Germans Fail in Attempt to Break Through Allies' Lines

last Saturday, each time with enormous losses in killed or wounded.

Attacks also have been made along the entire battle front as far east as the Vosges region, but, according to the French report, with the Germans having no more success than in the Northwest.

The belief is growing here, and it also has been expressed by those returning from Belgium, that the Germans are making a last effort to get through to the coast, and that if it fails they will fall back to positions prepared in central Belgium.

FIGHTING CONTINUOUS ON EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER

Although the fighting is continuous on the East Prussian frontier, in Poland and in Galicia, there is no important change in the situation, and it is believed none is likely until the Russian armies come up with the Germans, who are retiring from the Vistula toward the Warthe River. On this river it is considered likely another big battle will be fought.

The backbone of the rebellion in South Africa seems broken. Colonel Martin's command in the Northern Cape Province has been defeated. Several of the raiders and most of their men have been captured. General Beyers is in flight, and General de Wet has opened negotiations for surrender, it is said.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe has added three more British steamers to the list of captures in the Atlantic. One, the Van Dyck, is a vessel of about 1,000 tons.

There were reports to-day of naval activity in the Straits of Dover. A dispatch from Dover said a British torpedo-boat destroyer was observed in action, apparently against a German submarine.

GERMAN ATTACKS ARE LESS VIOLENT

PARIS, November 2 (11:15 P. M.).—The following official communication was issued by the French War Office to-night:

"Between the North Sea and the Oise to-day, German attacks have been less violent than yesterday.

"In Belgium we have progressed at the south of Dixmude and at the south of Ghelavet, and we have maintained all our other positions.

"In the region of the Aisne, a violent German offensive between Braye-En-Lannois and Vailly has failed."

FAIL IN ATTEMPTS TO PIERCE ALLIES' LINES

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, November 2 (by way of London, 5:50 P. M.).—The Handelsblad's Sluis correspondent telegraphs as follows:

"All German attempts to break through the allies' line between Nieuport and Dixmude have failed. In spite of the greatest sacrifices, the Germans have not gained ground on the other bank of the canal.

"Communication with Ostend is almost completely interrupted. Permits to leave Bruges are given no longer, but tram cars are running.

"German soldiers, tired of the war, continue to cross the frontier near Sluis in large numbers. They declare that it is no longer a question of battles, but of butchering."

FURTHER GROUND GAINED IN ATTACKS ON YPRES

BERLIN, November 2 (by way of London, 5:55 P. M.).—German army headquarters issued the following to-day:

"In our attacks on Ypres, further ground has been gained, and we have occupied Messines.

"In the fighting in the Argonnes successful forward movements have been made. The enemy has suffered severe losses.

"In the eastern theatre the situation is unchanged. Russian attempts to break through failed."

TURKISH AMBASSADOR HANDED HIS PASSPORTS

LONDON, November 2 (12:42 P. M.).—The Turkish ambassador to Great Britain, Tewfik Pacha, was handed his passports to-day.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED THROUGHOUT EGYPT

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Martial law was proclaimed to-day by Great Britain throughout Egypt. An official notification by the British charge d'affaires at Cairo was delivered to American diplomatic agents there.

On orders from London, the commander-in-chief of the British forces took command of the general situation, with orders to suppress all outbreaks.

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS MUST LEAVE RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Russia has ordered all German and Austrian subjects to leave Russia within the next two weeks, according to a notification received to-day by the United States government.

GERMAN GUNS PLACED ON BORKUM ISLAND

LONDON, November 2 (4:55 P. M.).—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam states that German forty-two-centimetre guns have been placed on Borkum Island in the North Sea.

GHENT ISOLATED FROM COMMUNICATION

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Ghent is isolated from communication, according to a dispatch received by the American government, sent by messenger to Fluis, Holland, by American Consul-General Henry Albert Johnson.

BATTLE CONTINUES WITHOUT RESULT

BERLIN, November 2 (by wireless).—The battle in progress between the Germans and Russians in the Suwalki and Augustowo regions, according to an official announcement issued to-day, continues undecided.

Borkum is a small island belonging to Prussia, at the mouth of the Ems. It is sixty miles southwest of Helgoland, and is the most southerly of a string of islands that skirt the German coast from Cuxhaven to the mouth of the Ems. These, with several islands owned by the Netherlands, constitute the Erisian group.

The strategic value of the Borkum Island, which is six miles in length and two miles wide, lies in the fact that it commands the estuary of the Ems, and might, perhaps, be used as a submarine base, and also in the defense of East Friesland, the district of Prussia that forms the northwesternmost corner of Hanover, and of the German empire.

German submarines are known to be operating along the southern shores of the North Sea, and heavy guns placed on the German islands might be valuable in defending their base.

CHANGING DISPOSITIONS OF ENEMY'S FORCES

PETROGRAD, RUSSIA, (via London, 4:45 P. M.), November 2.—The military correspondent of the Novoe Vremya, explaining the changing dispositions of the enemy's forces, says:

"The Austrians are moving south and southwest toward the West Galician frontier and Cracow, while the Germans, retreating from Warsaw, are fallin gback west and southwest toward the Silesian frontier.

"As the Russian troops from Warsaw and Novoe Georgiewsk follow the Germans, the Russian East Prussian corps is moving in force on the regions northwest of Warsaw, and are occupying both banks of the Vistula below Warsaw.

"German officers captured say the impassable roads have forced the Germans to follow the double track railroad from Warsaw to Czenst-Chowa.

"The southern divisions are following the railway lines from Kielce toward Cracow, while the German extreme left is moving west to-ward Kalisz. This wing is drawing reinforcements from Thorn and Mlawa."

TURKISH VESSELS SUNK TO PREVENT CAPTURE

AMSTERDAM (via London, 7:10 P. M.), November 2.—A Constantinople dispatch says:

"According to reliable news, an Anglo-French French fleet yesterday entered Tohesme Bay, Asia Minor, forty miles west of Smyrna, where the small Turkish gunboat Berak Reis and the Turkish steamer Kanili-Adda were anchored. The commander of the Turkish gunboat sank the steamer and blew up his own vessel to prevent their capture by the allied fleet."

HEAVY FIRING HEARD OFF FORELAND AT DOVER

LONDON, November 2 (5:45 P. M.).—Heavy firing was heard off the foreland, at Dover, to-day. Twelve shells were fired in rapid succession. The concussion rattled windows at Deal.

OFFICIAL REPORTS SHOW LITTLE CHANGE

BERLIN (via London, 10:55 A. M.), November 2.—Official reports from the western front show little change in the situation in Northern France and in Belgium, but events in Poland would appear to be shaping themselves for a renewal of the fighting between the main forces of Russia and the Austro-German allies.

OBITUARY

Preston C. Starke.

The funeral of Preston Chamberlayne Starke, who died at his residence, 28 East Fourth Street, South Richmond, Saturday, will take place from the Meade Memorial Church at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Starke's death was caused by a paralytic stroke.

He is survived by his wife and five children: Lawrence Starke, Misses Edna and Violet Starke, Mrs. Charles Crawford and Mrs. J. J. Watkins. A brother, W. E. Starke, and two sisters, Mrs. Martha Starke Waymack and Mrs. Lizzie Starke Stanfield, also survive him.

John F. Slaughter.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., November 2.—John F. Slaughter, a native of Lynchburg, died suddenly last night at the home of his brother, Dr. Samuel M. Slaughter, on Harrison Street. He was a son of the late Captain John F. Slaughter, who in his day was a prominent business man of the city. He was about fifty-eight years of age. With the exception of a few years in the banking business in Durham, N. C., Mr. Slaughter spent his life in Lynchburg. He is survived by the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. R. T. W. Duke, Jr., of Charlottesville; Dr. Rosalie Morton, of New York; William H. Slaughter, of Mount Holly, N. J., and Dr. Samuel Slaughter, of this city.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock from Grace Memorial Episcopal Church, and the interment will be at Spring Hill Cemetery.

Charles F. McMullen.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., November 2.—Charles F. McMullen, son of the late Judge McMullen, of Madison County, died on Saturday night at his home at Sopulpa, Okla., where he had made his home for three years. Before going to Oklahoma, Mr. McMullen was a practicing attorney in Madison County.

Robert Capell.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BOYKINS, VA., November 2.—Robert Capell died last night, after an illness of several years. He leaves a sister in Georgia and two brothers. His body will be taken to Weldon for interment.

DEATHS

YERBY.—Died, Sunday, November 1, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Thwing, Washington, D. C., MRS. JANE N. YERBY, aged eighty-five. Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment Oakwood Cemetery.

STRAUS.—Died, last night at 10:30, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond I. Straus, 2012 Park Avenue. Interment private.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED, half day's work in every week or five hours. Call Randolph 4550.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Fair and Cooler Tuesday; Wednesday fair.
North Carolina—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Local Temperature Yesterday.

12 noon temperature	72
3 P. M. temperature	74
8 P. M. temperature	64
Maximum temperature to 8 P. M.	74
Minimum temperature to 8 P. M.	59
Mean temperature	62
Normal temperature	53
Excess in temperature yesterday	9
Deficiency in temperature since March 1	183
Accumulated deficiency in temperature since January 1	202

Local Rainfall Yesterday.

Rainfall last twenty-four hours	None
Deficiency in rainfall since March 1	11.39
Accumulated deficiency in rainfall since January 1	10.49

Local Observations at 8 P. M. Yesterday.

Temperature, 64; humidity, 39; wind, direction, southwest; wind, velocity, 7; weather, clear.

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.
(At 8 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)

Place.	Ther.	H. T.	L. T.	Weather.
Asheville	66	68	38	Clear
Atlanta	68	74	52	Clear
Atlantic City	56	70	50	Clear
Boston	52	66	50	Cloudy
Buffalo	42	48	48	Cloudy
Calgary	48	56	32	Cloudy
Charleston	64	76	56	Clear
Chicago	56	56	50	Clear
Denver	60	68	42	Clear
Duluth	42	42	36	Rain
Galveston	70	72	64	Cloudy
Hatteras	62	68	60	Clear
Havre	52	60	44	Cloudy
Jacksonville	68	80	62	Clear
Kansas City	72	78	54	Clear
Louisville	66	74	54	Clear
Montgomery	72	76	48	Clear
New Orleans	68	76	60	P. cloudy
New York	54	60	48	P. cloudy
Norfolk	66	74	46	Clear
Oklahoma	68	78	54	Clear
Pittsburgh	44	56	50	Clear
Raleigh	66	74	48	Clear
St. Louis	68	74	54	Clear
St. Paul	60	66	40	Cloudy
San Francisco	66	68	54	Clear
Savannah	70	78	54	Clear
Spokane	54	64	46	Cloudy
Tampa	72	80	62	P. cloudy
Washington	62	72	48	Clear
Winnipeg	52	54	36	Cloudy
Wytheville	56	66	46	Clear

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

November 3, 1914.

		HIGH TIDE:	
Sun rises	6:36	Morning	4:08
Sun sets	5:19	Evening	4:58

MILLIONS OF BELGIANS ARE IN DIRE DISTRESS

Practically Every Acre of Whole Nation Swept Clean of Everything Valuable.

ALL BUSINESS AT STANDSTILL

Less Than Half of Normal Population Decently Sheltered—Food Supplies Being Rapidly Exhausted—Isolation Is Almost Complete.

BRUSSELS (via London), November 2 (1 P. M.).—Between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 Belgians have little or nothing to call "home." They are a people almost without a country.

Foodstuffs, forage, horses, cattle and automobiles not commandeered by the Belgian army have been seized by the Germans. Practically every acre is now swept of everything valuable.

It is estimated that there are now 200,000 Belgians in England, and 800,000 in Holland. The lowest estimate made here places the number of Belgian homes destroyed or uninhabitable at 1,000,000. Malines, Louvain, Liege, Namur, Charleroi, Mons, Dinant and a score of smaller places have been so shattered by the artillery fire that less that half of the normal population are decently sheltered.

A report from Limburg says that the supplies for the bread line have been exhausted, and the feeding can be resumed only when American food arrives.

The seizure of cattle for the armies has left the country without beef, milk and cheese. The supply of grain has been cut off. For several weeks Flanders was able to help the eastern portion, but now Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp and Ostend are suffering the same distress which earlier befell the eastern part of the Continent.

INDUSTRIES AT LIEGE BROUGHT TO STANDSTILL

At Liege—the Pittsburgh of Belgium—the steel industry has been brought to a standstill. At Antwerp—the New York of the Belgians—all shipping has stopped. Hundreds of big steamers lie idle at the docks. Thousands of freight trucks are rusting beside the canal, while the horses are dead on Flemish battlefields. The drivers and freight handlers are in hospitals or with King Albert's army.

Nieuport and Ostend, the latter suggesting Atlantic City to an American, are occupied by the Germans, and the hotels are filled with German wounded.

Brussels, the deserted capital, has been spared destruction, but its industries are shut down. Lace-workers are being fed at soup kitchens. The stores have no food to sell, and the public has no money to buy if opportunity offered. Members of noble families have discharged their servants and joined the bread line.

The fear is commonly expressed that the city, with its famous buildings, will be destroyed either by attack or by the Germans themselves, should they be compelled to retire.

German money is in general use. Military proclamations in all the store windows announce that the mark must be accepted. Brussels has no postal communication except with Germany. Everything is censored. No railways are operated in Central Belgium. Most of the lines are without bridges. Canals are the only avenues for shipment of freight.

ABOUT ONE-FIFTH HAVE EMPLOYMENT OF SOME SORT

Belgians here estimate that one-fifth have employment of some sort. These include farm owners and lessees. The beet crop has been ruined by the armies, and sugar factories are closed. There are no horses or other equipment for harvesting or trains to move the small amount of beets that have survived the devastation of war and few able-bodied men to assist the women, who are endeavoring to ward off starvation by gathering what little remains of the crops in the field.

Antwerp's diamond cutters are in the army. Malines's tapestry factories are in ruins. Many cotton mills are in ashes, and those that still stand are closed. All universities and schools have been abandoned. Nearly all physicians are at the front or serving in the hospitals. Hundreds of priests and nuns are caring for the sick and wounded. Few churches are fit for occupancy as hospitals and otherwise. Convent homes have been deserted by the sisters. Many are so badly wrecked they could afford no shelter.

Canals leading from Belgium to Holland and the one railway line between Antwerp and Roosendaal constitute Belgium's only communication with neutral territory. The disheartened Belgians are unable to communicate with their relatives whether they are refugees in Holland or soldiers on the battle line. Their isolation is almost complete.

SINGLE RAY OF HOPE IS AMERICAN RELIEF

The single ray of hope is afforded by the American commission for relief in Belgium. The liberality of Holland is described as splendid, but the country's grain supply is exhausted. Great Britain having limited Dutch importations, the sole source of an adequate food supply is the United States.

Even the few Belgians with money cannot buy food. There is no wheat, flour, coffee or salt to be had at any price. In many cities conditions are worse than in country districts. Bakeries are closed, and vegetables are the only diet. Supplies that the American commission is shipping will help a little, but thousands of Belgians positively are hungry.

Imperfect means of communication have prevented the American minister, Brand Whitlock, and other prominent men from advising the world fully of the terrible situation that confronts the Belgians as winter opens. The absence of King Albert and high government officials has made it impossible for the local authorities to make their plight known.

CANDIDATES IN TENTH HOLD JOINT DISCUSSIONS

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LEXINGTON, VA., November 2.—A joint discussion was held to-day in the courthouse by H. D. Flood, of Appomattox, Democratic Representative in Congress from the Tenth District and candidate for re-election, and G. A. Reyercomb, of Covington, Republican candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Flood. Mr. Reyercomb led off and charged the Wilson administration with extravagance. He declared that Flood was unwilling to stand on his record, and took refuge behind President Wilson. Mr. Flood in reply defended the administration as the most economical in a hundred years, and one that already had redeemed most of the party pledges, although less than two years of the President's term had passed. Both speakers declared for prohibition, though Flood forced Reyercomb to admit that he had voted twice against local option at Covington. Both voted for State-wide prohibition. A large crowd heard the discussion.

MAY NOT BE SATISFIED WITH WRITTEN APOLOGY

Allies Expected to Insist on Dismissal of German Officers, Soldiers and Sailors.

TURKISH CABINET DISAGREES

Several Ministers Work for Peace, While Others Favor Aiding Germany—Concern Over Danger of Anti-Christian Uprisings.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Turkey's apology, through the Grand Vizier, "for recent events in the Black Sea," announced to-day at London, was a sequel to events which Ambassador Morgenthau reported to-day in confidential cipher messages to the State Department. It was accepted here as indicating clearly that conservative members of the Ottoman Cabinet propose to avert war with the triple entente.

Mr. Morgenthau cabled under date of 5 P. M. Saturday that shortly after the Russian ambassador demanded his passports the Turkish Minister of Agriculture called on a certain neutral diplomat and asked him to go to the Russian envoy to ascertain if an apology by Turkey for the bombardment of Russian ports in the Black Sea would be accepted and would pacify Russia.

The neutral diplomat saw the Russian ambassador, who said that his instructions to leave Constantinople were absolute, but that when all German sailors, soldiers and officers were dismissed summarily from the Turkish army and navy, and when he had been advised of their departure from Turkey, he would return and resume diplomatic relations with the Ottoman empire.

Later in the day the Turkish Minister of Agriculture called on the same neutral diplomat to learn if an apology would be accepted by the Russian government. The same reply was made, and the Russian, French and British ambassadors left at 7 P. M. Saturday on a special train arranged by the American ambassador.

Although details of the Turkish apology reported from London had not reached here, officials and diplomats conversant with the situation did not believe the triple entente would be satisfied with the written apology, unless accompanied by the dismissal of German officers, sailors and soldiers, and, perhaps, the dismantling of the Goeben and Breslau, former German cruisers, now menacing commerce of the allies in the Black Sea. The transfer of these vessels to Turkey never has been explained to the satisfaction of the entente.

The Ministers of Finance, Interior and Agriculture are endeavoring to keep Turkey at peace with the entente, but the Ministers of War and Navy are said to have strongly favored aiding Germany.

The American ambassador is making arrangements for Americans to leave Turkey. The Italian ambassador is trying to secure safe conduct for Russian subjects.

From reports dispatched by Mr. Morgenthau before cable communication with Constantinople was severed late Saturday night, and from the Turkish apology forwarded to London, a ray of hope that Turkey would take into account her already demoralized economic condition and maintain her neutrality, is clearly apparent in official circles. The entry of Turkey into the war was viewed here with some concern on account of the possibilities of anti-Christian uprisings and danger to American missionaries.

That Great Britain was prepared for an attack in Egypt was indicated in a dispatch to-day from American diplomatic agents at Cairo. The British charge d'affaires there informed the American consul-general that martial law had been proclaimed throughout Egypt, and that the British commander-in-chief had orders to take vigorous measures to repress any outbursts in Egypt, as well as to defend British rule there.

MUSSULMAN WORLD WILL NOT TAKE PART

LONDON, November 2 (8:47 P. M.).—A Central News dispatch from Bordeaux says:

"The French government has issued a statement saying that the Turkish government, in reply to a note of the triple entente powers, confined itself to proposing the recall of Turkish warships in the Dardanelles, and expressed a desire to remain at peace with Russia, France and Great Britain. But, in default of the dismissal of German officers in the Ottoman service, the government of the triple entente could not hope that Turkey would be able to maintain the passive attitude which she offered to adopt.

"The Ottoman government not having thought it its duty to give, by dismissing the German officers, the mark of sincerity to its intentions which was requested, the ambassadors of France, Russia and Great Britain, in conformity with the instructions of their governments, demanded their passports from the Grand Vizier and left Turkey.

"From the impressions received from North Africa it appears that the Mussulman world intends in no degree to throw in its lot with the Turks."

POWER COMPANY ASKS NEW GENERAL CAR FRANCHISE

(Continued From First Page.)

ous obstacle in securing the necessary capital for the development of the properties. Since the reorganization of the properties in 1908, your petitioner has expended several millions of dollars of new capital in this territory, and a continuation of such expenditures is necessary if the properties are to be improved and maintained up to modern standards and an adequate service rendered to the community. This capital can only be secured upon terms reasonable to the company where the term of the franchise runs beyond the period of the expiration of the mortgages securing bonds."

Stress is laid in the petition on the necessity for rearranging the trackage and rerouting the cars to meet modern traffic needs. It is pointed out that both the electric railway and light and power lines in the city have developed through competitive systems, resulting in the construction of routes and lines far in excess of the requirements.

DUPLICATION OF TRACKAGE OF NO PUBLIC BENEFIT

"This duplication of trackage," the company asserts, "leads to unnecessary obstruction of the streets, excessive car mileage and other burdens upon the traffic, and produces no corresponding benefits to the public. The growth of the city and change of centres of population has resulted in a modification of the natural lines of travel, and many of the present tracks and routes are not adapted to the requirements of the traffic."

In the ordinance accompanying the petition the company suggests the elimination of a number of parallel lines subject to approval by the Council. A similar simplification is suggested for the Richmond and Henrico lines should the arrangements be perfected for the acquisition of that property.

The Council is strongly urged to eliminate from the proposed new franchise all provisions designating specific routes, and certain schedules or headway for all cars on such routes.

"Experience has demonstrated," the company claims, "that it is impossible to fix the routes of cars or the schedules for a period of thirty years, or any other definite period, to meet the changing requirements of traffic. It is suggested, therefore, that in any new franchise the company be required to furnish an adequate and convenient service to the public, reserving to the city the power to require the company, by penalties, further legislation or otherwise, to live up to said requirements."

DESIRES REVISION OF SYSTEM OF TAXATION

The company urges a complete revision of the method of charging it compensation for the use of the streets. At present the city imposes a franchise tax consisting of a certain percentage of gross earnings, a license tax for doing an electric light and power business and a pole tax.

In addition to these special municipal taxes, the company is required to pay the regular property tax and pave and keep in repair the streets occupied by its tracks, and to sprinkle the streets. The aggregate of these taxes in 1913 was $179,076.26.

In the ordinance submitted the rate of compensation for the use of the streets is left blank. The Council is urged by the company to fix a flat and definite rate of percentage to be imposed upon all operating receipts of the company within the city of Richmond from both the railway and light and power departments, to be in lieu of all other license taxes and charges to the municipality, except general property taxes, paving and repairs to streets and street sprinkling.

The subject of fares is touched upon at length. The steady increase of the per passenger haul and the increasing cost of operation, it is pointed out, make the present rate of fare inadequate. The section devoted to this subject concludes:

ORDINANCE LEAVES AMOUNT OF FARES IN BLANK

"In the ordinance submitted by your petitioner, no rate of fare has been suggested, but it is earnestly hoped that this question will receive careful consideration by the Council and the committees, and that the fares may be fixed upon a basis which will not only be just to the company, in view of the service now and hereafter to be rendered, but which will enable the company to finance its requirements upon a basis favorable to the company and to the public service, and a provision made for the readjustment of such fares from time to time, as the change of conditions may require."

In addition to the toll bridges which the company offers to turn over to the city in fee simple subject only to the right to operate its cars over them, the company proposes to deed to the city the Forest Hill Park tract of 100 acres, which is directly across the river from a portion of William Byrd Park. The conveyance would be subject to a lease of certain amusement privileges to J. H. Livingston, expiring on December 31, 1919, and to the right of the company to take gravel from a gravel pit located on the property for a period of two years from the transfer.

CLAIMS OF GAINS BY THREE PARTIES ON ELECTION EVE

(Continued From First Page.)

to the highest legislative body in the land.

The campaigns for the Senate in three States are attracting particular attention. These are New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania. In the first named State it is a fight between Ambassador Gerard, Democratic candidate, and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the Republican. In Illinois it is between Roger Sullivan, Democrat; Senator Sherman, Republican, and Raymond Robins, Progressive. In Pennsylvania it is between Senator Boies Penrose, Republican; Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, Democrat, and Gifford Pinchot, Progressive.

Eliminating the "Solid South" there are only seven States in which inroads can possibly be made in the Democratic majority, so that unless that party should lose in all but one of these States, it will retain control of the Senate. The States are Colorado, Indiana, Oklahoma, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada and Oregon.

SEVERAL SENATORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Senators seeking re-election are: Smith, of Arizona; Clark, of Arkansas; Thomas, of Colorado; Brandegee, of Connecticut; Fletcher, of Florida; Smith, of Georgia; Brady, of Idaho; Sherman, of Illinois; Shiveley, of Indiana; Cummins of Iowa; Camden, of Kentucky, for the remainder of the present term; Smith, of Maryland; Stone, of Missouri; Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Overman, of North Carolina; Gronna, of North Dakota; Gore, of Oklahoma; Chamberlain, of Oregon; Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Smith, of South Carolina; Smoot, of Utah; Dillingham, of Vermont, and Jones, of Washington.

An interesting features of the congressional fight is the fact that a number of well-known public men, well known in public life at least, until the people rejected them a year or two ago are trying to come back. The best known of these is "Uncle Joe" Cannon, from Danville, Ill., the former Speaker of the House. Then there is former Representative William B. McKinley, of Illinois, who was Taft's campaign manager in 1912. After him comes Representatives Nicholas Longworth, son-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt.

As for the House, the Democrats admit that their majority will be cut down, but they affect to believe that this will be an advantage, inasmuch as it will make it easier to handle. The Republicans on the other hand claim that it will be a partial repudiation of Democratic policies.

PROSECUTES TRESPASSERS

Three Hunters Fined for Going on Strawberry Hill Farm.

C. K. Buckley, manager of Strawberry Hill farm, telephoned to the county authorities yesterday morning that hunters were trespassing on the place. County Officer G. A. Pyper hurried to the scene, where he arrested Norman Brown, J. T. Wright and C. P. Duke. The three men were given a hearing before Magistrate H. S. Sunday, and each was fined $2.50 and costs. The farm is the property of C. U. Williams, of Richmond. The men are said to have been rabbit hunting when stopped by the officer.

Bazaar for School Fund.

Large crowds attended the bazaar last night which is being held in the auditorium of the handsome new building of St. Patrick's Female Academy, Twenty-sixth and Grace Streets, by the sisters of St. Patrick's parish. The bazaar will be held for two weeks, and funds derived from the sale of various articles shown at the many attractive booths will be applied to the school's building fund. Articles of practically every description are on sale at the booths, and the auditorium is handsomely decorated.

Examine Tax Returns.

The Hustings Court grand jury will meet at 11 o'clock Friday morning to examine the personal property returns for the year. The examination is required by law. The grand jury has the right to summon before it any taxpayer whose returns they regard as inadequate and require him to give testimony as to his taxable possessions.

RESTRAINED FROM SELLING HOME OF MRS. LONGSTREET

United States District Court Issues Order Against Life Insurance Company and Georgia Sheriff.

ATHENS, GA., November 2.—The United States District Court here to-day issued an order restraining a life insurance company and E. A. Spencer, sheriff of Hall County, Ga., from selling the home in Gainesville, Ga., of Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, wife of General James Longstreet, the famous Confederate soldier. General Longstreet died in Gainesville.

Mrs. Longstreet recently filed a petition in bankruptcy, and creditors have asserted that the Confederate general's property should be handled by trustees. A hearing on the granting of a permanent injunction, pending the sale of the property, which is valued at $10,000, will be held on November 21.

The Confederate general's widow, who applied for to-day's order, was active in behalf of the late General Daniel E. Sickles, the Northern general in the War Between the States, when he was involved in financial difficulties some time prior to his death. General Sickles opposed General Longstreet in the battle of Gettysburg.

WILSON CANDIDATE IN 1916, UNDERSTANDING OF FRIENDS

Men Close to President Working on This Belief, Despite His Own Silence on Subject.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—On the eve of the Congressional election, it became known to-day that men close to President Wilson are working on the understanding that he will be a candidate in 1916, despite his own silence on the subject.

Although no formal statement was issued, White House officials say Mr. Wilson is confident both Senate and House will be safely Democratic as the result of to-morrow's elections. Predictions were made that the majority in the House would be more than fifty, and that the present majority in the Senate would be increased.

On the outcome of to-morrow's election, however, depends whether the President will call an extra session of Congress later this month. If the party does not retain control of Congress, it was said the President would call an extra session, in order that policies he stands for may be carried to completion during the life of the present Congress.

Mr. Wilson will go to Princeton to-morrow to vote.

MT. VESUVIUS ACTIVE AGAIN

Inhabitants in the Vicinity Become Greatly Alarmed.

NAPLES, November 2 (via Rome).—Mt. Vesuvius is again in eruption, and the inhabitants in its vicinity have become greatly alarmed. On Sunday special prayers were made, and processions of people went to favored shrines, as a repetition of the disaster of 1906 is feared. The activity of the volcano first manifested itself by deep detonations and rumblings. This was followed by gigantic columns of smoke, and soon thereafter an abundant eruption of lava began.

The last serious eruption of Mt. Vesuvius occurred in the spring of 1906. Several villages were destroyed, and the property loss was estimated at $20,000,000. About 500 persons were killed and 50,000 were rendered homeless. Many nations, especially the United States, sent aid to the sufferers.

There have been several eruptions since 1906, but all were of a minor character and no serious losses resulted.

SUPPLIES FOR BELGIUM WILL BE SHIPPED TO-DAY

Rockefeller Foundation Loses No Time in Carrying Out Great Relief Plan.

IN CHARGE OF COMMISSION

Members Will Leave Within Few Days to Investigate Conditions. Appropriation May Rank as Largest Ever Made to Relieve Distress.

NEW YORK, November 2.—To lose no time in carrying out its decision, announced yesterday, to help the destitute noncombatants in Europe with the Rockefeller millions, the Rockefeller Foundation was engrossed to-day with plans for getting the first relief ship away to-morrow and immediately sending its own commission to Europe to direct further work.

This is the first time that the Rockefeller Foundation, whose endowment is $100,000,000, has undertaken charitable work in such a direct and wholesale way, its philanthropies heretofore having been concerned mainly with work along scientific lines.

The first move in sending a relief ship to Europe immediately involves an outlay of $275,000, and from the announcement of plans, it would appear that this was only a small part of what was contemplated, and that the appropriation might rank as the largest individual donation ever made for war relief.

The commission which will be sent to investigate conditions will leave within a few days. The chairman is Wickliffe Rose, director-general of the International Health Commission. Other members of the commission will soon be named.

BELGIAN REPRESENTATIVES PRAISE RELIEF PLANS

Praise for the plans of the Rockefeller Foundation for the immediate relief of the noncombatants in Belgium, is contained in statements made public to-day by Pierre Mali, Belgian consul-general, and Lionel Hagenaers, a member of the Belgian relief committee.

The important of the Rockefeller Foundation relief measures may be realized when it is known that not more than ten days' supplies remain for the Belgian people, according to Mr. Hagenaers, who added:

"This aid could not come at a more fortunate time. A splendid organization has been provided throughout Belgium for the distribution of supplies, which is recognized by both the Belgian and German governments. This organization is composed of prominent Belgians, who will see to it that the food supplies reach those for whom they are intended."

Little remained to be done to-day in getting the steamship Massapequa ready to start for Rotterdam to-morrow with the first consignment of 4,000 tons of foodstuffs purchased by the foundation. Announcement is expected within a few days of the purchase of other food supplies, and the chartering of vessels to carry on the relief work outlined in the plans made public yesterday.

Scientific Opinion the World Over

is unanimous that caffeine and tannin, the poisonous drugs in tea and coffee, should not be used unless as medicines under the directions of a doctor.

These drugs in tea and coffee are known to be one of the common causes of chronic headache, nervousness, dyspepsia, "coffee heart," and other aches and ills.

If you are troubled with any such ailments, suppose you do as thousands of others have done, get relief by quitting both tea and coffee and using

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Postum is made only from prime wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses. It is a pure food-drink, nourishing and appetizing, and entirely free from the tea and coffee drugs, or any other harmful substance.

Young and old drink Postum with pleasure. It comes in two forms.

Regular Postum—must be boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—soluble—made in the cup with hot water, **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are delicious and the cost per cup is about the same.

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