

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

WHAT HAS OCCURRED DURING WEEK THROUGHOUT COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE

Gathered From All Parts Of The Globe And Told In Short Paragraphs

Washington.

Formal protest against the agreement between the United States and Japan regarding China was lodged at the state department by Dr. K. Wollington Koo, the Chinese minister on instructions from his government. The text of the document left by the minister was not made public, but it is understood that China object to any such action affecting its interest without reference to the wishes of the Chinese people themselves.

Governor R. L. Beckett, of Rhode Island, arrived in London on his way to France, where he will deliver a personal message from President Wilson to the American troops and the greetings of the people of the New England states to their sons in the United States contingent.

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. The prices will not be fixed, but with the standardization it is expected that natural competition and simplification of distribution will force down prices for pound loaves to 7 or 8 cents.

Queen Lil'uokalani of Hawaii is dead in Honolulu. Death had been expected several days. The former queen had been in ill health for many months.

Russia's latest upheaval will not change the attitude of the American government toward the measures under way for the relief of economic conditions in the demoralized country.

Suffragists from several states, headed by the president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, and the celebrated Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, called on President Wilson, and asked him to present woman suffrage as a salient to the next congress. Nothing is known of what the president promised them, but the ladies went away "feeling fine."

The select service questionnaire which will determine the class and order of service of America's remaining nine million registered men, will be mailed out soon. Among the radical departures from the original plan is the placing of all married men in the "non-belligerent class." This means that only those men whose families and dependents are fully provided for will be put into fighting units.

Domestic.

President Wilson made a personal and eloquent appeal for the full support of organized labor for the government in the conduct of the war. Speaking before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo, N. Y., he declared the war could not be won unless all factions unite in a common cause, sinking their differences. The president paid warm tribute to Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, and virtually called upon the federation to give him united support. He denounced pacifists and critics. He appealed for co-operation. Discussing Germany, the president declared flatly that Germany had started the war and that he was willing to await the verdict of history on that statement.

Referring to Russia, the president said: "May I not say it is amazing to me that any group of people should suppose that any reform planned in the interest of the people could live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to overthrow or undermine it."

Second Lieutenant R. L. Johnson, royal flying corps, and Sergeant John J. Mahoney, of the 139th United States aero squadron, were instantly killed when the airplane in which they were making an observation flight, crashed to earth from a height of about 2,500 feet near Fort Worth, Texas.

With every county in Ohio having reported officially, 86 to the secretary of state and the remaining two by county seat officials, which have not yet been reported to the secretary of state, prohibition in Ohio has been defeated by a majority of 1,723 on the face of these returns.

For the call to arms in Canada of Class A men there were registered 332,301 men, of which 310,736 claimed exemption.

Secretary Daniels and former Secretary Bryan were speakers at mass meetings held in Washington to celebrate the addition of the District of Columbia to the "dry" column.

Six women were killed when a four-story building, which, authorities say, was condemned twenty years ago as unsafe, collapsed in Brooklyn, N. Y. Five bodies were recovered. Firemen battled a blaze originating from the explosion of an ammonia tank in the basement after the crash occurred. Heavy machinery on the top floor is believed to have caused the collapse.

Lieutenant Hans Berg, who was put in charge of the British ship Appam when it was captured, and who escaped from Fort McPherson October 23, is again in the hands of United States authorities.

Secret service agents have discovered foodstuffs and other property valued at more than \$73,000,000 stored in warehouses in New York City which has never been reported to the government as required under the trading with the enemy act, it has been learned. This, too, is only a small part of what is expected to be uncovered before the search ends.

New York City's water front was the scene of another disastrous fire when the factory of the Washburn Wire company, which was working on large car orders for the United States government, was destroyed with an estimated loss of nearly two million dollars.

Early returns show that woman suffrage lost out in Ohio.

Entry of the United States into the war may prove the most important event in the history of the tuberculosis movement in this country, according to Dr. George Eaves of Birmingham, whose address featured the opening meeting of the Southern conference for the study and prevention of tuberculosis, in Chaitanooga, Tenn.

The Farmers' State Bank in the village of Concord, Mich., ten miles south of Jackson, was wrecked by burglars, who got away with \$18,000 in cash.

The H. C. Frick Coke company announces in Connellsville, Pa., a wage increase of from 10 to 20 per cent increase. This is the second increase given by this company in two months and the sixth advance in two years.

Twenty members of the Industrial Workers of the World, called Syndicalists in Italy and Spain, were taken from the Tulsa, Okla. police by a band of masked men, dressed in black robes, who took them to the Osage hills, applied the lash, a coat of tar and feathers and warned them to quit the country.

European.

Germany is pouring a deftly-contrived stream of propaganda against America into South America. The latest effort, seeks to create the impression that the United States is ready to violate Spanish neutrality. A message received by the newspaper La Nacion quoted the Madrid newspaper of the same name as declaring that nineteen United States war vessels and a large force of men had arrived at the Azores and established defenses there.

The Bolshevik revolution in Petrograd is reported to be approaching collapse. Regiments loyal to Premier Kerensky are marching on the capitol and fighting is under way in the city, according to reports reaching here from Petrograd.

A Russian organization which has adopted the name of All-Russian Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution, announces the defeat of the Bolshevik movement is a matter of only a few days.

The French censorship permits the newspapers to announce that the prince of Wales has gone to the Italian front.

Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary is reported in a dispatch from Gorizia to have narrowly escaped death in a mountain torrent on his return from a visit to almanova, in northern Italy.

The entire Turkish army in Palestine is retreating toward the north, and is being pursued by British airplanes which are bombing them.

British and French naval forces are co-operating against the Turkish communications along the Mediterranean coast.

The revolutionary element in Russia, under Nikolai Lenine, holds the Russian capital, but with the attitude of the Russian soldiers on the various fronts regarding its assumption of power still unknown.

The conference of British, French and Italian representatives at the Italian army headquarters has resulted in the creation of a permanent inter-allied military committee.

General Cadorna, who has been in supreme command of the Italian army since the beginning of the war, has been retired to the inter-allied military committee, and General Diaz has been appointed first in command, with General Bagdolio second, and General Grandino third.

The larger units of the Italian army are retiring without molestation from the Austro-Germans, but strong rear guards are giving the Teutons battle at several points.

Germany called up her last reserves within the last few days, according to a report at Zurich. All men who previously had been rejected were ordered to present themselves for re-examination and within twenty-four hours all not utterly incapacitated were on their way to the training centers. This action, says the correspondence, is attributed to the intention of the central powers to make a final effort on the western front before America's help becomes effective.

A congress of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates of all Russia has convened in Petrograd and will discuss the questions of organization of power, peace and war, and the formation of a constituent assembly.

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says that Budapest papers announce that the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich will be renewed provisionally for two years. The Ausgleich is the compromise reached between the monarchies of Austria and Hungary in 1867 by which each possesses a separate parliament united under a common emperor.

The Italian armies continue their retreat across the Venetian plains toward the Piave river, where, it is expected, a stand will be made by them, because, at that point, they will doubtless be aided by British and French reinforcements.



1—Wreckage of two German airplanes and bodies of the pilots, brought down on the west front. 2—Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby, commander of the British forces in Palestine, who has taken Beersheba and Gaza. 3—Captured German ammunition and liquid fire projector. 4—British engineers laying a wire road across the Sinai desert for the advance on Gaza and Jerusalem.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Kerensky and His Government Overthrown by Maximalists Led by Lenine.

PRO-GERMANS RULE IN RUSSIA

Immediate Peace First on Their Program—Retreat of Italians Continues—British Take Highly Important Passchendaele Ridge—America's War Mission to Paris.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Kerensky and the provisional government of Russia have fallen; the Maximalists led by Nikolai Lenine, pro-German agitator, are in the saddle; the premier has fled and five or more of the members of his cabinet are under arrest; immediate peace with the extreme radicals in control. Such is the dispiriting news that comes from the Slav republic, so called. Chaos exists there and a long continued reign of anarchy is the prospect.

The only hopeful feature of the situation is that, as Ambassador Bakhmeteff says, the revolt is a revolt of the few against the many. The Maximalists control Petrograd and probably the fortress of Kronstadt, but they have all Russia to reckon with, and especially the Cossacks, who have no sympathy with the plan to make a separate peace with the central powers. M. Bakhmeteff feels sure that the majority of the Russians who followed Kerensky are with the provisional government heart and soul, understand that Russia's freedom can be assured only by the defeat of Germany by the allies, and will fight to the end. The spirit prevailing in Petrograd, he asserts, is not representative of the Russian spirit as a whole.

Loyal Women Fight the Rebels. Of all the armed forces in and about the capital it appears that the women's battalion alone remained loyal to the government. It was stationed at the winter palace and when that building was attacked by the cruiser Aurora and the guns of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, it fought as bravely as possible until overwhelmed and compelled to surrender. The battle lasted four hours and was spectacular. The rebels brought up armored cars to aid in overcoming the resistance of the heroic women. There was no chance to call other loyal troops to Petrograd, for the leaders of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates had seized the posts and telegraphs.

The rebel congress was convened Wednesday night, the officers elected including Lenine and Leon Trotzky. Several proclamations were issued, one of them stating the program of the new authority to be:

- "First—The offer of an immediate democratic peace.
- "Second—The immediate handing over of large proprietorial lands to the peasants.
- "Third—The transmission of all authority to the council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates.
- "Fourth—The honest convocation of a constitutional assembly."

It is believed in London that Kerensky will re-establish the provisional government in Moscow and that the Soviet will not be strong enough to hold out long against him. For the present, however, the pro-Germans have the upper hand.

Italians Retreat to the Livorno. As had been expected, Count Cadorna did not attempt to make a long stand on the Tagliamento river line against the on-sweeping Austro-German armies, but fell back last week to the Livorno, twelve to eighteen miles west. The enemy followed closely, and the prospect was that the Italians would speedily be forced back to the Piave, where their main armies already were being established. Ca-

dorna issued an order including in the zone of military operations all territory north and east of the Po and Mincio rivers, so he may consider the possibility of carrying his retreat much farther than the Piave. Whether this will be necessary evidently depends on the speed with which France, Great Britain and America can get men, guns and supplies to the Italian front. Guns and supplies especially are called for by the Italians.

The victory of the Germans in Italy will be far from complete unless they can capture Venice. The German commanders already have hinted that they will attack that city from the air, and naval operations against it are more than possible in the immediate future. As was said before, the invasion served to bring about a swift union of all factions in Italy, and the government, while realizing the extreme gravity of the situation, is confident that the enemy will fail to accomplish their military object as they have their political object. The Italian armies are maintaining order and discipline and are cheerful, and the rear guards are fighting valiantly to retard the advance of the Teutons.

As in Russia, formerly, so in Italy, the farther the invaders penetrate, the more dangerous becomes their own position. They are moving away from their bases of supply, and must rebuild the lines of communication destroyed by the Italians in their retreat. Cadorna, on the other hand, gains the protection of rivers larger than the Tagliamento, of many canals and of numerous railroads that are able to furnish all the transportation his contracted front needs.

British Gain Passchendaele Ridge. Sir Douglas Haig's periodical drive in Flanders, which is becoming a regular weekly feature, accomplished most important results last week, when the Canadians succeeded in taking the village of Passchendaele and the ridge of the same name which dominates the country to the east. The drive was made under most adverse conditions, the ground being flooded by torrential rains, but the British barrage fire was perfect and the infantry followed it so closely that the Germans in their concrete dugouts and pill boxes were stormed before they had time to get into action. This advance brought Roulers under the guns of the British, and their aviators also began bombing that town with deadly effect.

Following up the retiring crown prince's army north of the Aisne, the French reached the south bank of the Allette, but the Germans maintained their line on the other side of that stream by heavy and continuous artillery fire. Elsewhere on the French front all enemy attacks were successfully repulsed.

General Allenby reported that his troops in Palestine advanced beyond Beersheba with splendid dash and endurance and that on Wednesday he captured Gaza from the Turks.

American Patrol Boat Torpedoed. The German U-boats found one American victim in the patrol boat Alcedo, which was torpedoed and sunk in British waters, going down in four minutes after being struck. Lieut. John T. Melvin and 20 men were lost. The Alcedo was formerly the private yacht of G. W. Childs Drexel of Philadelphia. She carried a crew of seven officers and 85 men. The American merchant steamship Rochester also was destroyed by a torpedo, at least four men losing their lives. An American freighter arriving at an Atlantic port reported that her gun crew sank a German submarine that attempted to torpedo her in the Mediterranean.

In general, the U-boats had a poor week, the British admiralty report showing that only eight British vessels of more than 1,000 tons had been sunk, and four smaller vessels. This is the smallest number of victims for any week since unrestricted submarine warfare began.

Von Hertling May Not Last. Count von Hertling isn't likely to be German chancellor for very long, for unless he yields to the demands of the radicals, they intend to introduce a resolution of lack of confidence as soon as the reichstag reconvenes on November 22. The count seems to have fallen under complete control of the militarists and Junkers and is now

threatening the radicals with a military dictatorship unless they drop their claim that one of their number should be appointed vice chancellor. The reichstag majority, with which the count solemnly announced the other day he would now work in harmony, is in danger of breaking up, with the result of a union of the national liberals and the conservatives. Such a coalition would have a bare majority and would be subjected to constant attack by the Socialists. The prospect of a political truce, it is admitted, is remote.

The Budapest papers announce that the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich, or agreement of the two kingdoms to unite under one emperor though having separate parliaments, will be renewed provisionally for two years. The alliance, originally signed in 1867, is supposed to be subject to renewal every ten years.

Japan and America Agree. Viscount Ishii's mission to the United States has been successful and Japan is guaranteed her price for more active participation in the war. The American government has agreed to recognize Japan's special interests in China and to permit the shipment to Japan of the supplies of iron and steel that she needs. In return, Japan will furnish a great amount of tonnage for transport purposes, will get into action her warships, numbering about a hundred and already mobilized, and probably will send an army to Europe. Italy is asking that Japanese troops be called over to help repel the invading Teutons.

Though Japan's special interests in China are to be recognized because of contiguity, both nations agree to maintain the open door and the territorial sovereignty of China.

Socialists Lose in Elections. Emperor William met a notable defeat in the United States last Tuesday, when in Chicago and New York the Socialists were thoroughly whipped at the polls. Supporting the Socialist nominees for judges in Chicago and for mayor and other city officials in New York, were all the forces of pro-Germans, pacifists and disloyalty, and though they cast a disgracefully large vote, the defeat administered to them was decisive.

These elections were looked upon, and rightly, as a test of the loyalty of the two largest cities in the country. Most of the Socialist candidates were openly anti-war men and some of them in their pre-election utterances came dangerously near the treason mark. Hence the victory of loyalty and patriotism is cause for genuine rejoicing.

John F. Hyman, Tammany Democrat, was elected mayor of New York and the state gave a large majority in favor of woman suffrage. In Ohio, however, the women lost.

House Heads U. S. War Mission. Upon their arrival in a British port the administration announced the names of the members of the American war commission sent to take part in the great conference of the allies in Paris. Col. E. M. House is the chairman and spokesman for the president on questions concerning the general conduct of the war. The other members are Admiral W. S. Benson, chief of naval operations; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff; Oscar T. Crosby, assistant secretary of the treasury; Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the war trade board; Bainbridge Colby, member of the shipping board; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, representative of Food Administrator Hoover; Thomas N. Perkins, member of the priority board, and Gordon Auchincloss, chief secretary of the commission.

Secretary Lansing issued a statement that makes it clear that the allies realize that many of their reverses have been due to lack of team work, and that one of the chief aims of the conference will be to bring about unity of action. For its part, the United States seeks to determine just how its man power and material resources can be used to greatest advantage to defeat the common enemy. Mr. Lansing laid especial emphasis on the fact that the conference is a war conference and nothing else. The administration is not expecting an early peace, and is making all preparations for a long conflict.

U-BOATS MAY APPEAR OFF AMERICAN COAST

PREDICTIONS MADE BY SPEAKER AT NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS MEETING.

DEUTCHLAND'S TRIP IS CITED

Speakers Believe That Submarine Itself Will Be Best Defense Against German Undersea Boats—Other Examples.

New York.—Predictions that enemy submarines will soon make their appearance off American ports, that the submarine will be found to be the best antidote for the submarine, and that the great world powers in the near future will have flotillas of "contra-submarines," especially built for operating against undersea craft, were made by speakers who addressed the annual conventions of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers here.

Simon Lake, the inventor, pointed to the possible danger to American shores from the submarine menace. He cited the trans-Atlantic trips of the merchant submarine Deutschland and the activities of the U-53 off the North Atlantic seaboard as examples of what is possible with the submarine.

Commander E. S. Land of the United States navy, took issue with Mr. Lake when the latter said he did not believe the submarine could be effectively used against the submarine.

"A submarine can fight a submarine as well as a battleship can fight a battleship," said the commander. Though he said foreign tendencies in submarine construction were toward displacements of 2,000, 3,000, and even 5,000 tons, Commander Land declared his belief that craft of the 800-ton type are now being most generally built because of their adaptability for all-year use.

Marely F. Hay predicted the development of a "contra-submarine," or a submarine-fighting undersea boat which would do most of its work while submerged.

Estimates that Germany had in commission over 700 submarines last May and that she would have in service a total of 1,200 under sea craft by the end of the year, were discredited by Mr. Hay.

"It does not seem possible that Germany had more than 200 submarines in commission last May," he said. "Information at hand would indicate that the actual recent output has been approximately ten submarines a month."

NEW CABINET ANNOUNCED BY M. CLEMENCEAU

Formation is Completed Within 24 Hours.

Paris.—M. Clemenceau presented the ministry to President Poincare the ministry to President Poincare.

The new ministry follows:
Premier and minister of war, George Clemenceau.
Minister of foreign affairs, Stephen Pinchon.
Minister of justice, Louis Nail.
Minister of interior, Jules Pams.
Minister of finance, Louis Klotz.
Minister of marine, George Leygues.
Minister of commerce, Etienne Clementel.
Minister of public works, Albert Clavelle.
Minister of munitions, Louis Louchour.
Minister of instruction, Louis Lafferre.
Minister of colonies, Henri Simon.
Minister of agriculture, Deputy Colliard.
Minister of labor, Victor Boret.

The rapidity of the formation of the ministry establishes a record in French politics. Premier Clemenceau began his task at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and completed it within 24 hours.

A committee of radicals and radical socialists, by a vote of 59 to 26, approved of members of the party participating in the ministry.

HENRY FORD JOINS THE SHIPPING BOARD STAFF

Washington.—Henry Ford joined the staff of the shipping board to lend his talent for standardization of production in speeding up the building of a merchant fleet. He was made a special assistant to Charles Plez, vice-president of the board's emergency fleet corporation. His particular task will be to introduce into shipbuilding the multiple production of methods he has used with success in producing automobiles.

MANY MEASLES AND PNEUMONIA CASES

Washington.—Detail reports of health conditions in national guard and national army camps for the week ending November 9 show measles and pneumonia predominating among the ailments among the men. The sick and injured rate in the national guard camps was 33.9 per thousand and in the national army camps 25.2. Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas, had 24 new cases of pneumonia and nine new cases of meningitis during the week.