

CZAR'S MEN MAKE LANDING AT VARNA, ON BULGAR COAST

AUSTRO-GERMANS PREPARE NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST SUEZ CANAL, FLOODING LAND ALONG WATERWAY.

SERBIA'S ARSENAL TOWN CAPTURED BY TEUTONS

Kraguyevatz Falls Before Army of Central Powers, While Nish, Serbian War Capital is Menaced by Bulgarians — Roumanians Desire Intervention.

London, Nov. 3.—A Bucharest dispatch to the Times says it is reported in official naval quarters that the Russians have forced a landing at Varna on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria.

Rome via Paris, Nov. 3.—The Austro-Germans are preparing a new offensive against the Suez canal, according to an Athens dispatch to the Tribune, which adds that the British have made great preparations to meet such an eventuality.

They have flooded the land along the canal, leaving the fortifications just standing out of the water, the defenders being supplied with provisions by gunboats.

London, Nov. 3.—The Germans have occupied Kraguyevatz, the arsenal town of Serbia, while their Bulgarian allies are pushing their way through the mountains to Nish, Serbia's war capital.

From all sides the Germans, Austrians and Bulgarians are slowly closing in on the Serbian armies, the position of which grows graver day by day. They are fighting fiercely, however, to save their country and have inflicted such losses on Field Marshal von Mackensen's force that he has been compelled to send for reinforcements and leave the more serious work of invading the eastern and southern part of the country to the Bulgarians, who have had more experience in mountain warfare such as the Serbians are waging.

Bulgars Move Westward. From the junction of the Danube and Timok rivers, in the northeast, to Uskup in the south, the Bulgarians are moving westward, driving the Serbians out of the towns and into the mountains, but from Uskup southward they have been checked, as the Serbians in that territory have been reinforced by the French and British with modern guns and with gunners who gained valuable experience in France and Gallipoli.

Beyond the forces landed at Saloniki, which German estimates place at 70,000 men, there is no news of further assistance being sent by the Allies to Serbia.

Roumanians Are Restless. There is, however, evidence in dispatches from Bucharest that the people of Roumania at least desire intervention and that pressure is being brought on the king and cabinet to induce them to join the Allies and permit a Russian force to pass through Roumanian territory to attack Bulgaria from the east. Greece continues her friendly neutrality.

Violent artillery encounters and infantry skirmishing between the French and Bulgarians in Serbia were reported in the war office's statement. From Krivopalak to Velez there has been violent cannonading and a huge struggle impends.

The retaking of Velez, Sofia, by Bulgarian troops has been officially confirmed, according to a Havas dispatch from Athens.

FOUR ASSAULTS ARE MADE BEFORE POSITION IS TAKEN

London, Nov. 2.—After an artillery action lasting for the greater part of two days and which tore a gap in the French trenches nearly a mile wide, a wave of German gray-clad infantry surged forward and only came to rest after the positions known as "La Courtine" were occupied.

Attack on 5-Mile Front. The gains included Tahure hill, lost to the French weeks ago. From this position the French batteries menaced the Challean-Bazancourt railway, the main supply line for all the German troops in the Soissons salient. The Germans attacked on a five-mile front, with strong reinforcements of veterans from the Russian front fighting in the first line.

The Germans made four successive assaults on the French defenses before the position was carried. Despite minute artillery preparations and savily missed attacks, the Germans are thrown back in each of these assaults.

Seizure Arouses Washington. Washington, Nov. 2.—Officials here formally indicated their displeasure at the action of Great Britain in seizing the American ship Hocking because of the alleged invalidity in its master registry. It is considered that a protest will be transmitted to the British foreign office within a few days. The state department insists that the nationality of American ships is determined by the act and not by ownership and will re-previous positions taken by Great Britain.

BOMB PLOT PRISONER AND HIS OUTFIT



This is a photograph of Robert Fay, former officer in the German army, who with others is under arrest in New York for conspiracy to destroy munition-carrying ships, and the explosives and spy paraphernalia in the suitcases found in his room. At the bottom of the picture is a brass tube bomb that was in his possession. Fay has made a partial confession.

BURNED TO DEATH IN SCHOOL HOUSE

TWENTY-ONE LITTLE CHILDREN PERISH IN FIRE AT PEABODY, MASS.

HUNDREDS CAUGHT IN TRAP

Fire Drill Started But Burst of Flames and Hot Smoke Cause Cries of Pain, Then Panic—Origin of Fire Still in Doubt.

Peabody, Mass., Oct. 30.—Twenty-one children, most of them girls, ranging in age from 7 to 17 years, lost their lives in a fire which destroyed St. John's Parochial school.

Trapped on the upper floors of the three-story brick building, or caught behind a door which opened inward and was jammed by the weight of humanity, the little ones were burned or crushed to death.

Twenty children, who were finally rescued from the school building, which was a mass of flames, were seriously injured.

Of the 19 bodies at an undertaking shop, 10 have been identified.

There were 672 children from seven to 13 years of age in the building when the fire broke out.

On Way to Classes. They were just preparing to go to their morning classes when one of the sisters smelled smoke. She investigated and found the lower hall ablaze.

The flames were spreading rapidly. The fire alarm was sounded. The children were told to leave the building by the side doors. In the class rooms perfect order was observed.

Then the tots stepped into the hall. Thick, hot smoke poured toward them. The flames crackled nearby. First came cries to the sisters, then terror and panic.

Boys and girls, seeing their teachers helpless, broke ranks.

When the ruins had cooled sufficiently to permit it, Building Inspector A. H. McDonald and W. S. Murrel, of the state police, made their way for a few feet into the basement, and later reported that the steam boiler which was reported to have exploded, was intact.

SHIP FLYING U. S. FLAG SEIZED

Dutch Steamer Hamburg Also Brought to Halifax—No Reason Given for Seizure.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 2.—The Dutch steamer Hamburg, from New York and the steamer Hocking, from New York for Norfolk, have been brought into port here by prize crews from a British warship. The Hocking was formerly the Danish steamer Grouland, but was recently changed to American registry and was flying the American flag when overhauled by the warships.

The sheriff of the admiralty court has taken charge of both steamers and has placed armed men aboard, but nothing has been made public as to why the vessels were seized.

Chicago Starts Crime Crusade. Chicago, Nov. 2.—A crime crusade ordered by the chief of police in the hope of obviating a wave of law-breaking that usually comes with the first cold wave, caused the arrest of 493 men and women.

Bulgars Control Southern Macedonia. Sofia, Oct. 30.—The occupation of southern Macedonia is an accomplished fact, according to advices received from South of the Vranja-Kathania line the Bulgarians, reports say, either have established their authority of the Macedonians who have risen against the Serbians, have installed their own local governments subject to the approval of the authorities. Among the Macedonian communities, which are reported to have taken this action, are Monastir, Berlepe, Ochrída, Krouchevo and Strouga.

BUSINESS BETTER THAN EVER

CONDITIONS IMPROVE DURING SEPTEMBER, BOARD SAYS.

Commercial Activities Throughout Country Regarded by Officials as Most Favorable in Months.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Business conditions throughout most of the country improved considerably during September, according to reports from Federal reserve agents made public by the Federal Reserve board. As a whole, the picture of conditions is regarded by officials as the most favorable received by the board in many months.

For the Boston district it has been said there has been considerable improvement in commercial activities and that reports coming into that city from the different lines of trade are not only cheerful, but decidedly optimistic for the future.

Affairs Gain in Strength. Industrial activity in the New York district, the report shows, increased during the month and wholesale and retail trade expanded with better collections. Reports almost uniformly good have been received from many sections of the district.

Philadelphia says that improved business conditions are reported from nearly all parts of the district.

Chicago says that the large centers in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa report affairs seemingly are gradually gaining in strength from day to day.

Trade is on Increase. Trade is giving some evidence of being on the increase, according to the report, and a noticeable spirit of returning and increasing activity appears to be abroad.

Retail business in the Minneapolis district is said to be "fair to good" with an excellent outlook. Manufacturing lines show little change. Bad weather has had an adverse effect on the marketing of grain and reduced arrivals at Minneapolis and Duluth.

TORPEDO STRUCK HESPERIAN

Secretary of State Lansing Says Decision of Navy Department Will Be Communicated to Berlin

Washington, Nov. 1.—Secretary of State Robert Lansing has announced that the navy department had indicated that the fragment of the engine of war which sank the Allen liner Hesperian was a part of a torpedo.

The German government has persistently denied that the Hesperian was torpedoed.

In the opinion of United States naval experts the fragment could not have been a part of a marine mine.

The secretary said the result of the navy department's investigation immediately would be communicated either to the German government directly or to Ambassador von Bernstorff.

Roumanian's Army Not Mobilized. Madrid, Nov. 2.—Foreign Minister Piumbaro of Roumania is quoted by a Spanish newspaper correspondent at Bucharest as having asserted that Roumania does not want to intervene in the war unless her interests are threatened by belligerents. "The Roumanian army has not been mobilized in the strict sense of the word," he is reported to have declared, "but we have taken measures to assure our security and today those measures are being more rigorously enforced than ever."

For Third Battle at Agua Prieta

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 30.—Preparations were completed for the third battle at Agua Prieta, Sonora, since Madero opened the war in Mexico five years ago. Five thousand American troops, with 16 3-inch guns, are mobilized here to see that the Mexicans shoot only on their own side of the boundary. Carranza troops lie behind an elaborate system of earthworks awaiting the approach of the invading Villa army. Fighting may begin at once or may be delayed.

FRANCE EXECUTES WOMEN AS SPIES

REFUSES TO BE DRAWN INTO DISCUSSION FROM STANDPOINT OF CAVELL AFFAIR.

HAD VALUABLE INFORMATION

Both Victims, According to French Records, Confessed to Having Received Money from Germany as Compensation for Reports

Paris, Nov. 2.—France makes no secret of the fact that she has executed two women spies, but refuses to be drawn into a discussion of the incidents from the standpoint of comparison with the Edith Cavell affair.

French records show that the women, Otilie Voss and Marguerite Schmidt, were spies and paid the penalty with their lives.

Otilie Voss was arrested by French secret service agents at Bourges, Feb. 27. She was unmarried and 33 years old. For seven years before the war she lived at Agen in the Bordeaux region, giving German lessons.

Returned to Germany. When hostilities broke out she returned to her former home in Germany. Being out of work she became a spy and was sent to France.

Her orders were to visit Nice, Montpellier, Marseilles and Lyons, to note the importance of new troop formations, the frequency of railroad transports, their direction, the army sanitary condition, the number of wounded and arrivals of troops at the ports, especially black soldiers. She was to report also on the population's general state of mind.

Later she again came to France on a similar mission with \$100 expense money. Her arrest at Bourges followed and her full confession was made two days after. The council of war of the Eighth region condemned her unanimously for espionage.

Confesses After Examination. Marguerite Schmidt was born at Thifaucourt, France. She was 25 years old. She was arrested Feb. 17 at the Nancy railroad station, as a suspect, and after a long examination confessed that the Germans had paid her to obtain information concerning the presence of British troops, reported to be in the Nancy region.

To all questions she replied simply: "I am sorry."

She was condemned March 20 for espionage.

STAATS ZEITUNG OWNER DIES

Herman Ridder, Treasurer of Democratic National Committee, Passes at Home in New York.

New York, Nov. 2.—Herman Ridder, treasurer of the Democratic national committee and publisher of the New York Staats Zeitung, died suddenly at his home in this city.

Herman Ridder was one of the most conspicuous figures in the newspaper publishing business and in politics.

Mr. Ridder was owner and editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, one of the foremost German newspapers in the United States, and through this he was particularly conspicuous recently in his recent defense of the German position in the European war.

Second Fire in Munitions Plant

Aurora, Ill., Nov. 1.—The W. F. Jobbins chemical works, one of the largest plants in the United States which manufacture glycerine for use in high explosives, was damaged by a disastrous fire for the second time in a year. In the first fire the glycerine refining plant, later rebuilt, was completely destroyed, with a loss of \$700,000. This time a series of buildings containing chemicals used in the manufacture of glycerine, were destroyed. The loss is put at \$100,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

MEXICANS SHOWER BULLETS INTO U. S.; AMERICAN STRUCK

SCORES ENDANGERED IN DOUGLAS, ARIZ., AS VILLA BEGINS ATTACK ON AGUA PRIETA, ACROSS BORDER.

BOTH MEXICAN FACTIONS WARNED BY COMMANDER

Leaders of Opposing Armies Cautioned to Change Direction of Fire —Carranza Garrison Sweeps Enemy From All Sides With Machine Guns.

Washington, Nov. 3.—After consultation between the White House and the war department it was decided that the orders given to American troops on the border last May—to return any fire from Mexican territory that endangered lives on the American side of the line—would be effective in the present situation at Douglas.

Should bullets continuously fall into Arizona and jeopardize the safety of American residents, American troops without further reference to Washington, are to shell that faction which is responsible for the firing into American territory.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 2.—What appeared to be a general attack on Agua Prieta, began at 6:30 o'clock when the Villa forces began heavy firing from all sides and advanced on the town.

The firing ceased when the Villa troops had reached the wire entanglements on the east side of Agua Prieta and began to dig themselves in.

Meanwhile the Carranza garrison was sweeping the Villa forces from all sides of the town with rifle and machine gun volleys, guided by searchlights.

Within two hours after the first gun was fired, machine gun bullets and shell fragments showered over American territory, seriously wounding Louis F. Taylor, a restaurant waiter, and endangering scores of American soldiers in trenches south of the United States army camp, two miles east of Douglas.

Bullets Speed Through Crowd. Taylor was shot down in front of the United States customs house, where more than 70 machine gun bullets sped among a throng of soldiers and Mexican women and children who were coming across the line. The bullet struck him in the middle of the back as he turned to run to cover and his spine was seriously injured, paralyzing him almost completely. Shells and fragments of shells fell near this city.

Corporal Jones of Company G Seventh Infantry, at night was shot through both thighs by a Carranza soldier, who leaped from his trench at Agua Prieta shouting: "Viva Carranza" and fired six shots at Jones, who was on patrol near the boundary in the rear of the customs house. The American soldier is not seriously wounded.

Mexican Factions Warned.

General Thomas F. Davis, commanding the 6,000 American troops on duty at the border, promptly warned the commander of both Mexican factions to change the direction of their fire and citizens on the American side were not endangered thereafter.

General Francisco Villa's attack on Agua Prieta which began shortly after noon continued late into the night. The lull in the afternoon fighting ended at 6 o'clock in the evening, and with carefully placed shots from field pieces, rapid firers and rifles, Villa kept the Carranza forces continually in action.

GERMANS IN MOVE ON RIGA

Try to Reach Russian Sea Port Along Railway Skirting Shore of Gulf.

London, Nov. 2.—The Germans having failed in two months of almost incessant attacks to reach Riga and Dvinsk by various routes are now trying along the railway which skirts the shores of the Gulf of Riga from Tukum, and have, according to their reports, reached a point west of Schlok. This is a very slight advance and much low ground over which it is difficult to move lies between them and their objective.

Authorize \$1,250,000 Loan.

Panama, Nov. 2.—The National assembly passed a resolution authorizing President Porras to borrow \$1,250,000 in the United States with which to rehabilitate the finances of the country.

British Casualties 493,294.

London, Oct. 30.—Total British casualties to October 9 were 493,294, premier Asquith has announced.

In the western war theater, said the premier, 4,401 officers and 63,069 men had been killed, and 9,169 officers and 225,716 men wounded, and 1,567 officers and 61,134 men were missing. He placed the killed in all areas at 6,660 officers and 94,992 men, the wounded at 12,633 officers and 304,533 men, and the missing at 2,000 officers and 72,177 men.

BRITISH PREMIER SAYS SITUATION IN ENGLAND SERIOUS

ASQUITH IN HOUSE OF COMMONS INTIMATES ALLIES MAY ABANDON DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

FAVORS CONSCRIPTION IF FOUND NECESSARY

Prime Minister Declares He is "Determined to Stop at Nothing"—Government Believed Considering Concentration in East to Deliver Stroke.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—Greek troops have fired on a French force which was retreating from the Bulgarians out of Serbia into Greek territory, according to the Berliner Tageblatt.

London, Nov. 3.—Intimating that the Dardanelles campaign may be abandoned and declaring England's financial situation to be "serious," Premier Asquith in the house of commons answered the demand of the British nation for a frank statement regarding the conduct of the war.

Members of commons had scarcely settled back from the shock of the first announcement regarding the situation in the near eastern war theater when the prime minister plunged into a discussion of war finances.

For the first time since the war began, the head of the British government hinted that the financial burdens imposed by the war may outweigh military considerations.

Situation Serious.

"Our financial situation is serious," said the prime minister. "Though rich and resourceful, we cannot sustain the present burdens unless both the government and individuals exercise the strictest economy."

Asquith's third important statement bore on conscription and he hinted that the government would adopt conscription if present recruiting measures fail.

"I have not the least fear that it will be necessary to proceed beyond Lord Derby's voluntary recruiting scheme," said the premier, "but I am determined to stop at nothing."

"I am determined that we shall win this war," concluded the prime minister, "and sooner than not win it I would not hesitate to propose some form of compulsory enlistment."

Mr. Asquith asserted he was as confident as ever that the Allies were going to carry their righteous cause to a triumphant issue and he was not going to shift the burden from his shoulders until satisfied he was unable to bear it.

He would not surrender the task as long as he enjoyed health and the confidence of king and the country.

Comments on Dardanelles.

Commenting on the fact that the Anglo-French forces had held 200,000 Turks engaged on Gallipoli, the prime minister said after a brief pause: "But, the situation at the Dardanelles is now receiving anxious consideration in connection with the large requisitions of troops for the eastern theater of war."

On all sides this declaration was taken to mean that the government is now considering concentrating all available forces in the eastern theater in a determined aim to check the central empire and deliver a decisive stroke of the war.

The decision, it is believed, has not yet been made. But the very fact that the premier took the public into his confidence to this extent was taken as an indication that the demand for withdrawal from what some have termed a most disastrous enterprise has strong supporters in the cabinet.

French Fight for Tahure.

London, Nov. 3.—Possessed of the commanding heights of Butte de Tahure, which they retook from the French, the Germans are waging a desperate battle for Tahure itself. The French are counter-attacking fiercely in the hope of recapturing the Butte. The fighting was characterized by heavy losses on both sides, without material gains for either.

Italians Make Further Progress.

Rome, via Paris, Nov. 3.—The official communication from general headquarters reads as follows:

"On the upper Cordevole our offensive made further progress in the valley and on the hill northwest of the Sol di Lana. In the Falzarego zone we repulsed an enemy attack on the little Legazuol.

Plot to Dynamite Joliet Prison.

Joliet, Ill., Nov. 3.—A plot to dynamite the Illinois state prison is believed to have been foiled by quick action on the part of officials. Fifty convicts were placed in solitary confinement. Every shipment undergoes the most rigid scrutiny. A quantity of dynamite was to have been shipped into the prison from the outside by former convicts. The plot is said to have been formed in Chicago. When the car was checked in at the prison it was to have been unloaded by convicts who were on the "inside."