

CARRANZA MEN SEIZE CITADEL IN MEXICO CITY

Generals Pledge Allegiance as He Prepares to Hold Power.

BANK OF MEXICO REPORTED SACKED

VERA CRUZ HEARS MOB LOOTS CAPITAL BANK

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 9.—Private telegrams received here say that the National Bank of Mexico city has been sacked by a mob led by constitutionalist soldiers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Mexico City, Nov. 9.—Gen. Obregon, Gen. Madero and Santibanez arrived here to-night from Cordoba, Gen. Obregon taking possession of the capital in the name of Carranza and occupying personally the citadel with his own troops.

Afterward all the aforesaid Generals telegraphed to Carranza, who remains in Cordoba, protesting their allegiance in response to his call to all the Generals of the convention to resume their commands and report to him for orders.

The metropolitan press, controlled by Carranza, likewise appeared strong for him to-day, seven column articles declaring the First Chief must never recede and calling on the people to support him.

Handbills circulated freely to-night denouncing the treachery of the leaders at Aguascalientes against Carranza, who, every one declares, will resist to the last.

Today registered no troop movements strong forces remaining here. Carranza last night published a decree abolishing interior custom houses where duties were collected on articles imported via Vera Cruz but which promise protection for Vera Cruz political refugees.

The officials says more than 200,000,000 pesos worth of European merchandise was accumulated at Vera Cruz awaiting the abolishment of the double duties. These will now be shipped to the interior upon the mere presentation of receipts for duties paid by Americans.

The authorities have resumed railway traffic to Aguascalientes after a week of running trains only as far as Leon as a precaution against Villa. They say that the removal of Carranza from the command of the northern army division, which like all others is now under the War Department by order of the convention. This ends the question of the National Railway lines between Villa and Carranza and removes the principal obstacle to the return of the properties to the company.

The personnel of Villa's separate management of the northern lines continues temporarily, however, until the situation settles. All lines meanwhile will remain under military control. The authorities say that through trains to El Paso will probably run this week.

Major Francisco Cardenas, the alleged assassin of President Madero and Vice-President Pino Suarez, has succeeded in escaping to Guaymas over the Pan-American Railway. He told a friend on the train that Constitutional soldiers stopped him several times as a suspicious character and took from him much money and valuable jewelry.

Major Cardenas said that he would not comply in Guatemala, as he only desires to escape from the Constitutionalists. Major Cardenas said that he was guilty of killing Madero and Pino Suarez, as they were slain in the National Palace and that he only took the bodies to the penitentiary.

A report has reached here that the port of Anapimol, on the Pacific, has been captured by American marines. The occupation is said to have followed a request of the inhabitants, who were suffering great privations owing to the revolution.

CARRANZA'S "CALL"

Mexican Bureau Here Makes Another Announcement.

The Mexican Bureau of Information in New York City gave out the following despatch received last night from Mexico City.

In a decree, published this afternoon at the capital, the First Chief of the Constitutionalists, Gen. Venustiano Carranza, virtually dissolved the national convention at Aguascalientes. He ordered all the Generals in attendance to report in person to him not later than November 10, 5 o'clock in the evening.

All other officers of superior rank who represent their Generals at the gathering were told to report to him as well.

Further notices were issued to the press staff to report in readiness, and that if their officers have left their ranks the next highest in command should take charge. Similar orders were issued to the Government employees. The city is assuming a warlike attitude.

CARRANZA REBUKED.

Gen. Obregon Said to Have Objected to Vera Cruz Decree.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Official reports received here to-day that Carranza has partly yielded to the demands of the United States and has published a decree giving some of the guarantees required by the Washington Government as a preliminary to the evacuation of Vera Cruz.

At the same time it was reported that Carranza had been rebuked for issuing this decree by Gen. Obregon, who is with Carranza as a member of the committee from the Aguascalientes convention charged with the duty of persuading Carranza to relinquish the Presidency without delay.

REDFIELD MAY GET NEW POST.

Reported He Will Be Made Chairman of Trade Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Reports were circulated to-day that Secretary of Commerce Redfield was to retire from the Cabinet and become chairman of the new Federal Trade Commission. When questioned about these reports Mr. Redfield denied he was to retire. "It is the first I have heard of it," said he.

There is an impression, however, that President Wilson has considered Secretary Redfield for this post.

No "lame ducks" will find a job on the Federal Trade Commission, Administration leaders asserted. They said it would be unconstitutional for the President to appoint any defeated Democratic Congressman to office on this commission, which was brought into existence at the last session of Congress.

A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania is being talked of for a Cabinet place.

BRYAN GIVES PEACE SOUVENIRS.

Begins Distribution of Ploughshares Made of Old Swords.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Bryan began to-day the distribution of the ploughshares made of old swords which he is to present to all Ambassadors and Ministers who signed peace treaties with the United States, as announced last month.

Each ploughshare bears the name of the diplomat to whom it is presented, Mr. Bryan's name, the number in succession of the peace treaty signed and the following inscription: "Nothing is final between friends" and "Diplomacy is the art of keeping cool."

Mr. Bryan used these quotations on the menu cards for the "Peace Luncheon" he gave after the signing of treaties with Great Britain, France, Spain and China.

RAIDED FOR WRITING HE'D BUY YOST STARS

Michigan Students Wreck Billiard Room After Betting Proposal.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 9.—Michigan students raided and partly demolished to-night the billiard room of Joe Reinger, who wrote a letter in which he intimated that he could buy Maubetsch and Huggitt to throw the Cornell game next Saturday and win \$50,000 from students who were willing to bet on Michigan.

The letter was sent to H. P. Bailey at Somerville, Mass., who had placed money locally on the Harvard-Michigan game. He refused to have anything to do with such a scheme, and the letter found its way back to the Michigan athletic authorities, who made it public to-day.

Reinger heard that Physical Director Bartolme had it and went to the athletic office trying to hush the matter up. He became abusive and was thrown out of the office by Coach Yost.

The matter caused the biggest stir of the season on the campus, for although there was no reliance placed in the statements of Reinger, who has been in trouble before, the reflections cast on the Michigan football players enraged the students.

The police guarded the residence and place of business of Reinger to-night and there were threatening demonstrations up to a late hour.

The trouble to-night recalls the famous theatre riot of several years ago when ex-President Angell was called from his bed to quell the disturbance.

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120 DAYS FOR KILLING RABBIT.

Boy's Punishment Arouses Protest in North Plainfield.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 9.—Oscar Phillipson, 19 years of age, North Plainfield, is serving a sentence of 120 days in jail here for killing a rabbit which devoured lettuce in his mother's garden.

William Hoblitzel, fish and game warden, arrested him and before Judge Phillips Peace Snake of North Plainfield preferred two charges, one of killing rabbits out of season and one of killing it with a repeating rifle which held more than two shells.

He was given the choice between a fine of \$104 or ninety days in jail. On the second charge a sentence was imposed of thirty days or \$24 fine. As the youth could not pay the fines he was sent to jail.

The residents of North Plainfield are aroused over what they call excessive punishment. Judge of the Circuit Court, Hoblitzel, said that they have complied with the game laws of New Jersey. Phillipson is a machinist and he and his brother were the sole support of their mother, who is a widow.

SUBMARINES FOR ENGLAND?

Twenty Being Built at Fore River for Foreign Power.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Twenty submarines are to be built immediately at the Fore River ship yard in Quincy for a foreign power. They are not to be completed vessels, but finished sections, which may be put together after being transported to foreign waters.

1,250,000 MEN READY FOR WAR, SAYS KITCHENER

More Soldiers Needed, He Asserts at Lord Mayor's Banquet.

CHURCHILL SAYS NAVY WILL SOON BE ACTIVE

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 9.—Speaking at the annual Lord Mayor's banquet to-night Lord Kitchener declared that there were now over 1,250,000 men in training in England, excluding the overseas dominions, but that he would continue to call for more men until the enemy has been crushed.

Lord Kitchener gave great praise to the "gallant armies who, under the leadership of Gen. Joffre, can be relied on for the ultimate success of the allied forces in the western theatre of war."

"Great Britain is now fighting for her existence," Lord Kitchener continued. "We have enormous advantages in resources, men and material. I have no complaint to make about the response to my appeals for men, but shall want more men until the enemy is crushed. More than 1,250,000 men are in training in this country, excluding the overseas contingent, and all are eagerly waiting the call to bear their part in the great struggle."

Fewer Discomforts Now. "Armies cannot be called together as with the magician's wand, and in the process of formation there may have been discomforts and inconveniences—in some cases even downright suffering. I cannot promise that these conditions will wholly cease, but I can give you every assurance that they have already greatly diminished, and everything that administrative energy can do to bring them to an end speedily will be done."

The men who have come forward most remember that they are enduring their country's sake just as their comrades are in the shell torn trenches. The introduction of elaborate destructive machinery with which our enemies had so amply and carefully supplied themselves had been the subject of much eulogy on the part of military critics, but it must be remembered that in the matter of preparation those who fix beforehand the date of a war have a considerable advantage over their neighbors.

"So far as we are concerned, we are clearly open to no similar suspicion. This development of armaments has modified the application of old principles of strategy and tactics and reduced the present warfare to something approximating siege operations.

Losses Are Severe. "Our losses in the trenches have been severe, but such casualties are far from deterring the British nation from seeing the matter through. They will act rather as an incentive to British manhood to prepare themselves to take the places of those who have fallen."

"I think that it has now been conceded that the British army has proved itself to be not so contemptible an engine of war as some were disposed to consider it."

"Although our thoughts are constantly directed toward the troops at the front and the great tasks they have in hand, it is well to remember that the enemy will have to reckon with the forces of the great Dominion, the vanguard of which we already have welcomed in this country in the very fine body of men forming the contingents from Canada and Newfoundland, while from Australia, New Zealand and other parts are coming in quick succession soldiers to fight for the imperial cause."

"As each soldier takes his place in the field he will stand forward to do his duty and in doing that duty will maintain the credit of the British army, which, I submit, has never stood higher than it does to-day."

Navy Wants More Work.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, quoted the gist of a conversation he had with Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, the chief of the navy, in a letter expressed the keen desire of the navy to have a more direct share in the war, but said they realized that the conflict was only beginning. He recalled the fact that it took nearly three years to take Brest and Nelson was engaged for more than two years in capturing Toulon.

Mr. Churchill remarked that although Great Britain had a great preponderance in naval force her task was infinitely greater and more difficult than that of the enemy. The British ships, he said, were trying to keep all the seas clear and all the ocean highways secure for the peaceful commerce of the world, against the multitude of new dangers caused by methods which had never heretofore been practiced in civilized warfare.

They were transporting great armies and had conveyed expeditions to attack all the German colonies. The magnitude of this task, said Mr. Churchill, compelled them to offer Germany a target infinitely greater than any that Germany was giving in return.

It was most difficult, said Mr. Churchill, to measure the influence of naval pressure in the early stages of a war. The punishment it received and the clear, definite injuries it inflicted were often not seen. The economic stringency resulting from a naval blockade required time to reach its full effectiveness.

Results to Come Soon.

"Now you are only looking at it in the third month," he said. "Wait a bit. Examine it in the sixth month. In the ninth and in the twelfth and you will begin to see results which will be gradually but silently achieved, but which will spell the doom of Germany as surely as the approach of winter strikes the leaves from the trees."

Mr. Churchill declared that notwith-

standing the fact that the British navy was not yet in a position to take the offensive, it was still a powerful factor in the war.

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ALLIES' WEDGE SMASHES FOE IN THREE ATTACKS

Germans, 600,000 Strong, Defeated at Dixmude, Ypres and River Lys.

48 HOURS OF FIGHTING: FOG IN OISE DISTRICT

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 9.—The hardest fighting of yesterday and to-day was in the extreme north of France and just over the border in Belgium, where the Germans continued without any success their effort to shatter the wedge which the Allies are steadily pushing north-eastward.

Between Dixmude in Belgium and the region of Armentieres in France German columns of an estimated strength of 600,000 attempted three main operations—to cross the Yser Canal at Dixmude, to drive the Allies from the fortified heights and woods south and east of Ypres and to batter through the French and British line holding the River Lys and advancing from Armentieres toward Lille.

The official reports of these battle state that the German attacks were repulsed by nightfall yesterday and that the Allies maintained their ground between the Lys and Lanemarck and made an important advance between Lanemarck and Dixmude. The communications assert that the Allies have made slow progress all along this line as the net result of forty-eight hours of fighting.

Further to the south, along the west flank to the River Oise, a heavy fog interfered with military activities, and it appears that the conflict in this region has been much less violent than for several days. East of the Oise and northeast of Soissons, along the Aisne, the Allies are reported by the Government to have continued their slow progress and are strengthening positions wrested from the Germans in the past week.

On the rest of the battle line through Belgium and the Argonne to Lorraine there were no important movements of either side. In Alsace the Germans launched an attack yesterday against the Pass of Sainte Marie, but were repulsed. The official news indicates that the French line between Verdun and Belfort is effectively protecting the barrier fortresses and is maintaining a foothold in Alsace.

The outstanding feature of the unofficial reports is that the Germans are beginning to send army corps to the Russian front, and that there are fresh indications that the withdrawal of the German armies in southern Belgium and northern France is very near at hand. Such rumors have been current often before, but the unquestionable victory of Russia and her invasion of Germany gives these reports a new importance.

The public finds further cause for optimism in the announcement by the Government that foreign military attaches will be permitted to go to the front for a time to observe operations. It is suggested that such permission would hardly have been extended if the Allies were not in command of the situation.

FOG STOPS ADVANCE.

Attacks Made by Germans Are Again Repulsed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Government report to-night mentioned an important advance by a time to observe operations, and indicated that the defence against the newest German concentration is impregnable. Fog has interfered with military operations. There have been no important actions along the west flank, the old centre or in the Verdun region. The text of the communique issued at 11 P. M. was as follows:

There has been no noteworthy change in the situation as the result of the difficulties caused by the heavy fog which prevents extensive operations.

In the north the day has been favorable to us. We have maintained our positions between the River Lys and Lanemarck and have made an important advance between Lanemarck and Dixmude.

The report of the afternoon located three principal offensive operations by the Germans yesterday, on a line from Dixmude to the River Lys; stated that the attacks were failures and that the Allies made some progress in this northern region. The only notable fighting elsewhere was in Alsace, where the Germans were checked. The report issued at 3 P. M. was as follows:

On our left wing the Germans have resumed the offensive directed against Dixmude and in the region of Ypres, particularly to the south and west of that place. Their attacks have been repulsed everywhere.

At the end of the day, referring to the entire front between Dixmude and the River Lys, we have progressed on the greater part of the line. However, our advance is slow because of the offensive movements that the enemy undertakes and because of the strong organization and because of the strong organization and because of the strong organization.

Since the beginning of the struggle fog has rendered our operations difficult, particularly between the Lys and the Oise.

In the centre, on the Aisne, the progressive movements noted in

Continued on Third Page.

KAISER RUSHES TROOPS EAST TO STOP ADVANCING RUSSIANS; GUARD AT CRACOW ATTACKED



Heads of the great Russian armies. Grand Duke Nicholas, the commander in chief, and Czar Nicholas, at the Russian headquarters.

Russians Occupy Soldau, Twelve Miles Within East Prussian Border.

CONFLICTS NOW IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Rapidly Advancing Northern Army Seeks to Take Dantzig-Thorn Line.

BERLIN IS OBJECTIVE, NOT CONSTANTINOPLE

In South Plan Is to Sweep Galicia, Then Invade Posen.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PETROGRAD, Nov. 9.—The official statement issued by the Russian General Staff to-night shows that Russian troops have entered German territory at a new point, this time at Soldau, in the extreme southern part of East Prussia and twelve miles within the border.

At the same time the Germans retreating from Poland have been forced to the west of the River Meszna on the frontier of Posen, and their rear guard is at Stupca, practically on the frontier between Thorn and Kalisz. The advance to Cracow is reported to be making rapid progress. The text of the report is as follows:

The fighting in East Prussia continues. Russian troops have occupied Soldau. In the direction of Alaua we have advanced and stopped the enemy's trains on their way to Soldau.

On the other side of the Vistula the Germans have retreated from Wloslawek to Nieschawa and from Konin to Stupca. On the roads to Cracow we have continued to advance. We have repulsed the Austrian rear guard.

South of Przemysl we captured 1,000 prisoners and several guns.

AID FOR GERMAN TROOPS.

Forces Sent from West to Check Russian Advance.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 9.—It was officially announced in Petrograd to-day that Germany is moving troops from Belgium and France to the frontiers of East Prussia, Posen and Silesia. The Kaiser has been compelled to weaken his force in the west to defend the richest provinces of the German Empire and to close in the face of the Russians, if possible, the opening gateway to Berlin.

F. W. Rennet, in a despatch to the London Daily News from Petrograd, says that the Russians are now attacking the Austro-German rear guard on the outer line of the Cracow fortifications.

All the zones of contact between the opposing forces are now in German territory or on Austrian soil. No longer are battles fought in Poland. In East Prussia the Russians have captured 1,500 coal cars on a railway siding, closed the positions which the Germans had evacuated in their flight.

Russian strategy is developing into a brilliant success and the Russian troops now have a grip on the enemy on both ends of the Thorn-Cracow line, on which the defence of central Germany entirely depends. The German troops are now engaged among their own strategic railways in the region of Thorn, in West Prussia, near the frontier of Posen.

The succession of victories gained by Russia in East Prussia, West Poland and Galicia, and the extraordinarily powerful and rapid sweep westward of the Grand Duke Nicholas's main army, the greatest achievements so far by Germany's antagonist. Military critics pronounce it a miracle of warfare, comparable to the greatest operations of modern times. The Russian commander in chief has amazed the world by the speed and precision with which he has advanced his masses over a country practically without railroads and devoid of a highroad worthy of the name.

Eighteen days ago the Russian armies stood at the River Vistula, from Warsaw to Ivanogorod, and were just gathering momentum for a pursuit of the beaten German armies. In those eighteen days the Grand Duke has driven them more than 150 miles, so that advance guards occupy strategic positions over the frontier of Posen and Silesia. This applies to the operations of Russia's central army, whose primary object is to seize Posen and Breslau. To the north, in East Prussia, and to the south along the upper Vistula toward Cracow, the advance guards have been less rapid but equally irresistible.

No Time for Defence.

It appears from the official reports of the Russian General Staff and from the despatches of correspondents of London newspapers that the German troops retreating in the north, centre and south had no time to pause at the outer defences of the German frontier and prepare to block the Russians from a counter invasion. The news points to the fact that the Thorn-Kalisz-

SEE DANGER IN ITALY'S PROLONGED NEUTRALITY

Must Enter War to Oppose Holy See's Power, Some Believe.

CECILIE SUSPECTED IN HIDDEN WIRELESS HUNT

Naval Officers Instructed by Daniels to Make Search.

FRENCH SEES GERMAN INVASION.

Predicts Crushing Defeat for Kaiser, a Soldier Writes.

FIRST M. P. SLAIN IN BATTLE.

Baron O'Neill's Heir and Captain in Life Guards Killed.

SAYS EMDEN HAD CLOSE CALL.

British Cruiser Sank Storchship Steamer, Captain Reported.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh. Ask for the Black Bottle With the Green Stripes.

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