

MEXICANS KILL MORE AMERICANS

NEW BATTLESHIPS ARE TO BE MORE COSTLY

The European War has increased the High Cost of Navies According to the Figures Made Public by Secretary Daniels.

FOUR MILLION MORE FOR A SHIP

Plans for Larger Navy May be Curtailed on Account of Increased Cost in Building the Fleet Which is Needed.

[United Press Leased Wire Service] WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The European war has increased the high cost of navies, according to statistics made available today at the navy department. Increased cost of naval construction alone, naval experts estimated, will cost the United States about \$20,340,000 next year if the national defense building program of Secretary Daniels is approved.

Soaring prices of steel and wages, with new wrinkles in battleship building, have boosted the price of a new dreadnaught battle ship from \$15,000,000 to nearly \$19,000,000 each. Congress heretofore has figured on a cost limit of about \$15,000,000. Today Secretary Daniels figures the maximum cost at \$18,500,000.

Although the value of torpedo boat destroyers for scout duty is believed by naval experts to be the same as that of the larger ships, their cost of building has risen over fifty per cent. The last destroyers authorized by congress were estimated to cost \$225,000. The navy believes they cannot be built for less than \$1,360,000 next year.

Because of the failure of the destroyers as scouts, navy officials estimated the program of building fifteen new ones next year and forty-five within the five year building period, may be reduced.

Submarines have also gone up. While the new big type of sea-going submarines have been built for slightly over a million dollars, the fifteen additional ones planned by Secretary Daniels are estimated to cost \$1,500,000 each.

Coast submarine construction is also more expensive. Prices for the sixteen just contracted for, averaged around \$550,000 and less, while the navy's estimates for future construction are fixed at \$650,000, an increase of \$100,000 each.

To build auxiliaries, such as hospital, coal and repair ships, will also cost more. Secretary Daniels plans to reduce the high cost of navy building in extension of government work in navy yards, a new armor plate plant, projectile factory and enlargement of the Philadelphia and possible

a Pacific coast navy yard of sufficient size to build battleships.

Telephone Experiment. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The navy department last night attempted the most inspiring feat of telephony yet undertaken. From the Arlington wireless station, officials at the department talked "at" Paris. They expect to know before tonight whether they succeeded in talking "with" Paris. They expect a cablegram carrying their remarks were received and repeating them for verification.

The telephone messages, by previous arrangements were directed to the Eiffel tower wireless station, where a wireless telephone receiver had been installed. No wireless "phone sender" had been set there however, and it will require cable confirmation to prove the attempt was successful.

Merchant Marine. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today announced that he relies upon passage by congress of the administration's ship purchase bill to furnish necessary auxiliary ships for the navy. After discussing his national defense program with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, sponsor of the ship purchase bill, Daniels said he had not included any request for appropriations for auxiliary ships.

The navy hopes, said Daniels, that congress will pass the ship bill to provide a fleet of merchantmen to be manned exclusively by Americans which can be taken over by the navy as auxiliaries for transport and ammunition ships in case of war.

He declared the ships should be built upon plans drafted by the navy and would pay for themselves in merchant service eventually.

New Defense Guns. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Pacific coast army forts will elisten with big guns, according to plans in the national defense program officially announced today.

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What the War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

[United Press Leased Wire Service] NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Great Britain's offer of Cyprus to Greece in exchange for Greek participation in the war, is probably not sufficient to obtain King Constantine's consent to throw his country into the conflict. It is, however, a move in the direction of real temptation to the Greeks, because it is the first proffer of payment in advance that the allies have made in the Balkans. If the principle thus established be continued, Greece and Roumania eventually will receive their full price of war.

Hitherto the bids of the allies for Greek and Roumanian help have been more than assurances that those countries would be allowed to keep what they had conquered. There have been no payments down. The risk has been all on the side of the Balkan peoples themselves. This is the basic reason why the allied diplomats have failed so dolefully at the Balkan capitals. The idea has been unduly emphasized that the quadruple entente must inevitably win a complete victory and whatever Balkan countries were in at the death, would be permitted to retain their own kill.

The offer of Cyprus to the Athenian government, however, shows that the old policy of deferring payment for help, is being abandoned. In effect, Great Britain now says to Greece that

GERMANY

[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Correspondent.] BERLIN, Oct. 21.—(Via Amsterdam and London).—Within two months Germany will "really" begin to fight the British, a high official of the Kaiser's foreign office told me today. It was on the success of the teutonic Balkan campaign with the opening of a source of admittedly much needed supplies that he was counting when he spoke. "In five more weeks," he said, "a way will be opened through Serbia to Bulgaria and Turkey where great quantities of food and raw materials are stored. Within two months we will have all the Canatonian cotton and material required that we will not need an American supply. "When we have established communication with Bulgaria and Turkey, war against England will really begin. "We have enough of France and Russia already to guarantee satisfactory peace terms with these two. "Our success in the Balkans will mean the menacing of the British empire. Once the way to Constantinople is open to us, we can strike at Suez and Egypt."

Count Reventlow has expressed in editorials in the German press, views similar to these which my informant expressed.

That the war's outcome practically depends on the outcome of the Balkan campaign is in short the consensus of opinion in the best informed circles. Roumania and Greece, it is said, as an open secret, are being closely watched. Though officialdom are firmly convinced that both will remain neutral, Sir Edward Carson's resignation from the British cabinet and the possibility of other ministerial changes in London are also the subject of much comment in Wilhelmstrasse, where the political situation is regarded as critical in the extreme.

FOOD PRICES. BERLIN, (via Amsterdam and London) Oct. 21.—Following persistent socialist representations concerning the hardships resulting in certain cases from restrictions of milk consumption, the Berlin authorities today announced the issuance of milk cards to nursing mothers who need an extra supply.

The suggestion was also made today that the fifty-five cent price fixed by the authorities on butter may have to be raised, though the hope was expressed that in a few weeks the supply will be increased.

Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann.

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ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, Oct. 21.—(Via Amsterdam and London).—The Austro-Italian battle on the Isonzo front still raged today, according to a Vienna report received here.

Italian attacks at Tolmino bridgehead, Monte-Sobotano and Monte San Michele were said to have been heavily repulsed, but in the Judicaria region it was admitted the Austrian advanced detachment had "retreated on their main positions."

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Wilson, naming Thursday, Nov. 25, as the date, today issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation: "It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. The year that is now drawing to a close since we last observed our day of national thanksgiving has been, while a year of discipline because of the mighty forces of war and of changes which have disturbed the world, also a year of special blessing for us. "Another year of peace has been vouchsafed us; another year in which not only to take thought of our duty to ourselves and to mankind, but also to adjust ourselves to the many responsibilities, thrust upon us by a war which has involved almost the whole of Europe. "We have been able to assert our rights and the rights of mankind without breach of friendship with the great nations with whom we have had to deal; and while we have asserted rights, we have been able to perform duties

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Oct. 21.—At least 400,000 British and French troops will be sent to the Balkans to help the Serbians to invade Turkey and Bulgaria today. A decision was said to have been reached at the conference this week in French War Minister Millerand and the British cabinet's military mission.

In addition to this, the hope was expressed that the offer of Cyprus to Greece for her help, backed by an allied ultimatum requiring an explicit statement of the Athens government's attitude would win the Greeks to the entente powers side, with about 400,000 more men. That Roumania also would join the allies was deemed an increasing possibility.

AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] VIENNA, (via Berlin, Amsterdam and London) Oct. 21.—Quantities of Japanese arms and ammunition have been captured by the Austrians from the Russians in the course of fighting on the Putlovka river, in the Galician war zone, according to an official announcement issued here today. The capture, said the report, was incidental to the destruction of a Russian armored train.

Fighting in the Kolki district, added the statement, continued throughout Wednesday without important changes in the situation.

BELGIUM

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Oct. 21.—With publication of the report by Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, of the efforts he made to save Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was shot at Brussels as a spy, full details of the affair will be given to the world, it was announced by the London newspapers today. The report will appear in the English press Friday.

According to the Mail, it will "strike a note of horror throughout the world."

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Germans have suffered a severe reverse, and lost several positions, 3,500 prisoners and considerable equipment to the Russians in the Baranovichi region, midway between Vilna and Pinsk, according to a Petrograd dispatch this afternoon.

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Oct. 21.—Field Marshal Von Mackensen's Austro-German steam roller was still progressing today through the Serbian valley of the Morava toward Constantinople. It was moving a little faster. All along the Serbia northern frontier for fifty miles east and west of Belgrade there was more or less fighting, but the main drive was by way of the Morava valley. Von Mackensen was reported to have been reinforced several times. He was losing heavily. So, however were the Serbians.

The Bulgarians were across the Serbian frontier at a number of points. Their main object seemed to be to cut the railway from Salonika. The biggest fight for the line's possession was south of Uskub. Opposing the Bulgars, besides the Serbs, was an unknown, but probably not very large number of French and British troops. Salonika dispatches said the Bulgars in this region, though still on the offensive, had as yet been repulsed as often as they attacked.

Whether the Bulgarians did not take Vranla at all or took it and were dislodged later, as was conflictly reported, the town was in the Serb's hands at the latest accounts. North of Vranla, however, the Bulgars held the railroad to Nish.

In the Serbian extreme northeast, an Austrian and a Bulgarian force were still struggling through the difficult mountain country toward a junction. Though reinforcements were on the way, the allies were not yet in sufficient strength at Salonika to help the Serbians effectively. A response was anxiously awaited here to the allies' offer of the island of Cyprus to the Greeks if they would join the entente powers.

There was also much hopeful curiosity concerning the purpose of the Roumanian representatives who reached Odessa Wednesday on their way to Paris. Optimists believed the mission was bringing an offer to join the allies, probably on certain conditions. On their eastern front, latest dispatches said the Germans had gained a little ground against the Russians, south of Riga, but the czar's forces continued to have the better of the fighting with the Austrians, at the southern extremity of the line.

BULGARIAN PROGRESS. BERLIN, (via London) Oct. 21.—The Bulgarians today reached the Zajecar-Knjazevac highway. It was officially announced. The highway referred to connects the Serbian town of Zajecar and the Russian town of Riga, and extends along the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier, from which it is from two to three or about twelve miles distant at various points. If the Bulgarian line extends along its entire length, they have crossed the frontier at this place along a twenty-five or thirty mile front.

BULGARIAN SUCCESS. PARIS, Oct. 21.—Bulgarians today occupied Radujevatz, Serbia. The inhabitants are seeking refuge in Roumania.

Radujevatz is in northeastern Serbia, on the Danube, at a point near the Serbo-Bulgarian-Roumanian frontier. The capture indicates the progress of the Bulgar move toward a junction with the Teutonic forces in northern Serbia.

PENITENTIARY CELLS FOR MOONSHINE CONSPIRATORS

Casper, the Distiller, Sentenced to Nine Years in Federal Prison and Fined \$33,000 After Pleading Guilty to the Charge.

OTHERS ARE SENTENCED AND FINED

End to One of the Greatest and Boldest Violations of Law, Which Netted the Conspirators Millions of Dollars.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 21.—Federal Judge Youmans today sentenced the men who pleaded guilty yesterday in the "moonshine conspiracy" cases. John L. Casper, Kansas City, distiller, received nine years and three days in Leavenworth federal prison, and \$33,000 fine. J. Henry Brown, of Harrison, Ark., former government gauger, got two years in Leavenworth and \$1,000 fine. Charles Brewbaker and George Hartman, of Kansas City, and S. L. Williams, of Winston-Salem, N. C., former revenue agent, got one year and one day in Leavenworth and \$1,000 fine each. John Coffey, of Ft. Smith, and John Farrabee, of Kansas City, got six months in the local federal jail and a fine of \$1,000.

fully fought extradition. N. C. Spalding, of Aurora, Mo. Former government gauger. J. W. Grider, of Sonora, Ark. Former gauger. Fred Bowles, of Fort Smith. Will Smith, of Fort Smith. J. B. Thomas, Fort Smith. James K. Smith, of Atlanta, Ga. Leo F. Brock, of Los Angeles, Calif., formerly of Salisbury, N. C. Recently adjudged insane in Los Angeles. Moses B. Brook, of Salisbury, N. C. Fighting extradition. Guy Hartman, of Kansas City, Casper's partner. Forfeited \$20,000 bond by disappearing. Believed to be in Mexico or Cuba. G. C. Brewbaker, of Kansas City, supposed owner of one moonshine distillery; C. M. Hawkins, of Marion, N. C.; Edward E. Jarrett; Ernest Sumner and Henry Cummins never have been arrested.

This is the first disposition by the government of cases of illegal manufacture and sale of whiskey which have ramifications throughout the land, extending over a period of several years. The defendants in this particular case were specifically charged with operating a distillery in Fort Smith and shipping the product to Casper's Kansas City plant, instead of a government warehouse. There, the whiskey is said to have been labelled with cancelled revenue stamps and sold at retail. The total loss to the government in revenue in all the cases brought to light last year is said to be nearly \$20,000,000.

Other men indicted here last June were: Knox Booth, of Nashville, Tenn., former superintendent of Tennessee revenue division. At liberty on \$25,000 bond. James F. Surber, of Atlanta, Ga., former superintendent of the Georgia revenue division. At liberty on \$25,000 bond. Thomas C. McCoy, of Asheville, N. C., former revenue agent. Successful-

The case against Bowles was nolle prossed yesterday. Booth, who is alleged to have confessed shortly after he surrendered in Montgomery, Ala., in bribes from moonshiners, will be tried in January as will the other defendants whose cases have not yet been disposed of. Casper was given a total of fifty-three years and five days, but his sentence was reduced to nine years and three days by permitting some of the terms to run concurrently. "I doubt if ever in the history of the country there has been a more bold, open and defiant violation of the law than the one in which you were engaged," said Judge Youmans in sentencing Casper. "It has taken more money and men to bring this case to justice than it has to protect the Texas frontier. Nothing can be said in mitigation for you, and I'll pronounce sentence without multiplying words."

The War in Mexico

Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Although the Carranza government is the recognized, legal de facto government in Mexico, the country will not have a "president" for a year, according to information here today. Carranza does not expect to assume the presidential title.

Another Bandit Raid. BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 21.—Less than twenty-four hours after Vestuano Carranza was formally recognized as chief executive of Mexico, more than 100 of his countrymen, many attired in Carranzista uniforms, killed three American soldiers and wounded six.

Mexico will remain presidentless, with Carranza continuing as its chief executive, merely in order to be qualified as a candidate for the presidency when general elections are called. Mexican delegates here declared that if Carranza should assume the title of "provisional president," he would disqualify himself to run in elections for the presidency. By remaining chief executive, or first chief, he will still be eligible as a candidate.

Mexicans attacked the town of Ojo de Agua, sixty miles north of here early today, killing three United States soldiers and wounding six, according to telephone reports. The dead are: SERGEANT SHAEFFER, troop G, Third cavalry. PRIVATES MCCONNELL, AND JOYCE of Company D, signal corps.

All reports today pointed to the near extinction of the Villa movement. Villa's junta here will go out of business Saturday when Enrique Llorente his chief agent will close the junta and move permanently to New York. Llorente, Generals Felipe Angeles, Chao, Raoul, Madero and other Villista leaders in this country do not plan to return to Mexico, feeling Carranza will not extend them immunity. Neither will they return to Villa's ranks to continue the revolution.

The wounded include: Sergeant Smith and Corporal Cansler of Company D, signal corps, and Troopers Kubler, Eigner, Behr and Langland of troop G, Third cavalry. Reinforcements were rushed to the town and the bandits fled. Border patrols are joining the search for them. The attack occurred at Ojo de Agua, seven miles south of Mission, and only a short distance from the Rio Grande, about 2:00 o'clock this morning.

State department dispatches report disbandment of large numbers of Villa's forces. His ammunition supplies are said to be at low ebb. Ragged, straggling remnants of his once powerful army are said to be seeking refuge in the Sonora mountains. Villa himself is expected ultimately to seek refuge in the United States.

The Mexicans had completely surrounded the village when the attack began. The official report to officers at Fort Brown says the attacking party was well organized and answered to bugle calls. The American outposts discovered the movements of the Mexicans and gave the alarm. The recognized Mexican call "charge" was

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Thanksgiving Day Proclamation is Issued by President Wilson

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and exercise privileges of succor and helpfulness which should serve to demonstrate our desire to make the offices of friendship the means of truly disinterested and unselfish service. Our ability to serve all who could avail themselves of our services in the midst of crises has been increased, by a gracious Providence, by more and more abundant crops; our ample financial resources have enabled us to study the markets of the world and facilitate necessary movements of commerce which the war might have otherwise rendered impossible; and our people have come more and more to a sober realization of the part they have been called upon to play in a time when all the world is shaken by unparalleled distresses and disasters.

"The extraordinary circumstances of such a time has done much to quicken our national consciousness and deepen and confirm our confidence in the principles of peace and freedom by which we have always sought to be guided. Out of darkness and perplexity have come firmer counsels of politics and clearer perception of the essential war-

fare of the nation. We have prospered while other peoples were at war, but our prosperity has been vouchsafed us, we believe, only that we might the better perform the functions which war rendered it impossible for them to perform.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-fifth of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship, render thanks to Almighty God.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 20th day of October in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and fortieth.

"WOODROW WILSON, By the President. "ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State."