

ARMIES NEEDED NOW.

GREAT WAR COUNCIL SAYS AMERICA MUST SPEED UP.

President Wilson Attends First Extended Session of War Council.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Germany's successful counter blow against the British lines before Cambrai was attributed by Secretary Baker in today's weekly review of military operations to the massing of the greatest Teutonic force of the war on the Western front.

"It would not do for us to minimize its importance," the secretary warns. "It means that we must speed up our military efforts."

This was the situation that confronted the new "super" war council when it met in Mr. Baker's office late today for its first extended business session. The council, including the five cabinet officers composing the Council of National Defense, and the heads of the war boards and administration was greeted personally by President Wilson. The president remained only a few minutes leaving the council to sit long in deliberation over its grave problems.

What new plans for speeding up were laid were not disclosed after the meeting. The only suggestion was that there would be increased cooperation between the government departments and between these in turn and the war boards that deal directly with the industries of the country.

It is certain that no publicity will be given to the moves of the council except in isolated cases and where some immediate result is to be gained in that way. Probably the minutes of today's and subsequent meetings would be of more value to the enemy than any other information in the United States for ways and means of carrying out the part of the United States in campaigns planned by the international board in Paris must come before the sessions.

Army officers generally appear to agree with Secretary Baker's interpretation of the military situation. There is no inclination to dodge the fact that German military power has been strengthened. On the other hand there is no sign of discouragement, no faltering in the confidence of the ultimate victory that has characterized opinion throughout the United States from the time war was declared.

"The united nation must stand squarely behind our soldiers," the secretary says. "It is not sufficient to prepare to fight; we must prepare to win."

The review asserts the German counter offensive on the Cambrai front has been successful in winning back less than one-third of the territory captured by General Byng. The statement also notes that American engineer troops "exchanging shovels for rifles," fought off the enemy, side by side with the British.

The lesson of the German exhibition of strength is then taken up. "This German parrying thrust, the most powerful and successful blow aimed at the British during the past two and one-half years, coming as it did immediately after the British victory in the same area, serves to emphasize the reviving strength of the Germans in the West."

"We must recognize plainly that the situation in the Eastern theater has brought about a very decided change in the strategic possibilities of the military situation in the West."

"Germany, by leaving only skeleton divisions in the Russian area, by concentrating all available guns, munitions and men in the theater of operations in the West, has been able to mass a relatively greater force than she has ever been able to mobilize in France in the past."

"This explains the success which the enemy was able to achieve in driving the British back from Cambrai. It would not do for us to minimize its importance."

"The enemy realizes that he finds himself temporarily in a singularly fortunate position and he can be counted upon to take the utmost advantage of it."

"For a long time past he has been preparing his plans for just an eventuality as would arise when Russia should enter upon negotiations for a separate peace, which has been a principal German objective ever since the battle of Tannenberg. We must expect that he will put those plans into execution. Thus he may have at his disposal for a time a preponderant numerical superiority in the West; he may even be able to achieve some relative advantages in the field, such as those recorded during the past week."

"The magnitude of the task before us can be more fully realized when measured by the success which the enemy is still able to gain."

"It means that we must speed up our military effort. The United States must stand squarely behind our soldiers."

"It is not sufficient to prepare to fight; we must prepare to win."

PORTUGAL POLICY UNCHANGED

NEW GOVERNMENT FOLLOWS INTERNATIONAL AIMS.

Wild Scenes Amid Disorder of Revolution but Firm Action by Leader Checks Looting.

Lisbon, Dec. 10.—Portugal, under her new government, will continue her previous international policy, especially all her agreements with the entente against Germany, it was announced in a proclamation issued by Major Paes, the artillery officer who led the revolutionary forces to victory in the movement which has just ousted the Costa government from power.

Dr. Affonso Costa, head of the old government and its minister of foreign affairs, was arrested in Oporto on his return from the interallied conference in Paris. The minister of war and the commander of the fleet sought protection on board British warships.

The populace assaulted the houses of members of the late government, looting and destroying everything, and made similar attacks upon the newspapers that had supported the government, burning the furniture of their offices in the streets. Major Paes ordered every one caught in such acts to be summarily shot. Patrols have now succeeded in restoring order in the city.

Machado in Office.

Paris, Dec. 10.—It does not appear from the telegrams received here that President Machado of Portugal has been removed from office as a result of the revolution. The movements seem to have been brought about by the action of the republicans opposed to Premier Costa and his ministerial regime and to the monarchists.

Major Paes was formerly professor of Mathematics in the University of Coimbra.

Seventy Persons Killed.

Vigo, Spain, Dec. 10.—Seventy persons were killed and 300 or 400 wounded in the uprising in Portugal last week, according to advices reaching here from Lisbon. Most of the houses of that city were damaged by bombardment. Several projectiles struck a hotel occupied by diplomats, including the Spanish minister and the British commissioner, none of whom were hurt. During the fight with the revolutionists the battleship Vascode Gama was damaged badly. She was stranded on the bank of the river.

EAGER TO FIGHT.

Former Congressman Reduced from Colonel to Major to Get Into Active Service.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 10.—Col. A. P. Gardner, former congressman from Massachusetts, the first representative to resign and join the colors and who has been the adjutant of the Thirty-first Division since its mobilization here, arrived here from Washington today after having succeeded in having himself reduced to a major so he could get in active service. He was assigned to an infantry regiment at Camp Wheeler.

The review also hints at an expected thrust against the French front and says: "The number of hostile raids executed along the French front northwest of Rheims, in the Argonne, in the region of St. Quentin, in the Vosges, and particularly in upper Alsace, as well as the increasing enemy artillery activity north of the Chemin des Dames, on the right bank of the Meuse in Chaume Wood, Caisons de Champagne, and upper Alsace, would appear to indicate that the enemy is feeling out the French front with a view to identifying the strength of the units opposing him."

Respecting the Italian front the statement says significantly: "Our declaration of war against Austria now associates us immediately with the struggle going on in Italy."

Discussing armistice negotiations on the Russian front, the statement says the agreement covers the entire line. "From the Baltic to the Black Sea as well as the region of the Caucasus." "The Russian armies," it continues, "while repudiating all attempts made by the enemy to fraternize with them, have been, by force of circumstances, compelled to accept the proposals for a truce."

Secretary Baker makes this statement as to conditions in Palestine: "The success of British operations in Palestine has had a very decided military effect throughout the Ottoman empire, and much of the pressure which the German higher command had hoped to bring to bear in Mesopotamia with the view to recapturing Bagdad has been relieved."

"In Mesopotamia the British are carrying forward their operations on the right bank of the Diale River with great success. It is interesting to record that a small Russian detachment cooperated in this engagement with the British."

THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.

PRESIDENT WILL GO BEFORE CONGRESS WITH REQUEST FOR ACTION.

Chief Executive Has Confided His Intentions to None of His Advisers and Divided Opinions Exist as to Just What He May Ask.

Washington, Dec. 10.—President Wilson will go to congress for special legislation to bring about unification of the railroads during the war.

The fact that the president has decided definitely on such a move became known tonight after he had gone over the whole transportation situation with Senator Newlands, chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee. He probably will ask for the legislation in an address to be delivered before the Christmas holidays.

Indications tonight were that the president has confided to none of his associates his full intention and officials were doubtful as to just what he may ask. Some were of the opinion that he might request action in line with the suggestion of the interstate commerce commission that anti-trust and anti-pooling laws might be suspended during the war. Others pointed out that the commerce commission's report also carried the suggestion that additional legislation might be needed were the government to decide to take over the operation of the railroads.

The president's advisers are divided in their views as to what is necessary to be done. Most of them, however, have come out for government operation and some of the strongest supporters of their proposal declare the executive already, under the army appropriation act, has power to take over the roads for operation under an administrator.

The position of the railroads was set forth today in a letter to Senator Newlands from Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the railroad board. The railroads, Mr. Harrison declared, do not seek a repeal of any legislation, believing the cooperative use of facilities recently put into operation, will bring about maximum efficiency. Neither do they seek a loan from the government, he said, though government aid is asked in obtaining for them on their own individual credit new capital needed.

Further measures to make the roads more efficient, Mr. Harrison suggested, would be an increase in rates, priority for transportation for new material, appointment of a traffic manager for government freight, and exemption from the draft for railroad employees.

The railroads' opposition to government operation is well understood among officials, but some surprise was expected tonight at their objection to suspension of provisions against pooling traffic and profits. In the opinion of many officials, a complete co-ordination of rail systems can not be accomplished until the roads pool their traffic, which of itself involves a pooling of profits.

The advantages in pooling have been pointed to as the chief argument for government operation, since the government directing the lines could pool traffic without violating prohibitions imposed now for the protection of the public.

In its special report to congress, made public a few days ago, the interstate commerce commission held out two alternatives for relief of the transportation situation. One was the suspension of anti-trust laws and the other government operation. Commissioner McChord, in a supplementary opinion, which it has been said since is approved by other members, emphatically urged government operation as the only remedy.

Those within the government who believe the railroads themselves can handle the situation if given free rein do not oppose legislation to make a full pooling compulsory. If such a course were pursued, they admit, it might be advisable to name a government railroad administrator, who would see that the wishes of the government were carried out.

FEW CHRISTMAS FURLONGHS.

Soldiers in Camp Will Not be Granted Leave Unless Their Homes Are Near.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The men of the National Army will not be given Christmas furloughs unless they live within trolley distance of their cantonments, the war department has decided.

SUPPORT PRESIDENT LOYALLY.

Railroad Executives Pledge Fullest Cooperation in Any Decision of President.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The fullest measure of cooperation in any decision the president may make to solve the railroad problem was pledged today by the railroads' war board, composed of a representative committee of railroad executives.

TURKS GIVE UP CITY.

GENERAL ALLENBY ENTERS JERUSALEM TODAY.

British Troops Finally Complete Movement Delayed by Disinclination to Inflict Damage.

London, Dec. 10.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the house of commons today that Jerusalem, after being surrounded on all sides by British troops, had surrendered.

The chancellor said British, French and Mohammedan representatives were on the way to Jerusalem to safeguard the holy places.

General Allenby reported that on Saturday he attacked the enemy's positions south and west of Jerusalem, the chancellor said. Welsh and home county troops, advancing from the direction of Bethlehem, drove back the enemy and, passing Jerusalem on the east, established themselves on the Jerusalem-Jericho road. At the same time London infantry and dismounted yeomanry attacked the strong enemy positions west and northwest of Jerusalem and placed themselves astride the Jerusalem-Schechem road. The holy city, being thus isolated, surrendered to General Allenby.

The chancellor said General Allenby expected to enter Jerusalem officially tomorrow, accompanied by the officers of the French and British forces, and the heads of the French political mission. British political officials, together with the British governor, were in the party that had gone ahead on the safeguarding mission, the chancellor stated.

The capture of Jerusalem had been delayed to some degree, added the chancellor, in consequence of the great care that had been taken to avoid damage to the sacred places in and around the city.

A QUESTION OF CASTE.

Asks Secretary Baker if Military Rules Prevent Officers and Privates Meeting Socially.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A resolution by Senator Overman asking the secretary of war whether there are any military rules prohibiting the mingling of officers and privates socially when off duty or which would tend to caste distinction was adopted today by the senate.

CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

Dishonest Dealers Criminally Responsible for Food Shortage.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Charges by Food Administrator Hoover that some dishonest wholesale and retailers dealers and food brokers have been criminally responsible for food shortages and rising prices were taken under investigation today by the federal trade commission. Victor Murdock will be in charge of inquiry, which will be prosecuted with vigor, with all the trade commission's broad investigative powers behind it. This speculation in foods was declared today in the statement by Commissioner Murdock to have had far reaching results in causing unrest.

GERMANS ATTACK SPANISH STEAMER.

Eight Sailors Killed by Submarine's Fire.

Madrid, Dec. 10.—Premier Alhucemas made official announcement today that the Spanish steamship Claudio had been bombarded by a German submarine, eight sailors being killed and others wounded.

The Claudio was bound from an American port for Spain with a cargo of sulphates for Spanish use. The government is preparing a protest to Germany.

According to a dispatch from Bilbao the Claudio managed to reach port under her own steam.

REPORT OF GREAT WORK.

Admiral Taylor Tells of Naval Building.

Washington, Dec. 11.—One single printed page constitutes the annual report, made public today, of Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, although that officer is carrying out the largest naval building program ever entered upon by any nation.

More than 800 vessels are under construction from dreadnaughts and battle cruisers to submarine chasers.

In some cases a year has been saved in the construction of destroyers. Vessels not expected for delivery until late in 1918 are today in actual service in European waters.

Billions of dollars are involved in the contracts, yet the report says only that all building facilities are being used and exceptional measures to accelerate construction of certain types have been taken.

"These measures are producing results," Admiral Taylor concludes, summarizing his gigantic task in what is probably the briefest report ever made by a government bureau.

LOST BEST TROOPS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GENERALS SACRIFICED HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF MEN IN VAIN.

Italian Line Unbroken and Rigors of Winter Will Add to Huns' Discomfort—Threaten Communications.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Rome dispatches today confirming earlier reports of a lull after the fierce fighting in which the Teutons failed to break through Italian lines, say the Austro-German commander sacrificed hundreds of thousands of his best men without improving his position.

This description of the situation is given: "The fierce fighting of the last few days has subsided into a period of comparative calm. The super-human resistance of the Italian soldiers prevented the Austro-Germans from attaining the strategical advantages of their objective although they succeeded in obtaining grounds of purely tactical character. The failure of the enemy attacks is indicated by the inactivity on the entire front for three consecutive days. The invaders have desisted from attacking the positions in the direction of the Brenta canal on account of the complete exhaustion of the forces engaged."

"Gen. Conrad has sacrificed hundreds of thousands of his best soldiers in successive assaults, preceded by unprecedented artillery preparation, and today the position of the Austro-Germans, while not improved by the progress made, is, in fact, more unfavorable to them than at the beginning of the offensive because of the difficulties of re-equipping the troops, it being necessary for the invaders to transport all the water to their positions."

"The heavy snowfalls of the season will also aggravate the hardship of the enemy and threaten the lines of communication."

"It may be stated therefore that the Central Powers have failed to obtain their concrete general objective, namely, to break through our lines and lead the victorious armies into the plains of Italy where they expected to find comfortable shelter during the winter months. Such failure is due to staggering losses, which our soldiers were able to inflict upon the invaders."

CAVALRY DIVISION FORMED.

Regular Army Now Has the Largest Force of Mounted Men Since Civil War.

Washington, Dec. 10.—A division of regular cavalry, the first the American army has had since the days of the War Between the Sections, is being formed at El Paso, Tex. Officials said today the step was in preparation for eventualities abroad, and had no significance so far as the Mexican border patrol was concerned. The division is to be organized under the old army plan with about 11,000 men.

The project is part of the regular plan of the department, it is understood, for the tactical organization of the expanded regular army. The Third Infantry Division has already been formed and mobilized at Charlotte, N. C., and additional infantry divisions are in process of organization. There is no present intention of employing mounted troops with General Pershing's forces, although the general officer is reported to have recommended the creation of from three to five cavalry divisions. Employment of General Byng, leader of the recent British surprise attack, of mounted troops, points the way to the conclusion that it may be advisable later when the transportation situation is easier to send over cavalry in such numbers as the American staff may think wise. It was emphasized that formation of the cavalry division at El Paso reflected no uneasiness as to the border situation. Winter has required the withdrawal of the mounted troops from the Northern expansion camps.

CAMP QUARANTINE LIFTED.

State Board of Health Overrules Richland County Board.

Columbia, Dec. 11.—The absolute quarantine which was placed on Camp Jackson by the Richland county board of health today on account of spinal meningitis, was raised twenty minutes later by the State Board of Health.

QUARANTINE CANTONMENT.

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS ORDER RESTRICTIONS.

Epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis at Camp Jackson Brings Action by Physicians.

Columbia, Dec. 11.—Absolute quarantine of Camp Jackson, to prevent possible spread to the city and county of the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis has been ordered by Drs. W. A. Boyd and W. E. Fulmer, county health officers. The order is to become effective this morning as soon as Sheriff McCain can mobilize his rural police forces to shut up all avenues leading into the camp.

Col. Edwin Bell, commander of the military police, was also advised last night by the county health officers that ingress of civilians and egress of soldiers was to be discontinued abruptly today until the crisis had been passed.

It was emphasized by Dr. Boyd that a meeting of the State board of health would be held tomorrow, when the action of the county health officers would be confirmed or revoked, as conditions, in their judgment, might justify. Up to noon yesterday 35 cases of the dread malady had developed, eight of which had proved fatal.

Simultaneously with the action by the county health officers a resolution was adopted by the city board of health, asking that only soldiers who have "official business" and who are not "carriers" of the meningitis germ, be allowed to come to Columbia. This plan would not interfere with the army of workmen, now rushed to bring the construction of the cantonment to an early conclusion.

A full analysis of the situation was made yesterday by Lieut. Col. Kent Nelson, division surgeon, before State, county and city health officers, physicians of Columbia and Capt. French Simpson, representing the United States public health service. At that time it was emphasized by Colonel Nelson that the 16 "spots" in which cases have developed were under strict quarantine and that an extensive laboratory equipment had been provided, where about 300 cultures were being made daily of "contacts." In confirmation of the reassuring situation the absolute quarantine on the base hospital was lifted yesterday.

Colonel Nelson, who attended the conference as the special representative of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Barth, temporary commander of Camp Jackson, also emphasized that the commanders of the camp were anxious to comply with any regulation the health officers might determine.

The most serious aspect of the quarantine is the discontinuance of the contract work at the cantonment. Mobilization of the division is not more than two-thirds effected, and commanding officers have been pressing the work with all possible dispatch. By the first week in January 7,500 Puerto Ricans are to be transferred to Camp Jackson and other large units are anticipated. Also a considerable percentage of the selectmen from North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida is yet to be called. Enforced quarantine of any duration will necessarily hamper the organization of the division by postponing completion of the barracks, and consequently full mobilization.

FIGHTING AT YPRES.

Artillery Very Active on Flanders Front.

London, Dec. 11.—Unusually active artillery fighting and aerial operations on the western front yesterday are reported in today's official announcement. The activity was particularly noteworthy on the Ypres and Arras fronts.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

House Agrees to Consider Constitutional Amendment.

Washington, Dec. 11.—By unanimous consent today the house agreed to consider on Monday the constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition, which has already passed the senate.

CONFERENCE ON RAILROADS.

Board Asked for Interview With President Wilson.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The railroads' board asked President Wilson to receive its members for a conference which was arranged for Wednesday afternoon.

ASSISTANT FOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

Hendrix of Columbia to Cooperate With Coker.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Hendrix, of Columbia, was named by the food administration today as a merchant representative of South Carolina. He will cooperate with the State Food Administrator in enlisting the retailers in campaign for food conservation.