BIG GUN DUEL RAGES ON SOMME FRONT

Intense Artillery Activity on Both Sides Is Reported by Paris War Office.

SLIGHT GAIN IS MADE

French Clear Out Troublesome Salients, Taking More Prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—There was much hard fighting and tremendous artillery fire at various points on the front north and south of the Somme to-day, but no decisive action. The French alone report tangible progress.

Near Sailly-Saillisel, two miles southeast of Le Transloy, north of the Somme and south of Pressoire, the village south of the Somme that the French stormed on Sunday, the French infantry undertook small operations to improve the position locally. Troublesome German positions were cleared and some prisoners taken.

These operations and a British trench raid near Armentieres, in which asphyxiating gas was used, seem to have made the Germans uneasy. The French statement reports that during the night "nervous German infantry asked for a large number of curtains of fire," evidently expecting attacks.

Counter Attack Fails.

The German morale was not helped by the throwing back of a counter attack last evening at Sailly-Saillisel. The French had had four days in which to make themselves snug in their new positions there and could not be ousted. Some of the German attacking waves got as far as the French advanced positions and there was hand to hand fighting with bomb, rifle and bayonet before they were thrown back.

At Verdun also the artillery fire was very violent. The German guns were concentrated on Vaux and Douaumont forts and the intervening positions. The French replied. The French night statement says:

On the Somme front there were no important operations. There were artillery duels and minor infantry engagements near Sailly-Saillisel and south of Pressoire, in which we cleared several positions and captured prisoners. Prisoners confirm that the enemy suffered heavy losses at Saillisel.

The enemy artillery violently bombarded the Douaumont-Vaux sector; our artillery replied. On the remainder of the front nothing occurred.

German Infantry "Nervous."

The French statement, issued this afternoon follows:

On the Somme there was great reciprocal artillery activity. Nervous German infantry asked for a large number of curtains of fire. In the evening the enemy attacked our line at Sailly-Saillisel and was driven back after brief hand to hand fighting.

The British statement to-day says:

This morning we discharged gas east of Armentieres and bombed the enemy's trench line. Elsewhere there was nothing to report.

The German statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—British and French attempts to attack between Le Sars and Louchavesnes, as well as to the south of the Somme near Pressoire, were almost without exception stifled by our curtain of fire at their inception.

FRENCH WAR COST RISES.

Finance Minister Asks Quarter's Appropriation of $1,894,000,000.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, to-day introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill which would appropriate for the first quarter of 1917 $1,707,800,000 for general purposes, including the war, and $186,800,000 for supplementary appropriations. The daily expenditures of France now exceed $21,000,000.

M. Ribot announced in the Chamber that the second national loan amounted to $2,300,000,000, of which 55 per cent. was in French money and 45 per cent. in converted bonds. There were 3,000,000 subscribers to the loan.

BELGIUM APPEALS TO U. S.

Protests Against Deportation of Able Bodied Men.

HAVRE, Nov. 9.—Charges that the German Government is rounding up and sending to unknown destinations practically all the able bodied men in occupied Belgium are made by Baron Beyens, Belgian Foreign Minister, in a statement issued by him to-day. Baron Beyens says in part:

"The German authorities seek to justify these deportations by pretending that it is the duty of the occupying power to make, in accordance with The Hague Convention, the necessary regulations to establish public order and public life. They affirm that the unemployed must not fall a charge upon public charities and that the work on which they are employed has nothing to do with the war. Is it necessary to answer that there would be no lack of work in Belgium if the Germans had not made a clean sweep of raw materials, if they had not placed prohibitive duties on metal goods exported to Holland in order to keep them out of the market—the only one remaining open as a competitor for Germany industry?

"If they desire to use the arms of our workmen to repair and maintain roads would it be necessary to deport them like cattle instead of employing them in the neighborhood of their homes and families? The truth is that Germany, by these corrallings of Belgians, intends to liberate an equal number of German workmen to fill the gaps in the regiments of their armies. The Belgian Government denounces to civilized nations, among whom the American people has made itself conspicuous by its love of right and justice, its horror of oppression and its eagerness to help the unfortunate victims of war, these violations of the laws of nations and the rules of The Hague Convention. It protests with all its power against the slave trade organized in Belgium in contempt of the principles of humanity and international conventions."

TO TAX RESTAURANT BILLS.

Paris Plans 3 to 5 Per Cent. Impost to Raise War Revenue.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Proposals for taxing restaurant bills 3 per cent. on the dollar up to $2 and 5 per cent. above $2 have been made by the French Minister of the Interior, and will be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies.

The measure applies only to Paris and the Department of the Seine.

Prince Henry of Bavaria Dead.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 9.—Prince Henry of Bavaria, nephew of King Louis, is reported from Munich to have died from wounds received November 7. He was 32 years old, and a Major in the Bavarian Guards, and unmarried.

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FT. VAUX GETS NEWS OF U. S. ELECTION

Verdun Defenders Interested Even in Midst of Heavy Bombardment.

TAKEN WITHOUT SHOT

Million Rifle Cartridges and Quantity of Supplies Left in Fortress.

FORT VAUX, ON THE VERDUN FRONT, (via Paris), Nov. 8 (From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press).—News of the Presidential election in the United States was communicated by wireless telegraph to the correspondent of the Associated Press in Fort Vaux to-day and created intense interest even amid the activities of defence preparations and under a very severe German bombardment.

The fort is the most advanced fortified point of the French lines at Verdun. Around its walls shells were falling then and throughout the day. Within the garrison the French were engaged in restoring the fort to its original strength. Lieut. Diot related to the correspondent how he had entered the works while it was still supposed to be occupied by the Germans. He approached a machine gun embrasure under cover of darkness and inserted his head. He saw nobody and proceeded to search further. He then found that the entire garrison had departed. The French were able to occupy the fort without a shot.

Germans Planned Offensive.

A programme drafted by the German commander, Von Engelbrechten, was found, dated October 21, for strengthening the position so as to permit the Germans to prepare for a further attack on Verdun. The details comprised the erection of barricades in the interior, in order to permit of its defence in sections, also the construction of a new exit and galleries, the erection of barbed wire entanglements and the excavation of a tunnel, forty feet of which had been completed.

The French found essential parts of the fortress intact and that the other parts could easily be restored, despite a number of mines hastily laid by the Germans before their departure, most of which were unexploded. The Germans also left a million rifle cartridges, many shells and grenades, two machine guns, one cannon, 2,000 rations, much canned preserves, quantities of mineral waters, medical bandages and stores.

Ever since their departure the Germans have bombarded the fort night and day, but have not been successful in preventing supplies from arriving. The correspondent was compelled to stay fourteen hours in the fortress and then had to cover the first furlong from the exit at a racing pace through a shower of high explosive projectiles, which fell on ground already full of holes as a colander.

Last Teuton Stronghold.

The French already have advanced their lines well to the front of the fort, thus opposing any attempt at a counter attack by the Germans, who would be obliged to seek a position in marshy ground where it would be impossible to dig trenches. Vaux was the sole strong point occupied by the Germans from which it would be possible to execute a counter attack with any probability of success, and the Germans are constantly showing their vexation over its loss by throwing thousands of shells into it. But these have not affected the stability of the position.

Dead Germans lie all around. Letters found on the bodies contain strong complaints regarding the food supply of the civilian population at home.

JAPAN WON'T CLAIM ISLANDS.

Yields to British-U. S. Joint Request Regarding South Seas.

TOKIO, Oct. 14.—The Associated Press learns that Japan has agreed not to make a part of her peace conference demands the right to hold permanently the South Sea Islands, which were wrested from Germany at the outbreak of the war. Several of these islands, which belong to the Caroline and Marianne groups, lie not far from the American island of Guam, the American terminus of the Pacific cable. It is understood the United States has informally expressed a desire that these islands should not become the permanent property of the Japanese Empire.

Inasmuch as they were captured through the joint operations of the British and Japanese fleets, it is understood the United States first took up the question with Great Britain and that a joint suggestion was made by Great Britain and the United States that Japan should not insist upon the permanent maintenance of the islands.

In view of Japan's promise to accede to the joint request it is believed likely that Japan at the peace conference will seek compensation in some other direction, perhaps in the affirmation of her rights in the Chinese peninsula of Shantung, of which Kiau-chau is the great naval base.

The islands in question are now administered by the Japanese Government.

British S. S. Madawasca Ashore.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 9.—The British steamship Madawasca is ashore at Corrol Bay.

The Madawasca, 4,210 tons gross, is owned in London. She sailed from Calcutta September 4 for Peru, touching at Newcastle, New South Wales, on October 5.

HOLLWEG FAVORS PEACE LEAGUE PLAN

Continued from First Page.

spite of questions asked in Parliament.

"Such a policy of brute force," the Chancellor continued, "cannot be the basis of an efficient international league for peace.

"These are the plans of our enemies for annexation, to which must be added Alsace and Lorraine; while I have never designated the annexation of Belgium as our intention when I spoke about the aims of the war.

"The first condition for the evolution of international relations by way of arbitration and peaceful compromise of conflicting interests ought to be that no more aggressive coalitions be formed," the Chancellor continued. "Germany is at all times ready to enter a league of peace which will restrain the perturbator of peace.

The Aims of the Allies.

"The history of international relations before the war stands clear before the eyes of all the world. What made France join with Russia? Alsace and Lorraine. What did Russia want? Constantinople. Why did England join them? Because Germany has become too strong for her, by peaceful toil. And what did we want? Viscount Grey says that Germany with her first offer of Belgian and French integrity wanted to purchase from England permission to take of the French colonies whatever she pleased.

"Even to the most insane person in Germany it never occurred to assault France in order to rob her of her colonies. It was not this which was Europe's doom, but the fact that the British Government favored French and Russian plans of conquest which could not be obtained without a European war.

"The action which made the war unavoidable was the Russian mobilization, ordered on the night of July 30-31, 1914. Russia, England, France, the whole world knew that this step made it impossible for us to wait any longer, and that this step was synonymous with a declaration of war. The whole world—even England too—now begins to comprehend the fateful importance of the Russian mobilization. Truth makes headway. An English scholar of world fame recently said: 'Many people would think differently about the end of the war if they were better informed about its origin, especially about the facts of Russian mobilization.'"

The Chancellor said Viscount Grey admitted that the Russian mobilization preceded the German and Austro-Hungarian mobilizations. But since the Foreign Secretary, said the Chancellor, desired to clear the Entente of guilt he could not help referring to the Russian mobilization as Germany's work. Viscount Grey said that Russia mobilized her army only after it received a report that Germany had ordered mobilization. Viscount Grey added that Germany had played a trick in order to provoke the other country into a defensive measure to which Germany could reply with an ultimatum.

Belated Explanations.

It was two years and three months before this version of the cause of the war occurred to Viscount Grey, said the Chancellor, and he characterized it as a version which was as incorrect as it was new. The event at which Viscount Grey hinted was known. The document on which he based his argument, the Chancellor said, was a special edition of the Berlin newspaper *Lokalanzeiger*.

The Chancellor recalled the fact that early in the afternoon of Thursday, July 30, 1914, the *Lokalanzeiger* issued a special edition with the untrue report that the German Emperor had ordered mobilization. The Chancellor added that every one in the Reichstag committee knew that the sale of this special edition was prohibited immediately by the police and that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs immediately informed the Russian Ambassador by telephone that this news was untrue.

"I may state further," said the Chancellor, "that the Russian Ambassador indeed had sent a cipher telegram to St. Petersburg as soon as the special edition was issued, and that the telegram, according to the Russian Orange Book, read: 'I understand that an order for mobilization of the German army and the German navy has been proclaimed at this moment.' After the explanation given by Secretary von Jagow over the telephone this telegram was followed by a second telegram, not in cipher: 'I beg you to consider my last telegram as null and void. Explanation follows.'

Denial of Mobilization Order.

"A few minutes later the Russian Ambassador sent a third telegram in cipher which, according to the Russian Orange Book, stated that the Foreign Minister at that moment had telephoned that the news of the mobilization of the army and navy was untrue and that the special edition had been confiscated. The quick action of Secretary von Jagow, which is confirmed by the official Russian Orange Book, giving Ambassador Sverbeew's telegram, set right the wrong news and in itself refutes Viscount Grey's assertion that we intentionally desired to deceive Russia in order to cause her to mobilize."

The Chancellor added that the German postal administration had made certain that, judging from the times at which they were despatched, the three telegrams of the Russian Ambassador must have reached St. Petersburg at about the same time. He continued:

"At all events the incorrect report had been set right before the Russian Government ordered a genral mobilization.

"Gentlemen, we do not fear any tribunal. I can state further that this new version has been brought forward entirely by Viscount Grey. To the Russian Government itself, which ought to be the best informed about the cause of mobilization, it never occurred that it could refer to a specail edition of the *Lokalanzeiger* as an explanation of its fateful step.

The Russian Answer.

"Viscount Grey, I take it, will not refuse the Russian Emperor as a witness, and the Emperor at 2 P. M. on Friday, July, 31, when the order for mobilization had already been issued to all Russian forces, telegraphed to the German Emperor as an answer to his last appeal for peace: 'Technically impossible to stop our military preparations, made necessary by Austro-Hungarian mobilization. There was no word about the *Lokalanzeiger;* no word about German mobilization."

The Chancellor then recalled that the Russian Emperor's reference to Austro-Hungarian mobilization could be no excuse for a general Russian mobilization, since Austria-Hungary then had mobilized only eight army corps against Serbia, to which Russia on July 29 already had replied by mobilizing thirteen army corps. Only after the general Russian mobilization did Austria-Hungary on the morning of July 31 order a general mobilization.

"Germany," continued the Chancellor, "after the news of the general Russian mobilization did not mobilize at once, but at first only proclaimed a state of threatened danger of war, which was by no means mobilization. This was communicated to the Russian Government, and it was added that mobilization must follow if Russia did not stop all war measures against Germany and Austria-Hungary within twelve hours, and did not inform Germany in clear fashion that this had been done.

"Thus Russia once more was given a delay, even when as a result of Russia's guilt war already seemed unavoidable. Likewise Russia's allies and friends were given the possibility of still using their influence with Russia in the same direction as Germany with her ally, Austria-Hungary.

"Russia gave no answer. England remained silent to Russia. France, through her Prime Minister, on the evening of July 31 merely declared to the German Ambassador that Russia had not mobilized, and ordered mobilization some hours before Germany did.

"As to the so-called defensive character of the Russian general mobilization I may state here in the most explicit fashion that at the outbreak of the war in 1914 there was still valid a general order of the Russian Government, issued in the year 1912, in which was the following paragraph, verbatim: 'From the highest place it is ordered that a proclamation of mobilization is at the same time a proclamation of war against Germany.' Against Germany, gentlemen—against Germany.

"Russia never would have decided upon this fateful step if she had not been encouraged to do so from the Thames by actions and by failures to take action."

Austria Agrees to Suggestion.

The Chancellor referred to the situation on July 30, 1914, two days before Germany declared war on Russia. The German Ambassador at Vienna had been instructed to request Austria-Hungary most urgently to reach an understanding with Russia, making it clear that Germany did not desire to be drawn into a world war in consequence of disregard of her advice. Austria-Hungary agreed to Germany's suggestion, he said.

"With this," the Chancellor continued, "compare the following steps taken by Viscount Grey: On July 2, 1914, the Russian Ambassador at London said that German and Austro-Hungarian circles were under the impression that England would remain quiet. Viscount Grey replied: 'This impression is removed by the orders which we gave to the main fleet.' On July 29 he informed the French Ambassador of a confidential warning which had been given to our Ambassador in London that Germany ought to be prepared for quick decisions of England, which meant England's participation in the war. Could Viscount Grey suppose that such a disclosure made to the French Ambassador would be of service to the cause of peace?

War Hint to France.

"Was not the French representative obliged to consider this disclosure as a promise of armed assistance in case of war? Must not France have been encouraged by this to give Russia a promise of the unconditional fellowship in war asked for so urgently for days? And must Russia not have been strengthened to the utmost by this certainty of a British and French alliance in her intentions to wage war?

"The Russian answer to the morning conversation of Viscount Grey, indeed, came as quickly as was expected. On the evening of the same day, July 29, M. Sasonoff (Russian Foreign Minister) instructed the Russian Ambassador at Paris to express to the French Government sincere thanks for the declaration given to him by the French Ambassador that Russia could count completely upon the assistance of France.

"Thus on the night of July 30 Russia was faced by the following situation: Austria-Hungary yielded under German influence, which cleared the road toward peace; at the same time Viscount Grey's disclosure to Paul Cambon (French Ambassador at London) assured Russia of the armed assistance of England and France, by which only the possibility of war was given to Russia. Russia decided upon mobilization and war. Who has been guilty of this fateful decision?"

The Chancellor said that Viscount Grey had not mentioned all these facts, but had directed the attention of his audience to unessential details.

Peace Offer Too Late.

"The Hague arbitration tribunal offered by the Russian Emperor," continued the Chancellor, "no doubt sounds very serious, but the offer was made when Russian troops were already sent to move against us.

"As to Viscount Grey's own suggestion of the conference he himself had substituted for our mediation, this has been repeatedly explained in the Reichstag. And the Belgian question—before a single German soldier had set foot on Belgian soil Viscount Grey had already told the French Ambassador, as related in his report: 'If the German navy should enter the Channel or pass the North Sea with the intention of attacking the French coast or French navy and harass the French merchant marine' (gentlemen, harass), 'then the British navy would act in order to protect the French navy in such a fashion that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war.'

"Can the same man who proclaimed that the sailing of our navy would be a casus belli, can that very same man still asseverate sincerely that only the violation of Belgian neutrality had forced England against her will into war?"

Violation of Belgium.

The Chancellor then took up the question of Viscount Grey's statement that Germany had asked England to condone violation of Belgium neutrality.

"I challenge Viscount Grey," said the Chancellor, "to examine the fact in his own blue book and in his records."

In order to localize the war, the Chancellor explained, he assured the British Ambassador at Berlin on July 29, 1914, that in case of England's neutrality Germany would guarantee France's territorial integrity. On August 1, Prince Lichnowsky (German Ambassador at London), asked Viscount Grey whether England would promise to remain neutral in case Germany accepted an obligation to respect Belgian neutrality. He further offered that in case of English neutrality the integrity not only of France itself, but also of the French colonies, would be guaranteed and that Germany was ready to renounce an attack on France if England guaranteed French neutrality.

At the last moment the Chancellor gave his promise that so long as England remained neutral the German navy would not attack the French north coast and, mutual treatment presupposed, would do no hostile act against French merchants.

To all this, according to the Chancellor, Viscount Grey answered that he must decline definitely to give any promise of neutrality, and could only say that England wanted to keep her hands free.

"If England had given this declaration of neutrality," said the Chancellor, "then she would not have been the object of the whole world's contempt, as Viscount Grey thinks, but would have prevented the outbreak of war. I also ask: Who wanted war—we, who were ready to give to England all imaginable securities, not only for her immediate interests, but also for France and Belgium, or Viscount Grey, who declined every one of our propositions and refused even to hint a way by which to preserve peace between our two countries?"

FOUR STEAMSHIPS SUNK.

Lloyd's Announces Loss of Quartet of Vessels.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Lloyd's announces the British steamers Sheldrake, Skerries, Sunnyside and Suffolk Coast have been sunk.

The Sheldrake was a vessel of 2,697 tons and was owned in London. The Skerries, a vessel of 4,278 tons, was last reported as having called from Antofagasta, Chile, August 29 and having touched at Newport News September 18 on a voyage to Barrow, England. There is a steamer of 447 tons named Sunnyside of Sunderland. The Suffolk Coast, of 780 tons, was owned in Liverpool.

BARON LUCAS, AVIATOR, IS KILLED OR CAPTURED

Former Under Secretary for War Drops Behind German Lines.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Baron Lucas of Crudwell, a member of the Royal Flying Corps and formerly Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, either has been captured by the Germans or killed on the French battlefield, according to the *Evening Star*. Lord Lucas was reconnoitring over the German lines in France in an aeroplane, the newspaper says, and was obliged to descend behind the German lines owing to a gale.

Lord Lucas was born in 1876 and succeeded as fifth Baron Dingwall and eighth Baron Lucas of Crudwell in 1905. He also was a co-heir to the barony of Butler. The Baron was a captain of the Hampshire Yeomanry, a flying officer in the military wing of the Royal Flying Corps and for some time was honorary colonel of the Hampshire Royal Garrison Artillery.

From 1905 to April 1908 Lord Lucas was private secretary to the then Secretary for War Haldane and in 1908-11 was Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War and a member of the Army Council. He was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1911 and Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in October, 1911, becoming President of that board in 1914.

LANSING PERTURBED BY U-BOAT ACTIVITY

Lanao, Columbian and Arabia Attacks Show Pledges Held Lightly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Lansing admitted to-day that the State Department was deeply concerned over the apparent increased activity of German submarines. The sinking of the Lanao, flying the American flag, together with the attacks on the American Hawaiian steamship Columbian and the P. and O. liner Arabia clearly indicate to officials here that the German U-boat commanders are, at the least, becoming careless in their strict observance of Germany's pledge with regard to submarine warfare.

Advices to the State Department to-day stated unqualifiedly that the Arabia was sunk without warning. All the passengers, among whom were Americans, were saved. Regardless of the fact that no American lives were lost, the very fact that the submarine commander torpedoed the vessel without warning would in itself constitute placing American lives in jeopardy by what the State Department construes to be "illegal methods."

The State Department indicated to-day that the question of whether the Arabia was armed would not reopen the discussion of armed merchantmen and their status on the high seas. Secretary Lansing in his note of March 25 made the position of the United States clear on this question and does not expect to discuss it with Germany. The United States holds that a merchantman may be armed for defence without losing its status as a peaceful merchant vessel.

282 Passengers Landed.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Of the 437 passengers on the Arabia, which was sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine on Monday, 198 have been landed at Malta and 84 at Port Said, it was announced in an official statement to-day. Although bad weather prevailed all the passengers and crew were transferred to boats in twenty minutes.

ODD WILL MADE BY MATCH TRUST KING

James H. Moore Left $500 to Marshall Field, Sr.—Estate $10,000,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—From the vaults of the Wallworth County Court at Elkhorn, Wis., was brought to light to-day the will of James Hobart Moore, who died July 17 at Lynn, Wis. The instrument, suppressed until to-day at the request of the widow, it is said, disposes of an estate of more than $10,000,000. It was drawn in 1905.

Among the bequests are several for $500 each. The recipients of these, named indiscriminately in the same paragraph, include Marshall Field, Sr., who died several years ago leaving an estate of $100,000,000, Benjamin L. Winchell, "John," the officeboy in room 703 Empire Building, New York, and Mary, maid to Helen F. Fargo, who when the will was drawn was the testator's prospective daughter-in-law.

Mr. Moore with his brother organized the Diamond Match Company and they were active in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation. A codicil in Mr. Moore's handwriting, written the same day the will was drawn, is somewhat vague, reading: "I want my brother, William H. Moore, to act with the balance. I love him and ask forgiveness from him and all others."

The largest outright bequest was to his late son, Nathaniel Ford Moore, for $1,000,000. This son married Miss Fargo. His tragic death in 1910 is said to have embittered the last years of his father's life. This widow of the son is now the wife of Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., of California. Another codicil provides a gift of $100,000 to Mrs. Arnold and a similar sum to "my friend Hildreth K. Bloodgood."

NEW LEMBERG DRIVE NEAR.

Berlin Reports Heavy Guns in Action on Galician Front.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A renewal of the Russian offensive aimed at Lemberg is in preparation, the German official announcement indicates. This time the attempt apparently will be made directly east of Lemberg, with Zloczow as its immediate objective. The Russian trenches are forty miles east of Lemberg.

On both sides of the Zloczow-Tarnopol railroad the artillery engagement has become much more violent, Berlin reports. This railroad runs northwest from Tarnopol, now in Russian hands, through Zloczow and meets the main Brody-Lemberg line at Krasne, 25 miles northeast of Lemberg. It is a hilly region, and attacking troops would have a difficult task.

Fatally Hurt Boarding a Train.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Lawrence Kennedy, 32 years old, of 97 Elliott avenue, on his way to work for the Chevrolet Motor Company at Tarrytown, fell between two cars while attempting to board a moving New York Central train at the Ludlow street station to-day.

His legs and collarbone were fractured and he received internal injuries. At the hospital it was said he could not live.

SUBMARINE CARGO NOT ALL ON BOARD

Officials Say the Deutschland May Not Leave for Several Days.

HONOR FOR CAPT. KOENIG

Installed as Member of Hermann Soehne in Presence of 1,500.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 9.—Just what day or hour the submarine Deutschland will leave here on her return trip to Bremen is a conjecture. Capt. Koenig has promised to take his craft out of the harbor awash in daylight so every one may have a view of the undersea boat.

No one aside from officials and employees about the State pier have been permitted to see the submersible this week, orders having been issued to allow no visitors on the wharf where the craft is loading nickel, crude rubber and zinc.

The Deutschland has not yet received the full cargo she will transport across the Atlantic, and Eastern Forwarding Company officials say she will not leave for several days. However, a close watch is being kept on the boat. Both British and French warships are believed to be cruising off Montauk and Block Island in wait for the submarine, and it would not surprise the people of New London if the submersible quietly took her departure under cover of darkness.

Capt. Koenig was installed in the order of Hermann Soehne to-night at Lawrence Hall, honorary membership being conferred on him in the presence of 1,500 men and women, the majority of those present being members of German societies in this city and other places in Connecticut.

The Hartford Saengerbund sent fifty singers here, and after presenting the Deutschland's captain with a silver loving cup and photograph of their society they sang several selections.

Herwegh Lodge of New London brought the Grand Lodge officers of the State here to confer the honorary membership on Capt. Koenig. This is the second time this honor has been conferred in the history of the order, the late Admiral Schley being the other recipient.

Herwegh Lodge presented Capt. Koenig with a gold watch fob and other gifts were bestowed upon him by various German societies. After the installation exercises were over and the captain had been fairly showered with favors he made a short address, thanking every one for his kindness.

BARGEMEN BLAMED FOR COAL PRICE RISE

Increase Charge for Water Transportation 25 Cents a Ton.

An added cause for the high price of coal is the fact that the owners of barges have increased their charge per ton for carrying coal from twenty or twenty-five cents to forty or forty-five cents, according to a big retail coal dealer.

So little coal is coming into the city that the bargemen raised the price of transportation to compensate for the idle period. Demurrage charges on the boats ranging from $3 to $5, according to size, also have been raised to $10 or $25.

The unusual state of the market, with retailers selling coal at from $9 to $11 a ton, is attributed to some dealers getting almost enough coal at "circular price"—that is, the yearly rate fixed by the big coal companies—while others who are short of coal are compelled to buy large quantities at a premium of $4 or $5 a ton from the independent dealers, who sell for what they can get. None of the retail dealers are able to supply more than the amount required by their customers, and most of them are only partly filling customers' orders.

The inquiries by the Department of Justice and District Attorney Swann's office continued yesterday, but nothing of a startling nature has yet been uncovered. The warm weather and the election struggle have distracted the attention of the coal consumers somewhat from the winter coal problem, although the demand is still heavy.

ITALIANS TOOK TWENTY GUNS.

One Battery of Howitzers Abandoned by Austrians on Carso.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—In the Italian offensive on the Carso and east of Goritz last week twenty cannon were taken from the Austrians, the Italian War Office announces. Thirteen of the guns were of medium calibre.

"On the whole front there were only intermittent bombardment, hindered by bad weather," the statement says. "On the Carso another battery of three howitzers, six inch, with much ammunition, which had men abandoned by the enemy, was found on Monte Pecinka."

Successful aeroplane raids were made by Austrian aviators on Italian warships in the Adriatic, according to the Austrian Admiralty. The report says:

One of our aviators, Lieut. Drekllo, shot down a hostile airplane, which descended in the vicinity of hostile torpedo boats on the high seas. The torpedo boats, bombed by our airplanes, retired toward the enemy's coast.

Walter R. Pedigo Gets Canal Post.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Walter R. Pedigo, who has been secretary to the Secretary of War for a number of years and has a wide acquaintance among public men, has been transferred to the Panama Canal Zone. He will leave for his new post in a few days.

Why Suffer From Migraine or Sick Headache?

Dr. J. J. Caldwell says that this exceedingly distressing disease does not shorten life, but does not appear to be curable. Sufferers from this affliction are condemned to undergo the periodical attacks every few weeks until they are forty years of age, after which the attacks are less frequent, and finally disappear entirely. Palliative measures during the attack are all that it is possible to suggest, while care in the diet is the best preventive measure. An attack may often be prevented by taking two anti-kamnia tablets when the first symptoms appear, and one anti-kamnia tablet every two hours during the attack shortens it eases the pain and brings rest and quiet. Anti-kamnia tablets may be obtained at all druggists. Ask for A-K Tablets. They quickly relieve all Pain. —Adv.

RICH REALTY MAN HELD.

Accused of Assaulting Attorney and Blocking Deputy Sheriff.

Charged with assault upon John Hetherington, former Assistant District Attorney, and with interfering with Walter Stewart, deputy sheriff of the Queens county office, William Bebell, a wealthy real estate operator of 10 North Washington street, Jamaica, was held in bail of $500 on both charges by Magistrate Miller in the Jamaica police court yesterday.

Hetherington, who is attorney for the wife of John F. Bebell, associated in business with his father, accompanied the deputy sheriff in an attempt to serve a body attachment upon young Bebell for failing to pay $80 alimony. The wife secured a separation in April of last year.

Hetherington and Stewart say that as they entered the office a young man who they believed was Bebell ran out of a back entrance. They also say the elder Bebell blocked the way so that Stewart could not get after him. A few minutes later a telephone call appeared to be from his son. When Stewart tried to get at the telephone, a scuffle resulted in which Hetherington claims he was hit on the head with the telephone receiver.

NORWAY PROTESTS SHELLING OF U-BOAT

Russian Attack on German Vessel Called Violation of Neutrality.

BERLIN, Nov. 9 (by wireless).—Reports from Christiania say a Russian torpedo boat destroyer shelled on November 2 a German submarine while the Russian vessel was between two and a half and three miles from the Norwegian town of Homoen, near Vardoe, and while the submarine was from three to four miles distant from the Norwegian coast.

The Norwegian Government, according to the despatch which was received by the Overseas News Agency, has instructed the Norwegian Minister at Petrograd to protest against this new alleged violation of neutrality.

Norway Replies to Berlin Protest.

CHRISTIANIA, via London, Nov. 9.—The Norwegian note replying to the German protest against the U-boat ordinance of October 13 was to-day delivered to the German Ambassador here.

The controversy between Norway and Germany over the submarine question reached an acute stage with the passage of the ordinance of October 13 by King Haakon's Government. By this ordinance submarines of belligerent Powers were forbidden to traverse Norwegian waters except in cases of emergency. In the latter instance they were directed to remain on the surface and fly their national flag. Mercantile submarines were also ordered to remain on the surface and display their country's colors.

This ordinance provoked strong feeling in Germany, and Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was quoted in a Copenhagen paper as saying that the German note of protest would be a serious one and that Germany would not calmly submit to the action of the Norwegian Government.

Princeton Athletes Honored.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Duncan D. Chaplin, Jr., of Ridgewood and Newton T. Bevin of Jamaica, L. I., were elected to-day to the senior council of the undergraduate body of Princeton University. Bevin is manager of the football team, while Chaplin is a varsity baseball pitcher.

MUNITION EXPORTS NEAR DOWN GRADE

Allies Are Putting Themselves Beyond Dependence, Says Nova Scotia Senator.

WAR'S END IS FAR OFF

Two or Three More Years of Conflict Predicted—Irish Situation.

England has 4,000 munition factories within her own territory that are working night and day turning out food for its guns. France likewise is providing herself with arms and ammunition. Both countries gradually are putting themselves beyond dependence on foreign shipments. So says William H. Dennis, Senator from Nova Scotia in the Canadian Parliament, who recently returned from a tour of the war fronts. He now is stopping at the Hotel Seymour.

"For our increasing armies and the continuance of our aggressiveness," he said, "we still need more than we can produce ourselves; we have to depend to a tremendous extent upon the United States. But we are building factories as fast as we can get the machinery.

"England started with practically nothing. To-day we are where Germany was at the outbreak of the war. There is no talk of peace in the ranks of the Allies; there is no thought of compromise. The war must be fought to a finish, and the Allies are ready to carry it through to that conclusion. I believe—and I base this on opinions I heard generally—that the war will last for two or three years more.

Allies' Financial Resources.

"The Allies are nowhere within sight of the end of their resources. The estimated daily cost of the war for Great Britain is between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 or $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. And as for men, England will put another million in the field by spring. Canada is pledged for 100,000 more within six months, and we can depend on the same number from Australia."

Mr. Dennis said that the Allies are capable of even greater offensive force than they have displayed in the last several months.

"Had the Allies wished they could have broken down the whole line of the Somme. They could have taken Peronne at one great stroke. However, it was realized that the delivery of these terrific blows would have entailed a frightful cost in men. It was decided of more advantage to make our successes slowly so our men might be spared so far as possible."

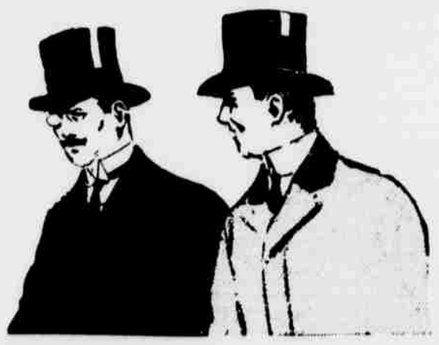
Irish Trouble at End.

Senator Dennis was asked whether further trouble in Ireland was expected. He replied:

"I think there will be no further difficulty in that quarter. It is the general impression in official circles that Ireland will get a limited measure of home rule before the war comes to an end. It will not be all that John Redmond expects, but he probably will consent in the end to accept half a loaf rather than no bread at all."

Senator Dennis left Europe about four weeks ago. At that time there appeared to be little interest in the outcome of the national election here, he said. Since his return he has been in Canada and found the political struggle here occupying little of the thought of the citizens of the Dominion.

JOHN WANAMAKER—THE STORE FOR MEN



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