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PRESIDENT HAS HOPE FOR EARLY SETTLEMENT OF COLORADO WAR

Ready to Remove Federal Troops at Any Time Governor Ammons May Indicate They Are Unnecessary.

ARBITRATION MAY BE MADE COMPULSORY

Bill Is Under Consideration to Provide for Handling Industrial Disputes as Under Erdman Law.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Dec. 3.—President Wilson, it became known today, is hopeful now of an early clearing up of the Colorado coal strike situation. He is expected to refer to the question in his message to congress next week.

Ultimately, it was understood today, the president wants a law applying to all industrial disputes similar to the Newlands act, under which many threatened strikes on railroads have been averted. The federal industrial relations commission, which is now conducting hearings in Colorado, is expected to recommend the passage of such a law.

The president is still awaiting formal word from the governor of Colorado that the state is ready to resume complete control of the strike situation and will withdraw the federal troops as soon as such a notice is received.

Chairman Foster today called a meeting of the house mines committee for next Saturday with a view to considering the final report on the congressional inquiry into the strike.

WISCONSIN LAW MAY BE FOLLOWED IN COLORADO

Denver, Dec. 3.—A ray of hope for possible peace in the Colorado coal industry appeared today in the announcement of Prof. John R. Commons of the federal industrial relations commission that he had explained informally to Colorado operators and union officials separately, the working of the Wisconsin industrial relations act.

This action followed the declaration of Governor-elect George A. Carlson before the commission yesterday that he would urge enactment by the state legislature of a law providing for a commission and an advisory board to handle all differences between capital and labor and to attend to the safety and sanitary conditions of employment, workmen's compensation and compulsory arbitration. Governor-elect Carlson investigated the working of the Wisconsin plan during the recent conference of governors at Madison.

RAILROAD ATTORNEY BECOMES TOO LEGAL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Accusations that counsel for the railroads in the wage arbitration hearing here are seeking to delay proceedings and befog testimony, were made today by Warren S. Stone, representing the enginemen.

"I am probably the most Erdmanized and Newlandized man in the United States," remarked Stone. "I am perfectly familiar with arbitrations, and it seems to me that we are conducting this hearing more from the legal, the lawyers' standpoint, than from the standpoint of trying to make the basic facts appear clearly. The intent seems to be to befog the case."

James M. Sheean, counsel for the railroads, made no reply.

M. W. Cadle, a schedule expert placed in the witness chair by Stone, concluded his testimony, after three days of quizzing by both sides, this afternoon.

Cadle was succeeded on the stand by William S. Carter, Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. He introduced a pamphlet containing statistics tending to prove that the weight of an engine on its driving wheels is the best known method of computing the pay of locomotive crews.

SIMPLE FUNERAL FOR LATE REAR ADMIRAL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

New York, Dec. 3.—Exercises of the simplest character marked the funeral of Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, the noted naval authority and writer today in the little village of Quogue, L. I., where he had spent his summer months for many years. It was the wish of the naval officer that his funeral be without military display and his wishes were respected.

No representative of the army or navy was present. The body was brought to Quogue this afternoon from Washington and buried in the Mahan family plot. A brief service was conducted at the grave by Rev. Samuel D. Fish, rector of the Episcopal church at Bridgehampton.

Czar Visits Hospitals.

Petrograd, Dec. 3.—Emperor Nicholas today left the front, returning to various towns in central and southern Russia to visit the wounded in the hospitals.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 3.—New Mexico: Fair Friday and Saturday.

WANT FIRST CLASS POSTMASTERS PROTECTED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Chicago, Dec. 3.—An appeal to civic and commercial organizations, women's clubs and in fact, all users of the mails, to support a campaign to be undertaken for legislation to include higher grade postmasters in classified service, was made tonight by Richard Henry Dana of Boston, president of the National Civil Service league, in his address at the thirty-fourth annual session of the league.

The extension of civil service rather than the protection of the places within the system, he explained, is to be the immediate work of the league.

Previous extension, he said, had been downward rather than upward with the result that "all of the better positions, together with the power of awarding contracts and advantages are still available to the political bosses." "We see for example," he continued, "a former saloonkeeper occupying a technical engineering position, when his only knowledge of engineering had been to engineer the election of the mayor, who appointed him."

PROTESTS AGAINST ARIZONA LABOR LAW

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Dec. 3.—A protest from the British consul at Bisbee, Ariz., to the embassy here against the Arizona "80 per cent alien labor law," was transmitted to the state department today by the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

The Arizona law, which provides that no person nor corporation, who employs more than five persons shall have in its service less than 80 per cent American citizens, was opposed at a meeting of British citizens who asked that the ambassador here take the matter up with the state department.

The protest was delivered without comment to the department, and it is believed that the matter will be carried no furher, as the department is said to be unable to take any action in the matter.

AVIATORS CAN DETECT SUBMARINES EASILY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Dec. 3.—Aircraft and their great part in modern warfare at sea as well as on land, were discussed today before the house naval committee by Captain Bristol, in charge of the naval aviation corps.

Captain Bristol, explaining the value of aviators as sea scouts, said that while submarines might not be discovered from the deck of a ship or torpedo boat destroyer, they could be detected by aeroplanes or dirigibles even if submerged fifty to one hundred feet under the surface of the water.

Foreign manufacturers have developed a better aeroplane motor than any American type, the captain thought, largely because the public here lacked the interest in aviation that there is in Europe.

Captain Bassett, in charge of naval militia, told the committee that the naval militia under the new law of the last session of congress has been better organized and now numbers 7,100 men and 580 officers. None of the states is yet up to its full quota. The 7,680 have passed the federal requirements and he expected a steady growth in the branch of the service.

LARGE PROFITS FROM SWINDLING CHICAGO DUPES

Frank M. Ryan, Head of "Clairvoyant Ring," Got From $3,000 to $6,000 Monthly as His Share.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Chicago, Dec. 3.—In spite of the $300 monthly payment for police protection, Frank Ryan, alleged head of a "clairvoyant ring" that operated in Chicago until recently, received from $3,000 to $6,000 a month as his share of the swindling operations, he told Maclay Hoyne, state's attorney, in a written confession made public tonight.

Ryan was captured in Detroit a few weeks ago. He is very ill of tuberculosis and his confession was made, Hoyne said, on the promise that it would keep him from dying in the penitentiary. It was partly on the strength of Ryan's confession, according to the state's attorney, that Hoyne offered Captain Halpin, former chief of detectives and a score of his men, a chance to resign.

Paid Graft to Police.

Ryan paid his protection money, he said, through Barney Bertsche, a ward politician, recently shot in a down town revolver fight with two detectives. "When I first came to Chicago, in 1911, I paid $300 a month for police protection," he said. "For my end I usually got from $3,000 to $6,000 monthly. Once I cleaned up $35,000 in three months.

"During the year and a half I was in business here I never had to go to a police station. Whenever there was a complaint against me, the police always telephoned they were coming over with the complainant and I would take the afternoon off. A partner would be shown and, of course, the complainant could not identify him."

Ryan will submit the confession to the grand jury tomorrow, according to Hoyne.

In Trouble With U. S.

In spite of his promise of immunity from Hoyne, Ryan is in trouble with the federal government and a deputy marshal, armed with a federal warrant, attempted to arrest him today, but was unable to learn where he had been secreted. Ryan has been under a federal indictment for two years on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

The federal officials tomorrow will make a formal demand upon Hoyne for the custody of Ryan.

SWINTON TELLS OF STRUGGLE IN WEST AGAINST DESPERATE ODDS

British Forces, Stretched Out in Long, Thin Line, Hold Kaiser's Overwhelming Numbers.

REINFORCEMENTS CAME AT CRITICAL MOMENT

Men in Trenches Exhausted but Continue to Repel Assaults of German Army Bent on Breaking Line.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

London, Dec. 3 (8 p. m.)—Colonel E. D. Swinton, of the intelligence department of the general staff of the British expeditionary force in France and Belgium, in a narrative dated November 26, gives a general review of the development of the situation of the force for six weeks preceding that date.

There has recently been a lull in the active operations, he says. No progress has been made by either side and yet there has come about an important modification comprising a readjustment in the scope of the part played by the British army as a whole. He explains the movement from the river Aisne to the Belgian frontier to prolong the left flank of the French army and says that in attempting this the British force was compelled to assume responsibility for a very extended section of the front. He points out, as did General French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, that the British held one-twelfth of the line so that the greater share of the common task of opposing the enemy fell and still falls to the French, while the Belgians played an almost vital part.

German Offensive Movement.

With the fall of Antwerp, the Germans made every effort to push forward a besieging force toward the west and hastened to bring up a new army corps which had been hastily raised and trained, their object being to drive the allies out of Belgium and break through to Dunkirk and Calais. Altogether, they had a quarter of a million fresh men. Eventually the Germans had north of La Bassee about fourteen corps and eight cavalry divisions, that is, a force of three quarters of a million men with which to attempt to drive the allies into the seas. In addition, there was immensely powerful armament and heavy siege artillery which also has been brought up from around Antwerp.

Allies Outnumbered.

The official eye witness tells of the blows delivered by the Germans at Nieuport, Dixmude and Ypres, where "at first the allies were greatly outnumbered." For a whole month the British army around Ypres succeeded in holding its ground against repeated onslaughts made by vastly superior forces. The writer goes into details of the German attacks and describes how they were frustrated by the allies. The British force, says Colonel Swinton which consisted all along of the same units, had "to withstand an almost continuous bombardment and to meet one desperate assault after another, each carried out by fresh units from the large numbers which the Germans were devoting to the operations."

Exhausted With Fighting.

Finally, the French came to their assistance and "never was help more welcome for by then our small local reserves had again and again been thrown into the fight in the execution of counter-attacks and our men were exhausted by the incessant fighting."

The British front now has been considerably shortened and, in addition, has been reinforced, while a lull in the activity has enabled the commanders to readjust their forces, strengthen their positions and bring up reserves. There has, therefore, "been a great general improvement in the conditions under which we are carrying on the fight." Of the fighting which preceded this reorganization, the writer says it was due solely to the resource, initiative and endurance of the regimental officers and men that successes had laid with the British. He continues:

Confused and Desperate.

"As the struggle swayed backwards and forwards through wood and hamlet, the fighting assumed a most confused and desperate character. The units became inextricably mixed and in many cases in order to strengthen some threatened point or to fill a gap in the line, the officers had to collect and throw into the fight what men they could, regardless of the units to which they belonged. Our casualties have been severe, but we have been fighting a battle and a battle implies casualties and heavy as they have been, it must be remembered that they have not been suffered in vain.

Allies Simply Held On.

"The duty of the French, Belgians and British in the western theater of operations has been to act as a containing force, in other words to hold on to and to keep occupied as many of the enemy as possible while the Russians were attacking in the east. In this we have succeeded in playing our part and by our resistance have contributed materially towards the success of the campaign. Moreover, our losses have not impaired our fighting efficiency. The troops have required only a slight respite in order to be able to continue the action with as much determination as ever. They are physically fit and well fed and have suffered merely from the fatigue which is inseperable from a protracted struggle such as they have been through. The severest handling by the enemy has never had more than a temporary effect on their spirits which have soon recovered, owing to the years of discipline and training to which the officers and men have been accustomed.

Lack of Training Shows.

"The value of such preparation is as noticeable on the side of the enemy as on our own. The phenomenal losses suffered by the Germans new formations have been remarkable and they were in part due to their lack of training. Moreover, though at the first onset these formations advanced to the attack as bravely as their active corps, they have not by any means shown the same recuperative powers. The XXVII corps, for instance, which is a new formation composed principally of men with from only seven to twelve weeks' training has not yet recovered from its first encounter with the British infantry around Becelaere to the northeast of Ypres a month ago. On the other hand, the guard corps, in spite of having suffered severely in Belgium of having been thrown headlong across the Oise river at Guise and having lost large numbers on the plain of Compiegne and on the banks of the Aisne river, advanced against Ypres on the 11th of November as bravely as they did on the 26th of August."

Sacrifices of Allies.

The allies, continued Colonel Swinton, have undergone great sacrifices to defend against tremendous odds a line that could only be maintained by making these sacrifices, but the fact that the situation has been relieved is no reason for assuming that the enemy has abandoned his intentions of pressing through to the sea. The writer points out that the Germans continue to attack with great courage but little abated by failure and while they have not succeeded in gaining the straits of Dover, they have been enabled to consolidate their position on the western frontier and retain all but a small portion of Belgium.

"As well as they have fought, however," continues the narrative, "it is doubtful if their achievements are commensurate with their losses which recently have been largely due to a lack of training and a comparative lack of discipline of the units they put into the field."

Colonel Swinton concludes with the statement that as the war is going to be one of exhaustion, after the regular armies of the belligerents have done their work, it will be upon the raw material of the countries concerned that final success will depend.

GERMAN FORCE CROSSES YSER TO MEET DEATH

Desperate Venture Is Met by Deadly Artillery and Machine Gun Fire From Allies' Forces.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

London, Dec. 4 (3:25 a. m.)—In the dark hours before dawn yesterday, a large force of Germans crossed the flood waters of the Yser by means of big broad rafts, says the correspondent of the Daily News in northern France, under date of December 3.

The venture was a desperate one, for not a man who set out on it could have been ignorant of the fact that death was almost certainly awaiting him. The rafts were punted through the shallow waters in dead silence and in utter darkness. Each carried fifty or sixty men and some machine guns.

In preparation for dawn, a further fleet of rafts drawn by motor boats, was waiting on the German side of the muddy waters, but before dawn came, the plot was discovered. When daybreak did arrive, the artillery of the allies met the advancing Germans with devastating effect. Yet, despite their losses, the Germans, brave even to madness, still essayed the crossing until midday. Several raft were upset in midstream by the fire of the French guns and a great number of Germans were drowned while others were shot.

Fierce fighting now is taking place, adds the correspondent. The Germans are concentrating their attack principally to the north of Ypres. They have withdrawn their heavy artillery on account of the mud and are using light guns.

NO NEWS REGARDING AMERICAN BARON

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—Although a week has passed since Secretary of State W. J. Bryan cabled Ambassador Page directing that the British government be asked to release Baron Louis von Horst, an American citizen, who has been a military prisoner near London for the past three months, no inkling of England's attitude in the matter has reached E. Clemens Horst, his brother, who is a San Francisco hop grower.

According to a letter received by Mr. Horst from his brother today, imprisonmetn in the British detention camp has impaired the baron's physical condition so seriously as to cause fears of a mental breakdown.

LAMAR GETS TWO YEARS' SENTENCE IN PENITENTIARY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

New York, Dec. 3.—David Lamar was today found guilty of impersonating Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of defrauding J. P. Morgan & Co., and the United States Steel corporation. He was immediately sentenced to serve two years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

After counsel had interposed motions for a writ of error and permission to file a bill of exceptions, Lamar was admitted to $10,000 bail, pending an appeal.

Summary of War News of Yesterday

With hundreds of thousands of fighting men along the battle fronts in the eastern and western arenas of Europe, the official statements vouchsafe little information regarding actual operations. Apparently only on the French right wing in France have troops of the opposing nations shown any particular activity during the past twenty-four hours. The French report the occupation of Lesmenils and one of the signal stations at Xon, on the right bank of the Moselle.

Likewise in the Vosges the French have taken an observation point previously occupied by the Germans.

In Poland, upon which all eyes are fixed, the Germans, having extricated themselves from a difficult and menacing position, are now directing their efforts against the Russian army which failed a few days ago to encompass the invaders. The Petrograd view of the situation is that the "Warsaw campaign of the Germans appears to have resolved itself into a persistent and dogged grinding against the Russian center, with the aid of the recently arrived heavy reinforcements."

Nineteen thousand Servian prisoners are said to have been taken by the Austrians since they began the present offensive movement and Servia's casualties since the beginning of the war are estimated at 100,000.

Italy will maintain an attitude of "loyal but watchful and armed neutrality," if she follows the advice of Premier Salandra.

The premier, in a statement made at the opening of the Italian parliament, in the course of which he frequently was applauded, declared a careful study of her treaty obligations and the causes of the present war had convinced the government that Italy was not called upon to participate.

Italy, he added, has vital interests to protect and justly aspires to maintain her position as a great power and must, therefore, be ready for any eventualities. Thus the supreme task of the government was to bring the army and the navy to a state of preparedness.

The French cabinet is to return ot Paris from Bordeau and the French parliament will meet in extraordinary session in Paris on December 22. The announcement of the return of the government to the capital is taken as an indication that the allies are convinced they now have in northern France forces of sufficient strength to check any further advance the Germans may attempt.

RATTLESNAKE POISON NO CURE FOR EPILEPSY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 3.—Rattle snake venom as a cure for epilepsy proved a failure in official tests conducted for the state of Kansas. A report filed here tonight by Dr. M. L. Perry, superintendent for the state epileptic hospital, at Parsons, notes the effect of the venom on six patients at the institution who were given the treatment for two months.

"In two cases there were more attacks than before; another was unchanged and one patient's condition grew so alarming that the treatment was discontinued in two weeks," the report says.

In all but one case the use of the poison was apparently without other than purely negative results, according to the report. This is said to be the first authoritative attempt to cure epilepsy with rattle-snake poison.

EQUIPMENT OF NAVY NOT BAD AS REPORTS SAY

Secretary Daniels Makes Public Statement Regarding Torpedoes and Improvements in Contemplation.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Dec. 3.—What officials regard as popular exaggeration of admitted defects in the navy's torpedo equipment was the subject of a statement issued tonight by Secretary Daniels embodying a special report from Rear Admiral Strauss, chief of the bureau of ordnance.

Specifically the statement was prepared to prove misleading a declaration that "of long-range torpedoes there are only fifty-eight in the navy," quoted from a speech by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, who is urging the administration to support his resolution for an investigation of the nation's military preparedness.

Not Needed by Submarines.

While the recent discussion of the subject had dealt only with the equipment of battleships and cruisers, Admiral Strauss took occasion to point out that long-range torpedoes are neither required nor desired for submarines. He recalled that the British armored cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were torpedoed and destroyed by a German submarine at a range of 500 yards.

"This statement standing by itself is calculated to leave a false impression," said Mr. Daniels. "In view of repeated statements that the navy has only fifty-eight long-range torpedoes, the chief of the bureau of ordnance has been asked to furnish a statement concerning the torpedo situation and has compiled as follows:

High Range Torpedoes.

The fifty-eight long-range torpedoes so often referred to as the only ones the navy possesses, are of the twenty-one-inch twenty-one-foot type, and there is no ship in the United States navy yet in commission that is prepared to take them.

"They were manufactured for new construction, beginning with the Nevada and the Oklahoma, and these two ships will not go into commission until about the end of next year. Their long range is obtained by an increase in length over existing types, and no ship prior to the Nevada and Oklahoma is constructed for torpedoes of this length. So far as the bureau of ordnance can ascertain, these torpedoes have as high a range, or higher, than any torpedoes manufactured abroad.

Double the Range.

"Beginning with the Virginia class, which went into commission principally in 1906 and up to and including the Texas, which went into commission this year, all the battleships are provided with twenty-one-inch, seventeen-foot tubes. Within the last two years it was found possible to so improve the twenty-one-inch seventeen-foot torpedoe as to practically double its range and steps were taken at once to construct new torpedoes having the increased range. We already have a sufficient number of these longer-range torpedoes to outfit the eight most recent dreadnaughts in commission, and that is the equipment that they will have on board.

To Provide All Battleships.

"In addition to the above there are being manufactured at the government works at Newport and the Bliss works at Brooklyn, a sufficient number to provide all of the battleships of the United States navy, beginning with the Virginia class, with the long-range torpedo. The Ohio class, which was first commissioned about 1904, is filled with eighteen-inch tubes, and torpedoes of the highest range cannot be substituted for the equipment now furnished without serious alterations.

"All of the armored cruisers except two, and all of the older destroyers are provided with eighteen-inch tubes. All of the cruisers and all of the destroyers subsequent to destroyer No. 28, are provided with torpedoes that were up to date in range and speed one year ago. Since that time a scheme has been developed for increasing the range of the eighteen-inch torpedoes there are now in process of construction eighteen-inch torpedoes of the newer type which will outfit all destroyers from No. 28 with the long-range weapon.

Want Them Short and Swift.

"Long range torpedoes are neither required nor desired for submarines. Submarine warfare is of such a character as to make it advisable to use short-range high-speed torpedoes, and that is the class that submarines are being furnished with. The Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were torpedoed recently, it will be recalled, at a range of 500 yards."

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE IS BEING FOUGHT IN POLAND; RUSSIANS WITHIN FIRING RANGE OF CRACOW FORTS

FALL OF CITY IS EXPECTED TO LAY OPEN ROADS TO VIENNA, BRESLAU AND CAPITAL OF GERMANY ITSELF

All Eyes, However, Are Centered on Engagement Now Progressing Near Lodz, Where Desperate Fighting Is Expected to Continue for Several Days Before Decisive Results Can Occur; Little Progress Is Made by Either Side in Struggles Going on in Belgium and France; No News Comes From Caucasus Region; Capture of General De Wet May End Revolt in South Africa; Operations Against Turks in Egypt Commenced on Extensive Scale.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

London, Dec. 3 (10 p. m.)—With the lull in the battle in the west, which has assumed the proportions of a heavy cannonade at widely separated points, with only occasional infantry attacks, interest is now almost entirely centered in the struggle between the Russian and German hosts in the east.

At last the Russians have approached within firing distance of Cracow, their steady advance from Przemysl having proceeded without any real check. They were reported today to be mounting heavy batteries around the town of Wieliczka, which they occupied yesterday and from which the outer forts of Cracow can be reached.

Interest Centers at Lodz.

Important as this—for the fall of Cracow would lay open the roads to Vienna, Breslau and Berlin—the main interest in the east continues to rest with the operations on the irregular front from Czenstochowa through Lodz and Lowicz to the East Prussian border. Official pronouncements as to the progress here are guarded and indefinite, and it is thus difficult to arrive at a conclusion with regard to the course of events.

It is apparent, however, that a new battle has developed to the southwest of Lodz, where the Germans have formed a new line with fresh forces brought from Kalisz and are again trying to penetrate the Russian center.

Another Battle Develops.

The Russians, too, have had time to straighten out their line, and, in the eyes of the allies, another battle following so closely that just concluded in this region must help them in the long run, for, it is argued, win or lose, the Germans must be further weakened and in addition, will soon have to turn their attention to the Russian offensive against Silesia and around Cracow.

On the other hand, German experts believed that defeat for the Russians would enable the German generals to unite all their forces for another blow against the allies in the west.

Must Last for Days.

However, the battle must last for some days and the opposing troops may be counted upon to fight with the same intensity as they did in the previous conflict when the losses in killed, wounded and missing reached enormous numbers.

There has been no news for some days of the fighting in the Caucasus or in Egypt, but throughout the whole of Africa more liveliness is anticipated, now that General Christian de Wet had been captured and General Louis Botha can carry out his original plan of moving against German southwest Africa; the first Australian and New Zealand contingents have been landed in Egypt for operations against the Turks, and Portuguese reinforcements have reached Angola to take the offensive against the Germans on their African borders.

The political event of the day was the announcement by the premier of Italy that nothing had intervened to prompt Italy to alter her policy of neutrality.

FRENCH REPORT TELLS OF LITTLE FIGHTING

Paris, Dec. 3 (10:30 p. m.)—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"The only interesting news relates to our right wing and to the day of December 2nd. On the right bank of the river Moselle we have occupied Lesmenile and the signal of Xon.

"In the Vosges our troops have captured the Tete de Faux, to the south of the village of Bonhomme, which dominates the range hills forming the frontier and has served as an observatory for the Germans.

"In Alsace the station of Burnhaupt has been occupied and we have established ourselves on a line comprising Aspach, the bridge of Aspach and Burnhaupt."

BERLIN REPORTS TELL OF HEAVY FIGHTING

Berlin, Dec. 3 (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following information was given out by the official news bureau today:

"Unofficial advices from Alsace say the fighting is progressing actively in this minor war theater. A heavy cannonading is going on in Sundgau. The Germans are making advances against Belfort.

"The Austrians report officially a repulse to the besiegers of Przemysl, Galicia. The garrison made a sortie against the Russians and drove the latter back from the outer fortifications.

"Fighting continues in the Carpathian passes.

"Although no news is being received concerning operations about Lowicz, Russian Poland, it is assumed that the German attempts to flank the Russians' right wing are continuing. The great value of such a move would consist in forcing the Russians southward away from the route towards Warsaw and into the rear of the Russian main army. Much depends on the progress made by the Germans and Austrians on the front and on the enemy's left flank. So far they have maintained their positions and repulsed all attacks, but whether they have been able to advance is not known. The loss by the Russians during the last few days of 100,000 captives and many guns, is considered by local critics as bound to weaken them seriously."

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS REPORTS FIGHTING

Petrograd, Dec. 3.—The following official statement was issued tonight from general headquarters:

"Fighting continues in certain districts along the front in the region of Lowicz. Important forces of the enemy, chiefly the troops transported in November from the German west front, opened up an offensive on December in the region of Lioutomersk and Sezezow.

"On the rest of the front on the left bank of the Vistula there is no particular modification in the situation.

"Beyond the Carpathians our troops have taken Bartfeldt, capturing eight officers, 1,000 men and six machine guns."

PRESIDENT SHOULD HAVE GREATER POWER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 3.—Former President William H. Taft, speaking before the Detroit Bankers' club tonight urged economy in the administration of affairs of the federal government.

"More power," he declared, "should be vested in the president to keep his hands upon the expenditures of money in the various departments."

No Dancing in Cafes.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Club women who have vigorously opposed a proposed ordinance which would sanction dancing in cafes, were victorious today when a sub-committee of the council judiciary committee tabled the measure. Many of the city's more prominent women attended meetings of the committee and argued against permitting the new dances in public places where liquor was sold.