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FORT VAUX IS EVACUATED BY GERMAN FORCE

All Important Positions Won In Spring Offensive Now In French Hands.

GERMANS SURRENDER STRONG POSITION

Compelled to Retire Because of Pressure of French Army, Which Secured Advantage in Sudden Drive of Oct. 25, When Lines Were Pushed to Beyond Fort Vaux on Either Side—French Gain Ground.

Fort Vaux, one of the most important fortifications captured by the German crown prince in his drive on Verdun, has been evacuated by the Germans.

Shortly after Fort Douaumont was retaken by the French in their sudden offensive movement on Oct. 25 it was pointed out that Fort Vaux had been put in a perilous position.

The French had advanced to the immediate front on their first drive and pushed to each side of the fort, making it fall but a question of a short time.

The Germans evacuated the fort during the night, says the Berlin report, without hindrance by the French and after portions of the fort had been blown up.

The French continued to pour a heavy fire from their big guns on the fortifications.

Nearly all ground of military value taken by the Germans in their last winter and spring offensives against Verdun now has been lost to them.

French troops operating in Les Boeufs and Rancourt sectors also gained ground yesterday in attacks on the German lines. The Paris report of last night noting these advances is in part confirmed by the Berlin statement, which concludes that the French are nearest to the edge of the St. Pierre Yvaux wood, but declares that the main effort of the French to move forward was "sanguinarily repulsed."

The British say the Germans failed in an attack near Courcellette on the Somme front.

There is no apparent lull in the pressure being exerted by General von Falkenhayn along the Roumanian northwestern frontier, but in general the Roumanians are reported to be holding him fairly well in check.

No new advances of importance are announced today by the German war office.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—The British attempted to advance on the Somme front, north of Courcellette yesterday, but were repulsed, the war office announced today. The French gained small advantages in the sectors of Les Boeufs and Rancourt.

Fort Vaux, on the Verdun front, has been evacuated by the Germans.

The German statement regarding the western front says:

"In the district north of the Somme artillery activity yesterday was renewed locally. An advance of English forces north of Courcellette was easily repulsed."

General von Limingen's troops on the eastern front, yesterday, stormed Russian positions on the left bank of the Stokhod river. They inflicted heavy losses on the Russians, says today's official statement, and captured more than 1,500 men.

Roumanians Continue Pursuit. Bucharest, Nov. 2.—Roumanian forces continue to pursue the retreating Austro-German forces to the west of Jilul valley, in Transylvania, according to the Roumanian official report today. Teuton attacks, the statement says, were repulsed after continued fighting in the Frachova valley and in the region of Dragolavale. East of the river Alt a battle still is in progress.

Australian Politics Belling. Melbourne, via London, Nov. 2.—The political party is filling furiously in many parts of Australia as a result of the defeat of the conscription measure in the recent referendum.

At Sydney Dr. Durack, leader of the new party formed by a score of the labor members of the state parliament, who withdrew their support from Premier Holman, of New South Wales, announced that he will move at the next sitting of parliament that the government no longer has the confidence of the country.

The local leader of the state labor party at Hobart has been deposed because he supported conscription.

German Supporting Points Captured. Paris, Nov. 2.—Several German supporting points on the Somme front were captured last night by the French, says today's communication from the war office. The announcement says:

"North of the Somme, notwithstanding the persistent bad weather, we followed up the advantages gained by us between Les Boeufs and Sally-Ballise. Our troops consolidated the ground won and carried several points of support and cleared out several machine gun emplacements. We took 145 prisoners, including six officers."

Italians Begin New Offensive. Rome, Nov. 2.—A new offensive was opened yesterday against the Austrians by the Italian army, the war office announced today. The offensive was scored at some points and so far 4,721 prisoners have been taken.

Villa Bandits Loot Train and Shoot Twenty-Nine Guards

Chihuahua City, Mexico, Nov. 2.—After shooting the twenty-nine Carranza military guards of the south-bound passenger train which left Juarez Monday, Villa bandits looted the train, robbed the passengers and even took the clothing from women passengers. Dr. Hafner, a German passenger, who was mistaken by the bandits for an American, was struck over the head by a bandit, who used his gun as a club. Dr. Hafner was not seriously injured, but the bandits ordered him to get up and walk to the rear of the train. Murga brothers and Silvestre Quevedo, then abandoned the train, carrying the loot away in mule drawn wagons.

There were approximately 200 of the bandits in the command which held up the train as it was approaching Laguna station. The bandits surrounded the train, the engine and the passenger cars, and the engine crew and passengers before the train was stopped, but because of the nature of the country escape was impossible. After commanding the engineer to stop, one of the bandits went to the train, and the passengers were allowed to disembark. The conductor, whose name is not known, was shot in the hip by a bandit.

The twenty-nine Carranza soldiers from the Juarez garrison, who were traveling in the box car, just back of the engine, were ordered to get up and were shot down in full view of the passengers. This military escort was in command of Captain Guzman, who also was shot.

After the execution of the soldiers, the systematic looting of the train started. The bandits searched the passengers for valuables, and the passengers were robbed of their baggage and personal belongings, even the women suffering loss of their clothing. None of the passengers, except Dr. Hafner, was hurt. After robbing the passengers the express car was looted and the contents carried away in wagons.

After holding the train an hour and a half the bandits permitted the train to continue to Chihuahua City. The bandit command marched away to the north and the express car was looted and the contents carried away in wagons.

A military train carrying 400 Carranza soldiers was sent out from San Juan, twenty-six miles north of here, to pursue the bandits. A work train was sent from the yards here to repair the damage done to the railroad by the bandits north of Laguna.

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DISPUTE OVER MARINA'S GUN

Controversy to Hinge on Attitude Towards Armed Merchantmen

BERLIN ANXIOUS TO FORCE ISSUE

Secretary Lansing Declares Germany's Promises Not to Attack Merchantmen Without Warning is Interpreted in Washington to Include Vessels Armed For Defense—Now Threatens All Ships Carrying Supplies to Allies.

Washington, Nov. 2.—State department officials still were waiting today for Germany's version of the destruction of the British steamer Marina. They also expected affidavits from American survivors on which to determine whether Germany's pledges to the United States had been broken.

A dispatch from the Greek government last night, that it had been notified that Germany had threatened to sink all ships carrying supplies to the allies, was regarded here as of great importance.

It is not known whether such a warning has been sent to other neutrals. Such a proceeding would be regarded by the United States as directly contrary to Germany's pledges.

Secretary Lansing said today that the United States understands Germany's pledges not to sink merchantmen without warning and without providing for the safety of passengers and crews applied also to ships with defensive armament. No distinction was drawn in the correspondence between armed and unarmed ships.

Nevertheless, it is admitted that Germany has always taken a distinct view of the status of armed ships and it is thought probable she will attempt to inject the point into the present situation. So long as the policies of the two governments are so utterly divergent, it is thought possible that Germany may use the Marina case to settle the issue.

Secretary Lansing, while refusing to give out any further details of the official report of the sinking of the Marina, said the information is substantially the same as that of the newspaper account.

Germany and Austria on Feb. 10 in substantially the same terms notified the United States to the following effect: Enemy merchantmen armed with guns no longer have the right to be considered as peaceful merchant vessels or as carrying supplies to the allies. Naval forces will be ordered to treat such vessels as belligerents.

However, in answering the note of America on the Sussex, demanding the abandonment of its submarine warfare against "passenger and freight-carrying vessels," Germany said that it would not sink without warning and without providing for the safety of passengers and crews "unless such ships attempt to escape."

Six Americans Lost in Marina. London, Nov. 2.—A telegram to the American embassy today from Wesley Frost, American consul at Queenstown, states that the discrepancies in former reports regarding the number of Americans on board the British steamship Marina and the names of those lost have now been cleared up. In addition to the five Americans reported yesterday as lost, the name of Bule, given in earlier advices as Brue, is added to the list of dead. The name of Middletown, first reported lost, is now in the list of American survivors. These changes make the total number of Americans on board fifty-two, of whom six were lost.

"PASTOR" RUSSELL WEALTHY. Independent Preacher Made Huge Fortune Promoting Various Schemes. Canadian, Tex. Nov. 2.—Charles Teze Russell, known as "Pastor" Russell, who died on a Santa Fe train from religion, New York, gained wealth from religion.

"Pastor" Russell—one needs a divinity school degree or ordination of some kind to use the title of "reverend" but pastor is free to all—was born in Pittsburg, Feb. 16, 1852. Until he was 20 he went to school and engaged in the family's furniture business, studying the bible in his spare hours. There he founded the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society—\$10 and you become a shareholder—and then moved to Brooklyn, where he began a career that kept him extremely busy to the end—in the pulpits, in railroad trains, traveling nearly 50,000 miles a year; in finance, as witness Miracle Wheat and the United States Investment Company, and in the courts pressing libel suits against newspapers that preferred the verdict of government crop experts to the prospectuses of "Pastor" Russell and his associates in Miracle Wheat.

"Pastor" Russell's headquarters remained in Brooklyn and London. In Brooklyn he founded the Brooklyn Tabernacle and there preached to large and in the pulpits, in railroad trains, traveling nearly 50,000 miles a year; in finance, as witness Miracle Wheat and the United States Investment Company, and in the courts pressing libel suits against newspapers that preferred the verdict of government crop experts to the prospectuses of "Pastor" Russell and his associates in Miracle Wheat.

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DEUTSCHLAND'S STATUS IN DOUBT

Customs Officials Prepare to Make Inquiry as to Ship's Standing.

NEW LONDON TO FEAST COMMANDER

Cargo Estimated to Be Worth \$10,000,000 But Manifest is Not Made Public—All Visitors Barred From View of Undersize Merchantman—News of Safe Arrival Not Officially Announced in Germany.

New London, Conn., Nov. 2.—Activities of a varied nature centered about the Deutschland and her captain, Paul Koenig, today. While the crew bused themselves behind the barriers which hide the submarine from public view, preparing to dispose of the valuable cargo which the Deutschland brought from Bremen, customs officials prepared for the inquiry to determine the status of the craft. The Deutschland has been entered as a merchant vessel, but to make certain of her status an inquiry was determined on.

Commander Stirling, head of the naval station here, arranged to go aboard with his aides, in conjunction with James McGovern, collector of customs in this district. The latter had conferred last night with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who was at Hartford, regarding the question involved in the Deutschland's appearance.

Reception For Crew. New London citizens made plans to welcome the commander and the submarine's crew. President Miner, of the chamber of commerce, with Mayor Rogers and a delegation of business men, invited Captain Koenig to a dinner at a date to be set by him. It was said he had accepted, also stating it was with reluctance.

The announcement of the Deutschland's manifest was awaited with some interest. The cargo was estimated to be of \$10,000,000 value. It was said to consist largely of drugs and dyestuffs, but there are possibly securities and jewels among the consignments. As the Deutschland on her trip to Baltimore carried only \$1,500,000 worth of freight, which bulked as large as her present shipment, it is considered probable that the \$10,000,000 valuation was represented by securities or precious stones. Henry G. Hiken, of Baltimore, president of the Eastern Forwarding Company, which is agent for the submarine freight service here, said today he was without exact information on this subject.

All Visitors Barred. Dr. George Ahrens, an attaché of the German embassy, and President Hiken went aboard the Deutschland this morning to greet her skipper. The captain refused a plea that he allow the public to view him as the German ambassador, and the restrictions that prevailed at Baltimore are in effect again.

Admits Bremen is Lost. The joy of the Germans who came here to welcome the Deutschland was dampened by the announcement brought by Captain Koenig that the Bremen had been lost at sea. He said it sailed from Bremen on Aug. 26 and started on the English Channel route to New London.

He said the German government had positive knowledge of the location of the Bremen and that it had been captured by an accident. Captain Schwartzkopf, a friend of Captain Koenig, was commander of the Bremen, which carried a cargo of dyes and chemicals and had a crew of twenty-eight men.

"That the English have captured her," said Captain Koenig, "is an absolutely untrue. The Bremen was lost at sea, and that we know. She was not sunk by the enemy."

Mystery had been thrown about the cargo of the Deutschland. It was first announced that it consisted of drugs and dyes as did the first cargo of the Deutschland. But it was said later by Captain Koenig that the cargo this time was worth \$10,000,000, while the first cargo was worth but \$1,500,000.

It was learned on good authority that the high value of the Deutschland cargo is due to the fact that it carries a large amount of securities, as well as large consignments of precious stones.

Brings Mail. Bags of mail brought across the seas by the Deutschland were brought ashore today. Shortly before noon Mayor Rogers, President M. T. Miner, of the chamber of commerce, and about fifty-five members, constituting a committee, waited upon Captain Koenig. There was a conference on the pier and the captain accepted the invitation to a dinner given by the chamber, the time to be fixed later.

The party was then divided into groups of five and each went to the submarine and looked it over.

Capt. T. A. Scott, of the Scott Whaling Company, sent a diver down alongside the Deutschland and he reported there were fourteen small holes in the anchor bulkhead. These were probably made when the anchor dented the vessel.

GERMANY DISCREDITS ARRIVAL. News of Deutschland's Safety Unconfirmed in Berlin. Berlin, via London, Nov. 2.—The German Ocean Navigation Company, of Berlin, has up to now been unable to confirm the news of the arrival of the merchant submarine Deutschland at New London. While all newspapers display prominently the British Navy Agency messages announcing the arrival, they are inclined to question their

Teachers Invade Des Moines. Des Moines, Nov. 2.—Hundreds of school teachers were arriving in Des Moines today to attend the annual convention of the Iowa State Teachers' convention which opens tonight. Sectional conferences opened this afternoon.

Common Shares Bring 12 1/4% on New York Market Shortly After Opening—Sells in Advance of Preferred Stock. New York, Nov. 2.—United States Steel common shares sold at the new high record of 124 1/4 shortly after the opening of today's market, the stock being absorbed in large individual lots. This exceeds its previous maximum by half a point. It also passed the preferred stock, which sold at 132.

Other records of the morning included Bethlehem Steel, which rose 25 to 670. United States Steel lost a point on enormous realizing sales, but this was more than counterbalanced by the greater strength of other industrials. By 12:30 o'clock sales exceeded 1,000,000 shares, of which United States Steel contributed 20 per cent.

BORAH MAY RESUME TOUR. Idaho Senator, Much Improved in Health, Visits Chicago. Chicago, Nov. 2.—United States Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, who was taken ill at Fond Du Lac, Wis., several days ago while campaigning in the state for the republican national ticket, and compelled to cancel his speaking engagements, arrived in Chicago today and said he felt so much improved in health that he expected to resume his tour.

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NEWS OF THE DAY

T-R. BULLETIN.

CHICAGO TO NEW YORK BY AIR

REACHES ERIE, PA., WITHOUT STOP

REACHES ERIE