

WILSON APPEALS FOR CO-OPERATION

PRESIDENT IS OPPOSED TO PEACE UNTIL GERMANY IS BEATEN.

WE MUST STAND TOGETHER

Appeals to Workmen for Co-operation to Conduct of War—Victory Cannot be Won Unless All Factions Are United.

Buffalo, N. Y.—President Wilson, in a forceful address here before the American Federation of Labor, appealed to the workmen of the United States for co-operation in the conduct of the war, made it emphatically clear that he opposes peace until this war against Germany is won.

The president declared that his heart was with the "feeling of the pacifists, but that my mind has a contempt for them."

"I want peace, but I know how to get it and they do not," he declared. Col. E. M. House, head of the American delegation to the allied war conference, the president said, had been sent to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won, and he knows, as I know, that that is the way to get peace if you want it for more than a few minutes.

The 450 delegates to the convention and the several thousand persons admitted to the hall to hear the president speak, arose and applauded this declaration with a tremendous burst of cheers. Another demonstration of approval came when he said: "We must stand together, night and day, until this job is finished."

For Foreign Consumption.

The president, while devoting his address to problems for the people of the United States, laid emphasis upon the broader phases of the world conflict in a way that seemed to indicate that his speech was possibly intended as a message to the people of Germany, of Austria and of Russia, as well as of the United States. He declared his belief that were it not for the Pan-Germans, the spirit of freedom would find "as fine a welcome in the hearts of Germans as it can find in any other heart."

"Power," he said, "cannot be used with concentrated forces against free peoples, if it is to be used by free people."

Speaking, probably of Austria, Mr. Wilson referred to the intimations of anxiety for peace that had come, "from one of the central powers" and declared that it meant "that the people of that central power knew that if the war ends as it stands, they will in effect, themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding . . . that they do not wish in their pride and proper spirit of nationality to be absorbed and dominated."

Of Russia, he said that he was amazed that some groups in that country could suppose that "any reform plan in the interest of the people can live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow them by intrigue or force."

"Fatuous as the dreamers of Russia" were those persons in this country, he declared emphatically, who suppose that "the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the pan-German plan is achieved and the German power fastened upon the world."

Germany Started War.

The President directly asserted that Germany had started the war and said he would leave confirmation of this statement to the verdict of history. He referred to Germany's "growth" as a "place in the sun" and asked why she was not satisfied when she gained that position. In answer, he described the German government's methods of controlling the competition of its industries and asserted that "all the while there was lying behind its thought, in its dreams for the future, a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and the industry of the world."

Mr. Wilson cited in this connection the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway which he said, "was constructed to run the threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries, so that when German competition came in it would not be resisted too far . . . because there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of that country quicker than any other armies could get there."

Methodists to Raise Great Campaign Fund

Philadelphia.—The Methodist Episcopal boards of home and foreign missions at a joint conference approved a recommendation that a campaign be inaugurated to raise \$80,000,000 in the next five years. Forty millions are to be raised by each board to spread throughout all corners of the earth. About 100 clergymen from all parts of the country including the entire board of 20 bishops attended the conference.

BRIG. GEN. F. J. KERNAN.



Brig. Gen. Francis J. Kernan is now assistant chief of staff.

KERENSKY FLEES THE CAPITAL

GOVERNMENT FORCES ARE COMPELLED TO SURRENDER WINTER PALACE.

Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates are in Complete Control of Petrograd. Woman's Battalion Defending Palace is Forced to Surrender.

Petrograd.—Government forces holding the winter palace were compelled to capitulate under the fire of the cruiser Aurora and the cannon of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortresses across the Neva river. The woman's battalion which had been defending the winter palace surrendered.

The workmen and soldiers' delegates are in complete control of the city.

Premier Kerensky was reported at Luga, 85 miles southwest of Petrograd. After the government forces had been driven into the winter palace, the place was besieged and a lively fire of machine guns and rifles began. The cruiser Aurora, which was moored at the Nicolai bridge, moved up within range, firing shrapnel. Meanwhile the guns of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortresses opened fire.

There was sporadic firing in other parts of the city, but the workmen and soldiers' troops took every means to protect citizens, who were offered to their quarters. The bridges and the Nevsy Prospekt, which were in the hands of the government forces were captured and held during the night by the workmen and soldiers' troops.

Washington.—Discouragement felt here over the news of the overthrow of the Kerensky government at Petrograd is tempered by hope that the extreme radicals who have seized the capital may not be able to extend their control over the army or any considerable part of the country. However, it is feared that much blood may be shed and the nation further demoralized before any power arises above the turmoil strong enough to control the situation.

COTTON REPORT SHOWS 7,150,254 SALES GINNED

Washington.—Cotton ginned prior to November 1 amounted to 7,150,254 bales, counting round as half bales, and including 133,170 round bales and 57,381 bales of sea island, the census bureau announced.

Last year 8,623,892 bales were ginned prior to November 1, including 154,141 round bales and 60,727 bales of sea island.

Ginnings by states this year were: Alabama, 305,106; Arizona, 2,755; Arkansas, 495,977; California, 11,514; Florida, 34,176; Georgia, 1,295,506; Louisiana, 422,089; Mississippi, 498,532; Missouri, 19,816; North Carolina, 277,963; Oklahoma, 523,357; South Carolina, 783,513; Tennessee, 1,956; Texas, 2,392,511; Virginia, 3,472; all other states, 1,911.

Ginnings of sea island by states: Florida, 26,008; Georgia, 299,540; and South Carolina, 1,833.

NEGRO SOLDIERS MAKE TROUBLE IN MONTGOMERY

Montgomery, Ala.—Quick work by the military police, aided by Major John C. Fulton, commander of the Tenth training battalion (negroes), probably prevented serious trouble when some of the negro soldiers became excited over the report that one of their comrades had been captured by a mob and was being taken out to be lynched. For a time it appeared there was danger of a race riot, but the military police prevented.

SUFFRAGISTS END HUNGER STRIKE OF 72 HOURS

Washington.—Miss Alice Paul, head of the woman's party, and Miss Rosa Winslow, hunger-striking in the district jail hospital, were fed by the jail authorities. Liquid food was given them through rubber tubes, breaking a fast of something over 72 hours. Another force was employed may be always a matter of dispute. Dr. J. A. Gannon, the jail physician, said it was not and that both women took the nourishment without protest.

MACHINERY FOR 2ND DRAFT IN OPERATION

PRESIDENT WILSON WRITES FOREWORD TO REGULATIONS FOR SECOND CALL.

MAY BE MADE IN FEBRUARY

Regulations and Questions Forwarded to Local Boards—Must be Complete Inventory of Qualifications of Each Registrant.

Washington.—President Wilson formally put the new machinery for carrying the selective draft bill into operation with the publication of the foreword he has written to the regulations under which the second call will be made. The regulations themselves and the questionnaires which more than 9,000,000 registrants will be required to fill out are being forwarded to local boards, but have not yet been made public.

War Department officials estimate that the whole process can be completed within 60 days. This means that no second call will be made upon the draft forces before the middle of next February, as the period of classification will not begin until December 15th.

The president describes the new plan of dividing all registered men not already mobilized into five classes, subject to military service by classes, as being intended to produce "a more perfect organization of our manpower."

"The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion," the President said, and he added that there must be made a complete inventory of the qualifications of each registrant in order to determine "the place in the military, industrial or agricultural ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be made to serve the common good."

The inquiry projected in the questionnaires will go deep into the qualification of each of nearly 10,000,000 men. The success of the plan and its completion within the estimated time rests absolutely upon the whole-hearted support given by the people, especially by the doctors and lawyers of each community.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE

Troops Loyal to Kerensky Are Marching to Capital.

London.—The Bolshevik revolution in Petrograd is reported to be approaching collapse. Regiments loyal to Premier Kerensky are marching on the capital and fighting is under way in the city, according to reports reaching here from Petrograd. An organization which has adopted the name of All-Russian committee for saving the country and the revolution announced that the defeat of the Bolshevik movement was a matter only of days or hours.

The town of Tsarkoo-Selo, 15 miles south of Petrograd, where former Emperor Nicholas lived much of the time, is said to have been captured by loyal forces, after which the rebels retired to Petrograd in disorderly mobs.

Paris.—A wireless dispatch from Haparanda in Sweden, near the Finnish border, says that Premier Kerensky has 200,000 men supporting him.

The wireless message, which escaped the censorship of the Bolsheviks by being sent from Haparanda, says Premier Kerensky left Petrograd Tuesday for general headquarters, being concealed in the bottom of an automobile ambulance. It is understood he was accompanied by General Alexieff, former commander-in-chief, and by Foreign Minister Terestchenko.

Premier Kerensky now has 200,000 men devoted to him," the dispatch continues. "It is believed he is going to Moscow to reestablish his government there and march on Petrograd. This possibly may be unnecessary as the latest news from Petrograd says a battle is going on in the streets and that the Cossacks have joined the maximalists, and are mauling the maximalists."

TO STANDARDIZE BREAD AND BRING DOWN PRICES

Washington.—Definite steps to standardize bread and lower its price were taken when President Wilson issued a proclamation placing all bakeries under government license December 10 and subjecting them to food administration rules prescribing ingredients and weights of loaves. Prices will not be fixed, but with the standardization it is expected that natural competition and simplification of distribution will force down prices.

Fancy breads will be eliminated and the multitude of sizes now produced will be reduced to conform with standard ingredients. The weights will be one pound, one and a half, two and four pounds. The loaves will have a crease in the middle to permit their sale in halves. In baking only three pounds of sugar will be allowed for a barrel of flour, instead of an average of six pounds now used, and two pounds of vegetable oil shortening must be used instead of six pounds of lard or oil. The food administration expects to save 100,000,000 pounds of sugar and the same amount of lard.

JAMES H. COLLINS



James H. Collins, for 15 years a widely known writer on business subjects, has charge of the food administration's publicity handled through trade papers.

WAS 9,400,000 SUBSCRIBERS

TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SECOND LIBERTY LOAN AMOUNTED TO \$4,617,532,300.

Minimum Oversubscribed By 54 Per Cent. and Only \$383,000,000 Less Than \$5,000,000,000 Maximum Fixed by the Treasury Department.

Washington.—Americans responded to the call for a second war liberty loan by subscribing \$4,617,532,300, an over-subscription by 54 per cent of the \$3,000,000,000 asked, and only \$383,000,000 less than the \$5,000,000,000 maximum fixed by the treasury.

Tabulations completed eleven days after the close of the nation-wide bond selling campaign, showed that every federal reserve district exceeded its quota and \$9,400,000 persons subscribed in the big war financing operation which Secretary McAdoo described as the greatest ever attempted by any government.

Half of the over-subscribed sum will be accepted, making the actual total of bonds to be issued \$3,808,766,150. Ninety-nine per cent of the subscribers will receive the amount for which they bargained, all subscriptions for \$50,000 or less being allotted in full, and those above that amount being pared down in varying proportions, ranging from a 60 per cent allowance on subscriptions between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to 40 per cent for the largest single subscription of \$50,000,000.

"The success of the second liberty loan, like that of the first, is a distinct triumph for the people of the United States," said Secretary McAdoo, announcing the loan results. "It not only demonstrated their ability, patriotism and resources but augurs the certain success of any future loans that may be offered by the government."

No Loan in January.

The secretary added a denial of reports that the third loan would be solicited in January, 1918. "In view of the large over-subscription of the second liberty loan," he said, "I am glad to state that this will not be necessary." It has been generally understood that the third loan would be sought probably in late February or early March next year.

The New York federal reserve district subscribed nearly three times as much as the second district on the list, Chicago. The results in each district follow:

New York	\$1,550,453,450
Chicago	586,353,350
Cleveland	486,106,800
Boston	476,950,050
Philadelphia	380,350,250
San Francisco	292,871,150
Richmond	201,212,500
St. Louis	184,280,750
Kansas City	150,125,750
Minneapolis	140,932,650
Atlanta	90,695,750
Dallas	77,899,950

SUFFRAGE WINS IN NEW YORK OTHE ELECTION RETURNS

The outstanding feature of the elections in the United States was the apparent assured victory for woman suffrage in New York state by a majority of approximately 40,000.

Two states, Ohio and New Mexico, voted on prohibition.

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR EVADING THE DRAFT

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Fifteen years at hard labor in a federal penitentiary was the sentence given Otto Wangerin, of St. Paul, Minn., a draft law evader, in the first conviction by general court martial at this cantonment. J. G. Silvers, of Cazenovia, Ill., a member of Company A, 24th Infantry, has been sentenced to five years in the federal prison for theft of \$10,000 also was made known.

CADORNA RELIEVED ITALIAN COMMAND

A PERMANENT INTER-ALLIED MILITARY COMMITTEE HAS BEEN APPOINTED.

GENERAL DIAZ SUCCEEDS HIM

Rated as one of the Ablest Men in the Italian Army—Allies Aroused to Necessity of Closest Union in Naming Committee.

Italian Army Headquarters.—The conference of British, French and Italian representatives has resulted in the creation of a permanent inter-allied military committee. New leadership for the Italian army has been provided.

General Cadorna, who has been in supreme command of the Italian army since the beginning of the war, has been given a place on the new committee.

General Diaz has been appointed first in command with General Badoglio second and General Grandino third. General Foch, chief of staff of the French war ministry, and General Wilson, sub-chief of the British general staff, will serve on the inter-allied committee with General Cadorna.

Among military officers the decision of the allies to create a permanent military committee has caused great satisfaction. It is accepted as evident that the allies have awakened to the necessity for the closest union of the whole length of the western front for the political and military conduct of the war.

General Diaz is rated as one of the ablest Italian military leaders. For years he was connected with the general staff. He took part in the Libyan war, serving as a colonel and was wounded so severely that he asked to be wrapped in a flag, feeling that death was at hand.

General Badoglio is a northerner. In the war he has been in command of a brigade of Bersaglieri, whose heroic deeds have done much to decrease the gravity of the disaster.

RUSSIAN WORKMEN'S-SOLDIERS' COUNCIL MAY SEEK ARMISTICE

Armistice of Three Months is Maximal Leader's Proposal.

Petrograd.—"We plan to offer an immediate armistice of three months, during which elected representatives from all nations and not the diplomats, are to settle the questions of peace," said Nikolai Lenin, the Maximalist leader, in a speech before the workmen and soldiers' congress. "We offer these terms," M. Lenin added, "but we are willing to consider any proposals for peace, no matter from which side. We offer a just peace, but will not accept unjust terms."

The congress of soldiers' and workmen's delegates appealed to the Russian army to stand firm and to protect the revolution against imperialistic attempts until the new government had obtained a democratic peace.

The proclamation further declares that the soldiers' and workmen's congress will propose an armistice to come into force at once on all fronts. "The congress of the soldiers' and workmen's delegates in its proclamation announces that it has taken over the trenches to be vigilant and firm. The congress expects the revolutionary army will protect the revolution against all imperialist attempts until the new government has obtained a democratic peace which it will propose directly to all the peoples."

"The new government will take adequate measures to assure to the army all necessities and by energetic requisitions from the upper classes it will also ameliorate the economic situation of soldiers' families."

"The power of the soldiers' and workmen's delegates will assure the free return of all private, state and ecclesiastical lands to the peasants' committees. . . . It will guarantee to all nationalities inhabiting Russia the right of their sons to organize their own future."

CAMPAIGN IS STARTED TO MAKE METROPOLIS "DRY"

New York.—A campaign to make New York City "dry" through women's votes is under way. Opponents of the liquor traffic announced few days ago that at New Year's eve watch services in New York churches, women qualified as voters by the ratification of the state suffrage amendment in last Tuesday's election will sign petitions calling for a referendum on local option next April.

ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES WILL NOT BE CHANGED

Washington.—Russia's latest upheaval will not change the attitude of the American government toward measures under way for the relief of economic conditions in the demoralized country. This statement, applying particularly to contracts placed with money borrowed from the United States for vast quantities of shoes and clothing for the civilian population was the only authorized comment at the state department.

ITALIANS HOLDING PAIVE RIVER LINE

AUSTRO-GERMANS MIGHTY ADVANCE HAS NOW BEEN CHECKED.

HEAVY SHELLING IN PROGRESS

Italians Are Entrenched on West Bank of River, Which is From One-Half to One Mile Wide—Reports Favorable.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy.—The Italians are holding the Austro-German advance on the Piave line. Reports from the front were favorable.

Heavy shelling is in progress all along the front.

The Austro-German force now is taking the place of the advanced guard between the opposing lines is about half a mile, widening at some points to a mile.

An observer just back from a tour along the line told the correspondent that the cannonade had become continuous. The Austrians are using 5-inch guns, not yet having brought up many of their heaviest pieces. The enemy is turning his fire against the high campanile bell towers of small villages fringing the western bank to prevent the Italian artillery from using them as observation posts. The Italian artillery reply is spirited from a considerable number of guns that they succeeded in bringing back from the old front.

The battle front has two main sectors. The lower extends from Feltre to the sea and the upper from Feltre westward.

LLOYD GEORGE'S FAITH IN FINAL OUTCOME IS FIRM

"Single Front, Single Army, Single Nation, is Program Requisite for Victory."

Paris.—"A single front, a single army, a single nation—that is the program requisite for future victory," said Premier Painleve at a luncheon in honor of David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, who has just returned from the Italian war zone, and Signor Barenini, Italian minister of education. "If after 40 months of war, after all the lessons the war was taught us, the allies were not capable of that sacred international union, then in spite of their sacrifices they would not be worthy of victory."

In discussing the manner of accomplishment of this fusion, to which the allies have long aspired, M. Painleve said:

"The enemies' alliance realized unity of effort by brutal discipline, one of the peoples among them having mastered the others and rendered them servicable. But we are free peoples. We do not admit of subjection to other peoples in time of war. That independence is at the same time a source of strength and weakness, of strength because of their incapacity for resistance which is unknown to subject peoples, and weakness because it renders more difficult co-ordination of military operations. To reconcile this independence with the need for unity of direction which is required to achieve an efficacious war policy will be the work of the inter-allied war committee or of the superior war council just created by the allies."

Premier Lloyd George, alluding to a centralized direction of the allied efforts, said: "Unfortunately we did not have time to consult the United States or Russia before creating this council. The Italian disaster necessitated action without delay to repair it."

"But, in order to assure the complete success of this great experiment, which I believe is essential to the victory of our cause, it will be necessary that all our great allies be represented in the deliberations. I am persuaded that we shall obtain the consent of these two great countries, and their co-operation."

RUSSIAN FACTIONS REPORTED IN BLOODY ENCOUNTER

Stockholm.—A bloody encounter has taken place near Gatchina between soldiers from the front headed by Premier Kerensky and Bolshevik forces from Petrograd, according to advices which have reached Ira Nelson Morris, the American minister, from reliable sources.

In Finland the travelers are reported as saying the situation is desperate. Anarchy is on the increase and acts of violence and even murder.

Bakeries Under License System.

Washington.—All bakeries in the United States, including those of hotels, restaurants and clubs and excepting only the smaller maker of bread who uses less than ten barrels of flour per month, are required to come under federal license after December 10 by a proclamation issued by President Wilson. All persons, firms, corporations and associations who manufacture for sale bread in any form, rye, crackers, biscuits, pastry or other bakery products are directed to take out licenses.

WILSON ISSUES THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Washington.—President Wilson issued his 1917 Thanksgiving proclamation, calling upon the nation, even in the midst of the sorrow and great peril of a world shaken by war, to thank God for blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

The proclamation, fixing Thursday, November 29, as Thanksgiving Day, follows:

"THANKSGIVING—1917. "By the President of the United States of America.

"It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow even now in the midst of the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of sorrow and great peril, because even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

"We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our Declaration of Independence, by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere, and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves. In this day of the revelation of our duty not only to defend our own rights as a nation, but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigor of common council and common action has been revealed in us. We should especially thank God that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirit of men have entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own. A new light shines about us. The great duties of a new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of.

"And while we render thanks for those things, let us pray Almighty God that in all humility of spirit we may look always to Him for guidance; that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that by His grace in our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened; and that in His good time liberty and security and peace and the comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all the nations of the earth.

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the great ruler of nations.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

"WOODROW WILSON." "By the President: "ROBERT LANSING, "Secretary of State."

ENEMY ALIENS ARE TAKEN TO OGLETHORPE

Baltimore.—A train from Boston passed through this city on its way to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with 50 alien enemies under guard for internment. Three Germans arrested here recently joined the train and were welcomed on board by the others, who burst into the chorus of "Die Wacht Am Rhein."

SERUM FOR TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER

Stockholm.—Announcement was made at a meeting of the Swedish Medical society by Dr. Carl Kling, bacteriologist at the Carolinian Institute, of the discovery of a serum for the treatment of scarlet fever. It was stated that the use of the serum had reduced the mortality in the most severe cases to 17.25 per cent as compared with a mortality of over 70 per cent in equally severe cases which were not treated with the serum.