

# Russians Capture Ten Miles of German Trenches Near Lodz

able career. The seventeenth birthday anniversary of the Queen Mother Alexandra will be celebrated to-morrow.

Dutch papers say the Germans have imposed an indemnity of \$7,000,000 monthly on Belgium for the duration of the war for the maintenance of the troops and, in addition, \$75,000,000 as a war levy for neutrality violations.

Luxemburg reports that the Germans have paid substantial sums for damages resulting from their occupation of the grand duchy.

**KING GEORGE IN FRANCE TO VISIT HIS TROOPS**

LONDON, November 30 (8:50 P. M.).—The official press bureau announced today that King George had gone to France last night to visit the general headquarters of the British expeditionary forces.

The King was accompanied by his private secretary, Baron Stamfordham, his equerry, Major Wigram and other members of his suite.

The party left Buckingham Palace last night and proceeded across the channel.

**GERMANS IN BELGIUM REMAIN ON DEFENSIVE**

PARIS, November 30 (2:50 P. M.).—The French official communication given out in Paris this afternoon said: "The German offensive on the defensive. The artillery fire has been feeble, and we have made progress at certain points. In the vicinity of Passchendaele the positions we occupied November 27."

**COUNTERATTACKS LEAD TO SUCCESSFUL RESULTS**

BERLIN, November 30 (7:10 P. M.).—The following official statement was given out from military headquarters today: "There is nothing of note to report from the western theater of war. On the East Prussian frontier an attempt by strong Russian forces to make a surprise attack on the German fortifications east of Darkehmen failed, with heavy losses to the enemy, from whom we captured a few officers and 600 men.

"South of the Elchell (Vistula River) the counterattacks which we mentioned yesterday led to satisfactory results. Eighteen cannon and more than 4,500 prisoners fell into our hands.

"Nothing of note has occurred in Southern Poland."

**AUSTRIAN CASUALTIES TO DATE AMOUNT TO 900,000 MEN**

PETROGRAD, November 30 (via London, 2 P. M.).—On the basis of reports received in Petrograd from Hungary it is stated here today that the Austro-Hungarian casualties to date amount to 900,000 men and 15,000 officers.

**ATTACKS ON ENEMY ARE WITHOUT RESULT**

PARIS, November 30 (11:40 P. M.).—The following official communication was issued today: "There is nothing of importance to report beyond some attacks from the enemy to the north of Arras, which were without result."

**ENGLAND WANTS CHRISTIANIA FOR USE AS NAVAL BASE**

Special cable to The Times-Dispatch. CHRISTIANIA, Norway, 30.—England has demanded from Norway for use as a naval base, the city and harbor of Christiania, on the south of Norway.

This demand has been refused by the Norwegian government, and preparations are being made to defend its neutrality. Troops have been sent to Christiania and other parts of Norway, and the defenses of the city are being strengthened.

If Norway's neutrality should be violated by England, Sweden would also be drawn into the struggle because of its defensive alliance with Norway. The people of Sweden also dislike the Russians.

The Norwegian people in this conflict are more friendly to the allies than to Germany. Public opinion here considers the ruthless overrunning of Belgium and Luxembourg by Germany as a violation of some small sovereignty, but the more important aspects of the war are of minor importance to them.

**NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN GENERAL SITUATION**

PARIS, November 30 (11:40 P. M.).—The following official statement was issued here to-night: "A few details about what has occurred on the front from November 21 to November 27, inclusive: "The general situation has not materially changed. The enemy has worn himself out in partial attacks, without result. Our counterattacks have resulted in heavy losses and have brought us some gains.

"From the sea to the Lys the enemy's attacks have been intermittent. On the 23d, 24th and 25th the German artillery in general has remained silent.

"On the 24th and 25th we gained a foothold on the left bank of the Yser, south of Dixmude. In spite of the ground without difficulty.

"Further to the south a French army corps advanced 200 metres all along in front, and has held its position."

**DEATHS**

ZETZER.—Died, November 29, 1914, at the residence of her husband, 3111 Beverly Street, Mrs. FRANK ZETZER, wife of Charles F. Zetzer, aged 65 years.

Funeral at St. Mary's Catholic Church TUESDAY at 10 o'clock A. M. December 1, 1914.

BETHELL.—Died, at her residence, 3122 P. M. Street, November 29, 1914, Mrs. ELLEN JORDAN BETHELL, widow of the late Thomas Carter Bethell. She leaves the following children: Mrs. Lillian Driscoll, Mrs. Frank H. Ellison, of Hampton, Va.; Mrs. E. W. Gardner, of Washington; Miss Edna Bethell, of Washington; Mrs. D. C. John Leonard Bethell, of Rockville, Md.

Funeral services Randolph Street Baptist Church TUESDAY AFTERNOON 3 o'clock. Interment, Hollywood.

BLEDSE.—Little MISS LOUISE BLEDSE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wiley Bledse, Jr., of Danville, Va., passed into her eternal rest on Thursday, November 26, 1914. Though only two and a half years of age, she was unusually bright and cheerful, and her face never failed to immediately win the hearts of all who came in contact with her, and although God has seen fit to remove her from the cares and sorrows of this earth, still her death will deeply grieve all who were fortunate enough to have known her during her short stay here.

GUNN.—Died, at 2 P. M., November 30, at the residence of Mrs. J. K. Fussell, in Henrico County, EUGENE K. GUNN, aged seventy-one years.

Funeral notice later.

GANNOWAY.—Died, Monday, November 30, at 7:30 P. M., Mrs. ANNE W. GANNOWAY, wife of Edward Gannoway.

Funeral TO-DAY at 4:30 P. M. from Wood's undertaking rooms, Twenty-sixth and Broad Streets. Interment in Oakwood Cemetery.

**TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY**

WANTED: A young lady to work in grocery store. Apply A. M. Bragg, 406 North First Street.

## Belgium Must Pay \$7,000,000 Monthly to German Troops

AMSTERDAM, November 30 (via London, 6:30 P. M.).—A message from Brussels, received here today, states that the German Governor of the Province of Brabant, in which Brussels is located, evoked a meeting of financiers, and told them that Belgium must pay \$7,000,000 francs (\$7,000,000) monthly for the maintenance of German troops.

In addition to this sum, it is said, Belgium must contribute a war levy of 375,000,000 francs (\$75,000,000) as a penalty for violations of neutrality by Belgium and losses ensuing therefrom to Germany.

The German shells sometimes do not burst properly. Our infantry in comparison with the infantry of the enemy, are spirited. They captured on the 26th before Pestobert, three machine guns, a light howitzer, 160 men and three officers.

On the 23d our heavy guns near Labassez silenced the fire on the German batteries. On the 24th, in the same region, the result was the same. On the 25th, after our aeroplanes had given us the range, we destroyed two machine guns.

"Our infantry has gained brilliant results. Every advance it makes is immediately secured by the establishment of entrenchments. At Levin, on the 21st, our infantry brought to a head an audacious operation which had been prepared for some time. German troops invaded a German trench, after having burned in front of it, two artillery observation stations.

"The district from the Oise to the Vosges, the enemy in his statements, claims to have given proofs of the greatest activity, and to have gained most of his success. In reality, he has been little more active than in other sections.

"As regards the results, he obtained none. On the contrary, our artillery made substantial gains.

"Some of the enemy's actions are interesting. On the 23d we maintained all our positions, in the Argonne, as well as at Aux-Esparges, against four German attacks. Also on the 25th, on all other points, it was we who made progress.

On the 21st, south of Four-de-Marie, we made an advance. On the 24th one of 500 metres near Ferry-Au-Bac; another the same day east of Rheims and in the forest of Boland, and the 25th still another near Souain.

"In upper Alsace and in the Vosges our troops have assumed a remarkable ascendancy over the enemy. In this region, as in the vicinity of St. Etienne."

**OBITUARY**

George Scott McRae. Funeral services for George Scott McRae, who died at his home, 516 West Twelfth Street, will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock from Central Methodist Church. Burial will be in Hollywood Cemetery.

Besides a widow he leaves one brother, W. H. McRae, of New York; three daughters, Mrs. P. M. Gresham, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Pierce Ruckelshaus, of New York; and Mrs. S. D. Kennedy, of Richmond.

**FRANK R. PENN.**

Frank R. Penn, a prominent tobaccoist of Reidsville, N. C., who was widely known as the "father" of the industry in Virginia, died at his home in Reidsville yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock of pneumonia.

Mr. Penn was the founder of the American Tobacco Company, and which was afterward merged with and is now a part of the American Tobacco Company. The original company was established in Reidsville about thirty years ago, and since that time many popular brands of tobacco have been put out by the firm, which has become one of the largest branches of the American Tobacco Company in North Carolina.

Mr. Penn was born in Patrick County, Virginia. He was prominently connected in Reidsville, and was survived by relatives in other parts of the country. He leaves a widow and six children. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will be in Reidsville.

**Mrs. Anne Marshall Braxton.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] FREDERICKSBURG, Va., November 30.—Mrs. Anne Marshall Braxton, widow of Congressman Elliott M. Braxton, died here to-day aged eighty-two years. She was a granddaughter of Chief Justice John Marshall, and was a native of Fauquier County. She had resided here fifty years. She was survived by her husband, three sons and four daughters and three sisters.

**W. T. Payne.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., November 30.—The funeral of W. T. Payne, one of the best known residents of the eastern end of the county, took place at 10 o'clock this afternoon from his late home in Keswick. Mr. Payne was in the ninety-eighth year of his age. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and was discharged from his regiment because he had reached the age limit for service.

**William A. Clyce.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] BRISTOL, Va., November 30.—Having died suddenly at the age of seventy, the body of William A. Clyce, was buried here on Sunday. He was a brother of Dr. Thomas P. Clyce, of Sherman, Texas, who is prominent in the Presbyterian Church, and has been a member of the general assembly of that church.

**Hamilton Beason.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] HENDERSON, N. C., November 30.—Hamilton Beason, one of Henderson's leading business men, died on Friday at the Sarah Elizabeth Hospital. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. W. W. Hines, at the Church of the Holy Innocents yesterday. He is survived by his wife, one brother and one sister.

**Mrs. Mary Hill.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] HENDERSON, N. C., November 30.—Mrs. Mary Hill, widow of Theophilus Hill, formerly of Raleigh, died on Friday at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jane Harris. The remains were taken to Raleigh for interment.

**James Bloxton.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] FREDERICKSBURG, Va., November 30.—James Bloxton, a well known citizen of Stafford County, died on Saturday at his home near White Oak, aged seventy-four years. For years he had been a well-known fisherman. He is survived by one son—Battelle Bloxton—and three daughters.

**I. J. Golden.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] HARRISONBURG, Va., November 30.—I. J. Golden, a prominent business man, died here to-day. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

## GERMAN FLEET REPORTED TO BE IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

Also Rumored at Montevideo That Powerful British Squadron Is Near-By.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, November 30.—The recent reports that the German fleet is now in the South Atlantic appear to have been confirmed here today. It is also rumored that a powerful British fleet is near by.

Interruption of British shipping and outfitting of German merchant ships with supplies were accepted here as confirmatory of reports of the approach of the German fleet, which is now believed to be off the mouth of the River Plata.

The German steamer Patagonia is being loaded here with provisions, the Sierra Cordoba with coal, and the Mera with coal and water.

Sailings of British steamers from Montevideo and the Brazilian port of Santos have been suspended.

Marine records show that the Sierra Cordoba was at Montevideo on November 23—the Mera reached that port on September 8, since which time there has been no report from her. The latest record of the Patagonia in her arrival on October 22 at Tenerife, Canary Islands.

**BLAME SQUARELY PUT ON GERMANY BY YELLOW BOOK**

(Continued From First Page.)

by submitting the Austro-Serb difficulty to the official mediation of the four powers which were not directly interested therein. France and Russia accepted this proposal to internationalize the question, but Germany refused, under the pretext that she could not thus humiliate her ally, and she proposed the opening of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, saying the latter was ready to consent to this arrangement. The conflict seemed, consequently, at this time to be progressing toward a settlement, when, for the third time, Austria, by a fresh provocation, killed the hopes authorized by all that had been done in the direction of conciliation. She declared war on Serbia (July 28), and began at the same time a partial mobilization against Russia on her frontiers (July 29).

**CHANCES FOR PEACE ARE GREATLY REDUCED**

"The chances for peace now seemed greatly reduced, particularly as the Austrian army began the bombardment of Belgrade, and a new project of four-sided mediation, a project in which Russia joined at the demand of France. M. von Jagow, to whom this project was communicated, evaded it by declaring that it was necessary to find a formula that would be acceptable to Austria. He was then invited to formulate himself a proposal of settlement, but he again evaded the issue.

"Sir Edward Grey, whose spirit of conciliation seemed indefatigable, then came forward with a new compromise proposition which provided that the powers should call a halt to their military movements, and, moreover, Russia gave a fresh evidence of her desire to maintain the peace of Europe by offering to maintain an attitude of expectation if Austria would engage not to undertake any measures directed against the sovereignty of Serbia, even after having occupied Belgrade.

"It was then that the Cabinet of Vienna declared that it was ready to discuss with Europe the fundamental principle of its difference with Serbia. At the very moment that this work seemed to warrant a last hope of peace, the German government, in a notable act of Germany promised to endanger definitely the results acquired with so much labor, and to force the crisis to a new solution.

**GERMANY PREPARES WITH FEVERISH HASTE**

"At the beginning of the conflict Germany had commenced military preparations, and she continued them with feverish haste. At the moment when her operations in the neighboring countries were protesting her pacific intentions, the 31st of July, in the evening, Germany addressed to the Russian government an ultimatum giving Russia two days in which to choose between her Austrian ally as well as on her German frontiers. The alternative was that Germany would mobilize.

"There could be no doubt as to the answer to such a ultimatum. From that moment the cause of peace was definitely lost, the reason being this precipitate action on the part of Germany. The obligations of all alliances had to be observed, and the great powers were drawn into the fatal conflict.

"Events which then took place are fresh in the memory of every one. On the 31st of July there were acts of hostility clearly directed against the neutral; the 2d of August saw the violation of the neutrality of Luxembourg and the entrance by German troops upon three points of our territory, while our troops were holding them selves at a distance of ten kilometers (six miles) from the frontier. The same day Belgium was summoned to permit Germany military operations against France. Finally, on the 4th of August, the declaration of war was brought by M. von Schoen to the Quay d'Orsay, which act proceeded by a short time only the violation of the neutrality of Belgium.

"In the light of the documents contained in this yellow book, the roles played by the different powers in this crisis show up with striking clearness. It is scarcely necessary again to emphasize the responsibilities of Austria, primal cause of the conflict. The responsibilities of Germany are even more crushing, inasmuch as she stood in the beginning who stood for the second plan.

**VOICED HER IGNORANCE OF CONTENTS OF NOTE**

"From the beginning, Germany declared that she was ignorant of the contents of the Austrian ultimatum (Serbia), but, at the same time, she evaded her resolve to approve it and sustain all its pretensions.

"When the Russian government showed that public opinion and the historic traditions of Russia did not permit it to turn a deaf ear to the fate of Serbia, Germany endeavored to force France, by intimidation, to associate herself with the exerting influence of St. Petersburg, but, at the same time, she refused to undertake like steps at Vienna.

"When Sir Edward Grey proposed four-power mediation to the German government refused to consider his proposal.

"When finally Germany perceived, in spite of all her dilatory proceedings, that the conflict was progressing toward a settlement, she effected the conciliatory efforts of Russia and England, which finally had been accepted by Austria-Hungary, she precipitated the rupture by hurling at Russia an ultimatum couched in unacceptable terms.

"France, with an indefatigable good will, associated herself with every effort made to compose the conflict. France may truly say that she did not take up arms except after she perceived military measures and military provocations which placed her national existence in peril.

"France exhausted every means of conciliation at her command, and successive violations of the neutrality of Luxembourg and of Belgium, and the invasion of her own territory were necessary before she decided to draw the sword to defend her very life."

**ARBITRATION BOARD HEARS NINE OF SIXTEEN DEMANDS**

Will Try to Settle Differences Between Ninety-Eight Western Roads and 35,000 of Their Employees.

CHICAGO, November 30.—When arbitration of a labor issue between ninety-eight Western railroads and 35,000 of their employees began here today before a board appointed under the Newlands act, representatives of the railroad companies took up nine of their sixteen demands, except two of a minor nature, has the sanction of one or more railroads.

The demands had been brought up when the strike broke out last night, when adjournment was taken to-night. Of the six arbitrators, two were appointed by the roads, two by the men and two, Judge Jeter C. Pritchard and Charles W. Stone, by the government.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, acting as counsel for the men, outlined his case, then introduced "exhibit C," a list of demands containing upwards of 500,000 words.

"A summary of the men's demands includes: "One hundred miles or less, five hours or less constitute a day's work in all classes of passenger service, and switching. Ten miles run will be the equivalent of one hour's service performed, or vice versa."

"The men demand the decrease of September 18; the Union Trust Company, of Toronto, underwriters for a \$1,250,000 bond issue executed by the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company in 1910, and by the officers of the defunct Richmond and Henrico Railway Company.

"With the filing of the deed the familiar red cars that have run across the Marshall Street Viaduct, and for a short way up Broad Street, in less than three years, known as the Richmond and Henrico Railway cars, become the cars of the Richmond Railway and Viaduct Company, the new owners.

"It is generally understood that the new company is little more than a subsidiary of the Virginia Railway and Power Company, which will control a corporate body only until the property it controls becomes a part of the major street railway system of the city.

**EFFORTS TO END WAR SOON MAY BE RENEWED**

WASHINGTON, November 30.—After the conference which is to hold on Wednesday at the White House between the President and Dr. Henry van Dyke, the United States minister to the Netherlands, it is expected that efforts to end the war will be renewed.

The general impression, even in official circles in Washington, is that Dr. van Dyke's original message of message or the views of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to President Wilson, looking to the renewal of efforts toward mediation in the European war, has been given a more serious consideration by the War Department. The White House is interested in the cause of the coming conference. With this report of the renewal of peace comes also the rumor that the King of Sweden is interested in new proposals, and that the views of his government will also be communicated to the White House. These views are said to be contained in a special message which arrived several days ago by special Swedish messenger.

It is understood the conference between the President and Dr. van Dyke, which was asked for by Dr. van Dyke, was postponed until Wednesday, because it was known Mr. Bryan would not be here on the former date.

The President will at any rate be put in close touch with the whole European situation by Dr. van Dyke.

**UNIFORM REDISCOUNT RATE FOR THE ENTIRE COUNTRY**

Other Reserve Banks Will Be Put on Same Footing as Those in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The Federal Reserve Board to-day discussed changes in the rediscount rates for the several Federal reserve banks. The general Federal reserve banks desire to make. No definite announcement was made, but it virtually was decided that the rate of the entire country should be uniform at 5 1/2 per cent for longer maturities and 6 per cent for longer maturities.

"This would put other reserve banks on the same footing as those in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The banks in Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas were anxious to obtain approval of a 5 per cent for thirty days and 5 1/2 per cent for longer maturities.

"No Need for Amendment Now." WASHINGTON, November 30.—As a result of a conference to-day between the Federal Reserve Board and Chairman of the House Currency Committee, administration leaders in Congress will drop the bill to amend the Aldrich-Vreeland law, so as to permit national banks to use 100 per cent of commercial paper, instead of 30 per cent, as a basis in the issue of emergency currency.

Members of the board and Mr. Glass agreed that necessity for the measure had passed and that it would not serve any real purpose now.

**SHIP TAKEN AS WAR PRIZE**

Suspected of Having Balloon Silk and Copper Stored Beneath Its Cargo.

HALIFAX, N. S., November 30.—The Norwegian steamer Sandefjord, which sailed from New York for Copenhagen with a cotton cargo, was brought in here as a war prize to-day. She is suspected of having contraband on board, and a report that she has balloon silk and copper stored beneath the cotton will be investigated.

The ship to-night was anchored in the harbor. The fact that she was so heavily laden, it is said, first directed suspicion toward her.

A few days out from New York, the vessel was halted by one of the British cruisers patrolling the North Atlantic, and an officer examined her papers. A prize crew was placed on board and the steamer was ordered to put in at Halifax. So far as could be learned to-night, the Norwegian captain made no protest against the instructions to alter his course.

## ALLIES CONTINUE PATROL OF THE PACIFIC COAST

British Columbia Cities Somewhat Recover From Feeling of Uneasiness.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 30.—With all five of the German cruisers in the Pacific accounted for in Southern waters, the British Columbia cities of Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert have recovered from the feeling of uneasiness which prevailed when the Japanese guardship, Leptis Dresden and Nurnburg were reported at several places in North American waters. The Leipzig was sighted as far north as Cape Mendocino, Cal., August 13, and then headed for South America. This is the nearest approach of a German cruiser to British Columbia since the war began.

Reports of naval engagements in the North Pacific persist, yet no pure inventions, according to British naval authorities. The allies' patrol of the coast continues, with the powerful Japanese cruiser, the powerful North Pacific cruiser, the powerful large British cruiser Newcastle, moving along the Oregon and Washington coast, and the Canadian cruiser Rainbow, guarding British Columbia. The huge Russian liner, the Columbia, renamed the Aid; and the tramp steamer Bankadale are coal carriers for these three patrol cruisers. There are coal stations along Esquimaux and at a harbor on the west coast of Vancouver Island. There are two submarines at Esquimaux. Broughton Channel, just north of Vancouver Island, has been mined, and is commanded by shore guns. The lights have been extinguished. The approaches to Victoria have been mined. At a large camp near Victoria, volunteers have been drilling for several weeks.

The only excitement in Victoria recently was caused by a patrol in Esquimaux firing on a rowboat containing four men. The boat was sunk and the men were picked up. Newspapers were forbidden to mention the incident, and one version was circulated to the effect that the men had planned to dynamite the naval station.

**GERMANS LOCATED IN SOUTH**

All Five of Kaiser's Cruisers Accounted For in Southern Waters. Reports of Naval Engagements Are Pure Inventions.

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**STREET RAILWAY LINE PASSES TO NEW OWNERS**

Deed Transferring Property of Henrico Line to Richmond Railway and Viaduct Company Recorded.

Papers filed yesterday in the Chancery Court record the transfer of the Richmond and Henrico Railway and Viaduct Company, which has recently granted a charter by the State Corporation Commission. The property is deeded to the new company for a sum of \$700,000. This was the sum for which the property was bought by E. Randolph Williams when the railway was sold at public auction on November 5.

The deed is signed by Samuel A. Anderson, the commissioner appointed by the Law and Equity Court; E. Randolph Williams, Thomas B. Gay and H. H. Chalkley, purchasers of record of the property, and the new owners; the Union Trust Company, of Toronto, underwriters for a \$1,250,000 bond issue executed by the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company in 1910, and by the officers of the defunct Richmond and Henrico Railway Company.

With the filing of the deed the familiar red cars that have run across the Marshall Street Viaduct, and for a short way up Broad Street, in less than three years, known as the Richmond and Henrico Railway cars, become the cars of the Richmond Railway and Viaduct Company, the new owners.

"It is generally understood that the new company is little more than a subsidiary of the Virginia Railway and Power Company, which will control a corporate body only until the property it controls becomes a part of the major street railway system of the city.

**TO GATHER INFORMATION ON COTTON CONSUMPTION**

State Department Officials Will Conduct Investigation at Request of McAdoo.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The world's need for cotton at the present time and the estimated demand for next year is to be the subject of an investigation by State Department officials. The Treasury Department tonight announced that Secretary McAdoo had requested Secretary Bryan to secure all possible information on this subject.

United States consuls have been instructed to make careful investigation. The reports from the consuls will be compiled here each month, and probably will be made public for the use of cotton producers. The Treasury statement says: "Secretary McAdoo has requested Secretary Bryan to make an inquiry, through American consuls in all parts of the world, regarding the actual demand for cotton at this time and the estimated demand for 1915.

"Accurate information regarding cotton consumption will be valuable, as it will give an intelligent idea as to the demand, and will permit the formation of correct judgment as to the economic value of cotton. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce are co-operating with the Secretary of the Treasury to get reliable information of this character, and the figures when received will be published. Reports by the consuls will be made beginning the 1st of December, and on the first of each month following.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CONSULS BY SECRETARY BRYAN**

"In prosecuting this inquiry, Secretary Bryan has instructed all consuls by cable to make a careful investigation and report, beginning the 1st of December, and monthly thereafter, of statistics relating to the stocks of raw cotton and cotton goods in mills and warehouses compared with the same period last year; the present rate of cotton manufactured per month, together with the number of spindles engaged and the number of spindles employed; and information showing the comparative stocks of cotton goods and comparative estimate of purchases of cotton goods for delivery during 1915. The consuls in Egypt, India, China and Russia have been instructed to report the most reliable estimates of the cotton yield for 1914."

**TO INVESTIGATE REPORT**

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, November 30.—Colonel A. J. Blockson, commander of the United States border patrol here, left to-day for Hidalgo, Texas, to investigate a report that a Mexican filibustering party had been organized at McAllen, Texas, and had crossed into Mexico to attack Reynosa, forty miles west of here.

**BAN ON "TIPPERY" SONG**

Daniels Approves Order Forbidding Singing It at Training Station.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 30.—Secretary Daniels to-day expressed approval of the action of Lieutenant Commander Evans, commanding the naval training station at Newport R. I., in forbidding the singing of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" by naval apprentices. Secretary Daniels said "Tipperary" was the marching song of the British forces, it ought not to be sung or played by American sailors, more than should the "Marsellaise" or "Wacht Am Rhein."

**WILLIAMS' REPORT**

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The report of the investigation of the Richmond and Henrico Railway and Viaduct Company, which was made by E. Randolph Williams when the railway was sold at public auction on November 5, is being reviewed by the Federal Reserve Board.

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## VILLA WAITS FOR PROPER TIME TO ENTER CAPITAL

He and His Staff, It Is Understood, Are at Tula, Short Distance From Mexico City.

EL PASO, TEXAS, November 30.—Railroad communication was opened between Juarez and Mexico City, and the Villa agency here announced that the line between Mexico City and Vera Cruz is out.

It is far as could be learned, General Villa and officials of the convention party have not entered Mexico City. A telegram to the Associated Press sent to-day from Tula by General Villa's first secretary, Luis A. Bonavides, said that General Villa and his staff were at Tula, a short distance from Mexico City, awaiting the proper moment to enter, it is understood here.

**GOOD ORDER STILL PREVAILS**

Charge of British Embassy Reports That Zapata Is Represented by One of His Officers—Foreigners Warned Against Going to Vera Cruz.

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