

TRUCE IS DECLARED

MEXICANS AT NACO SUSPEND HOSTILITIES FOR PRESENT.

CARRANZA WILLING TO RETIRE

Constitutionalist Chief Wishes Assurance That Retirement Will Not Mean Ascendancy of Villa.

Naco, Ariz.—A truce has been declared between the Carranza garrison at Naco, Sonora, and the Villa attackers. Pending the final solution of the peace problem by the convention at Aguas Calientes, Governor Benjamin Hill and Governor Maytorena have suspended hostilities. The Maytorena troops are now at a point 35 kilometers southward.

Serious admonitions from the United States government, through officers of the border patrol here, are reported to have been the convincing arguments that moved the Mexican leader. Since October 2 there has been a bombardment of Naco, Sonora, which has been little less effective against this American town. Protests were lodged by the citizens and by Governor Hunt with the war department and with the president. In response the border patrol was increased about 2,000 men with a machine gun platoon. Colonel C. A. P. Hatfield, the brigadier commander, came here from Douglas to assume command. The action of Hill in retreating to Naco, which backs against the American border, after his defeat by Maytorena near Santa Barbara, was condemned by the Villa commander. Nevertheless Maytorena's Yaqui Indian troops made many of their attacks from the south, their bullets usually going wide of the mark and endangering, and recently striking American soldiers and civilians. Commissioner Sosa, after the announcement of the truce, said that the convention will devote its efforts to establishing a stable government in Sonora.

The Hill partisans, however, fear that the uncontrollable Yaqui Indians will disregard the peace terms and attack when least expected. Nevertheless the Hill forces have left the trenches and regard the stage as ended for the present at least.

Carranza May Quit.

Washington.—General Carranza is willing to retire from the post of chief executive of Mexico, provided General Villa is not instrumental in procuring his resignation. He also wishes to be assured that his retirement will not mean the ascendancy of Villa. This explanation of General Carranza's position made informally at Mexico City, has been received by the American government.

Thirteen Drowned in Flood.

San Antonio, Tex.—A five-inch rain in less than three hours here caused a fifteen-foot flood in the San Antonio river, and put the San Pedro and Alazan creeks out of their banks from 100 to 1,000 feet. Thirteen deaths by drowning have been reported, with indications that the record will reach seventeen or more.

To Comb Sea for Foe.

London.—The admiralty has issued a statement outlining the steps that are being taken to round up the eight or nine German cruisers at large in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. These cruisers include the Emden, which has sunk or captured twenty British vessels to date in the Indian ocean and the Karlsruhe which has taken thirteen British ships in the Atlantic. The statement says: "Searching for these vessels and working in concert under various commanders-in-chief are upwards of seventy British, Australian, Japanese, French and Russian cruisers, not including auxiliary cruisers. Among these are a number of the fastest British cruisers."

France Needs Outside Help.

Paris.—The greatest problem for France this winter probably will be to take care of the people at home. The army will have the first call on the national resources. The 37,000,000 of people at home must get on as best they can. A wonderful spirit of gentleness and kindness is moving the French people to create a community of interest in everything they have, in which every person shall share. All private interests have shriveled up. Nevertheless, contributions from the outside world are sorely needed.

Destroy a Submarine Base.

London.—British war vessels have destroyed the German submarine base in one of the uninhabited rocks of the Shetland islands in the North sea, according to a report from Scotland.

Test of Army Preparedness.

Washington.—To test the preparedness of regular troops stationed in the capital, Major General Leonard Wood has ordered their mobilization on the Potomac river just below Mount Vernon, Va. About 500 men affected by this order.

Kaiser and Staff Flee Russ Poland.

London.—Emperor William and the German headquarters staff have retreated from Czenstochowa in Russian Poland close to the Silesian frontier, into Silesia.

More Venezuela Trouble.

Washington.—A cabinet crisis has occurred in Venezuela and all of the members have resigned. American Minister McGoodwin has reported to the state department that the resignations were accepted, but he gave no details.

U. S. Troop May Go to China.

Washington, D. C. — American troops will probably be dispatched to guard the Pekin-Mukden railway, according to a report by the war department.

HAMPERING THE GERMAN OPERATIONS



This is the way the Belgians destroyed the railway which was the German line of communication between the army in France and Brussels.

DAYS OF BATTLE WITHOUT RESULT TO EITHER SIDE

Many Rumors, But No Official Claims of Victory Have Yet Been Made.

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN FIGHT

Effective Aid to the Allies' Land Forces—Dykes of the Yser Cut and Country Inundated—Portugal Joins Coalition Against Kaiser—Invasion of England Planned—General News of the War.

Rotterdam, Oct. 23.—The intensity of the fighting in Belgium is so great that the people in Holland can hear distinctly the noise of it. Flushing continually heard the thunder of guns and the windows there rattled with the concussion.

The Amsterdamsche Nieuwe Van den Dag reports that the burgomaster of Wenduyne has telegraphed the following: "The victory is to the allies. They have taken a large number of prisoners between Chalons and Longwy and have captured 300 guns and 31 flags."

The correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant at Ghent says that big troop movements are taking place. The German staff left the town Wednesday for either Wetterin or Grammont.

It is semi-officially reported in Petrograd that the number of German troops sent to the Eastern and Western theaters of the war since the middle of September is 1,000,000.

On the western Belgian coast there is being fought a battle which, for display of advanced military and naval science, for spectacular effect, for ferocity of action and appalling losses, is a realization of the most fantastic dream picture of the "war of the future" ever put on paper or canvas.

The Germans, heavily re-enforced by fresh land troops and by a naval brigade of 10,000 men, have extended their base from Ostend to Mariakirke and Middlekirke, halfway between Ostend and Nieuport, and from these positions are shelling the Belgian line, which extends from Nieuport south along the River Yser, a distance of 18 miles, with their left flank resting on the coast.

The Belgians are being aided by the French land forces, the British warships on the sea and the British monitors and small gunboats in the canals and rivers.

When not directing the fire of their huge 17-inch guns against the Belgian position, the Germans are replying to the cannonading of the British dreadnaughts, which added their strength to the British fleet.

HISTORIC CASTLES IN ARMS

Scotland's Old Landmarks Swarm With Soldiers as They Did in the Days of Old.

Yesterday Stirling and Edinburgh castles were reminders of the days of Scott's ballads and novels. This morning they have changed character—are swarming barracks, says Leslie's. Regiments in khaki stream in and out of the portals through which knights in armor used to gallop.

less press on to take Calais. Therefore it is thought the pick of the German right wing has been entrusted with the task of seizing Dunkirk. This makes the battle ground the grapple of the choicest troops of the line on both sides.

PLAN INVASION OF ENGLAND.

The Hague, Oct. 21.—Germany, according to information received here from Berlin, is preparing to deal Great Britain a decisive blow. The scheme is to disembark several army corps somewhere in the south of England, while the grand fleet is occupied with fighting the German fleet in the North sea.

German experts believe the plan will be entirely successful. According to this information, as soon as the last resistance of the Belgian army is disposed of there will be a great movement of landsturm troops from central Germany to Ostend and Zeebrugge, where they will await an opportunity to cross to the English shore and march on London, where Zeppelins and Taubes will have caused havoc and demoralized the population.

Plans Great Sea Fight. While this is taking place Admiral von Ingenohl's fleet, now confined at Wilhelmshaven, will steam out into the North sea for the great fight. These German calculations rest on the hypothesis that the south coast of England will be left absolutely without protection, all of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's ships being engaged in the great North sea battle.

The German newspapers, by way of preparing public opinion for this great stroke, publish extravagant dispatches dilating on British nervousness and the fear of unavoidable destruction by Germany.

German Fleet Impatient. The German fleet is described as awaiting with passionate impatience the moment when it can make a dash at the enemy. Prince Henry of Prussia is actively engaged, it is announced, in the work of inspecting the fleet, and he is continually keeping the men on the run by surprise calls. The prince is reported to be in Belgium to take command of the general operations against England.

On these operations, by means of which the war will speedily be brought to an end, the public opinion of Germany is now focused. Should they fail, the disappointment engendered may have incalculable consequences.

PORTUGAL JOINS WAR.

New York, Oct. 22.—Lisbon newspapers of October 6 and 7, received at the Portuguese consulate today, assert that more than twenty-five thousand Portuguese troops are aiding the French and British forces in the battle line in Belgium and France. The position of the troops is kept from the papers by the censorship.

THREE BATTLE FRONTS.

London, Oct. 22.—While British warships shelled the German trenches—one report from Berlin says they bombarded Ostend—the allied armies along the Franco-Belgian border rallied and gained decisive advantages over the invaders on three battle fronts over a total line of 45 miles.

The Germans have been forced to flee from Courtrai, according to another report; they abandoned and set fire to portions of Lille, against which today's fiercest attacks of the allies were directed. And retreating German armies along the Belgian sea-coast are said to have bombarded Nieuport, where fighting has raged between the two opposing forces until two days ago.

The German advance on Dunkirk was checked by the Belgian army, supported by French and British detachments, who repulsed the invaders and took some further territory in the line of battle extending from Nieuport south of Dixmude, on the Yser-Ypres canal. King Albert was in the thick of the engagement.

Battle Lines Changed. A wedge of the allied armies fought the Germans along an east and west front extending from Ypres to Memn. This battle line bisects the battle line of a few days ago in which the allies drove the Germans back from Roulers to Armentiere. It is reported, although not confirmed, that the allies' wedge was further extended, so that the Germans, as above stated, were forced to evacuate Courtrai.

The third battle of the day was fought along a north and south line from Warneton, Belgium, to LaBasse, France, where the allies tried ineffectually to dislodge the Germans from their position.

Apparently this battle marks the attempt of the allies to follow up the advantage gained at LaBasse, when a vigorous German attack was repulsed, and press the offensive movement closer to Lille, headquarters for the whole right wing of the German army. The battle from Ypres to Memn is believed to be part of the movement for its capture and to have menaced, if not interrupted, its communication with Ghent.

Seek Important Positions. What the capture of Lille would mean to the allies, the occupation of Dunkirk would mean to the Germans. Re-enforcing the Belgian army along the coast, the allies threw their troops into the fight with desperate abandon.

Not only did the Belgians and allies hold their ground against the attempted march on Dunkirk, but they forced the Germans to fall back on their reserve lines between Nieuport and Ostend.

General News of the War. German Cruiser Emden Continues to Capture and Sink British Ships—Lille Destroyed.

Sinks and Captures British Ships. London, Oct. 22.—A Lloyd dispatch from Cochin says that the British steamer Exford has been captured by the German cruiser Emden off the Malabar coast.

Another Lloyd dispatch reports the sinking of the British steamer Chil-kama, Troilles, Benmehr and Clan Grant, as well as a dredger off the Colombo coast.

The German cruiser Emden has to her credit the sinking of 15 British steamers and the capture of three other vessels flying the union jack.

Allies Destroy Fort Near Cattaro. Rome, Oct. 22.—A Cetinje dispatch to the Messagero says that the British and French war fleets in the Adriatic have destroyed Castelluene fortress just outside of the gulf of Cattaro and north of the entrance. The Austrian fleet is reported to have taken refuge in the gulf of Cattaro, having lost a submarine and a torpedo-boat destroyer.

British Seize U. S. Ship. Halifax, N. S., Oct. 20.—The British auxiliary Coronia arrived in port with the American oil tank steamer Brindilla, formerly the German steamship Washington, as a prize of war. It is claimed the Brindilla carried a cargo of contraband. A prize crew had boarded her. The capture was made by a British cruiser off the port of New York. The commander of the cruiser designated the Coronia to bring the ship to Halifax. The Brindilla is now at anchor in the harbor, flying the American flag.

Half Million Wounded in France. London, Oct. 19.—Dr. Leslie Haden Guest, who established six Anglo-French hospitals in France, declared that the number of wounded in France is estimated at half a million.

Germans Command Turkish Army. Milan, Oct. 21.—The special correspondent in Constantinople of the Secolo telegraphs that to all intents and purposes Turkey has become a German colony. The grand vizier follows orders from Berlin. About six hundred German officers have arrived in Turkey since the war started and brought siege guns, field guns and ammunition with them.

Say Lille is Destroyed. London, Oct. 22.—Lille, the principal city of northern France, practically has been destroyed by German cannon. The most beautiful buildings have been shot to pieces. Flames have laid waste the principal streets.

Germans Lose 11,500 More. Berlin, Oct. 22.—A German casualty list issued today contains the names of about 11,500 killed, wounded and missing.

Diet Grants Big War Credit. Berlin, Oct. 22.—The Prussian diet met today and passed war bills, including one granting a credit of \$375,000,000.

Belgium Being Germanized. London, Oct. 24.—All Belgium is being "Germanized" as rapidly as possible, says a correspondent. "A fortnight ago," says this writer, "hundreds of Belgian postal clerks went on strike, refusing to work under German regulations. Hundreds of Germans are being imported to take the places of the strikers. The grounds at the palace of Laeken, one of the summer residences of King Albert, have been turned into a camp. German officers occupied the king's palace for several days."

Germans Claim Success in North. Against this Russian claim of success is an announcement from Berlin that the Russians have been repulsed on the East Prussian frontier, indicating a renewal of fighting after some days of quiet in this region. The German official statement says: "In the northeastern war theater our troops are pursuing the retreating enemy in the direction of Ossowetz, Russian Poland. Several hun-

EPITOME OF EVENTS

PARAGRAPHS THAT PERTAIN TO MANY SUBJECTS.

ARE SHORT BUT INTERESTING

Brief Mention of What is Transpiring in Various Sections of Our Own and Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON.

The house has defeated, 193 to 91, the bill proposing a government deposit of \$250,000,000 in Southern banks to be loaned on cotton and tobacco.

Calls for additional medical and surgical supplies have reached the State department from American Red Cross officers in France, Russia and Serbia.

Seventy-four foreign-built vessels, with an aggregate of 266,373 gross tons, have sought protection of the stars and stripes by taking American registry since the European war began.

The house has adopted the conference report on the war tax measure that will provide about \$90,000,000 a year. The tax on beer will remain at \$1.50 a barrel and the 2-cent tax of gasoline will be omitted.

The comptroller of currency has given an order to the director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the engraving of \$250,000,000 of federal reserve notes for the use of the twelve federal reserve banks which are about to be opened.

A protest against labor conditions in the Panama canal zone has been made to the canal commission by representatives of the executive council of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor and the operative plasterers' international commission.

Shortening of details of troops to the Philippines from three to two years, is under consideration by the War department. Troops will be kept in better physical condition by serving only two years in the tropics, staff officers say.

President Wilson has signed the Alaskan coal land leasing bill opening the coal fields of Alaska. Because of restrictions put on the output of coal from Canada to Alaska since the European war began the bill was hurried through congress at the request of Secretary Lane and several western senators.

Resolutions protesting against the government tax on oleomargarine were adopted at the closing session of the American meat packers' association convention at Chicago.

"Raise wheat," is the advice E. C. Hamilton, British consul at St. Paul, Minn., gave farmers of the United States. He says that, irrespective of the duration or result of the present war, American wheat will be in great demand in Europe next year.

Complete recovery of the wholesale dry goods market from depression due to the European war was announced by large dry goods wholesalers in St. Louis, whose sales during August and September exceeded by 15 per cent those of a corresponding period in 1913.

For the first time in sixteen years the meat packers at the Chicago stock yards are working day and night in the canned meat and hide departments in order to fill orders. The unusual activity has been caused by the large orders received as a result of the European war.

A petition for higher wages for women and children in important Milwaukee industries, signed by Mrs. Carl G. Stern, president of the Milwaukee Consumers' league, and by other prominent social workers, has been filed with the Wisconsin industrial commission.

Corporal punishment has been abolished in the public schools in St. Louis, except for extraordinary cases, as a result of the petition of George E. Dieckmann, chairman of the Humane society executive committee.

The suit of the government to dissolve the United States Steel corporation has begun at Philadelphia.

State wide prohibition and woman suffrage amendments, which will be submitted at the state election on November 3, were largely responsible for record registrations in Ohio cities.

New York regard disease epidemics as a certain outgrowth of the war in Europe, and are making every arrangement medical science suggests to prevent diseases being brought to this country by immigrants.

F. Augustus Heinze lost his battle to have the Ohio Copper Mining company proceedings set aside when United States Judge Meyer ruled that the federal court at New York has jurisdiction in the case.

W. C. Robinson, Grinnell, Ia., aviator, flying in a home-made monoplane, broke the American record for non-stop flight from Des Moines, Ia., to Kentland, Ind., nearly 400 miles, in four hours and forty-four minutes.

Barbed wire factories in Pittsburgh and in Sharon have a record breaking order for France. An order for 500 automobile trucks, also placed by France, has caused a large Pennsylvania concern to resume day-and-night operations.

"One farmer out of every three in this country is losing money, as a result of inefficient methods," said Thomas Cooper, director of the South Dakota experiment station, before the International Dry Farming congress at Wichita, Kan.

"More than 100,000 men, women and children of Albania will die of starvation before Christmas unless succored by the United States," declared Rev. W. W. Howard of New York, a missionary, before the weekly meeting of Baptist ministers at Chicago.

An American commission will, as the result of an agreement, reached between Belgium, Great Britain and Germany, take under its charge the care of hundreds of thousands of Belgians, who are threatened with starvation in their own country.

After forty-eight hours' imprisonment in quicksand, twenty-five feet below the surface of the earth, Maurice Allen of Ware, Mass., was rescued by a gang of fifty firemen. They had to dig a ditch fifty feet long and thirty feet deep to reach him.

William Lorimer, former occupant of a seat in the United States senate; John K. Segrave, chief clerk in the office of the state auditor, and twelve officers of the Lorimer-Munday chain of banks, of which the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank was the head, were indicted in the state courts at Chicago.

Austria has temporarily lifted the customs duties on corn, flour and vegetables.

General Villa has given a pledge to support any provisional president for Mexico but Carranza.

The Prussian diet has passed war bills carrying an appropriation aggregating \$375,000,000.

The British have revenge the sinking of the cruiser Hawke by a German submarine, with a swift descent upon four German torpedo boat destroyers, which they sent to the bottom.

Peking dispatches report on the authority of refugees from Tsing Tau that the Japanese have lost several thousand men in their campaign against the German concession in China.

BELGIAN AMBULANCE CORPS AT THE FRONT



A petition for higher wages for women and children in important Milwaukee industries, signed by Mrs. Carl G. Stern, president of the Milwaukee Consumers' league, and by other prominent social workers, has been filed with the Wisconsin industrial commission.

Corporal punishment has been abolished in the public schools in St. Louis, except for extraordinary cases, as a result of the petition of George E. Dieckmann, chairman of the Humane society executive committee.