

STATE CONTROL ALLEGED CAUSE RAILROAD ILLS

General Counsel Thorn Presents Traffic Lines' Grievances to Joint Congressional Railroad Investigation Committee—Rates of Less Importance Than Good Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—First actual testimony on the broad subject of transportation was received today by the joint congressional railroad investigating committee. Alfred P. Thorn of this city, general counsel for the Southern Railroad and counsel for the railway executives' advisory committee, was the first witness in presenting the railroads' side of the case.

The hearing is the first of a series which will continue indefinitely and will cover railroad credit, federal control, national incorporation, government ownership, wages and other important subjects.

Mr. Thorn blamed the present system of "corrective" regulation, divided between the state and federal governments, for most of the problems troubling the public and the carriers and appealed for discussion of necessary changes, "not upon any mere theory or jealousy as to the distribution of governmental power, but upon the large issue of what public interest requires."

Rates Unimportant. Rates, Mr. Thorn declared, are less important to public interest than "certainty, safety and sufficiency of transportation." Under present conditions in which the "railroad business is largely controlled by political instead of business considerations, he added, railroad credit is so poor and returns so small that adequate extensions of lines into undeveloped territory and enlargement of facilities are impossible. He said increased transportation facilities would tend to reduce the high cost of living by opening up new country, thereby causing increased production.

Mr. Thorn pointed out that the present system of railroad regulation had its beginning in the abuses of the past and was based on the principles of repression, correction and punishment, rather than on constructive principles.

"Railroad regulation is the voice of a spirit of anger that grew out of real or fancied abuses in the past," he said.

(Continued on Page Six.)

RUMAN FORCES IN JUL VALLEY ARE WITHDRAWN

Bucharest Reports That Forces Occupy Old Positions, But Throws Little Light on Situation—Western Wallachia Fast Overrun by Teutonic Invaders.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 23.—The Rumanian troops in the Jul valley in western Wallachia have been withdrawn and now occupy their old positions, the war office announced today.

This is the first news received from Bucharest since last Saturday. It reports the withdrawal of the Rumanians from the Jul valley, but throws little further light on the situation around Craiova. The Rumanians are reported to have maintained their positions in the Alt valley.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Latest reports of the campaign General Von Falkenhayn is waging against the Rumanians indicate that the Teutonic forces are overrunning western Wallachia, following in their defeat of the Rumanians in the Jul valley region and the capture of Craiova.

Abandon Large Area. Indications of the abandonment by the Rumanians of a large section of western Wallachia may be found in today's announcement by the Bulgarian war office. It reports the destruction by Rumanian forces of the bridge over the Danube near Coraba, fifty miles southeast of Craiova.

So far it appears that the entente forces which captured Monastir have not been able to press their advance beyond the new line taken up by the Bulgarians and Germans a short distance north of the city.

Only artillery and aviation operations along the Somme in northern France and elsewhere on the Franco-Belgian front are reported in today's bulletins from London and Paris.

The British admiralty today confirmed press stories that there were no wounded on board the British hospital ship Britannic when she was sunk in the Aegean sea. Those on the vessel were the crew and the hospital staff.

Berlin reports that Russian reinforcements have arrived on the Transylvanian front.

KENT LIKELY TO SUCCEED REDFIELD IN THE CABINET

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Former Congressman William Kent of California, as the successor of Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, is the latest gossip about the cabinet changes. Redfield probably will go. Presumably all the cabinet officers will tender their resignations, this being the custom and the proper form at the end of a presidential term, and if any is accepted, Redfield's will be. If there is any doubt about a change in this office, a good deal of pressure will be brought to bear on President Wilson. The Jane Aldrich social scolder crowd in Chicago remembers the Redfield investigation with bitterness and protests already made will be followed by denunciations of prominent women to remind the president of Redfield's course in that matter, and in addition to this, there will be reminders as to Redfield's course in the emancipation of the seaman's law through administrative orders, and other falls of complaint which make it desirable to have a new secretary of commerce.

Mr. Kent did not take a remuneration for congress and is available for an appointment which would keep him in Washington and give him an opportunity to serve the Wilson administration, to whose re-election he contributed. Mr. Kent, who was classed as an independent in congress, having at one time been a republican, has been very close to President Wilson, and he is in that happy condition of not having to have a job, being a man of large independent means with no ambition except to do something useful.