

# BRAZIL PROCLAIMS WAR WITH GERMANY

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND SENATE DECREE THAT STATE OF WAR EXISTS.

## IS SANCTIONED BY PRESIDENT

Senate Unanimously Approves Step and Vote in House of Deputies is 149 to 1—Torpedo Boat Destroyers Get Orders.

Rio Janeiro.—The chamber of deputies by an almost unanimous vote, declared that a state of war existed between Germany and Brazil. The vote was 149 to 1.

The tribunes were filled to capacity. After a debate on the opportune necessity of proclaiming martial law, the president of the diplomatic commission spoke in favor of a law worded as follows:

"A state of war between Brazil and Germany is hereby acknowledged and proclaimed. The president of the republic is authorized to adopt the measures enunciated in his message of the 25th of October, and to take all steps tending to ensure national defense and public security."

The virtually unanimous vote of the deputies was received with general acclamation.

The senate unanimously approved the proclamation of a state of war with Germany.

President Braz has sanctioned the proclamation of a state of war with Germany.

According to the newspapers, torpedo boat destroyers have received orders to proceed to Bahia and take possession of the German gunboat Eber, which has been lying there for some time.

The Eber is a vessel of 984 tons. She is 263 feet long and has a draught of nine feet and eight inches. She has a complement of 125 men.

## COAL PRICES TO GET GENERAL INVESTIGATION

Instructions Have Been Sent to Attorneys to Prosecute Violators.

Washington.—A general investigation into the retail and wholesale prices of coal throughout the country appears to be in prospect.

In a minor way, investigation of prices consumers assert they have been compelled to pay already has been started by the department of justice in various sections of the east and middle-west, both as to anthracite and bituminous coal.

Instructions have been sent to United States attorneys conducting the local investigations to summon witnesses, determine the truth of the charges and, where justified, to bring promptly proceedings under the criminal law against those believed to be guilty. The result of the inquiries so far has not been reported.

These instructions were based upon complaints received by the department here to the effect that the margin of profit allowed dealers by the government had been exceeded.

Measured by the great volume of complaints received by the fuel administration, the instances under investigation by the department of justice are comparatively inconsequential. Hundreds of letters and telegrams from every section of the country, it is understood, have been sent to the fuel administration.

Disposition of these complaints is one of the subjects now pressing the fuel administration, it is understood, and action concerning them probably will be taken within a few days. Indications are that the bulk of the complaints upon which criminal proceedings might be brought—if the truth of the charges can be established—will be turned over to the department of justice with the suggestion that violators of the law be prosecuted promptly.

## FOREIGN LABORERS PAY CASH FOR BONDS

Bridgport, Conn.—Twelve laborers of foreign birth in the yard of a local munition plant were approached by a Liberty loan canvasser who talked for half an hour without a sign of recognition. Then one of the group brought out a good sized roll of crumpled bills and said: "I take some bonds." In a few minutes the twelve laborers had subscribed for \$11,000 in bonds and had paid for them in cash.

## ELEVEN REGIMENTS ARE ORDERED TO CAMP GREENE

Washington.—The war department has worked out the schedule under which regular army regiments in posts to which they were sent for expansion will be transferred to winter quarters at national army cantonments or national guard camps. The assignments include the 4th, 7th, 47th, 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st infantry, now at Gettysburg, Pa., and the 30th, 38th, 39th and 50th infantry, at Syracuse, N. Y., to Camp Greene, North Carolina.

## BRIG. GEN. JERVEY



Brigadier General Jervy, now stationed at Charlotte, N. C., is in command of the field artillery of the Forty-first division.

## PENETRATE LINE TWO MILES

PETAIN'S ARMY DEALS GERMAN A MIGHTY BLOW NORTHEAST OF SOISSONS.

No Positions Have Been Captured Which Were So Important Since the Germans Were Defeated at Besieging of Verdun.

While the allied troops were busily engaged in consolidating positions won in Flanders, the French forces of General Petain struck a mighty blow against the German line northeast of Soissons and made some of the most important gains of terrain since they threw back the army of the German crown prince which was besieging Verdun.

The stroke was made over a front of about six miles, from the east of Vauxaillon to Pargny-Filain. Under rainy and generally unfavorable weather conditions the French pushed forward all along the line, aided by German positions at an altitude of about 150 feet, using their machine guns, and penetrated the German line at one point to a depth of two and a fifth miles.

Numerous important positions fell one by one into the hands of General Petain's men, and in addition more than 7,500 Germans, an enormous amount of war material and 25 heavy and field guns were captured.

## BIG LIBERTY WATCH FIRES GLEAMED THE COUNTRY OVER

At National Capital Bonfire Fed by Fagots From All Over Country.

Washington.—Liberty watch fires gleamed the country over the eve of Liberty day.

Under the direction of the woman's liberty loan committee the fires were lighted from Florida to the Canadian border and from coast to coast. In several states the governors lighted the principal fires which were made the occasion of patriotic demonstrations.

Here in the national capital a roaring bonfire, fed by fagots from historic spots in many states, was lighted at the base of the Washington monument by Mrs. W. G. McAduo, wife of the secretary of the treasury.

Low lying clouds, drizzling rain upon the thousands of spectators, reflected the pink glow of the flames. The monument itself stood in brilliant light from foundation to summit, the latter lost from time to time in the shadows of drifting clouds.

Virtually the entire population of the city witnessed the unusual scene from their homes. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Wilson braved the rain to see it.

## GERMANY TRYING TO LAND ARMS IN IRELAND

London.—In the course of a speech in the house of commons, Premier Lloyd George declared the government was aware that arrangements were again being made, partly by Count von Bernstorff, to land arms in Ireland. The premier said that the government could not possibly forget what had happened only 18 months ago. These speeches could not be treated as excited speeches delivered by persons of no consequence.

# WILSON INDORSES WOMAN SUFFRAGE

PRESIDENT DECLARES IT TO BE ONE OF FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS OF DEMOCRACY.

## NOW IS TIME TO TAKE ACTION

Says "We Ought to Be Quickened to Give This Question of Woman Suffrage Our Immediate Consideration"—Addresses New York Delegation.

Washington.—President Wilson gave full indorsement to woman suffrage as an immediate issue in every state.

Addressing a delegation of 100 leaders of the New York state woman suffrage party who called at the white house to obtain an expression in support of the campaign in that state, the President in emphatic terms declared that woman suffrage is one of the fundamental questions of democracy whose proper settlement is demanded by the issues of the war. He praised the spirit, capacity and vision of American women in the war.

"I believe," he said, "that just because we are quickened by the questions of this war we ought to be quickened to give this question of woman suffrage our immediate consideration."

Speaking as "one of the spokesmen of a great party," the President pledged his hearty support and added:

"I want to speak for myself and say that it seems to me that this is the time for the states of this union to take this action."

Explaining his leaning toward suffrage as a state rather than national issue, he said: "I perhaps may be touched a little too much by the traditions of our politics traditions which lay such questions almost entirely upon the states, but I want to see communities declare themselves quickened at this time and show the consequences of the quickening."

The addresses were delivered in the east room of the white house, in response to remarks by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

The suffrage delegation returned to New York confident that the President's enthusiastic indorsement would have its effect at the election November 6.

## FEED ALLIES AND WIN WAR, SAYS HOOVER

Reviews Food Situation—Ships, Wheat and Hogs Are Great Need.

Washington.—In a statement reviewing the world food situation, Food Administrator Hoover said the fight against the submarine would be won if the United States and Canada could stimulate production and effect economies so as to feed the allies with this continent without sending a ship farther afield than the American Atlantic seaboard.

Ships, wheat and hogs are the great needs emphasized by Mr. Hoover. He said deepest concern had been caused by the fact that in spite of high prices this country's pork consumption had increased during the war until production had been outstripped; a situation that must be changed.

"If we discontinue exports," Mr. Hoover added, "we will move the German line from France to the Atlantic seaboard. Pork products have an influence in this present world situation wider than one would ordinarily attribute to them. The human body must have a certain amount of fat; we must increase production of hogs if we are to answer the world's craving."

"The production of fats is today a critical necessity for the preservation of these people (the allies) and the maintenance of their constancy in the war. Every pound of fat is as sure of service as every bullet, and every hog is of greater value to the winning of this war than a shell."

As to wheat the administrator said the allies' deficiency of production is 196,000,000 bushels, with imports of 577,700,000 bushels required to maintain normal consumption.

## NEW DRAFT REGULATIONS ARE VIRTUALLY COMPLETED

Washington.—New regulations for applying the army draft were virtually completed at the office of the provost marshal general and probably will be submitted to President Wilson for final approval. The President already has approved the general plan, under which all registered men not yet called will be classified in five groups in accordance with their availability for military service.

## AMERICAN STEAMER FIGHTS WITH U-BOAT

Washington.—An announcement by the navy department revealed that the ship which fought a battle with the submarine off the French coast was one of the American Luckenbach steamers and that the fight occurred on October 19. News of the fight was received here in a news dispatch from a French port. According to the navy's advices, nine men were wounded, seven members of the vessel's crew and two sailors.

## HAROLD BRADDOCK.



Harold Braddock, vice president of the American City Bureau, and an expert organizer of chambers of commerce, is director of the \$1,000,000 campaign for war libraries in every cantonment and training camp in the United States.

## ENEMIES TO GET NO REST

WASHINGTON EXPERTS DO NOT EXPECT COLD TO STOP OPERATIONS.

Weekly Review of War Operations—Allies Have Men and Material to Overcome Natural Obstacles—U. S. Troops Take Part in Battle.

Washington.—Military experts here do not expect winter to halt the great allied drive against the Germans in Flanders. Secretary Baker's weekly review of war operations discloses the belief of the war department, that potency of material and men will enable the British and French commanders to triumph over natural obstacles and continue forcing the enemy backward without waiting for spring.

The review touches for the first time upon the American expeditionary forces in France, declaring the men, after three months intensive training, are in efficient fighting trim and splendid physical condition.

In dwelling upon the importance of the battle of Flanders and its effect upon the morale of the Germans, the war secretary declares it apparent that the German high command planned the recent expedition against the Russians in the Riga sector in order to bolster up morale and meet impending internal difficulties. By extending her lines in the east, he adds, Germany has merely added to the length of her line of communications and increased confidence in the final allied victory.

The review covering the week ending October 20, follows:

"Our men in France, after three months intensive training are in splendid physical condition and efficient fighting trim. They have readily become acclimatized and now feel at home in the war zone.

"Our troops have met with the most warm-hearted and enthusiastic reception on the part of the armies and people of France.

"The health of our men overseas is reported as excellent.

"The week just closed has been one of relative quiet on all fronts.

Bad Weather Prevails. "Bad weather already prevails along the western front, wintry conditions will soon set in and the terrain will become increasingly difficult for attacking troops. Nevertheless, the potency of allied material and men, the accumulation of the technical means of combat, and the preparations which have been going on for many months will make it possible for the British and French commanders to triumph over natural obstacles, and with few short intervals we may expect the offensive to press forward.

"It is not anticipated that the allies will go into winter quarters this year. The full importance of the battle in Flanders is beginning to be revealed. In order to appreciate the real significance of this engagement and the effect it has had on the morale of the German army and the German people, we must consider briefly the German attacks in the Riga sector, including the capture of Oesel, Dago, and other minor islands of the Finnish gulf.

## Will Not Buy Mexican Silver.

Washington.—Negotiations under which this government had agreed to purchase 6,000,000 Mexican silver pesos from the Mexican government, to be melted and coined into subsidiary silver, were declared off. Mexican representatives were understood to have signified their acquiescence in the arrangement, but acting under instructions from Mexico City, they presented new phases, which resulted in the withdrawal by the United States of its offer. The necessity for such a purchase has passed.

# PERSHING WITNESS OF FRENCH VICTORY

PRESENT THROUGHOUT BATTLE NORTHEAST OF SOISSONS AND SAW VICTORY.

## VISITS OTHER POINTS ALSO

Several Squadrons of Tanks Participated in the Battle.—Many Prisoners Were Taken.—Losses to Germans Were Extremely Heavy.

With the French Armies in France.—General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American forces in France was present throughout the battle northeast of Soissons, accompanied by General d'Esperey, of the French army. When the splendid victory by the French army had been accomplished, the American commander went over the greater part of the conquered territory, visiting among other points, the Vaurains farm, which is more than a quarter of kilometer beyond the original French line.

Several squadrons of tanks participated in the battle and did excellent work in company with the advancing infantry. It was by means of these most modern war implements that the Filain farm was captured.

"Most of the prisoners taken, who up to night numbered approximately 8,000, while others were still pouring out of the deep caverns, were caught in quarries. One group, composed of 400 men, was led out to surrender by a German soldier who spoke French and who assured his comrades that they need not fear bad treatment from their captors, despite the assertions currently made to them by their officers that the French massacred prisoners."

Another batch of prisoners fell into the hands of the French just as they alighted from motor trucks in which they had been hurried to the battlefield as reinforcements.

The losses of the Germans were extremely heavy as was testified to by the heaps of dead found beneath the ruins of quarries, which crumbled under the French bombardment. The French casualties were rather below normal.

## SERIOUS SUGAR SHORTAGE IS SOON TO BE ENDED.

Two Hundred Million Pounds Purchased in Louisiana.

Washington.—Two hundred million pounds of Louisiana cane sugar was contracted for here by the American Sugar Refining company, and will begin moving northward next week to relieve the serious shortage of the eastern states.

If the eastern consumer had been compelled to await the coming of this year's supply from western beet and Cuban can fields, there would have been no relief for existing near-famine conditions until late in November.

For the 200,000,000 pounds the refiners paid about \$13,000,000, or approximately 6 1/2 cents a pound. After adding the cost of transportation and refining, it is estimated that they will be able to sell to the wholesaler at steadily reducing prices, beginning at 8.35 cents eastern seaboard and dropping to 7.25 by the end of the year. The latter figure is the seaboard price previously fixed by agreement for Cuban, Hawaiian and western beet sugar, and the price the food administration expects to maintain.

## TO SUSPEND PRIORITY OF SHIPMENT PLAN.

Washington.—The government will suspend its priority of shipment plans on Monday, October 29, in order to devote the entire reproduction of the Ohio, western Pennsylvania and Michigan bituminous coal mines for that one day to the emergency needs of the domestic consumer of Ohio and Michigan, the fuel administration announced. This plan of devoting one day's production to the needs of a particular section will be followed in other cases.

## BISHOP WILSON BRINGS MESSAGE FROM PERSHING.

Baltimore.—Bishop Luther B. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal church of New York, returned from France, delivered a message at a Liberty Loan rally from General Pershing, whom he quoted as follows: "It is a heresy too long left in mind that Germany is invincible. Germany will be conquered." Bishop Wilson declared that Americans in France had made a splendid impression.

## INCREASE IN LOSS OF MERCHANTMEN SHOWN.

London.—An increase in the loss of British merchantmen through mines or submarines is noted in the admiralty report for the current week. Seventeen vessels over 1,600 tons and eight under 1,600 tons were sunk.

In the previous week twelve British merchant vessels over 1,600 tons, six under that tonnage and one fishing vessel were sunk.

# FIVE CLASSIFICATIONS INTO WHICH MEN TO BE DRAFTED WILL BE DIVIDED

Shows Order in Which They Will Be Called To Service. Every Man Registered Is Included.

Washington.—The five classifications into which men awaiting draft will be divided, under the new regulations, approved by President Wilson, have become public much before the time planned by the provost marshal general's office and are here published.

It was discovered that what was to have remained an official secret for a week or more was divulged at a dinner in New York which Secretary Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder attended. The provost marshal general discussed the new regulations, without intending to make public the classification, but some members of a New York local exemption board, thinking to elucidate the general's speech, printed the classifications on the back of the menu card.

The classifications are as follows, and show every man registered, to which class he belongs and in what order the dependant classifications will be called to service:

- Class 1.
- 1—Single man without dependent relatives.
  - 2—Married man (or widower with children) who habitually fails to support his family.
  - 3—Married man dependent on wife for support.
  - 4—Married man (or widower with children) not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor.
  - 5—Men not included in any other description in this or other classes.
  - 6—Unskilled laborer.

- Class 2.
- 1—Married man or father of motherless children, usefully engaged, but family has sufficient income apart from his daily labor to afford reasonably adequate support during his absence.
  - 2—Married man—no children—wife can support herself decently and without hardship.
  - 3—Skilled farm laborer engaged in necessary industrial enterprise.
  - 4—Skilled industrial laborer engaged in necessary agricultural enterprise.

- Class 3.
- 1—Man with foster children dependent on daily labor support.
  - 2—Man with aged, infirm or invalid parents or grandparents dependent on daily labor for support.
  - 3—Man with brothers or sisters incompetent to support themselves, dependent on daily labor for support.
  - 4—County or municipal officer.
  - 5—Firemen or policemen.
  - 6—Necessary artificers or workmen in arsenals, armories and navy yards.
  - 7—Necessary custom house clerks.
  - 8—Persons necessary in transportation of mails.
  - 9—Necessary employees in service of United States.
  - 10—Highly specialized administrative experts.
  - 11—Technical or mechanical experts in industrial enterprise.
  - 12—Highly specialized agricultural expert in agricultural bureau of state or nation.
  - 13—Assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.
  - 14—Assistant or associate manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

- Class 4.
- 1—Married man with wife (and/or children (or widower with children) dependent on daily labor for support and no other reasonably adequate support available.
  - 2—Mariners in sea service of merchants or citizens in United States.
  - 3—Heads of necessary industrial enterprises.
  - 4—Heads of necessary agricultural enterprises.

- Class 5.
- 1—Officers of states or the United States.
  - 2—Regularly or duly ordained ministers.
  - 3—Students of divinity.
  - 4—Persons in military or naval service.
  - 5—Aliens.
  - 6—Alien enemies.
  - 7—Persons morally unfit.
  - 8—Persons physically, permanently or mentally unfit.
  - 9—Licensed pilots.

## FLIES FROM HAMPTON TO NEW YORK CITY

Mincola, N. Y.—Carrying eight passengers, Lieut. Sylvia Renant arrived at the government aviation field here in his Caproni biplane, completing a flight of about 325 miles from Hampton, Va., in four hours 11 minutes.

## BOB FITZSIMMONS DIES AFTER FIVE DAYS' ILLNESS

Chicago.—Robert Fitzsimmons, former champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, died at a hospital here after an illness of five days of pneumonia. The former champion became ill while appearing in a vaudeville theater, and his ailment was at first diagnosed as pleurisy. Later it was discovered that he was suffering from double (lobar) pneumonia and physicians declared that he could not live.