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GERMANS STILL HURL THEIR FORCES AGAINST FRONT OF THE ALLIES

Undeterred by the Wintry Weather and Floods, Effort is Still Being Made to Break Down Defense of Franco-British Troops

ARTILLERY DUEL IS CONTINUOUS

From Allies' Point of View Probably Most Important Operations Are Those South of Verdun Against the Big Fortresses

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Undeterred by the wintry weather and floods, the Germans are still making an effort to break down the allies' defense along the Franco-Belgian frontier. Although the Berlin official statement refers to the day as a quiet one, there was an almost continuous artillery duel, with occasional infantry attacks, but apparently without either side making progress. The line from the coast to Nicourt, which has been receiving less attention since the Germans began the attempt to get the British out of Ypres, was again subjected to a bombardment described as violent, while to the south of Dixmude the Germans have been trying, under the fire of the allies' cannon, to build works to check the flood which compelled them to evacuate part of the trenches and at other points the big guns have again been busy. Rheims was subjected to another rain of shells.

From the allies' point of view, probably the most important operations were those south of Verdun, where the French troops for some time have been trying to relieve the pressure which the Germans have been exerting on the fortress. They at last succeeded, according to a French official statement and besides making some progress on the heights of Meuse, have advanced on St. Mihiel, the only point on the left bank of the Meuse which the Germans have been successful in holding.

Another big battle is developing in Poland, where the Russian advance has been met by large forces of Germans coming from Thorn. The German plan seems to be to attack the Russian center in the hope of drawing their wings from East Prussia and Cracow. In the former region the Russians report further advance toward the Gumbiner-Arterberg line to the north, but they have not been able to dislodge the Germans from their passages in the Mazurian Lakes. In Galicia the troops of Emperor Nicholas are driving the Austrians southward and to the westward have encamped their rear guards at Dukla, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. An unofficial report that Cracow is burning has not been confirmed.

The action of the steamer Berlin, a former North German Lloyd liner, which has been converted into a cruiser, in deliberately entering the harbor of Tromsø, Norway and intermingling, is something of a mystery here. It is presumed she was acting as a convoy for the German submarines, and was being watched by the allies' warships.

Enemy Renews Attacks
PARIS, Nov. 17.—Tonight's official statement says:

"According to the latest advice the enemy has renewed attacks to the (Continued on Page Seven)

Carranza Still Ready To Quit If Villa Does

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Delayed dispatches received from the American consular agents at Aguas Calientes and Mexico City confirmed the earlier reports that Carranza had agreed to resign, provided Villa similarly retired, Gutierrez, who is a close friend of Villa, has approved Carranza's conditions, and tonight it seemed that unless Villa himself upset the armistice, peace in Mexico is assured.

In accepting Carranza's conditions, it is presumed by the American consular agents that Gutierrez spoke on behalf, after consultation, of Villa. The latter had previously made a public announcement that he placed his own destiny in the hands of Gutierrez and would do whatever the latter requested.

No word has come yet from George (Brothers), American consular agent accompanying Villa, saying what the general's plan would be. There is some doubt in well-informed quarters here whether either Villa or Carranza will actually leave Mexico. It is thought the convention on re-assembling will ask that both remain, out of consideration to their services in the revolution against Huerta.

Carranza's proposal which was accepted by Gutierrez, provided that a first chief would deliver his executive power on the following conditions: "First—That Carranza relinquish his command in the constitutionalist army to Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, commander of the division of the east. "Second—That Villa would retire as commander of the division of the north, placing his troops under the orders of General Gutierrez. "Third—That both Villa and Carranza should leave the country and should give evidence of that fact by appearing at Havana, Cuba, on or before November 25."

Villa Still Aggressive
EL PASO, Nov. 17.—Villa's troops, supporting the convention of the chiefs, have begun an aggressive movement against the Carranza forces, disregarding any further attempts to adjust peacefully the disagreement of the constitutionalist factions. This is reported in press and official messages from Aguas Calientes. The convention troops took without opposition, the town of Leon, it is reported. Later advice revealed the occupation of Queretaro, where General Pablo Gonzalez, Carranza's principal leader, had established a base. A proposition from Carranza that he and Villa exile themselves from Mexico and meet in Havana on November 25 is regarded by local Villa officials merely as a final attempt of the deposed constitutionalist commander-in-chief to delay the attack from a division of the north. A communication was received by Carranza officials here from the Rafael Zubaran, company, constitutionalist agent at Washington, in which he called upon all loyal elements to assist in waging war on Villa. The letter, however, was mailed several days ago.

METAL MARKET
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Silver 49; Electrolytic, \$11.87½ to \$12.

YEARLY WAR TO COST ENGLAND MANY MILLIONS

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of Exchequer, Gives House of Commons Estimate of Probable Cost of Immediate Expenditure

TO DOUBLE THE INCOME TAX

However, Collection Would Be Made on Basis of One-third of Present Income, Beer and Tea Paying Their Share

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, Nov. 17.—David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, in the house of commons, estimated the cost of the war for one year for England to be \$2,250,000,000, the largest amount England ever spent for war and more than twice what was spent for the four years' conflict in South Africa. To pay the enormous bills of the government it was decided, it was said, to raise a loan of \$1,750,000,000 which will be issued at 55, to bear interest at 3 1-2 per cent, redeemable at par on March 1, 1928.

The chancellor proposed and the house unanimously supported him, that the income tax be doubled, but only collected on one-third of the income of this year; and that the extra half penny (one cent) per half pint be levied on beers and the extra three pence (six cents) per pound on tea. He explained that the expenditure on the British troops would be higher in proportion than that of any other country in the world, as the pay and cost of the army and navy are greater; there are separate allowances to the men and their families and pensions are on a greater scale. Already 2,000,000 are serving, and another million are in the course of enlistment.

Five hundred million dollars of the new British war loan of \$1,750,000,000 have already been taken by one firm, it was announced today in the house of commons by David Lloyd George. The country, said Mr. Lloyd George, is fighting an enemy that would not, without a smashing defeat, give in to any terms which Britain could prudently offer.

Whether the war is long or short it will be necessary to settle once and for all the great question which has so long been the cause of irritation in Europe. After the war there would be a period when an enormous demand would be made upon the manufacturing resources of this country which will be followed by one of the most critical industrial situations the nation has ever confronted. It is therefore desirable that as much money as is possible should be raised by taxation during the period of inflation, so as to reduce the permanent burden of the country. He would be committing an unpardonable blunder, he said, if he did not take the earliest opportunity to enable people who could not fight to contribute towards carrying on the war. This war will fall in one of its chief purposes if it did not lead to an all round reduction of the inflated cost of armament. The government proposed to levy no taxes that interfered with any productive industry.

Mr. Lloyd George said the government had also decided for the present not to tax the wages of the classes not paying an income tax. He said it was scarcely realized that 2,000,000 men are now serving the country under arms and he confidently expected this number would be increased in the next few months to 3,000,000 men, which, he added, would entail the payment of separation allowances amounting to \$375,000,000 this year.

Incidentally, the chancellor of the exchequer estimated that the full year of the war cost at least \$2,250,000,000. This is infinitely greater than the cost of any war in which Great Britain has ever engaged. The largest amount ever before spent on a war in a single year was \$359,000,000.

Mr. Lloyd George refused to speculate as to the length of the war. It might be shortened or lengthened, he said, by accident, but he was bound as the prudent chancellor or the exchequer to estimate for a longer period. He emphasized the statement that the nation should raise as much money as possible.

The chancellor told his hearers that this was a time of sacrifice.

RELIEF SHIP ARRIVES

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

THE HAGUE, Nov. 17.—The steamer Tremorah, the first Belgium relief ship from the American continent, arrived at Rotterdam. The Tremorah sailed from Halifax October 28, carrying 3500 tons of flour, potatoes, cheese, and canned goods, the gift of the people of Nova Scotia. Distribution will be started tomorrow by the American commission.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE ARKANSAS STRIKE



Ruins of No. 4 mine, Prairie Creek, Ark., destroyed by strikers; Roger B. Hull (left) and Judge Frank A. Youmans.

FAMOUS MEN TO SPEAK AT MINING MEET

Full Program Issued by Assistant Secretary E. L. Walcott Gives Idea of Importance of Session Here Next Month

Most famous of mining authorities, recognized heads of their lines of science, chiefs of the big companies, editors of mining journals, directors of federal bureaus—these are some of the men who will be heard discussing the large topics of the day at the fourteenth annual session of the American Mining Congress here between December 7 and 11.

Assistant Secretary E. L. Walcott of the congress, issued yesterday a copy of his provisional program, which is as follows:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7TH Afternoon Session

Opening session called to order by chairman of local committee. Invocation. Address of welcome: Hon. Geo. W. P. Hunt, governor of Arizona. Address of welcome: Hon. Geo. I. Young, mayor of Phoenix. Response by Mr. Carl Scholz, president.

Five minute responses by representatives from the several states. Evening Session

Reception to the president and directors, at which the "get together" spirit will prevail as a preparation for the more serious work of the convention.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH Morning Session

Report of the committee on metalliferous mine taxation, Hon. D. L. Webb, chairman, Denver, Colo. Open discussion under five-minute rule of the general subject of mine taxation.

1. Should the taxes be so applied as to prevent the holding of mining claims, patented or unpatented, without substantial development work?
2. Should all unworked claims be assessed at a valuation equal to the price asked by the owner?
3. Should the state's power to tax be used to prevent the holding of mining claims for purely speculation purposes?

Afternoon Session
Address: "Why Optimism", Dr. Geo. Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey.

"The Needs of the Zinc Mining Industry," Mr. Otto Ruhf, Joplin, Mo. Address: "Mining in New Mexico," Dr. Fayette A. Jones, Socorro, N. M.

Report of committee on mining investments, Hon. W. R. Allen, chairman, Butte, Mont., lieutenant governor of Montana.

Address: E. G. Reinert, Denver, Colo., editor Mining Science. General discussion under five-minute rule.

Evening Session
Annual meeting of members, followed by address by Dr. Joseph A. Holmes. (Continued on Page Ten)

BRYAN, JUNIOR, ON BOARD OF REGENTS

TUCSON, Nov. 17.—William Jennings Bryan, Jr., a resident of Tucson and son of the secretary of state of the United States, has accepted a position on the board of regents of the University of Arizona, vacated by the resignation of Rev. Logan W. Whistley. Mr. Whistley has gone to his new church at Oroville, Calif. Mr. Bryan is an attorney here and was a member of the class of 1912 of the University of Arizona and has a degree of Master of Arts at 29 years of age.

POISON BEATS HABEAS CORPUS IN LEWIS CASE

Elderly Juvenile Reform Worker Takes Own Life Rather Than Face the Charges of 15-Year-Old Girl Despite Operation

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17.—Poison, not a habeas corpus proceeding, relieved Herbert W. Lewis, an elderly juvenile reform worker, arrested here Sunday, from going to San Francisco in custody to answer a charge preferred against him by Ida Niles, a fifteen year old ward of the Children's Home Society, of which he is superintendent. He was found dead in the park, where the children, believing him asleep, played about his body. Identification was made while attorneys and friends waited for him to appear in court for a hearing of his petition for release.

To the girl who accused him, Lewis had applied a bit of Kipling—"A rag, a bone, a hank of hair—little vampire who appeared to be twice her age, but who had the wisdom of a woman four times her years."

Yesterday after his release on bail, he said: "My innocence will be established easily in court. But charges such as these are always fatal."

Lewis left his home at 1 o'clock this afternoon, after kissing his wife goodbye. He had spent the morning in his office at home where he wrote his will in longhand, leaving it in the desk addressed to an attorney.

No final message in explanation of his action has been found. He regarded the accusation as one of the hazards of his work. He told his wife he would hurry to the court room where the hearing was to be held at 2:30 o'clock. Soon afterwards attorneys telephoned his wife, asking that he hurry as he was delaying the case.

The Valley Bank Matter Is Progressing Rapidly And Well

The condition of the reorganization of the Valley bank and its probable immediate consummation was the question under discussion at a meeting of the directors of the institution with the members of the policy holders committee yesterday. The committee is composed of Dr. J. C. Norton, Col. C. W. Johnstone, A. L. Moore, Francis S. Velle, Rev. H. M. Campbell, Frank T. Alkire and Clay F. Leonard. After the meeting the committee gave out the following statement for publication: "This morning the directors of the Valley bank met with the depositors' committee in a lengthy conference that went deeply into the affairs of the institution. The directors have been working night and day toward straightening out the affairs of the bank. They have just completed a careful appraisal of assets and their statement as presented to the committee, was more favorable than had been expected. The completion of this appraisal now makes it possible to talk intelligently with outside capital looking toward reopening the bank. The depositors' meeting is working hand in hand with the officers of the bank to prevent a receivership and it is confidently expected that negotiations now in progress will result in the speedy reopening of the bank without the loss of a dollar to any depositor. The depositors' committee, as far as warranted, will give through the press to the depositors and the public all possible information of interest."

WILSON SEES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR COUNTRY

With Promise of Best of Things, is the Way Wilson Sums Up His Views of Business Conditions in the Nation

WRONGS ARE TO BE RIGHTED

President Also Refers to the New Tariff Law, Currency Law and Trade Commission Law as Eradicating the Monopolies

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—"The future is clear and bright with a promise of the best things," was the way the president summed up his view of the business prospect tonight in a letter to Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department, congratulating him upon the opening of the federal reserve bank system. "Fundamental wrongs once righted, as they may now easily and quickly be," wrote the president, "all the differences will clear away. We are all in the same boat, though apparently we have forgotten it. We now know the port for which we are bound. We have and shall have more and more as our new understandings ripen, the common discipline of a patriotic purpose. We shall advance and advance together with a new spirit, new enthusiasm and new cordiality of spirited co-operation. It is an inspiring prospect."

Mr. Wilson referred to the new tariff law, the new currency law, and labor provisions of the new anti-trust law as a means through which "the soil which has everywhere been laid bare and out of which monopoly will slowly be eradicated."

He added that "undoubtedly the means by which credit has been set at the heart of all these things; is the key piece of the whole structure."

Referring to the "opportunities" of the currency law the president said, "the war which has involved the whole heart of Europe has made it necessary for the United States to mobilize its resources in the most effective way possible. "He spoke of the difficulty of marketing the cotton crop of the country, and added that "no doubt in the light of the new day, with its new understandings, problems of the railroads are also to be met and dealt with in a spirit of candor and justice."

The president's letter said in part: "I do not know that any special credit belongs to me for the part I have been privileged to play in the establishment of the new system of which we confidently hope so much. In it are the labor, knowledge, forethought, political experience and the sagacity of the many men embodied and who co-operated with unusual wisdom and admirable public spirit. None of them, I am sure, will be jealous of a distribution of praise for the great piece of legislation upon which the new system rests; they only rejoice unselfishly to see the thing accomplished, and its accomplishment is of the deepest significance, both because of the things it has done away with and because of the things it has supplied that the country has lacked and long needed."

(Continued on Page Seven)

HOW RUSS HOPE TO MARCH ON BERLIN



How the Russians have possibly opened a way for a march on Berlin is shown in the above map. It is based on official and unofficial reports from Petrograd, Berlin dispatches having given little information of events on this front for three weeks, except brief admissions of the retirement of the Kaiser's forces.