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The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER
Rain or snow. Warmer. Local temp—7 p. m. 37; 7 a. m. 29.

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IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OF ALLIES

JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON NEEDED IN BABY CASE

More Perplexing Problem Than That of the Two Women Who Claimed to be the Mother of the Little Egyptian Child.

SHOULD DEFORMED ONE BE NEGLECTED?

Mother and Doctor Agree to do Nothing Toward Saving Life of Nature's Blunder, Which Would be an Imbecile.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Physicians, churchmen, social workers and prominent business men were generally inclined to the belief today that Dr. H. L. Haiselden, and the parents of a tiny morsel of humanity that came into this world Friday, are right in not performing an operation on the baby that probably would save its life. Without the operation, the child will die.

When the baby came, Dr. Haiselden, chief of staff of the German-American hospital, told Mr. and Mrs. Allan Bollinger, their child was so badly malformed that he would die unless an operation were performed. Even with the operation, explained Dr. Haiselden, the little boy was certain to be a mental, and probably a moral defective, as well.

To Dr. Haiselden's decision that "nature be allowed to take its course," the parents, who have three other children, all healthy youngsters, agreed. The child's death is expected within twenty-four hours.

"I suppose I shall be called a cold blooded murderer," said Dr. Haiselden today. "I know there will be very bitter criticism, but the criticism will spring from sentiment alone. It is not as if the infant were to be deliberately killed. Of course, it is needless to say I would not countenance that.

"It is as impossible that this child could develop into anything but a subnormal and perhaps a dangerous individual as it is that a human being can live without a heart. It would grow up a menacing burden to its parents, to its brothers and sisters and to the state. Through its deformity the child would not be an individual. It would be merely a living thing whose deformity would make it even a menace to itself.

"Nature has bungled in this instance. The mother had typhoid fever a short time ago and this was the cause of the child's malformation. It was only because of the unusual vigor and natural health of the parents that the baby ever was born."

Dr. Haiselden said he does not believe there is any law that could force him to operate on the child. States Attorney Maclay Hoyne today agreed "as an individual." He said the only possible charge that could be brought might be one of neglect. Several lawyers expressed the opinion, however, that such a charge never could be proven.

"I can't quite see how some of my critics have the face to oppose my theory," said Dr. Haiselden. "These same critics make no outcry over the scores of killings of children by automobiles, by abortions and by criminal neglect and violence of innumerable kinds. Still they sit in judgment in this case, where a child has been born without one ear; the one ear it has, never will hear, there being no auditory canal; the head is set deep into the shoulders without sign of neck. It would take the most delicate of operations to permit the abdominal organs to perform their functions."

"It is an act of mercy to let the baby die," said Rev. A. H. W. Anderson, rector of All Saints Episcopal church, when asked his opinion of Dr. Haiselden's decision not to operate on the infant Bollinger baby.

"If the baby had a normal brain, it might survive physical deficiencies, but as it is, it is better never to let it know what life is."

Other comment follows:

"If the child could be saved, it should be. If I were the child's mother, I should want it saved and made as normal as possible. Everyone has a right to life."—Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton, noted feminist and social worker.

"I shouldn't want to sit in judgment either way. Life is a pretty precious thing."—Miss Harriet Vittum, Northwestern University settlement head.

"This child, as well as every other child, should be kept alive as long as possible. It is not for us to decide whether a child should be put to death. If it is a defective, it should be treated as such and be taught all it can learn. This thing is reprehensible under any circumstances. The law states that only a judge has the power to decide who shall die, and then only in case of crime."—Jane Addams, head of Hull House.

"I think the best thing for the child itself would be accomplished by the arrangement. I would not care to discuss the question of law."—Judge Victor P. Arnold of the circuit court.

"Why, an indictment could be voted

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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, Nov. 17.—Announcement in London that an inquiry has been ordered into the failure of British reserves to arrive in time at the battle of Loos, is the first public notice that an attempt is to be made to remedy the persistent fault of the British empire's armies.

The long delay in using reserves during the Artois offensive is in fact, the third occasion when hesitation and failure to throw troops forward at crucial moments have prevented large British successes in the present war. The first of the series of failures occurred at the battle of Neuve Chapelle. The British report on that unfortunate engagement shows only a part of the first line troops carried out the schedule form of attack and tragic delays interferred with proper reinforcement of the advanced lines.

The second failure was at Sulva Bay, on the Gallipoli peninsula. A carefully planned landing was made with sufficient rapidity to take the Turks by surprise, but thereafter, the same indecision that had developed at Neuve Chapelle robbed the British of an important victory. Reinforcements were not hurried into battle and the thin line of men who charged first against the Turkish positions could not hold out indefinitely without support. For this reason, it has been frankly stated by the British government that the Sulva Bay engagement was a dismal failure.

The persistent hesitation thus shown to exist among British officers is being attributed in London to faulty staff work. This without doubt is true. The chief faults of the staffs are apparently refusal to think rapidly and a failure to meet quickly the new conditions that constantly arise as every great battle develops. The British staffs are capable of planning battles admirably in advance but thereafter they depend too much on luck and demoralization of the enemy.

Lord Kitchener's discouragement of staff work when he became minister of war, probably has been an important contributing force in causing the staffs to regard their responsibilities less seriously than they ought. The Loos investigation may result in large reforms in which Lord Kitchener cannot over-ride.

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service] SALONIKA, Nov. 17.—A big battle rages about Strumnitza today. Strong Bulgarian forces are engaged with a formidable body of British and French

The allies have been inside the southwestern Bulgarian frontier for a week. Strumnitza is the first objective. Preliminary skirmishing began the moment the allies crossed the border. For several days only scattering small encounters occurred. The country, mountainous, cut up by many terrents and ravines, is terribly difficult for military operations.

The allies had to proceed with much caution. For the most part, their forces consist of British infantry and French artillery. With the big guns shelling the Bulgars out of their position in advance of the infantry's movements, the invaders occupy height after height, extending in a concave front around Strumnitza, west, south and east.

Meantime the Bulgars, evidently determined to prevent the allies from gaining even a small permanent foothold on their soil, have been strengthening Strumnitza's defenses and bringing up heavy reinforcements. In the past twenty-four hours, the opposing main bodies have come in contact and the skirmishes merged into a great general battle, perhaps the fiercest thus far in the Balkan campaign. The outcome is yet in doubt. The Bulgars are strongly situated and in heavy force with reserves readily available. Their artillery at this point is equal to the allies'. The British are bringing up fresh men rapidly from Salonika.

If Strumnitza is carried, the Bulgar's line of communications between their forces in Serbia and Sofia will be endangered and their Macedonia campaign plans will be upset completely.

The allies' curving front extends from the Serb boundary where it is in touch with the Franco-British main line, to the eastward about twenty miles, with the right flank resting on the Strumnitza river.

BULGARS ENTER PASS.

ATHENS, Nov. 17.—Overwhelming the Serbs north of Prilep, Bulgars entered Babuna Pass today.

Small bodies of Serbs are still defending some of the heights, but the Serbian loss of the pass exposes Prilep to speedy capture. Its inhabitants are fleeing southward.

With Prilep in their hands, the Bulgars' natural next objective will be Monastir, twenty-five miles south.

Huge losses on both sides marked the Babuna Pass fighting. Strategically the position is one of the most important in southern Serbia. It has been bitterly contested.

A few days ago the Bulgars attacked it in force. The Serbs defended it desperately and at a critical stage in the battle, British and French reinforcements reached them. Temporarily this turned the tide against the Bulgars who retired in disorder toward Veles, twenty miles northeast.

Re-organizing at Veles, they resumed the assault, occupying the town of Isvor, midway between Veles and Babuna Pass, as they advanced. Of the outcome of the fighting at Veles between the Bulgars and the French who were attacking them along the Vardar river, nothing has been heard today. The French capture of the town was reported imminent, but the Bulgars were reinforced later and their success in launching another offensive against Babuna Pass suggests that they must be fully holding their own at Veles also.

BE INTERNED IN GREECE.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—All French, British and Serbians who may be driven out of Serbia into Greek authority will be disarmed and interned.

Allied diplomats have suspected this was King Constantine's plan before; today they are sure of it. It explains a queer detail of the Bulgar campaign.

The Bulgarians in Serbia apparently have made no attempt at a systematic general advance. Detached bodies of them have been operating far to the southward of their main line. These bodies have been too large for mere scouting parties, but seemingly not large enough for independent operations.

They have attacked the allies fiercely at many points along the Greek frontier. It is now the opinion of French and British commanders that these attacks are not part of a plan for a smashing general victory; their purpose is to drive the allies, a few at a time, so that they can be overpowered easily, into Greece.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service] BERLIN, (via London) Nov. 17.—Russian warships today bombarded the town of Petragge on the Courland Baltic seacoast, now held by the Germans.

ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, Nov. 17.—The Italian passenger steamship Bormida has been sunk by a submarine. All on board are reported to have been saved.

The Bormida was returning to Italian points from Tripoli and was attacked off the Sicilian coast, supposedly by an Austrian submarine.

The Bormida, 2,252 tons, was owned by the Societa Italiana Di Servizi Marittima. Its home port was Vienna.

SPARED BY SUBMARINE.

ROME, Nov. 17.—A German submarine stopped the Italian steamship Milano in the Mediterranean, but opared the vessel because there were several German-Americans on board. That the under sea boat was German was distinctly stated in the announcement today.

The Milano, 4,152 tons, is owned by the Societa Marittima Italiana and sails from Venice.

POPE EXPECTING PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—To enable him to take part in future European conferences, the pope will practically though not formally renounce all claims to temporal power at the next consistory, according to a Rome dispatch in the Exchange Telegraph company today.

It is assumed his holiness has in mind participation by the vatican in negotiations looking toward restored peace and the subsequent conferences for the establishment of post-bellum conditions. To do this it will be necessary for him to secure Italy's consent and a renunciation of his claims to temporal power unquestionably will be made a condition to such a concession by the Italian government.

The vatican actually was deprived of temporal authority in 1870 as an incident to the unification of Italy. The nominal claim to such power has ever since been made, however, and it has been the Italian government's refusal to recognize it that has led the past four popes to remain voluntary prisoners in the vatican.

TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service] ATHENS, Nov. 17.—Field Marshal Von Mackensen will take command of the Turks' Dardanelles operations as soon as he arrives in Constantinople, advices from the Turkish capital state today.

It is predicted that this will be soon. The Turks are preparing already to give a grand reception to the Austro-German forces which broke down the Serbian barrier and opened communication between Berlin and Constantinople.

Marshal Von Mackensen is considered by many authorities one of the ablest German commanders the war has yet produced. Under Marshal Von Hindenburg's direction he had charge of the second drive against Warsaw until shortly before the city fell, then directed the movement which cleared the Russians from most of Galicia and is now in command of the Austro-German Serbian campaign.

REVOLT IN SYRIA.

ATHENS, Nov. 17.—The revolt started by Djemal Pasha against the Constantinople government is believed here to threaten formidable developments.

The Arabs are reported today rallying in great numbers to the Druses tribesmen in Syria whom Djemal first succeeded in inciting to rebellion.

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Nov. 17.—Frequent food riots in Berlin with threats from the authorities that the ring leaders will be shot if the disorders continue, are reported today in Copenhagen dispatches.

The smashing of shop windows and looting by throngs of needy in the German capital are of daily occurrence, the reports say.

Warnings of punishment have been placarded throughout the city by the ministry of the interior. Besides death for the leaders, all the participants are advised that they risk ten year terms of imprisonment.

2,000 MORE PRISONERS.

BERLIN (via London) Nov. 17.—Capture by the Germans of 2,000 more Serbs was announced officially today. The prisoners were taken in the central Serbian region west of Nish, through which the Serb main army is trying to reach Montenegro.

"The Serbs," said the statement,

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FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Nov. 17.—Heavy artillery fighting in the vicinity of Fontenoy in Champagne and about Flirey, in the Woevre region, are reported in today's official communique.

Otherwise it has been comparatively quiet on the Franco-German front.

CO-OPERATION IN FUTURE.

[By Wm. Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The French and British fighting forces are virtually one tonight.

Hitherto, though allied, they have fought more or less independently. Henceforward they will be guided from a single source—the inter-allies war council.

Russia and Italy will join the combination as speedily as possible.

The Franco-British arrangement was perfected today. Present at this first council today were Premier Asquith, Munitions Minister Lloyd George, First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour and Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, of England and Premier Briand, War Minister Galileni, Minister of Marine Lacaze and General Joffre, of France.

The English group include three of the five members of the British inner war council of the cabinet.

The French officials represented as nearly as the ministry's personnel permitted the corresponding French posts.

The conference began early today. This afternoon it was understood its work was completed, so far as the coordination of the British and French armies' work is concerned. There must be subsequent meetings to deal with fresh situations as they arise, and new policies as they become necessary.

Adjournment was taken, subject to call.

The next meeting, it is expected, will be to take the Russian and Italian representatives into the joint body.

No official statement was issued, but it is known broadly what the conference was for and evidently accomplished before adjournment.

Despite the fact that General Joffre has been recognized as commander-in-chief of the allies forces in the west, not only the English and French, but also the Belgian armies have been handled to a considerable extent, as separate units.

The Russians have had still less appreciation of the momentary necessities of their allies. The Italians have hardly co-operated at all.

The purpose of the joint war council is to handle all four armies as one, to strike with them combined sledge hammer blows, with four-fold the force it is possible to strike with them separately.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Co-ordination of the allies' military operations, is believed to be the purpose of a conference here today between Premier Asquith, Munitions Minister Lloyd George, First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour and Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, of England, and members of the French cabinet.

The members of the British war council were in communication with Premier Briand directly following their arrival in Paris. Today they visited the Qual D'Orsay and were closeted a long time with the French government heads.

Grey, unlike Asquith, Lloyd George and Balfour, is not a member of the British cabinet's inner war council, but it was announced when the council was formed that he would be called into consultation whenever its deliberations involved England's foreign relations and it is presumed that they figure extensively on today's discussions.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Nov. 17.—The conference at Paris today between British and French cabinet officers has more than military significance, it is believed here.

With the four English cabinet members, went their diplomatic naval and military advisers, it was officially stated. The presence of the English foreign minister tended to confirm the belief that important diplomatic questions also are under discussion.

A. F. of L. Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—For declaring that churches were charitable toward organized labor, Vice President Duncan of the American Federation of Labor was hissed from the convention floor. This remarkable anti-church demonstration still threatened an aftermath today. Duncan attempted to reply to other delegates who attacked the churches for not opening their structures to house the unemployed.

ILLINOIS CANAL PROJECT IS GIVEN A HEARING

Opposition to the Plan Presents Objections and Reasons Why the Waterway Through State Should not be Built.

ELECTRIC POWER IS PART OF THE SCHEME

Attorney Suggests That the State Can go Into Onion Raising if it Desires to go Into Business, as Tangible Occupation.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Opposition to the eight foot Utica-Lockport canal had its inning today at the hearing before Col. W. V. Judson, war department engineer, on whether or not the canal shall be constructed along the plans adopted by Governor Dunne's waterway commission.

Enoch Harpole, Chicago attorney, owning land in McLean county, opposed placing "an indebtedness upon our posterity." Meeting the statement that if the waterway is not built, the coal industry will suffer, he said that he owned a vein of coal and had never yet called a boat to help to market. That grain cannot be shipped from any point along the Mississippi to Liverpool, via New Orleans, because it heats, was his answer to the argument that the canal would help the farmer.

Denying that the state of Illinois has no indebtedness as stated by the Dunne commission, Harpole cited that in December 17, 1836, Illinois borrowed $477,919 from the federal government, still carried upon the books of the federal government as "available cash" and on which the state now owes $1,000,000 interest with no move to pay either interest or principal. He opposed the proposed generation of electricity by the canal, suggesting that the state raise onions and pumpkins if it wanted to go into business. They would be tangible, he said, and less easily stolen.

Building of the Panama canal has intensified the need of waterways in the Mississippi river valley, Col. Charles E. W. Smith, retired New York financier, told the hearing, in supporting his plea for a fourteen feet waterway. Railroads, although they are not now earning four percent on their investment, will be benefited by the development of waterways, he said.

After submitting a written brief on the subject of the necessity of a fourteen foot waterway, as part of the records for later consideration of the war department, Lyman E. Cooley, official expert of the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterway association, quoted J. J. Hill, St. Paul railway magnate, as having addressed a meeting in St. Paul in 1895 with the assertion that the sun had set upon upper Mississippi river navigation and its improvements, and that no eight feet waterway could compete with railways. On the other hand, a waterway capable of floating boats carrying 10,000 tons, would eliminate railways for competition in certain classes of freight. He added the sanitary necessity of fourteen feet channels to that of the economic argument.

THIRTY KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION

Rescuers are at Work in Coal Mine Where Fatal Accident Occurred Tuesday.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 17.—Through crowds of the wives, mothers, children and other sorrowing relatives of the entombed men, a new rescue shift today entered the coal shaft at Ravensdale, where thirty-one miners were killed by an explosion. No new bodies have been brought up since six men, three of whom were dead, were carried out yesterday. The rescuers are working feverishly at the third level where the majority of the miners are believed to have been entombed. Hope of finding any alive has practically been abandoned.

Pulmotors which saved the first rescued miners yesterday, were held in readiness for the recovery of other bodies.

Two More Rescued Alive.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 17.—Two more miners entombed at Ravensdale by an explosion, were brought up alive today after fresh rescuers reached the lowel levels.

Of the thirty-seven men in the mine at the time of the explosion, five have now been rescued alive and six dead bodies recovered.

The life saving crews could see more dead bodies behind the debris today and it was feared the remaining twenty-six men perished.

Men rescued half dead and restored by pulmotors were soon reunited to their hysterically happy families.

Rescue work continued today after a night of feverish activity. Life saving teams from camps for a hundred miles around have arrived at the scene.

HEART SIZED TARGET USED BY EXECUTIONERS IN PRACTICE

Joe Hillstrom is to be Killed Legally on Friday, in Salt Lake Jail Yard.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 17.—The riflemen who will shoot Joe Hillstrom for the state on Friday, practiced today at a target about the size of a human heart.

"Good," exclaimed Sheriff John Corless, as the death missiles struck almost in the center of the imaginary heart.

"Aim your bullets so death will be instantaneous," he instructed the five riflemen. The squad fired many volleys. Two extra crackshots took their turns. They will replace any of the paid executioners who may weaken at the last moment.

There seemed no escape today for the I. W. W. leader convicted of the murder of two men here in January, 1914. A secret meeting was held late last night between Governor Wm. Spry, Warden Pratt of the prison, Attorney General Barnes and two justices of the state supreme court. The significance of the three hour meeting was also a secret but that it concerned a possible reprieve or commutations as demanded in numerous telegrams and letters arriving daily, was doubted. Ten known I. W. W. gunmen were in Salt Lake today, according to the police. They were being shadowed constantly. As the hour of the execution approaches, the guards around the public buildings and body guards of officials have increased their vigilance. Search lights light up the prison walls and yards at night.

Hillstrom talked incessantly to the death watch today. The condemned man cannot sleep. Other signs of breaking down under the terrific strain led officials to fear that he may have to be carried to the death chair Friday.

President Asks Stay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—President Wilson today for the second time, wired Governor Spry of Utah, asking him to stay the sentence of execution passed on Joseph Hillstrom, sentenced to die Friday.

The president's telegram read as follows: "With unaffected hesitation, but with a very earnest conviction of the importance of the case, I again venture to urge upon your excellency the justice and advisability, if it be possible, of a thorough re-consideration of the case of Joseph Hillstrom.

(Signed) "Woodrow Wilson."