

AUSTRIAN NOTE ON SHIPMENT OF MUNITIONS GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC

Full Text of Document Received in Washington October 29 Confirms to Cabled Summaries Published.

NO REPLY EXPECTED FROM U. S. GOVERNMENT

Position of Dual Nation Regarding Vital Question of International Law Is Set Forth in Full.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The full text of Austria-Hungary's second note to the United States on the subject of shipments of munitions by American firms to Great Britain and her allies is contained in the accompanying newspaper which have been received here. The note was received by the state department at Washington on October 29, when it was announced that the state department would not make public the full text. It is contained in the enclosed summaries, it was explained, and it was said that a reply probably would not be sent to Austria by the United States government as the officials at Washington did not believe from the tenor of the communication that Austria expected a reply.

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, Nov. 4.—New Mexico, Friday and Saturday fair; not much change in temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

The twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday, 74 degrees minimum, 29 degrees, range, 45 degrees, temperature at 4 p. m., 59 degrees; southwest winds, clear.

stances, would not at times imply a breach of neutrality. The assertion to the effect that the authors unanimously agree that the exportation of contraband is contrary to neutrality is not to be found in any paragraph of the note of June 29. Furthermore, the imperial and royal government has no way provided in favor of the principle of "equalization." As a matter of fact it did not base its argument concerning the exportation of war materials on the fact that it was not in a position itself to import war materials from the United States of America, even if both groups of belligerents were to share in the supply of war materials from the United States of America, the imperial and royal government would nevertheless maintain that the excessive exportation of war materials would be objectionable. The imperial and royal government never thought of suggesting that, because Austria-Hungary cannot procure war materials from the territories of one neutral power, this disadvantage should be balanced by prohibiting the exportation of that neutral power to carry on a normal trade in contraband with the enemies of the dual monarchy. It, however, did press against the creation of arms and the extension of existing plants for the purpose of manufacturing and exporting war materials to such an extent that the economic life of the United States has practically, so to say, become militarized—if one can use a word that has been often wrongly applied.

NITRATE PLANT FOR AMERICA IS DECIDED UPON

Germany Is Saved by Getting Necessary Ingredient for Explosive From Air Burned in Superheated Furnace.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—A federal law which would eliminate existing disputes and open the way for the immediate construction of a \$50,000,000 project on the Columbia river in Oregon for the manufacture of nitrate, used in the manufacture of explosives, is to be drafted by a committee appointed by the American Society of Civil Engineers, which met here today for a week's session.

Such a project in Oregon is being completed and is being held up solely because of uncertainty as to title to water power, according to James H. Lewis, state engineer of Oregon, who is attending the meeting. The plan of the committee is to draft a bill to be presented to congress which would clear that and other water power titles. Several irrigation schemes in the west, the proposed scheme of the Mississippi river floods by the establishment of storage dams at headwaters, and distribution of responsibility in preventing pollution of streams by emptying city sewage into them are some of the other problems which also are tied up and which led the engineering body to take action.

"The United States is dependent for its nitrate stores, an essential in the manufacture of explosives, on Chile," said Mr. Lewis. "The supplies on hand probably would last not more than thirty days in actual warfare. Control of the seas by a belligerent power would shut us off completely from our source of supply and leave us helpless until means to replenish it could be found. There is a process for drawing nitrogen from the air by burning the air in powerful electric furnaces."

Employment of this process is a situation that has saved Germany from a total famine. No plant for using the process on a commercial scale exists in the United States. A \$50,000,000 project on the Columbia river which would supply national demands is held up solely because of uncertainty as to title to water power.

"The export duties we pay Chile for nitrates within a few years would defray the cost of a plant of our own." F. H. Newell, former director of the United States reclamation service, now professor of civil engineering at the University of Illinois, is chairman of the committee. The other members include Charles W. Comstock, former Colorado state engineer.

Architect Plunges to Death. Santa Fe, Nov. 4.—Ernest Hagedorn, the architect who designed Phelps-Dodge Mercantile company store at Dawson, the railway employees' club house at Carrizozo, and other buildings for the El Paso & Southwestern, of which he was the supervising architect, plunged to his death at El Paso this week, while inspecting a school building for which he had designed the plans.

POOR BELGIANS FORCED TO PAY \$96,000,000 TO GERMAN POWER

Agreement by Berlin to Compensate for Property Seized by Invading Army Is Shamefully Broken.

FINES ARE IMPOSED AND PROMPTLY COLLECTED

President of Antwerp Chamber of Commerce Delivers Strong Indictment of Methods of Conquerors.

ANTWERP, Nov. 4.—The chamber of commerce of Antwerp has issued a report written by its president E. Castelien, to the members of the permanent deputation, which represents the chamber before the Belgian government, outlining the steps which the Belgian provinces had taken to pay the German war levy of 180,000,000 francs (\$96,000,000). The reports state:

"The Belgian provinces have just paid the German administration the ninth monthly installment of the war levy of 480,000,000 francs. They have up to date actually paid out 36,000,000 francs, of which 15,000,000 are imposed specially with the knowledge that indemnity for requisitioned merchandise would as soon as possible be fully paid in currency. It, therefore, remains to our provinces, in order to free our country completely from the heavy burden imposed upon her after four months of invasion and devastation to make monthly payments for September, October and November, 1915—that is another 120,000,000, of which 15,000,000 are on account of tax 50,000,000 special imposition in exchange for the guarantee of prompt payment for requisitioned goods."

Belgium Meets Obligations. "These facts show that for the nine months Belgium has met, scrupulously met the engagements in her name at the time of the convention relating to war contributions. This convention is, however, of an entirely reciprocal character. Moreover, Belgium has fulfilled her obligations to the German administration in every month behind with them, which is shown clearly by the facts gathered by the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce."

"I had the honor to send you on March 19, last, a duplicate report on the subjects of requisitions in name which had been imposed on the trade of Antwerp. These requisitions entailed the total amount of stocks in our warehouses and stores there at the time of the occupation, by German troops. The requisitioned goods were for the most part created by virtue of money which is more than right, without any regard to the rights of the owners or holders, without any previous agreement as to the price of the sale. The actual figures of the requisitions have reached and passed 50,000,000 francs. Five months more have passed since I described the situation in my report of March, without the smallest improvement in that situation. Payments received since then do not represent a tenth part of the sums still owing. May I also persuade myself to call these so-called 'payments' advances representing some 20 to 30 per cent of bills, advances made by the merchants, receivable three months before the conclusion of peace and the payment of which on maturity in fact solves the parties in the risks of exchange to an extent which can be appreciated by all?"

More Obligations Imposed. "From sixty to seventy million francs for requisitions remain to be paid—requisitions which include nothing but merchandise of Antwerp."

"I excluded from my calculations everything relating to the industrial world, factory buildings and yards. These requisitions have been considerable and should represent a great number of millions."

M. Castelien then reviews a series of acts and formal engagements by which the Germans and Belgians regulated the matter of requisitions, stating that at first the Germans made many regulations formally and in a summary manner. Then in December the war levy was fixed at 25,000,000 francs monthly for a series of twelve months. The Belgians accepted this figure and after securing a formal promise of prompt settlement of the requisitions, the sum was raised to 40,000,000 with prompt settlement stipulated, on January 9, 1915, Governor General von Bissing promised that a body of Belgian business men would be appointed to reach a solution of the problem of payment for requisitioned requisitions. M. Castelien continues:

"Of all this, gentlemen, nothing has materialized. No commission was appointed at Antwerp and with few exceptions..."

THE PRESIDENT OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR BIGGER ARMY AND STRONG NAVY

Chief Executive Is Greeted With Wild Enthusiasm When He Appears to Speak at Manhattan Club Banquet.

PREPAREDNESS IS TO PRESERVE NATION

European War Was Sprung Upon World Without Warning, He Says, and All America May Be Imperiled.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—President Wilson opened the administration campaign for his national defense program in a comprehensive and carefully prepared address delivered here tonight at the Manhattan club banquet. He declared solemnly that the United States had no aggressive purposes, but must be prepared to defend itself, to assume "full liberty and self-development," significantly, he said that "with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere," adding that "we wish not only for the United States, but for them the fullest freedom of independent growth of action."

Greeted Enthusiastically. The president was received with enthusiastic applause as he entered the banquet hall and during his address. The hall was decorated with American flags and filled even to the galleries with delegates happy over their victory of Tuesday in New York City. When the president arose to speak, every one jumped up and applauded until he was forced to stand for quiet.

Amazed at European War. "Within a year," said the president "we have witnessed what we did not think possible, a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influence of the great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is in battle. Forces everywhere, speak out with a loud and imperious voice in a threefold struggle of government and from one end of our own dear country to the other, men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against interference with our national action or development."

Asks Non-partisan Support. The president called upon "men of all shades of political opinion" to rally to the support of the program. He said it represented "the best practical and expert opinion of the country" and gave warning that "if men differ with me in this vital matter, I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbance."

There is no need for the country to feel panic-stricken, the president declared, because it stands on friendly relations with the world. He spoke of the United States "as a nation too big and generous to be reacting, but yet courageous enough to defend its rights and the liberties of its people wherever assailed or invaded."

Increase in Army. Outlining the defense program, the president said it included an increase in the standing army, the training within the next three years of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual groups of 125,000 and the strengthening of the national guard. He laid particular emphasis on the need of ample equipment.

The president declared that the navy already is a "very strong and efficient force—but that in order to bring it to a point of 'extraordinary force and efficiency,' a definite policy must be adopted and hastened, and an adequate supply of men and equipment provided."

Attacks the Hyphen. In addition to speaking on national defense the president attacked and "who love other countries better than America" and men who stir up religious and sectarian antagonism. He declared that such men should be called to a reckoning.

The president's speech follows: "I warmly felicitate the club upon the completion of fifty years of successful and interesting life. Civil life may be made to mean a great deal to those who know how to live. I have no doubt that to a great many of you has come genuine stimulation in the associations of this place and that as the years have multiplied you have seen more and more the useful ends which may be served by organizations of this sort."

"But I have not come to speak of that, for there are others of your own members who can speak of the club with a knowledge and an intelligence which no one can have who has not been intimately associated with it. Men band themselves together for the sake of the association no doubt, but also for something greater and deeper than that,—because they are conscious of common interests lying outside their business occupations, because they are members of the same community and in frequent inter-

FOUR AMERICANS UNDER RED CROSS FLAG SHOT DOWN AT AGUA PRIETA

Villa Reaches Naco and Tells of Killing of Two Physicians and Two Chauffeurs by Troops of Calles.

DECLINES TO SAY WHERE BODIES WERE BURIED

St. Louis Doctor Rushes Across International Line and Leaves Doubt as to Whether Men Are Killed.

MEXICAN REPORTED SLAIN ARE BELIEVED ALIVE. Mexico, Nov. 4.—Dr. R. H. Thibon, chief surgeon of the Canadian Consolidated Copper company, his assistant, Dr. Miller, and J. D. Pylant, an American, who were reported killed on the battle field near Agua Prieta yesterday, were seen at 5 p. m. today, according to information received tonight by officials of the company here.

It was said that the three men were seen by a chauffeur named Kittle who is employed by Gen. Francisco Villa, as they were walking toward the north, between San Jose and Villavieja, Sonora, about ten miles south of Naco.

Kittle told officials of the company, it was declared, that he knew Pylant. The Villa chauffeur also gave a good description of Drs. Thibon and Miller. No mention was said to have been made by Kittle of A. L. Wilson, the fourth American reported killed.

Boots Cast Upon Story. The doubt rested mainly upon the statement of Dr. Frederick K. H. Wickman, of St. Louis, Mo., who dashed across the line this afternoon, shouting that he was about to be shot, and afterward declared that he had seen Drs. Thibon and Miller at a school last night. Wickman, however, appeared to be somewhat dazed from fatigue and the experience which he described he underwent while under a death watch awaiting execution for some unknown offense.

Four thousand of Villa's men are at Villavieja, a watering station and cutting center, twenty-two miles south on the Naco-Cananea railroad. Another detachment was reported tonight to be loading stores and residences at Cananea. Mrs. Thibon, wife of the missing doctor, and her daughter, were refugees here today from Cananea.

Villa Goes to Nogales. Villa personally began receiving supplies as soon as he reached Naco and stated that he personally intended to leave tonight.

It was believed, however, that he would go to Nogales, where the army would follow him, while the force at Villavieja would be left to oppose any attempt by the Carranza forces under Calles at Naco.

Another attack on Agua Prieta by the Villa army appeared to be a distant prospect. Shortly after he appeared at Naco with a detachment bringing more than 100 wounded men, Villa came up to the boundary to make a report of the death of the four Americans.

Says They Are Buried. "I regret that they were killed," he said, "but they are dead and buried." Villa later told officials of the Canadian Consolidated Copper company that the four men were under a Red Cross flag when fired on by the Calles forces. He stated that their deaths occurred between 10:30 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when a detachment of Calles' cavalry from Agua Prieta encountered a detachment of Villa troops and retreated after a brief engagement.

GREEK PREMIER SUDDENLY OUSTED FROM HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT

Vonizelos Faction, Which Favors Joining Cause With Allies, Is Again Victorious in Parliament.

MINOR MATTER IS CAUSE OF CHANGE

Action Causes Sensation in European Capitals and Wonder Now Is What Course Constantine Will Pursue.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The defeat of the Greek government in the chamber of deputies and the consequent resignation of the Zaimis cabinet is the latest sensation afforded in the Balkans.

While, of course, it was understood that Theodoros Venizelos, the former premier, had it in his power to turn the government out whenever he so desired, having the majority in the chamber at his back, the fall of Zaimis came unexpectedly, as it was believed that the leader of the majority had decided to accept the premier's resignation of the Zaimis cabinet in the latest sensation afforded in the Balkans.

At so often happens, however, a vote of confidence was demanded by the government on a matter of minor importance—some difference of opinion between M. Venizelos and the minister of war, General Yanakoudas, on military proposals—and the government was defeated by a vote of 147 to 111.

By handing the resignation of his cabinet to King Constantine, M. Zaimis again places on the king the responsibility of deciding the future policy of his country. In London the firm impression was that the defeat of the government would mean the immediate recall of M. Venizelos and the fulfillment of the original agreement between him and the allied powers to go to the assistance of Serbia.

May Dissolve Parliament. In this belief the news caused a distinct rally on the stock exchange. Later dispatches from Athens, however, indicated a possible dissolution of parliament. Should this course be taken it would be at least two months before an election could be held and the new chamber meet. In the meantime, either the Zaimis cabinet, the resignation of which has not yet been accepted, with perhaps a change in the ministry of war, or some other cabinet favoring the king's policy of continued neutrality, would have charge of affairs, and consequently there would be no change in the military situation.

Even should M. Venizelos be called upon to form a new government, it is not certain that he would join the allies at present, but the quadruple entente would have the assurance that Greece would not turn against them.

King May Join Allies. On the other hand it is not to be forgotten that King Constantine was willing to follow the policy of M. Venizelos up to a certain point, and there are some diplomats here who believe that assured of a landing of very strong Anglo-French forces at Salonika and Kavala, together with a Russian army on the other side of Thrace and the possible assistance of Rumania, the Greek king might be willing to embark on operations against Bulgaria.

Greece never looked with favor on Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia and there are some in the country who fear that a victorious Bulgaria might throw its eyes on Kavala, which King Ferdinand fought so hard to get of the possession of the Balkan wars.

Problem in Rumania. Rumania is in somewhat the same position as Greece. A majority of the people of that country favor the allies, while the king and government wish to maintain neutrality, at least until it appears clear that the allies can win the war. There have been continual demonstrations in Rumania in favor of intervention, which have been heightened by the presence of a large Russian force on the north-eastern border waiting to attack Bulgaria.

In Berlin, according to reports, fear has been expressed that this force would be allowed to march through Rumanian territory and that it might be joined by the Rumanian army. To discourage this an Austro-German army is being assembled on the western borders of Rumania, thus the anxiety of the Rumanian government can be understood.

Russians Claim Successes. Besides massing troops, the allies are taking other steps to persuade Greece and Rumania that it is to their interest to join against the central powers.

EVIDENCE SHOWS HOW NEW HAVEN USED PRESSURE

William Rockefeller, It Is Disclosed, Prevented Leasing of Steamer to Line Competing With Railroad.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY BATTLE IN GALLIOLI

British Gain in Africa.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 4.—The personal influence of William Rockefeller was enlisted by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad to crush the competition of the Joy steamship line, according to testimony adduced today at the trial of Rockefeller and ten other former directors of the road on the charge of monopolizing the interstate commerce of New England.

Letters written by John M. Hall, former president of the New Haven, and others, were introduced by which it appeared that Mr. Rockefeller was asked to show before the late Hon. H. C. Flueger, owner of the Florida East Coast Railway company, the fact that the Joy line had leased a steamer from the Flagler company and was trying to charter another to run in competition with the New Haven line.

Flueger and Rockefeller were at that time both directors of the Standard Oil company. Rockefeller forwarded to him a letter from Hall requesting that steps be taken to prevent the steamer being used by the Joy line. The outcome of the correspondence was that the Joy line was prevented from getting the boats.

Letters to show the New Haven guilty entered into a secret arrangement with the Joy line to fix annual rates, were introduced later.

Constantinople, Nov. 4.—Violent artillery fighting has taken place recently on the Dardanelles front, but there is no pronounced activity on the part of the infantry. These conditions are described in the following official announcement:

"On the Dardanelles front local infantry firing continues, with sustained and violent artillery actions on both sides."

"Near Ay Hani a torpedo boat participated in the bombardment and near Sedid-Bahir two armiers took part in it. In the region of headland Durut, our artillery destroyed two machine gun positions of the enemy before our right wing. The Anatolian coast batteries drove off a transport ship of the enemy which attempted to approach the landing place at Sedid-Bahir."

Concerning the Caucasian campaign, the war office says: "We repelled an attack of the enemy in the Yarmen section."

London, Nov. 4.—An official communication issued tonight concerning the operations in the Kamerun region to Jaxer, over American territory. He said that if permission could be given Carranza to transport fighting men from Mexico over American territory casualties were small.