

SAY GERMANS TRYING TO WEAR DOWN ALLIES BY CONSTANT FIRING

Official Press Bureau Statement from London Indicates Kaiser's Troops Give Up Attacks and Resort to Bombardment

REPORT OF SOME LOCAL ASSAULTS

Despite Their Heavy Artillery Fire It Has Not Produced Its Calculated Effect of Breaking Way for Advance of Their Infantry

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LONDON, Nov. 16.—The official press bureau issued the following account dated November 16, of the movements of the British force and the French armies immediately in touch with it:

"In describing operations for the six days from November 4 to the 10th, it can be said that during that period the Germans nowhere along our main front made any attacks in great force such as was launched against Ypres at the end of October.

"What they may be contemplating remains to be seen. Their policy appeared to be to wear us out by continual bombardment interspersed with local assaults at different points.

"As regards their artillery attacks, which have now continued without cessation for days, wonder is aroused as to when this prodigious expenditure of ammunition will cease, for it has not produced its obviously calculated effects of breaking the defense in preparation for the advance of their infantry. So far the infantrymen have been the chief sufferers from the tactics employed. During recent attacks our men were reinforced, enjoyed some rest and had time to improve the trenches in different ways. Moreover, consciousness that they had repelled one great effort of the enemy was a moral factor of no small value."

Describing the fighting, the report says: "Long, straggling villages when they became visible, seemed to melt away and assume odd, fantastic shapes as the houses crumbled, and blocks of masonry were thrown hither and thither by the blasting effects of lyddite and helmité.

"Night attacks have been a regular occurrence at different points, and were made apparently more with the view to annoying our troops and preventing them from sleeping, than any other object.

"Sometimes the advance has been of a more serious nature and has been carried out by large bodies.

"In such cases the Germans invariably lost heavily, and even if they succeeded in gaining our first line trenches they were almost always driven out again.

"These demonstrations appear to be proportionately more costly and even more useless than the heavier attacks.

"The assault of the allies' artillery work is most satisfactory. When they are seen to be running from shelter which has ceased to act as such, they are caught and mowed down by rapid fire French field artillery. Against a suitable target the action of the French 75 centimeter field guns is literally terrific and must be seen to be realized. At one place the gaunt wreck of an old church tower and the blackened remains of a few houses around it would emerge for a moment only to be blotted out in a hail of smoke.

"The smoke from bursting shells resembles the craters of volcanoes belching fire and fumes. On the whole there is evidence to show that the Germans are beginning to be affected by their losses. From prisoners it is gathered that the young men in the new corps cannot withstand the fatigues and privations of campaigning and that the middle-aged men lack ardor. Even the same source it is learned that the recruits who have not previously served have only received some eight or nine weeks' training instead of twelve, and they have practically no instruction in musketry. On the other hand the

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Germany Again Under Sign Of The Russian Danger

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Germany is again "under the sign of Russian danger," to quote an astrological metaphor frequently used by the Germans. The combined German-Austrian armies which by a well-timed and well-executed change of front, with timely reinforcements were able to sweep through Poland to the line of the Vistula and threatening Warsaw and Ivanograd, were in turn outflanked by the masses of Russia's command and have fallen back to their own trenches.

The timid inhabitants of the border regions are leaving their homes for the interior. Professional pessimists draw long faces and a certain amount of disquietude is being manifested in civilian circles in Berlin. Predictions are hazardous, but the great news of the next

OSTRICHES COMPETING WITH NATIONAL BIRD

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The ostrich has entered the Thanksgiving market challenging the turkey. They are grown in the southwest and mere chicks weighing fifty pounds, are priced at fifty cents a pound live weight.

Apparent Truce Is Established By Suffragettes

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] NASHVILLE, Nov. 16.—The forty-sixth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in session here since Thursday, closed tonight with an apparent truce established between the opposing elements of the organization.

Among the more important results of today's session were the election of officers, the declaration by the association of a definite policy of opposing attacks on political party, the adoption of resolutions setting forth the organization's stand on legislative questions, Dr. Shaw was unopposed for president.

Contrary to numerous rumors of the day and night previous, no mention was made of the congressional union, concerning which there had been heated discussion among the delegates and no motion was presented involving any authorization to the national body to discipline the state organizations which might work contrary to the association's policy.

The anti-administration supporters worked diligently for their candidates for national officers, styled the "representative ticket," but after the administration nominees were elected by a majority strength of about seventy votes, calmness prevailed.

October Brings Additions To Our Merchant Marine

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—One hundred and thirty-one ships were added to the American merchant marine in October through the transfers from the foreign registry and the construction of new vessels in the United States according to announcements today by the bureau of navigation.

One hundred of the new ships—92 of wooden and eight of metal construction, with a tonnage of 21,724—were built in American yards. Sixty-eight are steamers, five are sailing craft and 27 are unrigged.

The Atlantic gulf ports contributed 57 of the ships, the Pacific coast 8, the Great Lakes 22, and the western rivers 13.

Thirty-one foreign vessels transferred to American registry aggregate 98,698 gross tons. Most of them were built in the British Isles.

METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Silver 45 3/4; Electrolytic firm, \$11.75 to \$12.

FEDERAL TROOPS IN HARTFORD VALLEY

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 16.—Within the next 24 hours, United States troops in Hartford Valley probably will be guarding the employees of the Bache-Denman interests working under Franklin Fauche as federal receiver of the properties. United States Judge Youmans issued an order giving the receiver additional authority to operate certain mines controlled by the company. The troops, it is believed, will be able to handle any situation that may arise in the valley.

fortnight may come from the armies facing on Poland's wintry fields. There are many indications of retirement before Warsaw, not of a beaten army, but of one which, realizing it had failed in its object of a surprise campaign, promptly changed its strategic plan and retreated. The common report is that General von Hindenburg is ready to accept or give battle on the new ground he has chosen. Retirement from Warsaw resembles in many respects that from the environs of Paris in September, the Germans in both cases assuming a great risk of running out of ammunition and supply trains and exposing their flank and rear, hoping to smash a supposed demoralized army. The Germans say they are as proud of this retreat as the English are of theirs at the Mons.

PLAN MEMORIAL FOR ROBERTS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LONDON, Nov. 16.—Premier Asquith will move in the house of commons tomorrow that an address be presented to King George, asking that a suitable monument be erected over the body of the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts at public cost, with an inscription expressing gratitude and admiration for his illustrious military career and devoted services to state.

POLITICS ARE LOST IN GREAT WAR'S CRISIS

British Parliament Convenes to Discuss Matters of Palpatingly Present Import and Party Lines Are Forgotten

VOTE BIG FUND AND MORE MEN

Will Loan Belgium and Serbia, and "Hope to Collect Interest from Kaiser"—Leaders Make Heartening Suggestions

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LONDON, Nov. 16.—At a meeting of the house of commons, devoted to war measures, partisan politics were lacking. Premier Asquith requested a vote for a billion a hundred and twenty-five millions and another million soldiers, both of which the house granted without a dissenting vote. The conditions and morale of the troops, the inevitable spy system, and the press censorship were freely discussed. The prime minister characterized the crisis as the "greatest emergency in which the country was ever placed."

He said twelve hundred thousand men were already under arms; the war was costing nearly five millions daily; that the government proposed a loan to Belgium of fifty millions, and to Serbia four millions without interest until the end of the war.

Timothy Healy, the Irish nationalist said the money should be given to those nations. John Hodge, a labor member endorsed the proposal with the suggestion, "that later on we can collect it from the German emperor."

Reginald McKenna, secretary of home affairs, informed the house there were 14,500 alien enemies in concentration camps and 29,000 at large. Walter Hume Long, the unionist, congratulated the government on behalf of the opposition on its "steadfast determination to carry the war to a successful conclusion." Mr. Long, Mr. Healy and Lord Charles Bessborough urged that the country be given fuller details of the officers' achievements on the field. Premier Asquith placed the burden of the censorship on France, and said the allies which were doing the bulk of the fighting were entitled to a decisive vote on the matter of sending correspondents to the battle front.

William Henry Cowan, the liberal, proposed that Great Britain follow Russia's example, and prohibit the sale of liquor during the war. Dealing with the matter of soldiers' pay, the premier said: "Insufficiency of pay in the lower ranks and among commissioned officers has long been a reproach to this country but now that they are laying down their lives it has become scandalous, and indecent." He said Earl Kitchener, secretary of war had prepared a scheme for increased pay. He closed by saying, that sickness among the soldiers had not exceeded ten or possibly fifteen per cent, and he believed no body of men ever brought together comported themselves better than the present army.

Referring to the great stimulus to recruiting for the London Scottish regiment which resulted from the publicity given to the story of its gallant charge and to similar publicity regarding the achievements of other regiments which have greatly accelerated their recruiting, Mr. Asquith said he would be very glad if any system could be adopted by which the gallantry of officers and men of all regiments might be promptly communicated to the public.

With regard to a suggestion that skilled war correspondents be permitted at the front, he pointed out that the government was not a free agent in the matter.

"We must regulate our proceedings," he said, "by the proceedings of our allies, who do the chief share of fighting in the long lines at the front in their own country, and who therefore rightly have the decisive vote as to what is to be done in the way of appointing war correspondents."

He declared he had been governed in this matter strictly by the requirements of the military exigencies and he knew the commander-in-chief of the French forces desired that both countries should get the full advantage that could be obtained by giving publicity to military operations.

With reference to the allegations that there had been much demoralization among the troops through drink, and other causes, he said a careful inquiry had been made which showed that there was far less than the 30 or 40 per cent of suffering from preventable disease as had been stated in some quarters.

Petrograd reports the Russian campaign developing favorably in east Prussia. From other sources it is reported the inhabitants of that country are beginning to flee before the menace of a second invasion on the Polish frontier, and in Galicia two enormous armies are massing for the battle which may decide the fortunes of the war in the east. The possibility is being discussed that the Austrians may abandon Cremona without defense rather than submit the city to destructive bombardment.

Cold Aids Progress

PETROGRAD, Nov. 16.—The Russian advance in East Prussia, according to news from the front, has been material.

INCENDIARY VISITS WRATH UPON WAREHOUSE DISTRICT

Busy Corner Visited By Devastating Flames



Looking East on Washington Street and North on Central Avenue

BUSY BUSINESS CORNER WIPED OUT BY EARLY MORNING BLAZE

WINTER PLAYS HAVOC IN RANKS OF THE ARMIES

Russians Are Reported to Be Marching Through Snow, While Blizzards Sweep Trenches in Belgium and North France

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LONDON, Nov. 16.—The coming of winter has partly paralyzed the movements of the troops both in the east and west theater of war. The Russians on the border east of Prussia are reported to be marching through snow, clad in sheepskin jackets, similar to those which the Japanese first wore in Manchuria. Blizzards have swept the trenches of Belgium and northern France and brought great suffering to the wounded, as well as the men in the fields.

A large area of west Flanders around Dixmude has been flooded by heavy rains and is no man's land for fighting. French and German reports were contradictory as regards the progress of their armies in the west yesterday.

Berlin says there have only been slight activities because of the snow storm. Paris announced that the Germans in attempting to cross the canal near Dixmude were thrust back, while the allies captured several strategic points, repulsed two German attacks south of Ypres, and "entirely destroyed" a German regiment south of Hixhoeote.

An observer with the British army who furnishes newspaper reports from the front, announces that German attempts to batter a wedge through the British lines have decreased greatly in force during the past few days and that they bear no resemblance to the attacks in great force launched against Ypres, he declares.

The writer pays high tribute to the bravery of raw German youths and men of middle age, who, he says, do not hesitate to march against the trained British troops, if the Germans have abandoned their furious battering ram efforts to thrust back the allies' lines and reach Calais, their failure will constitute a distinct victory for the allies. It is asserted here, because the allies have not tried to accomplish anything more than to hold their own on the defensive.

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Defective Flue Believed to Have Caused Fire Which Completely Put Out of Business Several Leading Establishments of City

Fire of unknown origin, but believed to have been caused from a defective flue, visited the exact business center of Phoenix yesterday forenoon and before it had been placed under control, eight establishments, at least three of them the leading concerns of their class in the southwest, had been completely wiped out, entailing an aggregate loss of not far under \$200,000. The northeast corner of Washington street and Central avenue, as a result of the fire, today presents a scene of ruin.

These concerns were the victims of the fire:

- Harry J. Jones, owner of the group of buildings, \$25,000, insurance \$15,000.
- Phoenix Drug company, (Busy Drug Store), \$25,000, insurance \$24,000.
- The Cass Chop House, \$15,000, insurance \$8,500.
- Frank Connelly (The Mission), \$25,000, insurance \$8,000.
- F. B. Baptist company, \$15,000, insurance \$9,100.
- Barnett Clothing company, stock, front and fixtures, \$27,000, insurance \$20,500.
- Paul's Barber Shop, \$7,000, insurance \$3,000.
- E. Munson, optician, front and fixtures, \$2,000, no insurance.
- J. Georges, shoe shining stand, \$1500, no insurance.

It was about 6:45 o'clock when flames were seen emerging from the intricate passages in the rear of the buildings, probably from the portion of the building occupied by the Barnett Clothing company. Seemingly these flames were more in evidence about a chimney that served several tenants. An alarm was sounded from Box 412, just across the street and before the second round was in, the first auto fire truck was laying hose. Inside of two minutes from the time the bell first tapped there were several streams of water playing upon the doomed buildings.

With the arrival of the Green and the laying of hose, it was found that the interior of the Barnett store room was a mass of flames and that the fire was already eating its way along the intercommunicating attics, difficult of access to the firemen, but furnishing an easy means for the spreading of the incendiary flames.

In less than half an hour after the fire was discovered, it could be seen that the entire structure, partitioned off into the several lesser establishments and with no fire wall to restrain the spread of the fire, was doomed. Some of the tenants were enabled to remove some of their most valuable papers, but for the most part it was utterly impossible to enter any portion of the building with the idea of saving anything.

Because of the fragile nature of the construction of the building, it was absolutely impossible for the firemen to mount to the roof and carry lines of hose to points where fighting would have been at an advantage. The men at the hose were obliged to work from the street and not until the flames began bursting into the open was it possible to play the streams directly upon them. The outer walls began falling and this gave the firemen the opportunity to work at closer range.

Four hours after the alarm was sent in, the fire had eaten its way through practically every portion of the building and had been drowned out by the eight streams of water poured upon the

incendiary. The firemen were obliged to play the streams directly upon them. The outer walls began falling and this gave the firemen the opportunity to work at closer range. Four hours after the alarm was sent in, the fire had eaten its way through practically every portion of the building and had been drowned out by the eight streams of water poured upon the

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RESERVE BANKS WILL BE GIVEN WIDER SCOPE

Although Twelve Institutions Have Been Open But One Day Plans Are Already on Foot to Increase Their Usefulness

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Although the twelve federal reserve banks only began business today, the federal reserve board has already plans before it for widening their usefulness and increasing the supply of cash. Telegrams arrived at the treasury department immediately after the formal telegraphic order to open the banks had been sent by Secretary McAdoo, with congratulations and promises of co-operation.

No data of the business for the first day is available, but a report is expected tomorrow. The board is expected to make definite conclusions from the first day, but the week's business will materially influence the future action. If the federal reserve centers are able to use more cash, there is \$110,000,000 in the United States treasury available, and about \$64,000,000 federal deposits in the national banks may be transferred.

The postoffice department has notified postmasters to discontinue deposits in banks not members of the federal reserve system immediately.

A Financial "Fourth"

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The celebration of what Paul Warburg of the federal reserve board called "a financial fourth of July," was observed in the opening of the federal reserve banks in the middle-western cities. The first millions of the huge sums of money that the banks will hold were deposited amid ceremonies of rejoicing.

The Chicago reserve bank received \$22,000,000 today. "This means a complete change in the economic conditions of the United States," said C. H. Bosworth, federal reserve agent. "It should mean safety, independence and a gradual expansion of our commerce. The interest rates should soon fall with the release of these vast sums of actual cash."

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Goldman Warehouse Follows Those of Lount and Hill, and Before the Fire is Under Control Three More Are Started

FIEND ESCAPES FROM TWO GUARDS

Engineer Loecher Grapples With Him, But is Knocked Down—Watchman Smith's Shots in Dark Prove to Be Futile

The blazing ruin of a six thousand dollar hay warehouse was not yet done sending its red glare into the sky, when an unknown fire-bug danced about the region of the Arizona Eastern yards last night, and before ten o'clock had lighted what is believed to have been his seventh fire within four days. That there is an incendiary—and a very fiend at it—is testified by A. E. Loecher, engineer of the Phoenix Flour Mills, who had hold of the man, and received a straight right to the jaw, for his pains.

What the fire fiend did last night: Started Goldman warehouse fire. Lighted oily waste in box car near four mill.

Burned cottage next to stock pens. Counting the fire that destroyed the Lount warehouse, a clubhouse on the A. E. tracks and the A. E. warehouse occupied by Walter Hill—all three on Friday night, plus the four separate and distinct fires ignited last night, the "bug" has now perpetrated seven outrages that are practically fixed upon as his handiwork.

The Goldman warehouse is a total loss, with fifty tons of hay, grain and equipment valued above \$6000. The fire was noticed about eight o'clock, but before water could be gotten on the building, it was too far gone to be saved. Fire Truck No. 1, speeding east on Jefferson street between Eight and Ninth went into an open excavation where water mains had been renewed, and remained there until the other trucks came back from the fire and with steel hawsers, yanked it out.

Like the Lount building, the Goldman warehouse was permitted to continue burning after the danger of the flames spreading had been reduced. The contents of both were hay, and are much better preserved as ashes than as soaked half burned bales. The Lount fire has been in progress for four days, or since late Friday night. It has been under careful guard.

Half an hour after the Goldman fire had attracted its thousands to the scene, officers accompanied Engineer Loecher into the yards of the Phoenix flour mills, which are located just a block west of the burning warehouse. Loecher went around one way and there among the box cars he came upon a stooping individual, who was in the act of applying a match to a neatly arranged pile of oily waste. From the pile, a drapery of waste hung over the open door of a box car, evidently to carry the fire inside that it might more easily start things going.

Loecher gripped the man's coat and tried to throw him. He was knocked flat, and before the officers could come, the incendiary had escaped.

Once more during the night, the fiend came to grips with the law, and that was when Luke Smith, yard watchman at the Arizona Eastern shops pumped two shots at him as he fled from a box car east of the stock yards, a scene of another of his coups. Smith was making his rounds and was near the place where the fiend went around the tracks in front of the round house. He saw the flames shoot up a hundred yards east on the siding. Without waiting to discuss matters, and knowing that he was in for a strenuous night, Smith unlimbered his six shooter and uncocked two shots at the blazing pile, in the hope either of hitting the criminal or of scaring him into the open. He neither saw nor heard the incendiary as he made his mad rush to the blaze. Seeing he would not be able to quell it, without help, Smith hurried to the shop and caught up an extinguisher. Suddenly he had put out the small blaze before another one broke out two hundred

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Emperor William Dictator Of Austro-German Army

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] GENEVA, Switzerland, Nov. 16.—Persons arriving here from Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol, Austria, say the report that Emperor William is now dictator of the Austro-German army is generally believed.

The emperor's first demand, they say, was for the resignation of the Austrian heir-apparent and eleven Austrian division generals, whose work against the Russian forces in Galicia is regarded as unsatisfactory.

Emperor Francis Joseph, according to these same advices, agreed to the removal of the division generals, but is holding out against the retirement of the heir-apparent.

The passing of the command of the Austrian army to the emperor has created a decided impression among the Austrian officers, some of whom it is reported will resign.