

RUSSIANS SPLIT ENEMY AT LODZ

German Army Declared to be Cut into Three Parts.

Campaign Against Warsaw Frustrated, Russians Say.

(Latest Summary.)

Terrific fighting continues in Poland, in the neighborhood of Lodz, where, according to a semi-official statement at Petrograd, the Russians have cut the German army under General Mackensen into three parts. On the other hand, an official statement at Berlin says the Germans have checked the Russians in that neighborhood and have made successful counter-attacks. It is announced at Berlin that Emperor William is now with the German army in the East.

Attacks and counter-attacks continue in the neighborhood of Ypres, in Belgium, without materially changing the situation.

Slackening of the Germans' heavy artillery fire in Belgium and France, was noticed in Sunday's fighting in Belgium and France, according to an official announcement at Paris, which says that the cannonading, though active, was carried on with lighter guns, and that "under these conditions the artillery struggle has turned particularly to our advantage."

In a report from the front, Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, declares that the Allies, by their tactics in France and Belgium, have "tied down" in that territory the bulk of the German army, preventing the diversion of troops to the East, and have inflicted upon the Germans losses outnumbering 3 to 1 the losses sustained by themselves.

17,000 LOSS TO GERMANS.

Lemberg Advances Tell Of Toll In Three Days' Battle.

Lemberg, Galicia, via Petrograd and London.—In operations lasting three days in the vicinity of Strykow, 15 miles northeast of Lodz and Tushin, an equal distance to the south of this city, the Germans lost upward of 17,000 men, a heavy battery of artillery and 25 machine guns, according to authoritative information made available in Lemberg.

In the same fighting the Austrians lost 16,000 men, in addition to 20 machine guns.

The German operations in this locality are declared by Russian military observers in Lemberg to have been absolute failures, and the chance of their escaping further disaster is regarded here as slight.

BOMB NEAR U. S. CONSULATE

Breaks Windows and Kills Several Persons Outside.

Washington, D. C.—A bomb from a German airship fell in front of the American Consulate at Warsaw, breaking the windows of the consulate, but injuring no one within, according to a telegram dated today from American Ambassador Marye at Petrograd. Several persons in the street in front of the consulate were killed and wounded, but none of them were Americans. The incident was regarded here as indicating the proximity of the German advance guard to Warsaw.

76,000 AGAINST SUEZ.

Berlin Message Tells Of 10,000 Bedouins and 500 Camels.

Amsterdam, via London.—According to a Berlin message to the Telegraph, Cairo reports that 76,000 Turkish troops under Izzet Pasha are marching against the Suez Canal. This army includes 10,000 Bedouins, with 500 camels. The reports also state that the Turks have built a field railway to the Elnakel Oasis.

The road to the Suez Canal, according to the dispatch, is barricaded by the British with a long line of trenches and with artillery positions.

OVER \$600,000,000 FOR AUSTRIA.

Prices Of Provisions In Hungary Fixed By Decree.

London.—Subscriptions to the Austro-Hungarian war loans continued in large amounts through the last day on which the lists were open, says a Reuter's dispatch from Vienna. The total of the subscriptions was more than 3,000,000,000 crowns (\$600,000,000).

The Official Gazette of Budapest publishes a decree, according to these sources, fixing the prices which may be charged for wheat, rye, barley, maize, potatoes, rice and flour.

ARMENIANS ATTACKED.

Holy War Call Brings Riots In Erzerum.

Petrograd, via London.—A dispatch received here from Odessa describes an outbreak of fanatical rioting in Erzerum.

Dispatches reaching Odessa from this Turkish city say that following the posting of a proclamation calling the Mohammedans to a holy war all the Armenian clubs, churches and schools were demolished by a mob. Four Armenians, including one woman, were killed on the street.

SAYS GERMAN TAX RELIEF.

Flour Sent Belgians From United States Declared Under Levy.

Amsterdam, via London.—The Eche Belge says the German authorities in Belgium are taxing flour sent from the United States for the starving Belgians at the rate of 13 francs (\$2.60) per hundred kilograms.

For all China the exports of silk products in 1913 amounted to \$74,453,729, an increase of \$7,064,227 over 1912.

NEW GERMAN ARMY FIGHTS TO BREAK GRIP OF RUSSIANS

Kaiser Rushes Troops From East Prussia to Save Advance Column Caught in Net in Poland

CZAR'S ARMIES TURNED TO MEET FORCES OF RELIEF

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON THE WAR SITUATION

PETROGRAD.—The following statement from the Russian General Staff was made public here:

On the left bank of the Vistula our troops, advancing from the lower part of the Bzura River, have reached Gombin.

In the center of the battle line we captured the town of Brzeziny and the villages in the valley of the Mroga River.

In some places we dislodged the Germans by bayonet attacks. Our offensive in this region continues.

Between Brzeziny and Glowno our cavalry succeeded in several charges against the German infantry.

During the retreat of the enemy we captured a number of field guns, some with their teams complete. We are computing the number of the prisoners captured.

Among the German troops we pushed back from Rzgow and Tuszyn toward Brzeziny was a division of the Prussian guard.

In the region of Sgliez and Strykow we attacked the Germans toward Lodz. Between Sgliez and Sdunska Wola some German troops are still holding themselves in their trenches.

In general, between the Vistula and the Warta, the fighting is favorable to our arms.

FRENCH BULLETIN.

PARIS.—The French War Office gave out an official announcement which said:

The slackening of the artillery fire of the enemy was noted all along the line. Two infantry attacks directed against the heads of bridges which we had thrown down on the right bank of the Yser, to the south of Dixmude, were easily repulsed.

In the Argonne some infantry attacks resulted in the loss and then the recapture of certain trenches. The men engaged in this fighting never exceeded a battalion. The ground lost and then retaken was never more than twenty-five yards.

Along the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges there is nothing to report.

BERLIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

BERLIN. (By Wireless Telegraph to London).—An official announcement given out in Berlin says:

English ships did not attack the coast of Flanders again. There have been no actual changes along the battle front in the western arena. To the north of Lange-macker 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.

RUSHING REINFORCEMENTS.

Petrograd.—The Germans are bringing reserves from Prussia and from Danzig, and these troops are making train journeys from one to four days to the frontier. Thence it takes five or six days marching to reach the fringe of the present battleground.

The Russians have part of their strength only turned inward on this position in a kind of siege operation, but the main army is thrown outward over a wide area in order to resist a determined effort now being made again from Thorn to reach the isolated German advance column.

BULWARK'S LOSS A MYSTERY.

London.—The British navy suffered the loss of a battleship and at least 736 officers and men in a manner which mystifies and alarms the public.

The pre-dreadnaught Bulwark, of 15,000 tons and built at a cost of £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000), blew up at her moorings off Sheerness in the estuary of the Thames and barely thirty-five miles from London.

The known facts are that a tremendous explosion occurred at 7:53 A. M., while officers and crew were about their ordinary duties—it is reported that the band was playing—and in three minutes the shattered bulk of the ship had disappeared beneath the surface.

BRITISH WAR LOAN A SUCCESS.

Despite \$1,750,000,000 Offering Allotments Are Cut Down.

London.—The statements concerning the success of the \$1,750,000,000 war loan have been officially confirmed.

The largest banking applicants will get a small percentage.

The city places the total applications for the new loan of £350,000,000 (\$1,750,000,000) at £365,000,000 (\$1,825,000,000). These bonds are quoted in the market at par, plus commissions.

MT. ARARAT MUD HALTS TROOPS

Russian Column Halted—Gun Carriages Couldn't Make Ascent.

Petrograd.—The Russian column in Asia Minor was delayed by mud on the slopes of Mount Ararat. When it reached the base of the mountain the horses which were dragging the gun carriages were unable to get a foothold on the slippery ascent. Eventually the officers and men by binding their boots with straw succeeded in dragging the cannon to firmer ground.

Two British Ships Sunk by Submarines; Mine Destroys Third

London Stunned by New Disaster Following Loss of the Bulwark—Admiralty Cannot Still Rumors That Battleship Was Blown Up by Torpedo.

London.—A thrill of apprehension ran through London when it was learned that, following hard on the mysterious destruction of the battleship Bulwark at Sheerness, three British ships had been blown up in English waters.

German submarines, operating off Havre, were responsible for the loss of two merchant vessels, while the collier Khartoum was sunk, according to the Admiralty, by a mine near Grimsby.

The repeated successes of the Kaiser's submarines have stunned the public. Their achievement off Havre, which would indicate the under-sea craft passed with impunity the Straits of Dover, a shallow passage only twenty-one miles wide, have aroused the liveliest fears as to the extent of their powers.

Doubt Bulwark Story.

In spite of the repeated assurance of the Admiralty that the Bulwark could not have been a victim of a submarine, the general public is far from convinced that such was not the case.

The crew of the collier Khartoum was taken off and landed at Grimsby.

Kaiser's Army Seeks Way Out of Czar's Trap

Retiring Invaders in Poland Use Every Effort to Push Northward.

Petrograd.—Officials who have the ear of the Ministry of the War have been told privately that the Russians have won the greatest victory of modern times between the Warthe and the Vistula and about sixty miles west of Warsaw.

The report is that the Grand Duke Nicholas's armies have utterly crushed a large part of Gen. von Hindenburg's army, have captured or destroyed more than 60,000 men and have cut off the retreat of the surviving corps.

The German counter offensive, under Lieut.-Gen. von Mackensen, was halted about twenty-five miles east of Czenochowa and driven back. Von Mackensen was forced to abandon Von Hindenburg's troops to their fate. Meanwhile the Russian advance in East Prussia was never delayed an hour and is reported to be nearing Insterburg.

The unofficial news is that Cossacks are driving Austrian rear guards into Cracow and that Russian guns are shelling the city from the northeast and the southeast.

EPITOME OF WAR NEWS

The Portuguese Congress decided that Portugal should co-operate with the Allies when it considers the step necessary. The Minister of War will issue a decree for partial mobilization.

Washington reported that a bomb hurled by a German aeroplane broke the windows of the United States Consulate at Warsaw and killed several persons in the street.

Off Havre two British ships were sunk by a German submarine and a British collier was destroyed by a mine off the English coast at Grimsby.

The British dreadnaught Audacious, sunk by a mine or torpedo in the Irish Sea, has been raised and towed to Belfast for repairs.

Winston Churchill depreciated Britain's losses at sea. He said the British navy had paralyzed Germany's commerce, and could retain its supremacy if it should lose one dreadnaught a month, for a year, in which time Britain will have fifteen new ships of this class.

The following was given out by the German Official Bureau: "Our troops, under Gen. von Mackensen at Lodz and Lovicz inflicted heavy losses on the Fifth Russian armies. In addition to many killed and wounded we have in our possession about 40,000 uninjured prisoners, 70 cannon, 160 ammunition wagons, and 156 machine guns, while we destroyed 30 cannon."

A despatch from Berne says reports from a reliable source set forth that the French losses up to Nov. 1, were 130,000 men killed, 370,000 wounded and 167,000 missing.

The Germans are advancing fresh troops from East Prussia to relieve the army caught in the Russian trap in Poland. Petrograd reports the destruction or capture of the main German force.

Berlin declared that no decision has been reached in the fighting in Poland.

Chilian maritime officials issued a statement in which it was declared that Germany had violated neutrality by seizing the coal and provision supplies on two ships, one of them an American, and had sunk a French bark in territorial waters.

WILSON TO THE WARRING POWERS

His Disapproval of the Dropping of Bombs.

ON THE UNFORTIFIED CITIES

President Notified U. S. Representatives in Europe To Carefully Convey His Views To Warring Nations.

Washington, D. C.—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 air craft 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 just became known, 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 prominent diplomats mentioned in connection with it, including the German Ambassador.

Just how the American diplomats abroad were to convey President Wilson's feeling in the matter to the foreign governments has not been disclosed, as White House officials, declined to discuss the subject.

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 were signatory, which provides for notice of 24 hours before bombardment or attack in order that non-combatants may remove themselves from the danger zone.

It is not believed that the President mentioned any specific violation, but expressed his views on the general subject of aerial attacks. Through unofficial character of the communication it was intended by the President to bring about a better understanding about 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.

AMERICAN EXPORTS REVIVE.

October Trade Balance For Country Is \$57,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—American export trade, crippled by the European war, showed signs of revival during October and the month ended with a balance of trade in favor of the United States of more than \$57,000,000, as shown by statistics just issued by the Department of Commerce.

There was an increase of more than \$39,000,000 in October exports over September, although the total was almost \$78,000,000 below October, 1913. Imports in October fell off more than \$1,000,000 from the September trade, but were \$4,100,000 more than during October last year.

In the \$195,404,639 October exports, foodstuffs, crude and manufactured, and food animals formed the principal items with a total of \$73,625,000, an increase of \$32,000,000 over October, 1913. Crude manufacturing materials showed a decrease.

U. S. NOT TO SELL RIFLES.

Discarded Krag-Jorgensons Will Be Kept Until War Is Over.

Washington, D. C.—Krag-Jorgenson rifles discarded by the United States Army when the new high-power Springfield rifles were developed at the government's arsenal and supplied to all troops will not be sold during the European war to any bidder, no matter what country he may represent.

Secretary Garrison announced he had made this reply to several agents who had approached him on the subject at the outbreak of the war.

BIG EXHIBIT BY ENGLISH.

Many Applications For Space At 'Frisco Exposition.

London.—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 on exhibits at Marseilles and Genoa. Most of the applicants for space are manufacturers or artists.

U. S. TO PAY INDEMNITY.

Will Give To China Part Of Boxer Balance.

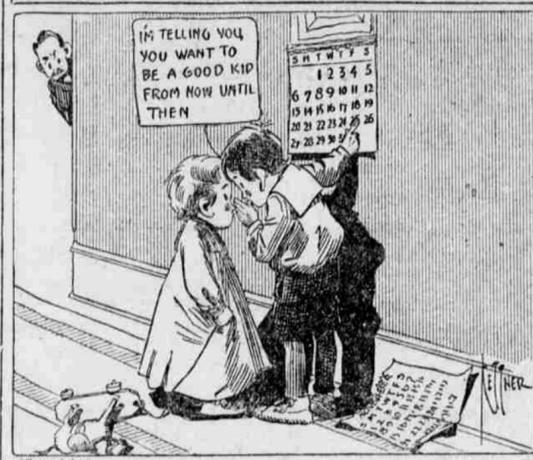
Washington, D. C.—China has applied for and will be paid in a few days \$200,000 of the \$1,175,000 balance of the Boxer indemnity remitted by the United States. It is being devoted to the education of 350 Chinese students in the United States. The remission of the money was authorized by Congress.

SLAIN WITH HER FATHER.

Florida Girl and Lawyer Found Dead In Ruins Of Home.

Miami, Fla.—A. A. Boggs, a prominent Florida attorney, and his daughter, Marjorie, 18 years old, were found murdered in the charred ruins of their country home near here. The residence, which was one of the most costly in this section, had been set on fire with the evident intention of concealing the crime. The bodies were found by neighbors, who had been attracted to the scene by the flames.

INSIDE INFORMATION



MUST RESPECT NEUTRAL'S RIGHTS

United States Serves Notice on the Belligerents.

VON BERNSTORFF'S PROTEST

Our State Department, However, Calls Attention To The Fact That England Did Not Ratify The Declaration.

Washington, D. C.—The decided stand taken by the United States government in refusing to accept piecemeal adoption of the principles of the Declaration of London as a guide to commercial restrictions to be imposed during the European war was made clear at the State Department, when the text of a cablegram sent to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin on October 14 last was made public.

Mr. Gerard had communicated a preliminary notice that Germany intended to protest to this government against alleged violation of the declaration by Great Britain and France. The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, called at the State Department to lodge the formal complaints and the text of the reply cabled to Ambassador Gerard, copies of which went to all American diplomatic representatives abroad, was then made public.

"Please inform the German government that the department's suggestion made to the belligerent countries for the adoption of the Declaration of London as a temporary code of naval warfare for use in the present war has been withdrawn because of the unwillingness of some of the belligerents to adopt the Declaration of London without modification."

Neutrals Have Rights.

"The United States government, therefore, will insist that its rights and duties and those of its citizens in the present war, be defined by the existing rules of international laws and the treaties of the United States with the belligerents independently of the provisions of the declaration, and this government will reserve the right to enter a demand or protest in every case in which the rights and duties mentioned above and defined by existing rules of international law are violated or their free exercise hindered by the authorities of the belligerent governments."

The message was signed by Counselor Lansing, then acting secretary of state.

WORKING OVERTIME.

Mills Kept Busy Filling European Orders For Woollens.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Knitting mills of Wisconsin are working on orders for 1,296,000 pairs of woolen socks and 490,000 sweaters for England and France. The orders were "rush" and the mills are running day and night. Prices average \$3 a dozen for the socks and \$2.50 each for the sweaters. Dearth of sheepskins caused a La Crosse concern to refuse an order for 300,000 sheepskin coats for France. One Racine factory refused contracts for woolen goods for European armies because it was said to be working to capacity on domestic orders.

COULD NOT LEGALLY DO SO.

Wilson Will Not Have Receiver Named For Coal Mines.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson will not adopt the suggestion of the American Federation of Labor that steps be taken to have a receiver appointed for the Colorado coal mines involved in the strike with the purpose of having them operated by the Federal government. He told callers he had been informed by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, that the solicitor of that department has given an opinion that there would be no legal warrant for the operation of the mines by the government.

ANOTHER CARGO TO BELGIANS.

Second Relief Ship Sets Sail From Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Norwegian steamship Oru, the second steamer to leave here loaded with food and other supplies for the Belgian war sufferers, sailed Wednesday for Rotterdam. The Oru is taking across the Atlantic a cargo of about 2,000 tons, contributed by the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity. Brief religious exercises preceded the sailing of the steamer, which was witnessed by a great crowd.

EIGHTEEN KILLED IN WRECK AT SEA

Only Forty-three are Saved From Steamer Hanalei.

MORE MAY HAVE BEEN LOST

Coasting Vessel Goes To Pieces On Duxbury Reef After Futile Efforts By Those On Shore To Get a Line To the Steamer.

San Francisco, Cal.—Forty-three survivors have been rescued from the wrecked steamer Hanalei, which went ashore in a dense fog on Duxbury Reef, nine miles north of the Golden Gate, and was shivered into splinters by the pounding surf.

Eighteen dead have been either washed ashore at Bolinas, just east of the dreaded reef, or brought to port by the United States revenue cutter McCulloch and the naval tug Itouguis. How many are missing never will be known for the best available passenger list in the company's possession gives 23 passengers and 26 crew, a total of 49 souls, whereas the known dead and saved number 60, seven more than are shown on the company's papers. These figures do not include two life-savers washed ashore alive, and three missing. Their boat was swamped.

Losses Infant Son.

The ship's pursuer stuffed a bundle of tickets into his pocket, but after he had been saved he found they were for the northbound trip—useless to show how many were aboard southbound. As the vessel was a small coaster of 600 tons, plying on a local run, all the dead are Californians.

A majority of the dead brought in by the McCulloch had swallowed crude petroleum, smeared on the waves from the ship's fuel tanks when she broke up and, although many of them showed signs of life when first picked up, it was impossible to resuscitate them.

3 BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

Two Merchantmen Blown Up By German Submarine.

London.—Three more vessels have been added to the British losses as a result of the war, the steamers Malachite and Primo having been sunk off Havre by German submarines and the collier Khartoum being blown up by a mine off Grimsby.

The crews of all these vessels were rescued, the men from the Malachite being landed at Southampton, those from the Primo at Fecamp, a French port on the English Channel, and those from the Khartoum at Grimsby. Grimsby is on the south bank of the Humber, 15 miles southeast of Hull.

German Craft Daring.

The report indicates that Germany's submarines have performed one of their most daring feats. This is the first occasion on which their activities have been reported in these waters. Apparently they made their way through the Straits of Dover to a point more than 150 miles from their nearest base.

75 THANKSGIVING PARDONS.

Governor Bleasie's Present To South Carolina Convicts.

Columbia, S. C.—Governor Cole Bleasie, of South Carolina, gave 75 state convicts pardons or paroles as Thanksgiving Day presents. Records in the secretary of state's office show Governor Bleasie has commuted the sentences, pardoned or paroled, more than 1,400 prisoners in the past four years.

LIFTING CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Federal Bureau Certain The Disease Has Been Checked.

Washington, D. C.—Satisfied that the ravages of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle have been checked and that the epidemic is now under control, officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry determined to begin lifting the quarantine imposed on the cattle market of various States.

MEXICAN KILLS TROOPER.

Enlisted Man Killed In Quarrel Below Boarder.

San Diego, Cal.—W. A. Robinson, enlisted in Troop M, First United States Cavalry, stationed at Tecate, on the border line, 30 miles southeast of San Diego, was stabbed to death by a Mexican. According to the commanding officer, Robinson was killed on Mexican soil in a quarrel. The slayer is under arrest in Mexican Tecate and will be tried by court-martial.

GREATEST WHEAT AREA IN HISTORY

Record Harvest in 1915 Demanded By War.

BELLIGERENTS ARE BUSY

Women and Children Are Sewing Seed For the Spring Crop So That There Will Be Plenty of the Food Grain.

Washington, D. C.—The greatest wheat area in the world's history will be planted for the 1915 harvest as a result of the European war, in the opinion of Charles M. Daugherty, agricultural expert of the Department of Agriculture. In a report just made public Mr. Daugherty says:

"As a result of the war in Europe a world-wide tendency exists to increase the acreage of wheat. Doubtless the most extensive area in the history of the world will be seeded during the present autumn and coming spring. A prospective heavy demand for this important food grain by the importing countries of Western Europe is likely, if seedling conditions favor, to give extraordinary stimulus to sowings of both winter and spring varieties in the two great exporting countries of North America, and those sowings now being finished under auspicious circumstances in British India.

"In the Southern Hemisphere seeding was completed before the war began and the effect of present economic conditions upon extension of area there will be manifest only in the spring and summer of 1915.

"In Europe, where ordinarily only half the world's wheat is produced, the indications are that all available labor resources, in both neutral and contending nations, will be utilized the utmost for getting in full or increased areas. In Italy, whose average is ordinarily second in extent to that of no state in Europe, average Russia, 1,000,000 acres, it is said will be added to the crop.

"In the contending countries extraordinary efforts are being exerted in autumn seeding. The services of women and children, men exempt from military service, refugees, prisoners of war and soldiers temporarily relieved from the ranks, are being utilized in the fields as seasons permit and require. Because strained labor conditions and occupation of certain territory during seedling time by contending armies, some local contractions of area are inevitable. The reduction, however, likely to be compensated by increased sowings in neutral nations.

"In Western Europe, particularly England and France, the autumn sowings of wheat are somewhat in arrears but as a large part of these countries is favored with a mild climate, making sowing operations possible at the end