

IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS AND OTHER NATIONS FOR SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in The South-land Will Be Found In Brief Paragraphs

Washington.

No shipments of supplies will be permitted to go from the United States to Russia until the situation in that country clears according to reports issued by the government.

It is stated that the cessation of shipments to Russia is only temporary if a stable government is formed so the United States can recognize it, otherwise it will be permanent.

The Provisional Russian government was given credits amounting in all to \$325,000,000 of which \$191,000,000 already has been advanced and spent for supplies.

Regulations to enable close government watch over Germans will be promulgated in a few days by Attorney General Gregory to make effective President Wilson's restriction imposing proclamation issued recently.

By means of new regulations the department of justice will be able to round up Germans who are believed to have directed campaign of sabotage and propaganda against the United States.

Under a proclamation unnaturalized male Germans are required to register with the police or other authority and to report periodically.

Under a proclamation Germans may not travel in the United States without a permit nor approach within 100 yards of any wharf, pier, dock, warehouse or other establishment the attorney general may designate.

Robert P. Skinner, the American consul general, has received a telegram from the American consul at Moscow saying that he and other Americans in Moscow are all safe.

President Wilson in his own theater, passed the hat in interest of the Y. M. C. A. campaign for a \$35,000,000 war fund, while the audience applauded.

President Wilson telegraphed Col. E. M. House, head of the American mission in London, that unity of plan and control between the United States and the allies is essential to a permanent peace.

It is hoped by all that the meeting of the supreme war council will take place in Paris before the end of the month.

Although no announcement was made, it was generally known when Col. House and his mission left for England that the U. S. favored the creation of a joint military staff.

Co-ordination of endeavor, both economic and military, was the object for which the American mission was sent to Europe, also to attend the first joint war council since the Austro-German drive against Italy began.

Plans for further guarding the country's war activities were formulated by the department of justice and approved by the President an cabinet at Washington.

Plans for tightening restrictions on enemy aliens have been under consideration for some time and has been hastened by recent fires and explosions in New York and other Atlantic cities.

Department of justice officials framed the registration system so that the whereabouts of enemy aliens and allies may be known and closer supervision over them maintained.

England, France, Germany and other countries now at war has already adopted the registration system of keeping trace of enemy aliens.

The 1917 coal shortage is put at 50,000,000 tons in estimates completed by the fuel administration. Although production of bituminous and anthracite together has jumped 50,000,000 tons, consumption, it is declared, has increased at least 100,000,000 tons.

Domestic.

Union labor approved the attitude of Samuel Gompers in working hand-in-hand with President Wilson in placing the needs of the nation above all other considerations at the convention in Buffalo, N. Y.

Elmer Diggins, New York bond broker, arrested in Montgomery, Ala., charged with using the mails to defraud in the sale of Liberty Bonds, was held in \$50,000 bail in New York.

The movement of Canadian airmen from Toronto to Fort Worth, Texas, was practically completed with the arrival of more than two thousand men on six special trains.

Congressman McCormick of Illinois said in Chicago that the war has become a stalemate because of the unreadiness of the United States and because of the collapse of Russia.

2,000 new saddles are expected daily at Camp Sevier, S. C. Also, mackinaws or similar garments are to be issued to motor drivers in lieu of the olive drab overcoats.

The delegates to the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo, N. Y. have issued a plea for a closer farm co-operation with other industries.

A bomb was picked up on the main floor of the Auditorium theater in Chicago, where the opera "Dinorah" was being sung. It was found by fireman, after it had caused a panic.

Hurling pepper into the eyes of the factory superintendent, three armed bandits escaped with the pay roll of \$10,000 at the Van Dorn Iron Works company at Cleveland, Ohio.

Army and navy medical officers are much concerned over the frequent development of infectious diseases in the training camps according to Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of New York.

According to health reports there is meningitis at Camp Funston, malaria at Camps Logan and Pike, typhoid at Camp Dix, measles at Camps Wheeler, Shelby, Sevier and Bowie and pneumonia at Camp Wheeler.

European.

A Copenhagen report says that a Berlin correspondent learns that the German government has received information that the Russian maximalist government has declared Russia out of the war.

According to a London report, Field Marshal Haig has shifted his offensive and delivered a series of attacks against the Germans in the region between St. Quentin and River Scarpe.

A French prisoner at Copenhagen admitted firing the commissary at Augsburg, Bavaria, containing hay, straw, and flour from last year's crop to the value of nearly 1,000,000 marks.

Russia's army will soon be defeated by starvation unless there is an immediate improvement in transportation and food supplying, according to warning voiced by soldiers' committee.

The rumble of guns is heard in Venice by night and by day as the fleet and the Venice coast batteries shell the enemy at the mouth of the Piave.

Germany has refused to treat for peace with the new soldiers' and workmen's government in response to a recent proposal, according to the news.

The Volis Norroda says of Russia, the workmen's government, in the event of failure to receive supplies by November 23 reserves the right to make peace on its own account, after which Russia will be neutral.

The British commander, General Maude is dead in Mesopotamia after a brief illness. He was rated as one of the most brilliant commanders of the war, and has won many successes.

After having been defeated by the Bolsheviks, Premier Kerensky is reported as having fled Petrograd and his whereabouts are unknown.

One report attributes Kerensky's defeat to the intervention of Lettish forces, 30,000 strong, on the side of the Bolsheviks, while another attributes it to the desertion of part of his officers and men.

Russian dispatches say the head of Russia's provisional government was about to surrender to the Maximalists under coercion when Premier Kerensky disappeared.

General Pershing, on a trip to the front, visited the graves of the three American victims of a recent trench raid in the vicinity of a small village.

The city of Jaffa, on the Mediterranean coast has been taken by British forces in Palestine. Reports say it was occupied by Australian and New Zealand forces without opposition.

A dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, says disorders broke out there again, 2,000 persons, singing the 'Internationale' marched to the prison and broke blinds and windows.

The flood gates of Piave and Sile or old Piave rivers near Rome, Italy have been opened by Italian military engineers and the enemy is faced by another Yser inundation.

Water was loosed where the Germans succeeded in crossing the Piave near Grisolera, and the region where he gained entrance is now under water.

Inundated territory near Rome, Italy forms a triangle where the enemy had been driven back, but still held on until the dykes were released over the low-lying plain.

The chief menace near Grisolera was that the enemy might reach Venice through the lagoon or bombard the city from between the rivers, but this was prevented by opening the dykes.

Venice is almost empty, the population having been reduced from 160,000 to 20,000, but despite the proximity of the enemy at the mouth of the river the remnant of population is calm.

The chamber of deputies in Brazil has adopted the bill for reprisals against Germans, as amended by the senate. The government is authorized to proclaim a state of siege wherever necessary, to cancel contracts for public works with Germany, to annul any other contracts prejudicial to the defense, to prohibit international commerce with Germans, to intern enemy subjects and to revise land concessions to colonists.

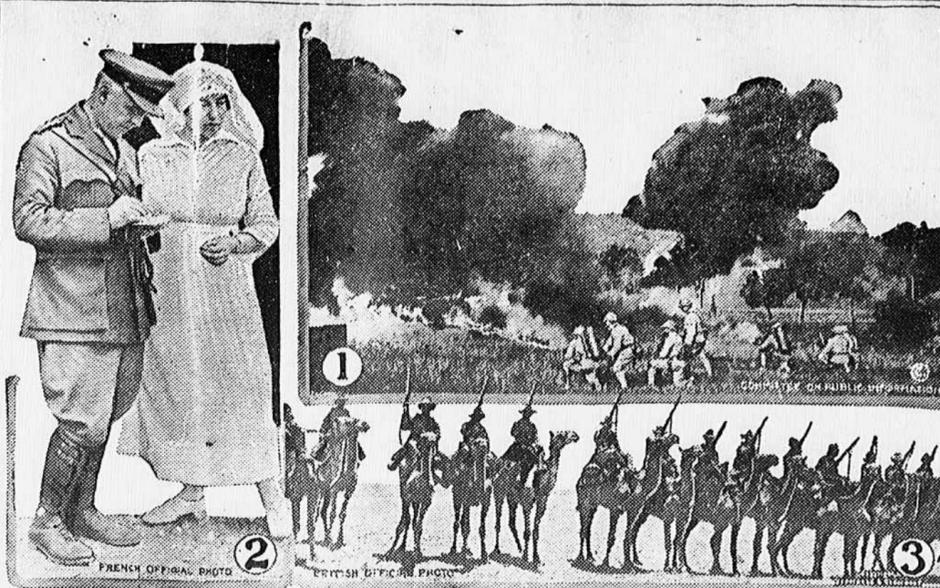
The American artillery fire has been heavy recently, and there is good reason to believe that it has accounted for a considerable number of the enemy.

The junction of the Damascus-Ber-sheba railway with the line to Jerusalem is now in the possession of the British army in Palestine. It was officially announced. The Turks lost 1,500 men in prisoners and more than 400 in dead on Tuesday, besides four guns and a score of machine guns.

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, and Senator Hendrick, of Wyoming, arrived at headquarters on their tour of the military zone. They took dinner with General Pershing and his staff, and inspected some of the troops.

Only one British merchant vessel of more than 1,600 tons was sunk by mine or submarine last week, according to a statement of shipping losses issued.

In observation work the Americans have been acting both as observers and pilots. This work has been done at many points, but none over the sector where American troops are entrenched.



1—American troops in France getting instruction in the use of liquid fire apparatus. 2—Doctor Durand and Miss MacCormick, members of the American Red Cross, checking up arrival of wounded at a village behind the lines on the French front. 3—Part of the Australian camel corps that is taking an important part in the British drive on Jerusalem.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Lloyd George Stirs Up Storm by Telling Frankly About Blunders of Allies.

UNIFIED CONTROL IS ISSUE

Clemenceau Succeeds Painleve as French Premier—Italy Holding Invaders Along the Piave—Kerensky Supporters Battle Bolsheviks in Russia—America's Labor Troubles.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Centralized, unified control of the grand strategy of the allies was the burning question of last week, and Premier Lloyd-George became the storm center of discussion. Following the establishment of the inter-allied war council by the British, French and Italian governments and English parliamentary and press criticism thereof, Mr. Lloyd-George, then in Paris, delivered what he himself called a "brutally frank" speech admitting that the allies had repeatedly made "incredible blunders" in Serbia, Roumania, Italy and elsewhere. These he attributed in the main to lack of united action, and declared that while the war has been prolonged by particularism, it will be shortened by solidarity.

This aroused a storm of adverse comment and brought the premier face to face with the most serious political crisis that has confronted him. Even Mr. Asquith joined his critics, and Lloyd-George hastened home to reply to them. The opposition assumed the war council plan meant the retirement of Haig and Robertson and the control of military operations by civilians. The people as a whole seemed to support the premier, and there was a belief that he would win the struggle.

The war-council scheme is still incomplete in that the United States is not yet included, but it is hoped that President Wilson and his administration will recognize its wisdom and join with the others in evolving and carrying out a plan of grand strategy.

Lord Northcliffe was offered the administration of the new air ministry by Lloyd George, but declined. In his letter of declination he spoke of the fervor and enthusiasm with which the United States and Canada proceed with their war preparations, comparing this with the "wobbly" methods in England. He warned the premier that unless there was swift improvement in Great Britain, the United States would rightly take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war, refusing to "sacrifice its blood and treasure to the incompetent handling of the affairs of Europe."

Painleve's Cabinet Falls.

France also was stirred by the unification measure and partly as a result the tottering ministry headed by Premier Painleve toppled over. Its fall, however, was more especially due to the controversy over "Bolsism," the German propaganda that has infested France as well as the United States, Russia and, it now appears, Italy as well.

No tears were wasted over the fate of the Painleve cabinet, but there began a great scrambling to find the strong leader who, it was admitted, must be discovered. Clemenceau, the "Tiger," a former premier, was called on Thursday to form a new ministry and accepted the mission. He is known as an exponent of the big stick, is one of the most forceful figures in French public life and was the man who started the campaign against the German propaganda in France. His chief obstacle to success will be the opposition of the socialists, who hate him because of the drastic methods he employed in dealing with labor troubles when he was premier about ten years ago.

Having fallen back to the west bank

of the Piave river, the Italian armies there put up so determined a fight against the invading Austro-Germans that the advance of the enemy was for the time at least effectually checked.

At several points on the lower Piave the Teutons broke across the river, but in such small force that the result was not serious. The reorganization of the Italians went on rapidly, and supplies and re-enforcements were hurried south by the British and French. Several British batteries were first to arrive and these went into action at once on the river bank, heartening up the Latins immensely. Of course it will be some time before British and French troops in large numbers can get to the Italian front, and meanwhile General Diaz must endeavor to hold the river line with his own men. This line, joining that of the Trentino front in the mountains, is the shortest the Italians can establish, and its greatest danger seems to be in the region of Lake Garda. If it is broken or outflanked, probably the defenders will have to fall back to the Adige or even the Po, and Venice will be captured. All the movable art treasures of Venice, Vicenza and Treviso have been taken to places of safety in anticipation of that event.

The Italian situation continues grave, but at the opening of the Italian parliament on Wednesday there was not a single note of despair nor a word of anything but resistance so long as a man remained standing. The senators and deputies reported that the people of their districts were firm in their support of the government. If this attitude is maintained, the Teutonic invasion is a failure.

No More Peace Talk Now.

One effect of the thrust against Italy is the almost utter cessation of peace talk in Germany. The belief has been revived that Germany can, by arm, force her will upon the rest of the world, and need not make any concessions to her enemies.

Of course while the Germans think thus, there is no use of any one even thinking of peace, for the leaders of the allies have not the slightest doubt that they can eventually defeat Germany. The American congressional party that has been visiting the war zone has been impressed with the prevalence of this belief, and imbued with confidence that Prussian militarism can and will be beaten by pure force, regardless of the exhaustion of the central powers. They realize fully the tremendous task ahead of us, but face it without fear of the outcome.

Confusion Worse Confounded.

If anyone outside of Russia knows just what has been going on within the borders of that distracted country lately, he has kept it to himself. Certainly civil war has been raging in Petrograd, Moscow and other places, the rebellious Bolsheviks and the Kerensky supporters fighting fiercely for control, and other factions taking a hand in the general ruction. The Cossacks, as was expected, supported Kerensky and other divisions of the army changed their allegiance several times. The Baltic fleet apparently stood by the rebels. The latter set up a government with Lenin as premier, but signified their willingness to retire both Lenin and Trotzky if a compromise could be arranged, insisting, however, on compliance with their main program, which has to do chiefly with agrarian reforms.

Among the latest cablegrams from Petrograd was one stating positively that the Cossacks and Kerensky had been signally defeated near the capital, that Gatchina and Tsarskoe-Selo had been recaptured by the soviet troops and that a coalition government would be the probable outcome.

Russian officers in Finland gave out the story that Siberia had declared its independence and proclaimed Nicholas Romanoff, the deposed czar, as emperor.

More Americans Wounded in France.

The trenches occupied by the American soldiers in France were subjected to heavy shelling last week and a number of United States soldiers were severely wounded. The American artillery replied continuously and effectively, and the Americans sharpshooters, close to the enemy lines, did especially good work. One night, with the help of some Frenchmen, a holy of Bamble went out into "No Man's

Land" and ambushed a large German patrol, killing and wounding a number of men, to even up for the trench raid in which their comrades suffered.

There was little change in positions on the west front. The Germans made repeated and desperate efforts to retake Passchendaele ridge, but were beaten off with severe losses every time.

Interesting news continued to come from General Allenby in Palestine. His forces, after taking Gaza, kept pushing on toward Jerusalem, driving the Turks and taking large booty from them. On Wednesday the British were threatening Hebron and had advanced along the coast to within a few miles of Jaffa.

Submarine Campaign Failing.

If the British admiralty figures are a fair basis for calculation, the German submarine campaign is declining rapidly toward utter failure. The week's report showed only one large British vessel sunk by U-boats, and the statements from France and Italy were almost as good. One German military expert admits in print that the U-boat warfare has failed. The importance of this development cannot be overestimated, for if the kaiser could have prevented wholly or in large measure the transportation of supplies and troops from America to Europe, he could hardly have been defeated. If he cannot do that, as seems true, the utter collapse of his war on civilization is almost in sight.

Notwithstanding the hundreds of inventions to combat the submarine, the well equipped and swift destroyer remains the best weapon against the submersible. Of this type of boat the allies, and especially America, have a vast number, and Japan has a fleet of capable destroyers operating in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Wilson and Organized Labor.

President Wilson went to Buffalo to address the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and he told the delegates forcefully yet tactfully what he considered the duty, responsibility and privilege of labor especially during the continuance of the war. He earnestly pleaded for the unblinded maintenance of all processes of labor until Germany has been defeated, and the first response to that plea came Tuesday, when the building trades department of the federation ordered the discontinuance of all strikes on government work under its jurisdiction. This was excellent so far as it went, but another big labor trouble sprang up immediately when the railroad brotherhoods took action that threatened to tie up traffic unless higher wages and improved conditions were granted. Mr. Wilson again jumped into the breach and arranged to meet representatives of the brotherhoods on November 22, first intimating strongly that rather than endure paralysis of traffic in wartime, the government would take over the operation of the railroads.

The labor situation is really very serious, not only because of strikes, actual and threatened, but also because of the great shortage of laboring men. In order to get out the military equipment needed by the United States forces in the next 12 months, the council of national defense is arranging for the mobilization of 100,000 skilled and unskilled workmen under a federal director of labor.

Bakers to Be Licensed.

On Monday the president issued the formal order directing the licensing of bakers and of hotels, restaurants and other places that serve bread and other bakery products of their own baking. The order goes into effect on December 12, and officials of the food administration declare that they will be able to bring down the price of bread until a 16-ounce loaf will cost but 7 cents.

Provost Marshal General Crowder announced the five classes into which 9,000,000 men registered for military duty are divided and sent out a questionnaire which each man had to fill out and file to determine in which class he belongs. The order does not exempt married men as a class, but places those with dependent wives and children far down on the list of liables. Only the men of the first class are likely to be called out except in the gravest emergency.

BOLSHEVIKI NOW SEEKS ARMISTICE

ON BASIS OF NO ANNEXATION OR INDEMNITIES FOR EITHER GOVERNMENT.

NOTE HAS REACHED EMBASSIES

Proposal For Immediate Opening of Peace Negotiations is Made By Leon Trotzky to all The Belligerent Nations.

Petrograd, Thursday.—The note of Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik minister, to the allied embassies conveying the announcement of the proposal for an armistice has reached the embassies. The text follows:

"I herewith have the honor to inform you, Mr. Ambassador, that the all-Russian congress of soldiers' and workmen's delegates organized on October 26 a new government in the form of a council of national commissioners. The head of this government is Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The direction of the foreign policy has been entrusted to me in the capacity of national commissioner for foreign affairs.

"Drawing attention to the text of the offer of an armistice and a democratic peace on the basis of no annexations or indemnities and the self-determination of nations, approved by the all-Russian congress of soldiers' and workmen's delegates, I have the honor to beg you to regard the above document as a formal offer of an immediate armistice on all fronts and the immediate opening of peace negotiations—an offer with which the authoritative government of the Russian republic has addressed itself simultaneously to all the belligerent peoples and their governments.

"Accept my assurance, Mr. Ambassador of the profound respect of the soldiers' and workmen's government for the people of France, which cannot help aiming at peace as well as all the rest of the nations exhausted and made bloodless by this unexampled slaughter.

"L. TROTZKY
National Commissioner for Foreign Affairs."

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE ARRIVING IN FRANCE

Movement Keeps Pace With Expectations of War Department.

Washington.—Arrival of American troops in France has kept pace with the expectation of the war department. Secretary Baker said in the first statement he has ever authorized in connection with the progress being made in increasing General Pershing's forces.

Mr. Baker declined, however, to state the number of troops forwarded or to indicate whether he anticipated delay from this time. Movement of these forces, he said, depended on two elements, the training and equipment of the men and the availability of ships.

"As fast as they are ready," ships and men will be combined," the secretary said. "As many American troops are now over seas as we expected in the beginning to have over seas at this time."

Mr. Baker indicated that an official statement of the number of American troops in France was not to be expected at any time during the war. He caused an inquiry to be made of the military censor, Major General McIntyre, however, which may result in more liberal regulations as to publication of the designations of regiments, brigades or companies which are engaged in action on the front from time to time.

If there is no sound military reason for suppressing that information, Mr. Baker said, he desired to give it out.

The secretary's attention was called to the fact that the British official statements have recently named at least by geographical designation the troops used in various offensives. Apparently a new policy in this regard has been adopted in London and the war department may do likewise.

CAPPS RELIEVED FROM DUTY WITH SHIPPING BOARD

Washington.—Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, general manager of the shipping board's emergency fleet corporation, was relieved from duty in that position by President Wilson at his own request because of ill health and with expressions of deepest regret by the chief executive. His successor has not been named, but Chairman Hurley, of the board, was known to favor appointment of a man trained in the same service.

LOOKS UPON MOVEMENT AS AN UNFRIENDLY ACT

Washington.—Officials of this government regard the Bolshevik movement for an armistice between Russia and her enemies and the opening of peace negotiations as an act that would place Russia almost in the list of unfriendly nations.

Press dispatches telling of the peace movement were confirmed by a cablegram from Ambassador Francis received at the state department.