

ARMIES LOCKED FOR DECISIVE STRUGGLE

500,000 Men Hurlled by Hindenburg at Vistula-Warthe Line and 900,000 Russians Lined up to Halt German March on Poland's Capital

BATTLE FOR NORTH SEA COAST BECOMES AN ARTILLERY DUEL

Paris.—The onfall of winter has numbed the energy of Allies and Germans in Belgium and northern France. Snow is falling. Gales from the sea have driven tide water far inland, widening the inundated district. Infantry operations are well-nigh impossible.

Neither side can do more than hammer the other with big guns.

Two big battles are being fought in Poland and a third conflict of vast importance continues in East Prussia.

Of the three battles the one now at its height between the Vistula and Warthe rivers is exciting the greatest interest.

Decisive Battle.

The Germans, it is believed, have brought up by their line of strategic railways in Posen and Silesia at least 600,000 men to reinforce General von Hindenburg in an effort to break the Russian line at this point.

Weather conditions, the frozen ground and the situation of the battle favor a really decisive battle to a degree which has not existed on any other field of the present war.

The other battle in Poland is taking place on the Cracow-Czestochowa front, and both the Russians and the Germans say it is proceeding satisfactorily for them.

In East Prussia the Russian advance is moving slowly through the country surrounding the Mazurian Lakes, which is difficult of passage.

Russians Seize Passes.

In Galicia the Russians are going steadily westward and at the same time are seizing the passes of the Carpathians.

In the western theatre of operations it is officially announced that the Germans were forced to abandon heavy guns because of the spreading waters. Near Ranscapelle the Allies salvaged two large mortars which the Germans had been unable to remove.

Both sides have lost artillery and motor cars since the flood changed the character of operations.

Bad weather has increased the exhaustion of the troops and there is much illness in the trenches.

The Germans have made a new effort to extend the wedge they have driven between Verdun and Toul at St. Mihiel on the Meuse.

French Advance.

The French appear to have anticipated the plan to have advanced a little from the north and south of their line, which forms three parts of a circle around St. Mihiel.

The Germans have again taken the Western part of the village of Chauvencourt, on the west bank of the Meuse.

For the time being this region is a centre of interest. The French are making desperate efforts to close their lines east of St. Mihiel and thereby cut off a large German force. The Germans are trying as desperately to keep open the only breach they have made in the barrier of fortresses.

The operations to the north and east are closely connected with the fighting around St. Mihiel. The Germans in the Argonne are attempting to break the French line, which bars their connection with the German line on the heights of the left bank of the Meuse, and three attacks delivered by them were repulsed.

Germans' Ruse in East Halted, Russians Say

Von Hindenburg's Army Checked in One Area of Mighty Battle.

London.—While von Hindenburg's mighty army, reinforced by 500,000 men, has been driving the Russians back from Lenczyca a dozen miles in the direction of Lowicz, an important railroad town but 40 miles from Warsaw, the German force that defeated the Russians on the Vistula below Plock, has continued to advance, so that the vanguards of the two forces form the point of a wedge being slowly driven toward Warsaw.

Reinforcements are being rushed up on both sides and the Russians are said to have 900,000 men along the front between the Vistula and the Warthe, while the German invaders are nearly as numerous.

The Russian General Staff asserts that the Germans were defeated in one area of the great battle in Poland. It seems apparent that the Russians have halted their retreat and are making a vigorous resistance between the Warthe and Vistula rivers.

AUSTRIANS CAPTURE 73 GUNS FROM SERVIANS

Cross River Kulebra — Opponents Falling Back Toward Belgrade.

London.—The following dispatch was received from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

In the latest fighting against the Serbians the Austrians captured 42 guns and 31 machine guns. After three days' fighting the Austrians defeated the Montenegrins near Frabow.

AUSTRIANS WIN VICTORY IN SORTIE FROM CRACOW

Recapture Fortified Line and Take 500 Russian Prisoners.

Washington.—A Vienna dispatch to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy says: German victory at Kutno begins already to influence the whole situation in the eastern war theatre. Austrians advancing from Cracow took the fortified line of the front to the north from the frontiers of the Empire. One of our regiments took 500 prisoners.

GERMANS DRAW NEARER WARSAW

Gen. Von Hindenburg's Army Continues Advance Into Poland.

Teutens However, Are Less Successful in South.

(Latest Summary.)

The terrific struggle between the Germans and Russians in the eastern arena along the Vistula and the Warthe continues, and the Russians claim to have taken 2,000 prisoners and some machine guns. The Germans say they are pushing their attack along the entire line.

The German column between the Vistula and Warthe rivers comprises six army corps and covers a front 55 miles in extent.

The German advance has penetrated further into Poland than previously disclosed, and Warsaw is threatened a second time, the Germans being only 40 miles from the Polish capital.

There were 837 men in the crew of the British cruiser Good Hope, all of whom, together with the officers, went down with the ship in the battle with German cruisers off the Chilean coast.

The French claim that in the artillery duel in the region from Arras to the Oise the French fire demolished many lines of German trenches.

Fifty thousand Poles have fled from Cracow, adding their sufferings to those of the Galician refugees.

The Austrians claim to have taken 13,000 Servian prisoners since November 6.

The Russian littoral of the Black Sea has been mined for a distance of 60 miles out from the coast.

There was a violent bombardment of Ypres, during which the town hall was destroyed.

A British destroyer has captured a Turkish sailing vessel on which were two German officers in disguise.

JAPS READY TO SEND ARMY.

Big Force Awaits Call To Aid Allies in Europe.

London.—Arthur Dioxey, founder of the Japan Society and an authority on Anglo-Japanese affairs, says in a statement that Japan is ready to furnish a large army if it is found necessary to increase the allied forces in Europe. "The Japanese Army is in a complete state of readiness," says Mr. Dioxey, "and if it is necessary to increase the allied forces in Europe the Japanese are willing and ready to supply immediately a large, admirably equipped and highly trained army. The Trans-Siberian Railway and an ample supply of Japanese steamships make the transportation of 500,000 men in two months easy."

GERMAN PRISONERS 296,869.

Military Authorities Give Number Of Captives On October 21.

New York.—The German press bureau in New York gave out the following:

"The following statement has been officially issued by the German military authorities as to the number of prisoners of war in detention on October 21:

	Officers.	Men.
(a) Frenchmen	3,472	146,897
(b) Russians	2,164	104,524
(c) Belgians	547	31,378
(d) Englishmen	218	8,669
Total	296,869	including 6 French, 18 Russian generals (2 commanding generals) and 3 Belgian generals.

"Additional transports of prisoners of war are en route to the camps."

JEWS INVITED TO BE TURKS.

Ottoman Empire Offers Right Of Naturalization To Russians.

New York.—The Turkish Government has assured the State Department at Washington that it will not expel Russian Jews residing in the Ottoman Empire, but will permit them to become naturalized Turkish subjects en bloc. It was announced, here by the American Jewish Commission. The committee stated that 5,000 Jews in Jaffa alone have already applied for permission to take advantage of this decision. More than 25,000 Russian Jews are residents of the Palestine region alone, it was said.

KAISER TO RETURN TO BERLIN.

Emperor Will Attend Opening Of Reichstag.

London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague says Emperor William has decided to return to Berlin shortly to be present when the Reichstag opens. The correspondent adds that instructions have been issued to the officials of the Emperor's Berlin castle to prepare it for a long sojourn there by him.

CHOLERA FOUND IN PRUSSIA.

Disease Said To Have Appeared Also in Silesia.

Paris.—Several cases of cholera are reported to have appeared in Prussia and Upper Silesia, according to a dispatch from Basle, Switzerland, to the Havas News Agency. Two deaths from the disease thus far have occurred in those districts.

15,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

The Austrians Make Claims Of Successful Attacks.

Vienna.—The following official communication was issued here: "We and our ally continue our attacks successfully in Russian Poland. Several counter-attacks by the enemy have been repulsed. So far the Austro-Hungarian troops have captured 15,000 prisoners.

"An important battle is proceeding west of Demanje (Galicia), and in the Carpathians."



(Copyright.)

RUSSIANS VODKA HABIT BANISHED

Miracle Wrought by Michael D. Tchelisheff.

WHOLE COUNTRY NOW DRY

Vast Population That Consumed \$1,000,000,000 Worth of Strong Drink a Year Now Lets Not a Drop Pass Its Lips.

Petrograd, Russia.—There is prohibition in Russia today—prohibition which means that not a drop of vodka, whiskey, brandy, gin or any other strong liquor is obtainable from one end to the other of a territory populated by 150,000,000 people and covering one-sixth of the habitable globe.

The story of how strong drink has been utterly banished from the Russian Empire was told by Michael Demitrovitch Tchelisheff, the man directly responsible for putting an end to Russia's great vice, the vodka habit.

It should be said in the beginning that the word prohibition in Russia must be taken literally. Its use does not imply a partially successful attempt to curtail the consumption of liquor, resulting in drinking in secret places, the abuse of medical licenses and general evasion and subterfuge. It does mean that a vast population who consumed \$1,000,000,000 worth of vodka a year, whose ordinary condition has been described by Russians themselves as ranging from a slight degree of stimulation upward, has been lifted almost in one day from a drunken inertia to sobriety. The nation has been compelled, virtually overnight, to abandon its enormous daily consumption of vodka, a liquor that is almost pure alcohol, and become abstemious to the extent of letting no liquor pass its lips.

On that day when the mobilization of the Russian Army began special policemen visited every public place where vodka is sold, locked up the supply of the liquor and placed on the shop the imperial seal. Since the manufacture and sale of vodka is a government monopoly in Russia, it is not a difficult thing to enforce prohibition.

From the day this step was taken drunkenness vanished in Russia. The results are seen at once in the peasantry; already they are beginning to look like a different race.

This miracle has been virtually accomplished by one man. He is Michael D. Tchelisheff, a peasant by birth, originally a house painter by profession, then mayor of the city of Samara, and now a millionaire.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

Woman Loses Life Trying To Save Her Sleeping Children.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mrs. Marcia Petro and her daughters, Amie and Elizabeth, were burned to death when their home in Homestead was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Petro, who discovered the fire while preparing breakfast, was burned while trying to save her sleeping children. An adjoining house also was destroyed.

FRANK MAY LOSE LAST HOPE.

Georgia Supreme Court Refuses To Certify Writ Of Error.

Atlanta.—The Georgia Supreme Court refused to certify a writ of error in the Frank murder case to the United States Supreme Court. The only recourse now to get the case to the highest tribunal of the nation is to have Supreme Court Justice Joseph R. Lamar certify the writ.

WAR WILL NOT INTERFERE.

France To Participate In The Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Bordeaux, France.—The French Cabinet decided that, notwithstanding the war, France will participate officially in the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. The exhibit will be in the form of a reproduction of the Palace of the Legion of Honor. In the building will be installed historical objects of art, French tapestries, furniture and chinaware. The exhibit also will include examples of contemporaneous art and manufactures.

SAYRE HAS ANOTHER TASK.

Bon-in-Law Of President To Direct Good Government Club.

Williamstown, Mass.—Francis B. Sayre, secretary to President Garfield, has agreed to direct the work of the Williams College Good Government Club. The club, with a membership of nearly 300, is one of the best supported organizations at Williams. It deals with civic activities of all kinds, and engages speakers for lectures before the student body.

WOMAN KILLED IN CHURCH YARD

Recluse Of Prominent Family Apparently Robbed.

Aurora, Ill.—A woman found lying unconscious in a church-yard here, with her skull crushed by a blow with a heavy pipe wrench, was identified as Miss Jennie Miller, 55 years old, daughter of a former Mayor of Aurora. Physicians say she cannot live. Miss Miller's handbag containing money and valuable jewelry was not found. Authorities hold to the theory of robbery.

WOTHERSPOON FOR ARMY INCREASE

Canal and Territorial Defenses Inadequate.

ALASKAN FORCE RIDICULOUS

Retired Chief of Staff Declares That United States Should Raise Regular Army of 205,000 Enlisted Men.

Washington, D. C.—Declaring it would be impossible to defend the Panama Canal and American territorial possessions against attack with present or proposed garrisons unless they could be rapidly reinforced, Major General Wotherspoon, retired Chief of Staff, in his report commended the increase of the regular Army to a strength of 205,000 enlisted men. He proposed that that force be augmented, through a system of reserves, until there was created a mobile strength of 500,000 first line troops equipped for a six months' campaign.

General Wotherspoon said there was need for more forces to protect rear approaches to American coast defenses and those points not covered by fortresses, and urged that the organized militia be developed to a strength of 300,000 men.

"It is manifest," General Wotherspoon asserted, "that the great waterway of the Panama Canal cannot be protected against the operations of a first-class military power by the present or proposed garrison we contemplate placing there without the power and ability to reinforce it rapidly from the United States.

"That an effective defense against an enterprising enemy in the Philippines could be made with a deficiency of 33 per cent. of the manning details of the coast defenses of Manila and Subig Bay, and with a mobile force of a little over 7,000 American troops, supplemented by less than 6,000 Philippine Scouts, is manifestly impossible; that we can retain our valuable territory of Alaska in its isolated position against an enemy with any military power by placing there a garrison of less than 500 men verges on the ridiculous, unless we have ample forces at home to occupy that territory in the very earliest stages of an impending conflict. As regards the Hawaiian Islands, all military persons will recognize that the proposed garrison in this possession is far below what it should be to meet a serious attack."

WILSON PREPARING MESSAGE.

Will Deliver It At December Session Of Congress.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson began work on his annual message to Congress, which he will deliver in person at the opening of the regular session in December. While the message has not yet taken definite shape, Mr. Wilson is expected to discuss Philippine independence, conservation, the Mexican question, government ownership of merchant ships and the effect of the European war on the United States.

LOSES TONGUE IN FALL.

Murphy Plunged From Fourth Floor And Is Dead.

New York.—John Murphy went to the roof of the four-story flat house at 402 Third avenue, and a short time later was found lying on the stone flagging of the rear court below. He was conscious, but struggled in vain to speak. He pointed to his mouth. Neighbors opened it and saw his tongue was gone. He died in the Norwegian Hospital.

DYNAMITE USED TO STOP FIRE.

Man Loses Life And \$250,000 Damage Caused in Town.

Girardville, Pa.—Fire which caused the death of one man and \$250,000 loss was finally got under control by the use of dynamite and the intervention of a large brick building after the water supply of this drought-afflicted section had become exhausted. Fourteen stores and residences were destroyed.

NOT NEAR DANGER POINT.

Officers and Crew Not Responsible For Sinking Of Tahama.

Washington, D. C.—When the revenue cutter Tahama struck a reef near the Aleutian Islands on September 20 she was 17 miles from the nearest danger point shown on charts and neither her officers nor crew were reported responsible for the accident, according to the findings of a board of inquiry approved by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Newton.

WAR IS AGAIN ON IN MEXICO

General Villa Begins March on the Capital.

GENERAL CARBAJAL KILLED

One of Villa's Commanders Loses Life in an Engagement Near Puerto Mexico — Several Columns Moving.

Washington, D. C.—General Francisco Villa, in command of the troops under the control of the Mexican convention at Aguascalientes, is marching on Mexico City. His army took Leon, the first important railroad center south of Aguascalientes, without firing a shot.

The forces of General Pablo Gonzalez, loyal to Carranza, are gathered at Queretaro and Irapuato, where the first important clash in the hostilities between General Carranza and the convention probably will occur.

These facts were reported in official messages received from George C. Carothers, American consular agent, accompanying General Villa. Carothers stated that General Villa was well equipped for the march.

Serious in Capital.

From American Consul Silliman came a dispatch saying conditions were far more serious in Mexico City than they had been since the parleys for peace began. He regards actual hostilities as inevitable, though some of the generals are still trying to patch up the differences that have arisen.

General Carranza, according to messages from Mr. Silliman and Leon Canova, special agent at Aguascalientes, has declared that he never intended to deliver the executive power except to Gen. Pablo Gonzalez or some other man of his own selection and in whom he had entire confidence.

Although there has been no definite advice, it was believed by officials that General Gutierrez, chosen previously president by the convention at Aguascalientes, had ordered a general attack on Carranza garrisons. Gutierrez controls practically all of the northern half of Mexico, and General Villa's advance guard is within 200 miles of the Mexican capital.

General Carbajal Killed.

One column of convention forces is moving eastward from San Luis Potosi to Tampico. Another is endeavoring to cut off the forces of Gen. Jesus Carranza at Puerto Mexico, from communication with Mexico City or Puebla. An engagement near Puerto Mexico at July, was reported by American Consul Canada. Gen. Jose Carbajal, a Villa commander, was killed.

"BOB" BURDETTE DEAD.

Humorist And Author Encouraged To Take Up Funmaking By Wife.

Pasadena, Cal.—Dr. Robert J. Burdette, preacher, author and humorist, died at his home here. He had been ill for the greater part of two years, and for the last week had been in a state of coma. Dr. Burdette's illness became acute 19 years ago. Up to that time he had continued his literary and journalistic work, to which he turned after giving up the active pastorate of Temple Baptist Church, Los Angeles, in 1909.

WOULD CUT OFF SINEWS OF

National Grange Takes Steps To Electors.

Wilmington, Del.—Declaration election of United States senators popular vote a victory for the Grange and urging Congress to pass a law making it a criminal offense for individual or organization to contribute financially toward the election of a candidate for a federal office.

National Grange Patrons of 110,000 closed its forty-eighth annual convention, which has been in progress for 10 days. The next meeting will be held in November, 1915, in California. The Grange adopted a resolution favoring government aid for credit, and stating that no farm bill which places in the hands of private capital the power to raise interest rates on mortgage loans should meet either the needs of agriculture or the just demands of the National Grange.

FAMILY NEARLY WIPED

All But Wife Are Killed When Hits Their Auto.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Five persons killed and one injured when a motor car in which they were traveling struck by a Minneapolis and St. Paul northbound passenger train at 8:15 p. m. 12 miles from here.

\$250,000 JERSEY FIRE

Many Summer Homes At Rock Destroyed.

Keansburg, N. J.—Damage to the extent of \$250,000 was done to the town which swept through the Jersey shore. Aid was rushed from the Bank and Atlantic Highlands. The buildings were not occupied this season.

REDISCOVER RATE RED

Federal Reserve Board Change Made In Boston.

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Reserve Board announced a change in the rediscount rate for the Boston Reserve Bank on 30-day paper from 5 per cent. to 5 1/2 per cent. on the same terms as those in New York and Philadelphia. This is the first change in the rates to be charged by the reserve banks were announced this week.

OVER HALF OF WORLD AT WAR

The Belligerents Occupy 30,000,000 Square Miles.

BILLION PERSONS INVOLVED

Vast Preponderance Of Both Area and Population On Side Of Allies.

London.—With the addition of Turkey and Portugal to the ranks of the belligerents the area of hostilities has been extended to approximately 58 per cent. of the land surface of the globe, and about 56 per cent. of the total population of the earth must be classed as technically belligerent, says the London Daily Chronicle.

In round numbers, out of a total land surface of 51,500,000 square miles (excluding the uninhabitable regions in the Arctic and Antarctic) 30,000,000 square miles is occupied by the belligerent powers, and about 1,000,000,000 of the 1,800,000,000 human beings on earth are directly involved in the great war.

Apportioning the area and population between the two opposing groups it will be found that there is a preponderance of both on the side of the Allies.

Britain and her allies, which own 15,000,000 square miles and have about 840,000,000 people under their rule against the 2,000,000 square miles of 160,000,000 people to the credit of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

If the affected areas are analyzed by continents it will be found that Europe 3,049,000 square miles out of total area of 475,000,000—or nearly 65 per cent. in both cases—are at war.

In Asia the belligerent area amounts to 3,200,000 square miles (leaving out of account the interior of Arabia, political no man's land, of about 600,000 square miles), the total of the continent being about 15,500,000 square miles. Hence, over 66 per cent. is at war. Of the population of 475,000,000 out of 880,000,000—or 56 per cent.—must be classed as belligerent.

Africa is proportionately even less affected than Europe. About 13,000 square miles out of 11,700,000—or nearly 90 per cent.—and 125,000,000 of the 137,000,000 inhabitants—over 90 per cent.—are at war. The only two regions are the Italian and Spanish colonies and the native States Abyssinia and Liberia.

Curiously enough, Australasia, Oceania, although the most remote from the primary zone of hostilities have the highest percentage of belligerency of any of the continental divisions of the earth—over 95 per cent. in area and 94 per cent. in population. South America occupies the best position of all. Out of an area of 7,500,000 square miles and a population of about 52,000,000 only 100 square miles of territory and 500,000 human beings are subject to the combatants. The percentage of the area is less than 2 and of the population less than 1.

Thus the continent whose very name was formerly regarded as denoting the most favorable soil on earth for germination of wars has, since the outbreak of the present conflict, been entirely at peace, while more than half of the world is at war.

WOULD CUT OFF SINEWS OF

National Grange Takes Steps To Electors.

Wilmington, Del.—Declaration election of United States senators popular vote a victory for the Grange and urging Congress to pass a law making it a criminal offense for individual or organization to contribute financially toward the election of a candidate for a federal office.

National Grange Patrons of 110,000 closed its forty-eighth annual convention, which has been in progress for 10 days. The next meeting will be held in November, 1915, in California. The Grange adopted a resolution favoring government aid for credit, and stating that no farm bill which places in the hands of private capital the power to raise interest rates on mortgage loans should meet either the needs of agriculture or the just demands of the National Grange.

FAMILY NEARLY WIPED

All But Wife Are Killed When Hits Their Auto.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Five persons killed and one injured when a motor car in which they were traveling struck by a Minneapolis and St. Paul northbound passenger train at 8:15 p. m. 12 miles from here.

\$250,000 JERSEY FIRE

Many Summer Homes At Rock Destroyed.

Keansburg, N. J.—Damage to the extent of \$250,000 was done to the town which swept through the Jersey shore. Aid was rushed from the Bank and Atlantic Highlands. The buildings were not occupied this season.

REDISCOVER RATE RED

Federal Reserve Board Change Made In Boston.

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Reserve Board announced a change in the rediscount rate for the Boston Reserve Bank on 30-day paper from 5 per cent. to 5 1/2 per cent. on the same terms as those in New York and Philadelphia. This is the first change in the rates to be charged by the reserve banks were announced this week.