

BALKAN OUTLOOK NOT FAVORABLE FOR THE ALLIES

Little Hope Remains That City of Monastir Can Be Kept Inviolable

BULGARIAN ARMY NEARLY AT GATES

Serbian Army Retreating in Direction of Albania With Foe Pursuing

Berlin, Nov. 19.—Two British gunboats have been sunk in the Mediterranean off the Egyptian coast by a German submarine. Official announcement to this effect was made by the admiralty today. Announcement is also made that 5,000 Serbians were captured yesterday.

Paris, Nov. 19.—The next meeting of the allied war council will be held in London. It is likely the Russian and Italian governments will designate representatives to attend this council.

Saloniki, Nov. 18.—Via Paris, Nov. 19.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the British secretary for war, today conferred with General Sarraill, commander in chief of the French army of the orient, and left immediately without debarking.

London, Nov. 19.—The fate of Monastir is not yet known definitely but there is little hope in England that it will escape the Bulgarians.

Left in the dark as to the actual progress of the Anglo-French campaign in the near east, the British public can only hope the entente allies will soon have such a strong force there that they will enable the Serbians to make a successful stand and preserve a small portion of their country.

The retreat of the Serbians toward the Albanian border is causing increased uneasiness at Athens, but the developments there are interpreted as being not unfavorable to the entente powers.

The British war council has returned from Paris without giving any intimation of the outcome of its deliberations with the French committee.

Little news comes from the eastern front, in addition to the reports that a German attack south of Riga has been repulsed and that Austro-German attempts to cross the Styre river in Galicia have been resumed.

Serbian Retreating.
Paris, Nov. 19.—The Saloniki dispatch announcing the general retreat of the Serbs on the southwestern front after the capture of Babuna pass by the Bulgars is without official confirmation, says a Havas dispatch from Athens filed yesterday. The only fact established is the evacuation of Prilep by the Serbs. The abandonment of Babuna pass has been expected in Athens military circles for several days, as it was not considered possible for the Serbs, notwithstanding their heroic defense, to resist longer repeated Bulgarian attacks, especially as they threatened envelopment by a movement from Tetovo and Kitevo.

The Serbians probably will retire to the heights between Prilep and Monastir, the inhabitants of which are taking refuge in Albanian and Greek territory. Large numbers have arrived at Florina, Greece, but the more well to do are going to Saloniki.

The military government of Monastir is reported to have appointed a committee of notables to preserve order but it is feared it will not be possible to restrain the bands of Komitadjis (irregulars) in the environs of the city.

The Serbian army is expected to retreat towards Albania. It is estimated there are 50,000 Serbs in the Monastir region opposed to more than 80,000 Bulgars.

FIGHTING IS DESPERATE.
Rome, Nov. 18.—(Via Paris, Nov. 19.)—The continuation of the desperate and long continued struggle for Gorizia is recounted in an official statement issued today at the headquarters of the Italian general staff. The communication follows:

"During all of yesterday there was an intense artillery action on both sides. The enemy's guns were particularly active in the Gorizia zone. We have seen that from the suburbs and even from the center of the town shots of all calibers are being fired against our positions.

"We also have noticed columns of troops coming from the town crossing the bridge of Slonzo and climbing the heights of Sabotina and Podgora to reinforce and replace troops engaged there. Our aviators have discovered Austrian batteries posted on the belt of heights dominating Gorizia from the east."

RUMANIA FACES NEED FOR MAKING DECISION ON WAR

BOTH AUSTRIAN AND RUSSIAN FORCES CONCENTRATING ON NORTH BORDER.

Rome, Nov. 19.—A Bucharest dispatch to the Giornale D'Italia says: "On account of dissensions which are beginning to arise in the liberal party of Rumania and the unyielding opposition of Take Ionescu, former minister of the Interior, and M. Filipescu, former minister of war, Premier Bratianu has deemed it necessary to summon before King Ferdinand certain senators, deputies and others among the most important personalities of the party. To these persons confidential statements concerning the Rumanian policy are being given.

"The question of Rumanian neutrality seems about to enter a decisive phase. The rapidly moving events are moving in Serbia is hastening a decision in this regard, particularly as both Russia and Austria are concentrating troops near the northern boundary of Rumania."

AVIATORS VISIT VENICE

Austria Reports Safe Return of Squadron After Inflicting Damage on Forts.

Vienna, Nov. 19.—Venice has again been bombed by Austrian aeroplanes. Official announcement was made here today that an aerial squadron attacked military establishments of that city yesterday afternoon.

The announcement follows: "Navy headquarters announces that on the afternoon of November 18 one of our sea plane squadrons successfully dropped bombs on the forts at San Nicola and Alberoni and the arsenal, aviation station, gas works, railway station and several barracks at Venice.

"Notwithstanding the heavy fire of anti-aircraft guns and the attacks of three hostile aeroplanes, our squadron returned with complete safety."

Berlin, Nov. 19.—A German aeroplane squadron made an attack yesterday on the British camp west of Poperinghe in Belgium, six miles from Ypres, the war office announced today. There were artillery duels yesterday in and near the Argonne and in the Vosges.

PARIS BLACKLISTS MRS. GALT'S AGENT

FRENCH DRESSMAKERS REFUSE TO DEAL WITH BUYER BECAUSE OF ORIGIN.

Paris, Nov. 19.—The Paris dressmakers' syndicate has blacklisted two American customers of German origin, one of them a man named Kurzmann, reputed to have been commissioned to buy gowns for Mrs. Norman Galt, who is to be the bride of President Wilson, according to Gustave Terry's newspaper, L'Oeuvre.

The newspaper avers Kurzmann has threatened to raise a diplomatic question because of the modiste's refusal to accept orders from him. L'Oeuvre declares, however, that each house from which he ordered gowns, has offered to supply them with its compliments to Mrs. Galt without having them pass through the hands of an intermediary.

A Paris dispatch early this month said Charles Kurzmann of New York was there to select gowns for the wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Galt. He was quoted as saying that "while it would be indiscreet to talk about clothes ordered by the Wilson family before obtaining permission from the white house," he felt that "Washington can look forward to a brilliant social season after the wedding."

Position Explained.
Paul Polret, president of the dressmakers' syndicate, is absent from Paris. His confidential secretary, however, confirmed the statement that Kurzmann has threatened to raise a diplomatic question over the declination of the modistes to fill his orders for gowns which he maintains are intended for Mrs. Galt.

"You may declare that no members of our syndicate will deliver gowns to Kurzmann, or through Kurzmann or any other German house," said the secretary. "At the same time each and every member of the syndicate would be proud to be honored with a commission to make a gown for President Wilson's fiancée and would be most happy if permitted to present it with its compliments."

Rue de la Paix and other leading houses refuse to state whether or not they have had orders for gowns.

SLAYER KILLED BY RIFLE SQUAD

Hillstrom, I. W. W. Leader, Is Executed for Crime of Murdering Man

GOVERNOR REFUSES REQUEST OF WILSON

President Is Told That Case Was Complete Unless He Had New Evidence

Salt Lake City, Nov. 19.—Joseph Hillstrom, convicted of the murder of John G. Morrison, a grocer, and his son Arling, was executed by shooting at the state penitentiary here today. Under the Utah law he was allowed to choose between shooting and hanging.

President Wilson twice appealed for further respite for Hillstrom, and the Swedish ambassador also intervened. The president's second request, made yesterday, was denied by Governor Spry as not based on any new facts.

When the officers came to get Hillstrom, he broke down and started to struggle with them but when he saw the sheriff he calmed down and threw up his hands. Accompanied by the officers, he walked to the death chair. After he was seated he said:

"Gentlemen, I die with a clear conscience. I never did anything wrong in my life. I die fighting, not like a coward. Well, I'm going, goodbye."

When the officer started to give the command to fire, Hillstrom yelled, "Fire!" The squad fired and the bullets pierced his heart. He was dead in one minute and ten seconds after the volley was fired.

Fights His Guards.
"Fire! Let her go!" were Hillstrom's last words, uttered an instant before the rifles of the firing squad ended his life at 7:41 o'clock this morning. Although he was self-possessed and asserted his innocence when he faced his executioners, Hillstrom had a nervous collapse previously, when he tied the door of his cell with strips torn from his blankets and fought the guards fiercely with the handle of a broom he had snatched from an attendant in the corridor until Sheriff J. S. Corless, for whom he had previously manifested a high regard, arrived and appealed to him.

"Joe, this is all nonsense," said Corless. "What do you mean? You promised to die like a man."

Hillstrom hesitated a moment and then yielded.

"Well, I'm through," he said. "But you can't blame a man for fighting for his life."

Proclaims Innocence.
He talked incessantly in the few moments that elapsed between the time of his arrival at the firing of the volley. He asked whether any of his friends were in the firing squad and kept saying he was innocent and would die like a man. His voice was clear but low. He was quickly adjusted to the death chair and, as the attendants drew aside, Hillstrom straightened himself in the chair and said: "I'll die like a man. I never did any wrong in my life. I die fighting, not like a coward. Well, I'm going, goodbye, everybody."

The word to fire was given and the reports of the rifles came an instant after Hillstrom's final words, "Let her go!" He died instantly.

Hillstrom's body was claimed by Ed Rowan, secretary of the local Industrial Workers of the World organization, who intimated that it would be sent to Wyoming for burial, as requested by Hillstrom in a telegram to W. D. Haywood yesterday.

Haywood Fails to Help.
Telegrams from O. N. Hilton of Denver, one of Hillstrom's attorneys, asserting that William Busky of Seattle had made an affidavit that he was with Hillstrom the night J. G. Morrison was murdered, were received by Governor Spry and other officers of the state and county early this morning. The sheriff was requested to postpone the execution until this statement had been investigated. Warden Arthur Pratt of the prison then asked Hillstrom if he knew Busky and Hillstrom answered that he did not. The sheriff was then directed to proceed with the execution.

None of Hillstrom's I. W. W. friends (Continued on page 8)

OFFICIAL REPORT ON WAY

Italian Side of the Controversy Over Sinking of the Ancona Coming to U. S.

CHINA TO JOIN ALLIES

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—Great Britain, France and Russia have united in an effort to add China to the entente alliance in order to prevent possible friction in the future between Japan and China and to preserve the peace of the far east. If China agrees to the plan, military participation in the present war is not expected.

Diplomat's Acts are Investigated By U. S. Officials



CONSUL VON NUBER.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—The department of justice was today making further inquiry into the activities of Austrian Consul General von Nuber and his associates. In an announcement the department said that information had been obtained which probably would lead to further indictments for passport frauds.

Von Nuber and German Ambassador von Bernstorff were recently charged publicly by Dr. Joseph Goricar, former Austrian consul, with having directed propaganda carried on by the Austro-Hungarian consular service in the United States for fomenting strikes in union plants.

These allegations have already been formally denied by the Austrian embassy here and through the embassy by the Austrian foreign minister.

ST. LOUIS PLANS MUNICIPAL DOCK

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO BE SPENT FOR THE REVIVING OF RIVER TRAFFIC.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19.—A committee of the St. Louis board of aldermen today began consideration of a bill for the establishment of a municipal dock on the river front. The dock has been planned as the first step in an extensive development of the St. Louis harbor.

The proposed dock is to be built on a site which will cost about \$250,000. It is to be equipped with electric cranes for the rapid loading and unloading of boats and barges, and for the transfer of freight from railway cars to boats.

Warehouses, to be erected in connection with the dock, will have a capacity sufficient for handling 165,000 tons of freight a year without congestion.

Three other docks are to be built later, according to the plans worked out by the city administration, and an extensive system of city-owned terminal railways along the river front is planned. The city already owns a railway leading to the waterworks in the extreme northern part of the city, and the Terminal Railway association has agreed to relinquish control to the city for a long line that runs along the levees. This agreement was ratified by the board of aldermen.

BATTLE IN ALSACE.
Paris, Nov. 19.—There has been spirited fighting in Alsace, accompanied by the throwing of hand grenades, according to the announcement given out this afternoon by the French war office.

Eight German aviators flying over Luneville were pursued by French aviators. Five of them were driven away but the others succeeded in throwing down several bombs. Three persons were wounded.

TWO STORMS TO COLLIDE

Washington Reports Phenomenon; Lakes and Atlantic Coasts Whipped by Gales.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—Heavy gales and rain whipped the Atlantic coast from Jacksonville to Eastport, Me., and similar conditions prevailed through the Great Lakes region and the Ohio valley during the night in what the weather bureau officials described as "one of the most remarkable storm developments in many years." The two storms early today were heading toward each other and moving northeastward.

M'DANIEL SAYS SHOULD HAVE FAIR

Former Councilman Favors Holding Exposition to Display Products

WAS A SUCCESS ONCE; CAN BE MADE SO AGAIN

Believes Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri Show a Good Proposition

C. E. McDaniel, former city commissioner and a prominent manufacturer of the city, is heartily in favor of any steps that are taken toward getting a big fair, agricultural show and live stock exposition for southern Iowa and northern Missouri in Ottumwa.

Mr. McDaniel is a man who has had a wide range of experience in the manufacturing business and has kept close in touch with affairs of the city and county. He says that he realizes what a splendid thing such a fair would be for this city, this county, this part of the state and the adjoining one. When the old county fair was in progress here he had charge of the manufacturing department. This brought him in close touch with all lines of activities along which the fair was developed.

Under his supervision all manufacturing plants in the city and county had their goods on display and attracted considerable attention.

"With the little display that we had then we made a splendid showing," said Mr. McDaniel. "With all that our growth has brought us since then we ought to be able to make tremendous display of manufacturing products. I am speaking of course just from one standpoint. Now Wapello and every other county is so wealthy in corn, oats, wheat, barley and other grains, live stock and farm products that we could have a show here that would attract attention from all over the middle west. We have everything right here; why on earth send it away to be shown all together. It is all right to exhibit in other places; that advertises as nothing else can but why not show our own people what can be accomplished by live progressive men and women who are living in this section of these two states?"

"A fair, to my notion, is one of the best means of getting people out and getting them acquainted. We are all fine people why not know each other? I don't believe though that it should last more than about a week. Say here on Monday and close Friday. That gives almost everybody a chance to stay a day or two and in that way we can keep the crowds shifting. Of course in the present day of automobiles it is no trouble anyway to get anywhere and back in short time but it seems to me that a week is long enough for the exhibition. I believe that the people of Ottumwa and every other city in this part of the two states will take hold of the proposition and push it through to a successful end. I am in favor of everything that is done and will stand back of any move made in every way I can."

ILLINOIS SOLONS CALLED TOGETHER

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE WILL BE HELD NEXT WEEK.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 19.—Governor Dunne today issued a call for the extraordinary session of the Illinois legislature to meet on Monday, November 22.

The many matters with which the legislature will deal include: Enactment of laws making appropriations for the payment of the officers and members of the next general assembly and the salaries of state officers; providing for the ordinary and contingent expenses made necessary by the decision of the supreme court in the Ferguson decision; and extending funds to the attorney general and appellate courts of the first and second districts.

Enactment of laws enlarging the appropriation and taxation powers for corporate purposes of cities and villages and amending the act which limits the rate per cent of the tax levy for county purposes in counties having a population of 300,000 or over.

Enactment of laws amending existing property assessment laws and road and bridge laws.

Passage of legislation creating commissions to arrange for the Illinois centenary celebration and to investigation of existing pension laws and recommend new pension legislation.

Enactment of legislation fixing the salaries of various state officers, such as the chief grain inspector, secretary of the industrial board, executive officer of the state board of health, etc.

To amend certain sections of the governor's veto power.

To amend certain sections of the primary election laws.

DEBS FOR PRESIDENT

Galesburg, Ill., Nov. 19.—Galesburg socialists have selected Eugene V. Debs of Indiana for president and Emil Seidel of Wisconsin for vice president by a presidential referendum, the results of which were announced today.

TICKET FOR PROGRESSIVES.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—George W. Perkins, conferring here today with local leaders of the progressive party, said that "the progressive party must and will have a national ticket in the field in 1916."

SURGEONS ON JURY TO DECIDE IF BABE WAS A DEFECTIVE

INDICATIONS ARE THAT CHICAGO PHYSICIAN WILL BE UPHELD IN HIS VIEW.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Six leading surgeons impaneled as a coroner's jury to decide whether Dr. Harry J. Haiselden did right or wrong in refusing to operate on the deformed Bollinger baby, and thus save its life, are to make public their decision today.

Having carefully examined the body of the infant, the surgeons planned to call before them Allan Bollinger, father of the child; Dr. Haiselden; Coroner's Physician Dr. H. G. W. Reinhardt; several attaches at the German-American hospital where the child was born and all others who have had anything to do with the case.

Members of the jury agreed not to discuss their findings until made public, but it was reported, on the best authority, that their verdict would vindicate Dr. Haiselden.

Coroner Peter Hoffman admitted as much after the second post mortem was performed.

Dr. Reinhardt went further in this autopsy, Coroner Hoffman said, "and we found that the child was even more defective than was indicated—far more defective than Dr. Haiselden said."

U. S. IS SHORT ON STEEL

Talk of Partial Embargo Results From Discovery That Supply Is Going Abroad.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—Congress may be asked to place a temporary embargo on exports of structural steel to the European belligerents in order to afford a sufficient supply of the metal for use in the construction of the two battleships, bids for which were opened at the navy department on Wednesday.

This plan is suggested as a result of the disclosure that neither of the new battleships can be laid down before next summer because of a lack of steel. The entire output of the American steel plants, it is said, has been taken by the warring nations.

Announcement is made by Secretary Daniels that tentative plans are under consideration for two 35,000-ton battleships to be included in the first year of the five year naval building program. No navy in the world has such large warships as these at present.

GERMANS LAY BARE SECRET OF BRITONS

Berlin, Nov. 19.—What purports to be the frequently mentioned but never published British admiralty instructions to the masters of merchant ships regarding the use of neutral flags to escape the submarine menace, are printed by Captain Kuehntz in the Lokal Anzeiger. The German admiral referred to these instructions at the outset of the submarine campaign and the diplomatic correspondence regarding the sinking of the Lusitania.

Lokal Anzeiger quotes from the reported instructions the following: "Flags which should be used are the following: American, Italian, Scandinavian and Holland."

CHINA TO JOIN ALLIES

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—Great Britain, France and Russia have united in an effort to add China to the entente alliance in order to prevent possible friction in the future between Japan and China and to preserve the peace of the far east. If China agrees to the plan, military participation in the present war is not expected.

POINTS OUT LACK OF RELIGION IN SCHOOLS OF TODAY

University Dean Speaks to Teachers at Institute Evening Session

SAYS AMERICA LEADS IN DIVORCE AND CRIME

Would Bring Up Children to Be Better Than Their Fathers and Mothers

TONIGHT'S PROGRAM.
7:45—High school auditorium. Music—Smelzer's Juvenile orchestra.

Address—"Social Aspects of the Curriculum"—Dean W. A. Jessup of State University.

"The United States leads the world in divorce, crime, irresponsibility of public service corporations, rotten city government, serious character of the race problem, unequal distribution of wealth and scores of other evils. They are cancers eating at our throats, a leprosy shattering our social fabric. If we can not wipe out this list then, as sure as the generations roll on, longer and blacker will it grow until, finally, the United States will have its monument inscribed in the cemetery of the centuries. There is but one answer to this question. That is Christian education in our public schools. Bring up the boy and bring up the girl to be better men and women than their parents are. It is a slow gradual process but it will result in the absolute certainty of its aim."

The foregoing was emitted by Dean W. C. Wilcox, of the college of liberal arts at the state university when he spoke to the teachers of Wapello county on "The Present Crisis in American History," at their institute in the high school building Thursday evening. His was the first of the evening sessions and a very fair crowd heard him, a few city teachers being present. The first part of the program was handled by Mrs. N. B. Blish, who sang two solos. The university dean was introduced by City Superintendent Blackmar.

In comparing the good things and the evil things in which the United States excels, the speaker discussed them from the standpoint of the unique advantages which this country has had in its development, such as is not found in the history of any other nation. He said there are today 100,000,000 people living in this country all speaking, reading, writing and understanding the same language. But he said, it is such a common advantage that it is not appreciated. Three thousand miles of open frontier without a fortress or a guard, nothing but the surveyor's lines to mark this country from Canada and a similar border to the south which for the most part is unguarded, are two other examples of advantages which citizens of this country enjoy. Canada has only as many people as are living in New York state alone and Mexico can only count as many as there are in New York and Pennsylvania.

"In Europe such supremacy is fought for by blood and iron; in ours it has come to us with the passage of time. We began a civilized country. Europe sent only her very best people here, when such men as John Wilson and William Brewster or such women as Rose Standish and Mary Chilton came then we had a beginning upon which we cannot fall. Our agricultural states feed the world its breakfast, give it its dinner and are almost serving its supper. Last year in this country the value of the output from American manufacturing plants was greater than the capital stock of the factories. They all paid for themselves and a good margin over. There are more people employed in manufacturing plants in this country today than were living in the entire United States on the day that Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. The United States leads the world in corn, with Argentina second; in wheat, with Russia, second; in cotton, with India second; in coal, with Great Britain second; in petroleum, with Russia second; in steel with Germany second and in copper with Mexico second.

"But—we also lead in divorce, and these are the things which make the crisis and the worst of it, that we are leading ourselves each year over the previous year. Statistics taken for the decade 1900 to 1910 show that nearly every marriage in ten in every one of our forty-eight states results in a divorce. Back of that list is a still larger one representing those in which there is only a separation and back of that a greater one yet of those in which there is a strained relation but because of the church or fear of social ostracism there is no outward manifestation made of actual conditions. There never was a time in the history of our country when a young man was

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