

FATHERLAND IS BEING INVADED BY CZAR'S MEN

ASSERTED GERMANS HAVE FAILED TO BREAK DEFENSE LINE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM UP TO PRESENT TIME.

GERMAN LINE EXPECTED TO RETIRE FOLLOWING CHARGE

Asserted Second Line of Defense, Consisting of Old Men and Boys Has Been Substituted in Line Opposing French and British and These Will Fall Back.

By International News Service. London, Nov. 11.—At last the great movement of German troops into and out of Belgium may be explained.

Report Activities for Days. For several days—ever since the Russian forces began the violent offensive which has finally forced the Germans in the east to fall back across the east Prussian frontier—reports have poured into London from Holland, northern France, and Belgium of the transportation of great bodies of troops from the Flanders positions to the eastward.

Simultaneously equally creditable reports told of a corresponding influx of fresh reserves to support the Germans along the Ypres. These later troops came from Germany. That Germany should be sending troops into Flanders and removing others in equal numbers puzzled not only the war correspondents, scattered about the field of activity of the west, but military experts here as well.

Explanation Is Furnished. The explanation is furnished in the apparently reliable statement that the crisis in east Prussia so struck the German general staff with its importance that it was decided to transport the first line troops—the flower of the army—from the Flanders line to the eastern frontier. In their places were sent the second line force, men of advanced years and youths of tender years, who had not as yet received their baptism of fire.

This probably explains the persistence of reports that prisoners and wounded captured by the allies have generally been of this class of reserves.

Withdrawal Is Covered. The movement of troops from Flanders explains also the reason for the renewed attack of the Germans on the line of the Yser and at Ypres. The attack in force at these points apparently was for the purpose of covering the withdrawal of the first line troops.

This device has been employed by the German general staff in almost every similar situation and there is little doubt felt here that when the vigorous counter offensive shall have served its purpose the long anticipated retirement of the German line to a more favorable position to the rear will be begun—also under cover of a ferocious cannonading.

More Than Military Check. Warsaw, Poland, Nov. 10.—The failure of the Austro-German campaign in Poland was more than a military check; it was a great political defeat. The Germans believed that the invasion of Poland would be easy, because the people of Poland were in favor of Germany.

The crystallizing of Poland's German sympathy was reported and an army was brought into the field under a Saxon royal prince for the purpose of incorporating, after the capture of Warsaw, Russian Poland into the German empire under a Saxon monarch. This kingdom was not to include the Austrian or German Poland of today.

Russia's Master Stroke. Grand Duke Nicholas made the German plans impossible of realization by his famous declaration that all parts of the old dismembered Poland would be united and granted autonomy if Russia won.

Grand Duke Nicholas now towers up as the greatest Russian figure in the war. He is beloved by the army and is looked upon by the Poles as their savior. Since he allowed the Poles to organize their forces under Polish officers, who use only the Polish language, a privilege forbidden for the last seventy years, a strong feeling has been growing among the Poles that the Grand Duke is the man to head the new Polish autonomy.

Allies Exert Pressure. BY GEORGE A. DORSEY. By International News Service. Peking, Nov. 10.—Enticing offers have been made to Japan by agents of the allies in China to induce the Mikado to throw 200,000 of his seasoned troops into the European Theater of war.

Turkish Fleet Is Active.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Nov. 7.—An official dispatch from Constantinople states that the Turkish fleet has bombarded the Russian port of Batoum on the Black Sea and caused damage. It is the chief Russian port of the Caucasus. It was ceded by Turkey to Russia in 1878. Turkish naval forces are active in the Black Sea.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN FLOODED CITY



Just before the arrival of the Japanese troops in the leased territory of Kiauchau there were heavy rains that inundated the country. The picture shows Japanese soldiers pulling a light field gun through the flooded streets of a Chinese town.

Following the fall of Tsing-Tau, which releases Japanese troops and warships, and removes German menace to Japan's prestige in the Orient, the allies are exerting every effort to bring Japan into the western conflict. A guaranty of a freer hand in the affairs of China is the price offered for the Mikado's troops. The younger statesmen are said to have welcomed the proffer with enthusiasm, but the more conservative are dubious.

Effect on Tsing-Tau. The effect of such a move on the status of Tsing-Tau is problematical. Japan has insisted that her only intention is to restore the territory to China, but this, it is learned, will be done only under a rigid agreement that China shall cede no more territory to any European power.

Falling this undertaking from China, Japan will proclaim her title to Tsing-Tau in perpetuity. Japan's announcement following the fall of Tsing-Tau made no admission of British influence in the future of the province.

A Herculean Task.

To carry 200,000 troops to the Russian battle front by way of the trans-Siberian railroad, Japan would have to perform the Herculean task of transporting them nearly 800 miles across the Sea of Japan to Vladivostok and then 5,500 miles over a single track railroad. This movement will have to be made in the dead of the Siberian winter and would require at least until the late spring to accomplish.

To reach France the Japanese would have to use the Panama canal, to which she has a right for transporting soldiers or warships under the treaty.

Would Destroy Russian Army. London, Nov. 10.—"It is asserted in Berlin that Germany and Austria-Hungary now have concentrated about 3,000,000 soldiers on the line from Thorn to Cracow and this is considered sufficient to crush the Russian forces," says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Times.

200 Miles of Berlin. London, Nov. 10.—At three points in the area of hostilities—in Silesia, in East Prussia and in Alsace—forces of the allies are now reported on German soil, and for the first time since the outbreak of hostilities conditions seem to presage, in the opinion of British military observers, a reversal of the roles of the contending armies.

Up to the present time, Germany has been fighting, generally speaking, in the territory of its enemies, but now it would appear to be more or less seriously menaced from the east by the victorious armies of Grand Duke Nicholas, the advance guards of which are less than 200 miles from Berlin.

The Russian advance, unless checked, may have an important bearing upon the fighting in the west, possibly compelling Germany to withdraw troops from France and Belgium.

Greece Near War. Nothing of first class moment has occurred up to the present in the near east, but Turkey is being attacked in isolated spots by the Russians and British, and the Turks apparently are coming very close to war with Greece, that situation having been aggravated by the sinking of a Greek steamer by the Turks and the threatening of Greeks in Asia Minor.

Neither Bulgaria nor Roumania has made any move as yet.

The Union defense force continues to round up the rebels in South Africa. Action Is Explained. London, via Paris, Nov. 7.—The French government has followed Britain's initiative by declaring that a "state of war exists between France and Turkey," according to the Bordeaux correspondent to the Havas agency. He says that the foreign office issued the following note:

"The hostile acts of the Turkish fleet against a French steamer, causing the death of two Frenchmen and serious damage to the ship, not having been followed by the dismissal of the German naval military missions, the measure whereby Turkey could disclaim responsibility, the government

of this republic is obliged to state that as a result of the action of the Ottoman government a state of war exists between France and Turkey."

British Look to East. On the frontier in the East more wide sweeping movements are being made by the opposing armies.

The Russians, from all reports, have driven back the German center to the River Warthe in Russian Poland, have held back a German offensive movement from East Prussia, and now are straightening out their line for a more vigorous offensive against the Austrians, who have been trying to beat their left wing in Galicia.

It is to the battles in these regions that the British military men are looking, for they declare that if the Russians can keep up their successful fighting against the Austrians and Germans relief will come to the allied armies in the West, because of the necessity for a withdrawal of German army corps from France and Belgium to protect Silesia and East Prussia.

KAISER IS CLOSE TO FRONT

CORRESPONDENT OF LONDON PAPER TELLS OF HEROISM.

London, Nov. 7.—The correspondent of the Express on the Belgian frontier telegraphs the following:

"The kaiser himself is close to the front in Flanders, making efforts to inspire his troops to gain Calais.

"Despite the nearly successful bomb attack on him at Thielit, the kaiser continues to drive daily through the territory behind the Bruges and Courtrai roads. His route is always kept secret and he uses a new car of different appearance each time in order to prevent a description from reaching the allies.

"Daily he singles out certain soldiers for acts of exceptional bravery and personally gives them the Iron cross. He visits the field hospitals and talks to the wounded, invariably saying: 'Good day, comrade. The kaiser wishes you a speedy recovery.'

"The kaiser dined with the staff at Ghent yesterday and returned to the staff headquarters thoroughly dissatisfied with the result of the past few days of the campaign.

"A party of refugees saw the kaiser in an automobile. One of them said: 'The kaiser sat on the rear seat with the Duke of Wurtemberg. The front seat was occupied by infantrymen, while a pilot car, filled with soldiers, went in front. The kaiser's extreme pallor and rigidity of features were marked. He sat like a statue, wrapped in a gray coat, and listened to the report of a passing officer. At the end he saluted, but without a smile and then nodded silently to the soldier chauffeur to go ahead.'

"The Belgian government officially announced that an attempt to demolish the headquarters of the German general staff at Thielit while the kaiser and his chief generals were in the building, failed by only 20 minutes.

U. S. INTERNS GERMAN SHIP

Washington, Nov. 10.—The little German cruiser Geler, which has been undergoing repairs at Honolulu while a Japanese squadron waited outside the harbor for her to reappear on the high seas has been interned for the war at Honolulu as the time set by the American government for her to intern or leave port had expired.

A small supply ship which accompanied the Geler also was interned. The case of the Geler, a craft of 1,600 tons, aroused much interest. Soon after she dropped anchor in the harbor of Honolulu, about three weeks ago, after a voyage from the Far East, a big and powerful Japanese cruiser, the Hizen, appeared off the Hawaiian coast and anchored outside the three-mile limit. Later another Japanese cruiser joined the Hizen and they seemed determined to wait as long as necessary for the enemy.

British Submarine Sunk.

London, Nov. 5.—The British submarine D-5 was sunk in the North Sea by a mine which was thrown out by a German cruiser retreating before the British cruisers. Two officers and two men of the submarine were saved.

Persia Announces Neutrality.

London, Nov. 7.—An official state-

GENERAL SHIFTING OF WORKING ORDER IN LOWER HOUSE

MANY CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION AS CONSEQUENCE OF REDUCED MAJORITY WILL BE FORCED ON DEMOCRATS.

SHIFT OF 12 VOTES WOULD GIVE MINORITY CONTROL

Republicans Likely to Gain Larger Representation on Committees and Progressives Lose What They Had, Due to Election Changes—"Uncle Joe" to Be Back.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Many changes in the organization of the house of representatives will be made when Champ Clark and "Uncle Joe" Cannon once more face each other across the center aisle at the beginning of the next congress. The dwindling of the Democratic majority, which will drop after the close of the December session from 40 to 24 will necessitate a general shifting of the working order in the house.

Perfect Organization Necessary. With their slender majority, the Democrats, while able to re-elect Speaker Clark and retain control of the committees will be forced to maintain an almost perfect organization. With a full attendance in the house a shift of 12 votes would throw the control to the minority side.

Practically complete returns give the Democrats 229, Republicans 196, Progressives 7, Socialists 1, Independents 1, and doubtful 1. This would give the Democrats a plurality of 33 over the Republicans and of 24 over the combined opposition.

This narrow margin will probably result in a rearrangement of committee representation, the Democrats now holding overwhelming majorities in all of the standing committees. The falling off of the Progressives from 19 in the present house to 7, probably will cut their committee representation materially, and even may lose them the few important places they hold in the present house.

Kitchin Probable Leader.

Democratic leadership in the House will undergo great changes. Representative Underwood was elected to the Senate and will leave the House at the close of the December session. Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, the ranking Democrat on the ways and means committee, will claim the Democratic leadership by right of seniority and is expected to have the support of southern Democrats generally.

Representative Mann of Illinois undoubtedly will retain the Republican leadership, facing the Democrats with formidable support. His ranks will include, besides former Speaker Cannon, numerous other Republicans who have recaptured the places they lost in the 1912 campaign.

Five Tariff Framers Out.

The election will vacate five of the fourteen Democratic places on the ways and means committee, which framed the Underwood tariff law. Representative Underwood goes to the Senate. Representative Hammond was elected governor of Mississippi. Representative Mitchell of Massachusetts, who succeeded Representative Peters on the committee when the latter became assistant secretary of the treasury, was defeated at the polls.

Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania surrendered his seat to run for the Senate and was defeated and Representative Stanley of Kentucky sought the senatorial nomination in Kentucky and lost his place. Representative Murdock of Kansas, the Progressive leader and member of the committee, lost his seat in an effort to go to the Senate.

Other Committee Changes.

Two Democratic members of the rules committee will not return. The labor committee lost two Democrats. Four Democratic members of the banking and currency committee failed to be re-elected. The Democrats also lost five members who were on the military affairs committee, the Republicans one and the Progressives one. The judiciary committee will be practically unchanged.

In the Senate the indicated increase in the Democratic majority was welcomed by administration leaders, who have been hampered during the present Congress by the narrow margin of their control.

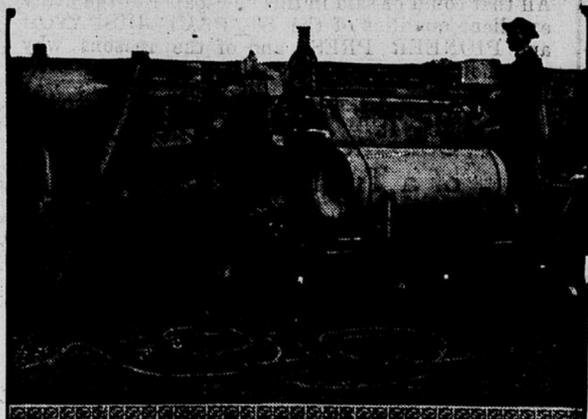
U. S. Acts For Turkey.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The United States embassy has taken charge over Turkish affairs in London.

Kansas City Pens Destroyed.

Kansas City, Nov. 9.—Twenty-five acres of cattle pens, one-third of the local stock yards, were destroyed with a loss estimated at three-quarters of a million dollars by a fire that was still burning today. Three men were injured by burns and falling timbers. While it was impossible then to determine the full extent of the damage it was apparent that the local yards would be seriously crippled in handling the winter stock.

EPIDEMIC HITS CHICAGO STOCK YARDS



Owing to an epidemic of the foot and mouth disease, the great Chicago stock yards were ordered closed until the disease should be checked. The illustration shows the process of spraying the cattle pens with disinfectant.

VETERINARIANS OF NATION TRYING TO STAMP OUT PLAGUE

SPREAD OF HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE AT CHICAGO SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN HALTED.

FEDERAL QUARANTINE NOW IN EFFECT IN ELEVEN STATES

Rhode Island Latest One to Have Ban Placed on It Against Interstate Shipments—More Infected Herds Are Found in Wisconsin.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Veterinarians at work at the Chicago Stock yards to prevent the spread of the foot and mouth disease among cattle, apparently are holding their own. Four new cases have been discovered among the blooded dairy herds, brought here for the National Dairy Show.

First Affected Improving. The first of the blooded cattle to be taken with the ailment are recovering rapidly, according to Dr. O. E. Dyson, state veterinarian, and Dr. Charles Hughes, president of the Chicago Veterinarians, who examined the animals. Only a small proportion of the cases are fatal, according to Dr. Hughes.

The work of disinfecting the yards continues 24 hours a day and has been extended to the packing plants. All the hides that have accumulated in the yards since Oct. 1 will be dipped in disinfectant before being shipped. At the serum plants it was decided to destroy all of the manufactured serum now on hand in order to prevent any possible spread of the ailment through that means.

Rhode Island Quarantined. Washington, Nov. 10.—An order quarantining the State of Rhode Island against interstate shipments of live stock was prepared by the Department of Agriculture for issuance. Cases of the foot and mouth disease were reported during the day from the vicinity of Johnson and Washington.

Rhode Island will make the eleventh state to be placed under Federal quarantine, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa composing the already wide area affected by the disease.

Houston Issues Statement.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston authorized the issuance of an official statement, which follows in part:

"So contagious is the disease that in past outbreaks where but one animal in a herd was infected, the entire herd in almost all cases later contracted the sickness. While the mortality is not high the effects of the disease even on animals that recover are such as to make them practically useless.

"Veterinary authorities of the United States are agreed that the only method of combating the disease is to stop all movement of stock and material which have been subjected to any danger of infection, and to kill off without delay all herds in which the disease has gained any foothold."

Wisconsin Herd Condemned.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 10.—Several beef cattle in a herd of 70 on the farm of John Beecher, near Waterford, Racine county, have been discovered by government inspectors to be infected with foot and mouth disease and will be destroyed.

It is said the cattle were shipped from Chicago several days ago at about the time a consignment was shipped to Evansville, Wis., where the first case of the disease in Wisconsin was located.

Death of Professor Mysterious.

Montreal, Nov. 10.—G. R. Mines, a professor at McGill University, met death mysteriously in his laboratory at the university. Principal William Peterson believes Professor Mines, in the course of experiments upon himself in his chosen branch of physiology, dealing chiefly with the phenomena of the heart action and respiration, probably lost his life through the

FARM CROP VALUES ARE LARGE

TOTAL THIS YEAR \$104,000,000 MORE THAN LAST.

Corn Crop Worth Is Greatest in History—Will Equal 2,705,692,000 Bushels and Will Be Worth \$1,885,867,000.

Washington, Nov. 11.—This year's corn crop is perhaps the most valuable ever grown, owing to its increased price on account of the European war. The department of agriculture announces in its preliminary estimate that the crop will amount to 2,705,692,000 bushels and that on Nov. 1 farmers were being paid 69.7 cents a bushel. The value of the crop, therefore, based on Nov. 1 figures, is \$1,885,867,324.

The important farm crops of the United States this year are worth \$5,066,742,000, or \$104,000,000 more than the value of the same crops last year, notwithstanding a loss of \$418,000,000 sustained by cotton planters on lint alone as a result of the European war.

Preliminary estimates of the important farm crops announced by the department of agriculture and statistics of the average price paid to producers on Nov. 1 indicate that this year's wheat and corn crops are the most valuable ever grown in the United States, that the wheat and apple crops are record harvests and the potato crop is the second largest ever raised.

The huge wheat crop and increased price of that cereal, the large corn and apple crops and the increased price of oats, barley and rye more than offset the big loss in the value of the cotton crop resulting from the war.

The values of the important crops, based on the average prices paid to producers on Nov. 1, and their values last year, follow:

Crop.	1914.	1913.
Corn	\$1,885,867,000	\$1,730,021,700
Wheat	858,056,000	587,803,000
Oats	484,390,000	425,150,700
Barley	100,839,000	97,469,000
Rye	34,387,000	26,153,000
Buckwheat	13,297,000	10,444,000
Potatoes	219,396,000	230,741,000
Sw. pota.	42,751,000	44,706,000
Hay	803,353,000	786,062,000
Cotton	462,483,000	880,360,000
Flaxseed	18,960,000	21,192,000
Apples	144,963,000	124,471,000

CARRANZA REFUSES TO QUIT

Declares He Is Only Chief—Gutierrez, Newly Chosen, Also Calls Himself Chief.

Mexico City, Nov. 10.—General Venustiano Carranza has issued an ultimatum declaring himself the chief head of the Republic.

The proclamation was issued at Cordova, and directed to the military chieftains and the civil employes of the central government, who were ordered to obey Carranza as first chief of the Constitutionals and to disregard totally the mandate of the Aguas Calientes convention. To the military chieftains he said that unless they left the conference and were back at their posts at once their next in rank would assume their places.

General Eulalio Gutierrez, who was appointed provisional president of Mexico by the Aguas Calientes convention, has proclaimed himself the chief executive beginning Nov. 10, and has appointed a cabinet to act with him.

British Let U. S. Ship Go.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The American steamer Kroonland has been released by British officers at Gibraltar and sailed Saturday, leaving the copper and rubber of her cargo for a verdict of a prize court. The Kroonland was merely detained and asked to discharge its cargo for the determination of the question of ultimate destination.

New Air Craft For U. S.

New York, Nov. 9.—Plans for a war dirigible have been completed by Captain T. S. Baldwin, the veteran airman. It was announced, and a six-foot model has been constructed and will be taken to Washington for a series of tests in the aerodynamical laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution. The dirigible, Captain Baldwin stated, would be called the B-10. It will be 127 feet long and 25 feet in diameter and will be capable of carrying seven