

SERBIANS IN GRAVE DANGER

Entire Nation Threatens to Be Overwhelmed by Teutonic Allies.

AUSTRO-GERMANS ADVANCE STEADILY

Bulgarians Invade Country at Several Points With Strong Forces—French and British Expeditionary Forces Marking Time Pending Arrival of Reinforcements.

London, Oct. 20.—Latest reports from the near east indicate that Serbia is in deadly danger of being overwhelmed by the armies of her neighbors. No less than eight Bulgarian forces have crossed into Serbian territory. The Austro-German forces are advancing slowly but steadily, their latest claim being that a junction had been effected west of Semendria. The railroad between Nish and Saloniki has been cut by the Bulgarians sweeping over the frontier in superior numbers.

No word has been received of the movements of the Anglo-French army, although it is known to have been in action, as the arrival of French wounded at Saloniki has been reported. Italy's declaration of war against Bulgaria increases hope of the allies that she will join in the Balkan campaign, but what form her assistance will take has not been indicated.

Russia Slow to Act. Russia, the first of the allied powers to present an ultimatum to Bulgaria, now finds herself alone in not having issued a declaration of war against her former protegee.

Along the eastern front activity is confined to the two tips of the long battle line. The Germans are pressing their offensive in the northern area near Riga, while General Ivanhoff claims several successes for his Russian army in Galicia.

Turks and Bulgars Active. Advances from Athens indicate that Turkey and Bulgaria are undertaking energetic measures to oppose the land and sea operations of the entente allies in the Balkans. The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that Turkish forces are concentrated in southern Bulgaria on the Aegean sea. Large Bulgarian forces, the correspondent states, are being moved toward the Rumanian frontier.

The French and British ministers at Athens, the dispatch also says, asked the Greek government to sanction arrangements to provide for Serbian refugees on Greek territory. Premier Zaimis agreed with the stipulation that Serbia guarantee maintenance of the refugees.

Germans Reinforced. Reports from the entente allies on the western front indicate that the Germans have been reinforced heavily and are showing a disposition to assume the offensive. Field Marshal French announces the complete repulse north of Loos of the Germans, who made an attack after heavy artillery preparation.

Paris reports that east of Rheims the Germans made a fierce attack on a large scale, occupying several French trenches. The illness of Premier Asquith has brought a lull in political activities, and the crisis expected in the cabinet this week is likely to occur until the premier is able to appear in the house of commons.

British submarines, now reported to have been reinforced by Russian craft, appear to be continuing to inflict losses on German shipping in the Baltic sea.

Tentative to Attack Montenegro. It is reported from Frankfurt that the central powers have decided to undertake still another campaign, this time against Montenegro. According to this report, forwarded from Amsterdam by a correspondent of the Central News, 20,000 Austrian and German infantrymen, with artillery, have arrived from Galicia from Sarajevo, in Bosnia, about sixty miles north of the Montenegrin border. These troops, the correspondent says, will be dispatched against the Montenegrins, with whom there has been but desultory fighting for months.

Asquith Improving. The condition of Premier Asquith, who was suddenly taken ill yesterday, was described by his physicians at noon today as satisfactory. The following bulletin was given out: "The prime minister passed a satisfactory night. His condition improved. He will be confined to his room all day."

Sir Edward Carson announced in the house of commons today that his resignation to the attorney generalship was due to divergence of views in regard to near eastern affairs.

Cabinet Ministers Quizzed. Cabinet ministers again were bombarded with war questions in the house of commons today, but for the most part they managed to escape a frontal attack. The replies developed that the officer who commanded the landing of British troops on the Gallipoli peninsula has been relieved and that he holds no command in the army at present.

ALLIES MARKING TIME. Forces in Balkans Awaiting Reinforcements Now Enroute.

Saloniki, Oct. 19, via Paris, Oct. 20.—The entente allies are marking time pending the concentration here of a sufficient number of troops for the operations in the Balkans. A large French force is on the way to Saloniki, French forces have succeeded thus far

in protecting the lower end of the Nish-Saloniki railway.

The capital of Serbia has been transferred from Nish to Prizrend, in western Serbia, close to the Albania frontier. The banks and most of the legations are being removed. The Russian consul at Saloniki has sent an automobile to bring the Russian minister to this city, but owing to the muddy condition of the roads it is doubtful if this mission will succeed.

The Austrians have advanced well up the Morava valley and are endeavoring to effect a junction with the Bulgarians, who are making an attack north of the Nish-Zejevar sector.

Army officers here believe the combined armies, when a junction has been effected, will not be satisfied with opening a route across northwestern Serbia, but will attack Nish. Another serious attack is under way with Uskup as its objective. The Bulgarians already have occupied Isti.

Prince Andreas, a brother of the king, accompanied by his wife, Princess Alice, has joined his regiment here.

STRUMITSA NOT OCCUPIED.

Allied Troops Do Not Cross Border After Capturing City.

Paris, Oct. 20.—The Salonika correspondent of the Havas News Agency sends the following dispatch under Tuesday's date: "French troops having received orders not to pass the Bulgarian frontier, Strumitsa has not been occupied by the allies.

"The Bulgarians are concentrating troops in haste in Dobruja, supposedly to occupy the Rumanian agency says; leaving more towards the entente. At the same time three divisions of Bulgarian troops are being concentrated on the Greek frontier.

"Communications by the Uskup railway now are said to be definitely assured for the allied troops.

"The entire Bulgarian coast, on the Aegean sea has been evacuated by the civilian population."

Rioting in Petrograd.

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, Oct. 20.—The Overseas News Agency says: "Private reports from Petrograd say further riots have taken place there. A crowd led by N. S. Tekehdze, leader of the social democratic party, and a member of the duma, made a demand for the reopening of the duma. Consequently the rioters and many were wounded."

Junction Effected.

Budapest, Hungary, via London, Oct. 20.—According to a special dispatch to the Entente the German and Austro-Hungarian troops operating along the Danube in the north have effected a junction west of Semendria.

Formal Neutrality Proclamation.

Washington, Oct. 20.—President Wilson today signed a proclamation giving notice of the neutrality of the United States in the war between Serbia and Bulgaria. The proclamation was along the same general lines as those already issued covering the wars between other nations.

Bulgars Capture Serbs.

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, Oct. 20.—The Overseas News Agency says: "The Bulgarians of the Danube in Serbia was announced today by the German war office.

The report also states that Bulgarian troops have captured Sultan Tepa.

Austrian troops have made a further advance on Shabatz, on the Save, west of Belgrade. The Serbians have been thrown back south of Lucica and Bozevac.

Russia to Borrow at Home.

Petrograd, Oct. 20.—The Russian government is preparing for the early issue of an internal loan of 1,000,000,000 rubles (\$400,000,000). The interest rate will be 5 1/2 per cent. The loan will run for a short term.

Russia Charges Treachery.

Petrograd, via London, Oct. 20.—An imperial manifesto denouncing war deserters appeared today under date of Oct. 18. It was accompanied by a communication reviewing the friendly services of Russia toward Bulgaria in the past and pointing out the "treachery" of King Ferdinand.

FIFTY-TWO KILLED IN PARIS EXPLOSION

One Hundred Others Injured in Shock Which Wrecks Factory—Many of Victims Were Women Workers—Nearby Buildings Wrecked.

Paris, Oct. 20.—Fifty-two persons are reported to have been killed in an explosion this afternoon in a factory in the Rue de Tolbiac, while 100 or more were injured.

Many of the victims were women workers in the factory, which was wrecked as were buildings in the vicinity.

President Poincare and Minister of the Interior Malve, who were immediately informed of the disaster, visited the scene and gave directions to the rescuing forces.

IOWA SUFFRAGISTS MEET.

Regret Result of Jersey Election But Are Not Surprised.

Des Moines, Oct. 20.—Iowa suffragists, at the annual convention of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, which opened here today, regretted the defeat of the suffrage amendment in New Jersey yesterday, but were not surprised.

"I do not believe the defeat of the amendment in New Jersey will in any way injure the cause in Iowa," said Miss Flora Dunlap, of Des Moines, president of the state association, in opening today's convention. "While the defeat is very much to be regretted, I do not think eastern sentiment is as far advanced for suffrage as western sentiment. This election will not be the last one and people will be educated."

Handbooks with detailed instruction in county and precinct campaign work to be done in Iowa in the next seven months, were distributed today among the delegates. The initial session was given over to the reports of officers and the president's address.

"MOONSHINERS" PLEAD GUILTY

Trial of Seven Men at Fort Smith Ends Abruptly.

SENTENCE TO BE PASSED THURSDAY

Defendants Alleged to Have Defrauded Government Out of Between \$10,000 and \$15,000 in Revenues During Past Ten Years—Former Employes of Revenue Department of Government Implicated.

Fort Smith, Ark., Oct. 20.—Seven men on trial charged with conspiracy to defraud the government in the manufacture of moonshine whisky pleaded guilty in the United States district court here today. Sentences will be passed tomorrow. The case against Fred Bowles, of Fort Smith, the eighth defendant, was dismissed.

The cases against the defendants were begun yesterday and their action today was a complete surprise.

Swindlers Enormous. The defendants brought to trial in connection with the so-called "moonshine" conspiracy number over a score—six of them officials or former officials of the United States internal revenue service. They were indicted by the federal grand jury last June.

The government authorities predict that out of the cases may grow a serious prosecution of many other men who, it is alleged, have swindled the government of the United States out of between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 during the last ten years.

The alleged head of the conspiracy is John L. Casper, an officer of the Rush Distilling Company, of Kansas City, who with Guy L. Hartman, of Kansas City, James C. Brewbaker, of Fort Smith and others are charged with maintaining an illicit distillery at Fort Smith and with shipping thousands of gallons of spurious whisky, manufactured at the plant, to the distilling company.

Revenue Officers Named. The six revenue officers are named with other defendants in a blanket indictment for conspiracy and one of them, Knox Booth is accused of accepting bribes from Casper and Hartman. Booth was formerly superintendent of the Tennessee revenue division and was removed from office after the issue of the warrant for his arrest. Government officers say he confessed and gave valuable information to the working of the alleged conspiracy.

The other revenue men indicted were: James Surber, Atlanta, Ga., former superintendent of the Georgia revenue division; resigned shortly before indictment. Thomas C. McCoy, Asheville, N. C., former revenue agent; resigned from service five years ago. S. L. Wilbur, Winston, Salem, N. C., former revenue agent; resigned several years ago and became associated with Casper, in the distilling business.

J. Henry Brown, Harrison, Ark., former superintendent of the Arkansas revenue division; resigned shortly before indictment. Newton C. Spradling, Aurora, Mo., former saunter; resigned when arrested.

Others indicted were: John Farrabee, George Hartman and Charles Brewbaker, of Kansas City; John Coffey, Fred Bowles and J. M. Thomas, of Fort Smith; James L. Smith, Jacksonville, Fla.; Henry Cummings, Wheeling, W. Va.; William Smith, Tampa, Fla., and Leo F. Brock, Ed. P. Barrett, Ernest Sumner, J. W. Moses B. Brock, Ed. P. Barrett, Ernest Sumner, J. W. Grider and C. M. Hawkins, addresses unknown.

Made Bogus Bourbon. Government officers did not have to go into wooded hills, inhabited by rough and lawless men, to uncover the "still," where it is alleged the illicit liquor was made. They found it standing boldly on one of Fort Smith's streets—a dilapidated old building, as innocent looking as some deserted Arkansas farm house. But inside, machinery modern to a minute, the government alleges, manufactured "six-year old Kentucky bourbon," "fine old private stock," and "seven-year old rye," from pure all-corn in fifty hours, the sparkle and blend being given by means of chemicals. With the aid of attractive labels, the government alleges, the conspirators sold their products thru agents in Kansas City to the southwestern retail trade.

The Fort Smith plant once was a legal distillery. In March, 1914, however, its owners advised the revenue department at Washington of their intention to cease business. The government immediately withdrew its official sanction and sealed the doors of the plant.

The seals, it is alleged, were soon broken, the old machinery removed and new machinery set up.

One day the government officials got an anonymous letter that started an investigation. David A. Gates, deputy internal revenue commissioner, took charge of the inquiry. His men quickly covered Missouri, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and picked up clues here and there, which finally resulted in the seizure of the distillery. Among the discoveries they made was that the plant was connected with a large sewer, with outlets so arranged that the contents of its eight 10,000-gallon tubs could be discharged into the Arkansas river within a few minutes.

Six indictments in all, were handed down, the first charging Casper, Guy

California Women Present Wilson With Gold Bar For Ring

Washington, Oct. 20.—President Wilson today received a delegation of women and girls from California who gave him a piece of gold from a California mine and also a bar of gold to make a wedding ring for his fiancée.

The delegation also brought petitions signed by 200,000 Californians urging the president to visit the San Francisco exposition before it closes in December. Later the women gave to Mrs. Galt a cluster of California orange blossoms.

The president told his callers he desired to visit the exposition but had been too busy to go west. He said he did not think he could go but would change his plans if it were possible.

The petitions were presented by Altha McCune, an 11-year-old school girl of San Francisco, whose letter of invitation to the president was the best of those written in the state to the ex-governor schools in that city. In receiving the bar of gold, Mr. Wilson said: "That is a very happy thought," when told a wedding ring could be made of it.

L. Hartman, J. C. Brewbaker, Williams, Brown and other defendants with intent to secure the United States of the tax imposed on distilled spirits and with having in their possession cancelled revenue stamps.

Secretary Daniels Outlines Program of Navy in Effort to Prevent Private Manufacturers From Reaping Excessive Profits.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 20.—What the navy expects to do toward preventing private manufacturers reaping excessive profits on the expenditure of hundreds of millions involved in the administration's national defense program, was outlined here today by Secretary Daniels in a speech at the North Carolina stockholders' meeting.

"The government has invested many millions of dollars in navy yards," said the secretary, "and unless this investment is utilized for new construction, much of it is wasted. Unless the government is prepared to construct naval craft, private ship companies must compete with government yards. This tends to secure competitive prices and prevent combination of private corporations which would charge higher prices than conditions justify."

"Not only must the yards be able to build ships but naval establishments should be equipped so as to manufacture a portion of all munitions of war."

In this connection Mr. Daniels pointed out that the government paid 80 cents a pound to a private manufacturer a few years ago to make powder for the navy now was making it at a cost of 25 cents a pound. Torpedoes and mines, also, he said, were being manufactured by the navy at a great saving of money.

EVIDENCE IS PRESENTED.

Defendants in New Haven Case Invoke Statute of Limitation Without Success.

New York, Oct. 20.—The United States government today began the presentation of its evidence against William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledford, Edward D. Robbins and eight others charged while directors of the New Haven railroad, with conspiracy to monopolize the railroads and trolley lines of New England.

Judge Hunt today overruled a motion of counsel for the defendants setting up the statute of limitation as an objection to the introduction of the government's evidence, prior to 1912, in the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad case. They held that acts committed subsequent to that year must first be proved.

CAPTURE ALLEGED SLAYER.

Harry Duncan, Charged With Murder of Police Officer, Arrested at Shorb, California, Oct. 20.—Harry Duncan, alleged slayer of Sergeant John Tollen, of the Los Angeles police department, was captured today at Shorb, a station near Pasadena, just as he was about to board a Southern Pacific train bound east.

The man was immediately brought to the county jail in an automobile.

Iowa Supreme Court. Des Moines, Oct. 20.—The supreme court today handed down the following opinions: John W. Kerr, appellant, vs. Conyers, et al., Monona county, affirmed. Switzer vs. Fisher, et al., appellants, Dallas county, reversed.

Joseph appellant, vs. Sharp, Woodbury county, affirmed. Erismar vs. C. B. & Q. railroad, Wayne county, reversed. Richardson, administratrix, vs. city of Sioux City, appellant, Woodbury county, affirmed.

Tucker vs. Anderson, administrator, appellant, Monroe county, affirmed. Benizer vs. First National Bank of Britt, appellant, Hancock county, affirmed.

Gallagher, appellant, vs. school township of Willow, et al., Woodbury county, affirmed. State of Iowa vs. Tate, et al., appellants, Wapello county, dismissed. Hathaway, plaintiff, vs. Jepson, judge, defendant, Woodbury county, affirmed.

Nichols, appellant, vs. Hocking Coal Company, Monroe county, affirmed. Mathers, et al., appellants, vs. Christianson, et al., Woodbury county, affirmed.

Carry, et al., vs. Walker, et al., appellants, Wayne county, affirmed. Johnson, et al., vs. Trump, et al., appellants, Lucas county, affirmed.

JERSEY DEFEAT SPURS WOMEN

Suffragists Plan Campaign to Secure Franchise Thru Legislative Action.

MAJORITY OF 50,000 AGAINST AMENDMENT

But One County in State Shows Majority in Favor of Woman Voter—President Wilson's Espousal of Cause Believed to Have Prevented Greater Defeat—Women to Again Appeal to President in Fight For Amendment.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 20.—Latest returns today on the state election yesterday indicate that the proposed amendment to the state granting suffrage to women was defeated by a majority of more than 50,000.

Returns from 1,679 out of 1,891 election districts give a vote of 133,571 for and 187,849 against the amendment.

Ocean county, which returned a majority of 300 in favor of the amendment, apparently was the only county carried by the suffrage workers.

Women workers for the suffrage cause said today that far from being dismayed by yesterday's vote they were fired with greater zeal than ever. Plans were already under way, they said, to stir the state with a campaign which, if successful, would give women the vote in selecting presidential electors next spring by means of legislative action.

Believe Agitation Dead For Years. The anti-suffragists, however, profess to see in yesterday's result a settlement for years to come of the agitation for woman's suffrage in New Jersey.

Under the state constitution a suffrage amendment can not be again placed before the electorate for five years.

The two to one vote and more against suffrage in President Wilson's own precinct in Princeton was no surprise to suffrage leaders, who long before had conceded Princeton to their opponents. But for President Wilson's stand it is thought the amendment would have been defeated by a greater majority in the state.

Other Proposed Amendments Defeated. The struggle over the suffrage question resulted in comparatively little attention being paid to the results of other proposed constitutional changes, providing for an easier method of amending the constitution, and authorizing counties and municipalities to make excess condemnation in the taking of lands for public purposes.

Both of these proposed amendments were defeated by large majorities, according to latest returns.

Sentiment All One Way. Where suffrage triumphed, the unofficial returns showed the majorities to be small. In Hudson county, with complete unofficial returns, gave a majority of seven votes in the 651 cast. Nine districts in Middlesex county out of seventy-five, showed that the amendment had 838 votes in favor and 812 against it. Returns came in much more rapidly than had been anticipated. The tide was all one way—against woman suffrage. Leaders at the headquarters of the suffrage association here realized early in the evening that only a landslide in the rural portions could save the day for them. Late returns showed that instead of the hoped for landslide, the country votaries had, in many cases, voted against the amendment. This was notably true in Essex county, where nine of Newark's suburbs arrayed themselves solely against suffrage.

Election Is Orderly. Election excitement was intense throughout the state and an unusually large vote was polled. Everywhere the suffragist workers, arrayed in bright colors and waving banners, urged the voters to support the amendment. The election was quite orderly, no disturbances having been reported up to a late hour last night.

President Wilson cast his vote for suffrage at Princeton shortly after noon and left immediately afterward for Washington. The president wrote a large "yes" in the space opposite the suffrage amendment when he cast his vote. It was the first vote ever cast by a president of the United States for equal suffrage. He was vigorously applauded by a number of suffrage workers.

As the president handed the election officer his ballot a corps of photographers asked him to pose.

"No," he said. "This is too serious a matter to make a spectacle of."

Women to Try Again. Coupled with admission of defeat Mrs. Felcker embodied a promise of a renewed fight next spring.

"Altho we apparently have lost the election for woman suffrage," she said, "this will not end the fight in New Jersey. We feel much encouraged by the great number of votes received and this will impel us to continue the battle in this state. Instead of quitting as our opponents said we would, we have new plans in view. When the New Jersey legislature opens next spring we will present a solid front for an amendment to the state constitution to give women the vote."

Suffragists Not Disheartened. Washington, Oct. 20.—Alice Paul, chairman of the congressional union for woman's suffrage, declared today that the defeat in New Jersey would stimulate the movement for an amendment to the national constitution enfranchising women.

Despite his repeated announcement that he is opposed to a federal amendment, President Wilson will again be asked to support one. A committee from California will ask to present a petition

T.-R. BULLETIN NEWS OF THE DAY

The Weather. Sun rises Oct. 21 at 6:16; sets at 5:13. Iowa—Clear tonight and Thursday; warmer Thursday.

PAGE ONE. Telegraphic News: Serbia in Grave Danger of Being Overwhelmed. New Jersey Turns Down Suffrage. Arms Embargo Aids Carranza. "Moonshiner" Conspirators Plead Guilty. Ten Mexican Bandits Killed. PAGES TWO, THREE AND FOUR.

Iowa News: Cosson Rejects Elimination Plan. Boys' Hotel With Bogus Check. Presbyterian Synod in Session. Important Bank Suit Decision. Suffrage Vote Depends on Women. Ebersole Celebrates 75th Birthday. PAGE FIVE.

Story: The Battle Cry. That Reminds. Playing For Positions. Topics of the Times. Iowa Opinion and Notes. Looker-On in Iowa. PAGES EIGHT, NINE, TEN, ELEVEN

City News: Second Iowa in Reunion. Launch Y. M. C. A. Work. Council Hears Pump Men. Miss Broadhead Dead. Bad Fire in Wasson Home. New Building For Theater. General and Brief City News. PAGE TWELVE.

Markets and General: Wheat Market Flooded. Corn Also Forced Lower. Cattle Market Weak. Slump in Hog Prices. Gallipoli Forces in Predicament.

for such an amendment to the president. As the president voted for suffrage in New Jersey the women felt he might change his attitude. No comment was made from the White House on the defeat of suffrage in New Jersey.

Published reports that Mrs. Norman Galt is opposed to woman's suffrage, altho not actively so, remained undeniably in well informed circles, but no statement was obtainable.

Carranza's Exception. An order for an exception in the embargo in favor of the Carranza government was contained in a letter from the president to Secretary McAdoo. It was in part:

"An exception is hereby made to the prohibition against exports created by the president's proclamation and you will please instruct collectors of the ports and other officers of the treasury department to permit to be exported thru a United States customs houses munitions of war and other articles recognized fact government of Mexico, or for industrial or commercial uses in the territory under its control, as above set forth.

"An embargo therefore will be immediately placed against the border ports in the states of Chihuahua and Sonora as well as all ports in the territory of lower California, whether or not controlled by the fact government of Mexico, and you will so instruct collectors.

Villa Agent Quits Washington. The Villa agency here today closed its doors. It was announced that in view of the recognition of Carranza there was no use of maintaining it.

Ellis Adrono, personal representative of General Carranza, was preparing today to leave for Saltillo, Mexico, where he will personally convey to General Carranza letters of recognition from the governments of the United States and the South and Central American republics.

CARRANZA IS NOTIFIED. Receives Word of Recognition From Representatives in Washington. Gomez Palacio, Coahuila, Mexico, Oct. 19, via El Paso, Tex., Oct. 20.—First Chief Carranza, touring northern Mexico states, was informed here today of his formal recognition as executive of the de facto government in Mexico, in a telegram from Eliseo Arredondo, chief of American agencies at Washington. As to what title he would be recognized under the first chief said he did not know.

CONSPIRATORS TO PRISON. Three Carranza Adherents Sentenced to Leavenworth. El Paso, Tex., Oct. 20.—Victor L. Ochoa, Jose Orozco and E. L. Holmdahl, Carranza adherents, convicted in the United States district court of conspiracy to violate American neutrality laws, were sentenced today to twelve months each in the federal prison at Leavenworth. They furnish bonds pending an appeal.

The defendants were charged with organizing a Carranza expedition against Villa and shipping munitions to Columbus, N. M., about a year ago.

Anticipate Embargo Order. El Paso, Tex., Oct. 20.—Local customs authorities in anticipation of the action of the state department, have anticipated an embargo on arms in this district since last Friday, acting, it was said, on their own authority. No instructions had been received up to noon from the treasury department.

Corothers to Watch Conflict. El Paso, Oct. 20.—George C. Corothers, state department representative, was ordered to Douglas, Ariz., opposite Agua Prieta, Mexico, where Carranza forces under General Calles, awaits an expected attack by Villa troops. Advances state General Villa left Casas Grandes, Oct. 18, to march into Sonora.

Wireless Workers to Strike. New York, Oct. 20.—The organization of wireless station workers of the Atlantic coast have voted for a general strike unless their demands are granted, according to Secretary Schmatz.

The demand is for an increase which will raise the scale \$30 to \$75 a month.

Hessenius Elected Superintendent. Special to Times-Republican. Town's Hill, Oct. 20.—Superintendent N. E. Hessenius, of Lone Tree, today was elected county superintendent to succeed George H. Mullin, who died suddenly. He was chosen by the county school officials under the new law.

English Comedian Dead. London, Oct. 20.—James Blakely, the actor, died in London yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Blakely acquired a considerable reputation in England as a comedian. He was born 42 years ago, and made his first appearance in Brighton at the age of 18. He played in the United States for nearly three years, beginning in 1906.

ARMS EMBARGO AIDS CARRANZA

President Wilson Issues Proclamation Barring Shipments.

EXCEPTION IN FAVOR OF CARRANZA

Villa and Other Fr. Leaders to Receive No Mun. and Ammunition From United States—Customs Officials Served With Official Notice—Villa Agency in Washington Goes Out of Business.

Washington, Oct. 20.—President Wilson today declared an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to Mexico.

President Wilson signed a supplementary order, however, which excepts General Carranza's government from the embargo and permits munitions to go thru to him unhampered. The prohibition applies to the factions opposed to the government which the United States has recognized.

The proclamation is based upon the authority conferred by congress in 1912 and follows closely the terms of President Taft's proclamation issued when the revolution was on against Madero.

Violation of the embargo is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

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