

RUSSIA WITHOUT GOVERNMENT

SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARY COALITION NOW PROPOSED.

Peace to Be Object—Telephone Message Declares that Kerensky Has Retreated to South, Pursued by Rebels.

Copenhagen, Nov. 15.—A Helsingfors dispatch to the Politiken says that the military committee last night received the following by telephone:

"When the revolutionary troops conquered Gatchina, Kerensky with 3,000 to 5,000 men retreated to the south. An order was given to cut off his retreat and part of the Northern army was dispatched to attack him in the rear.

"The people seem to have lost confidence in Lenine and Trotsky. It is intended to form a social revolutionary coalition government with representatives of all parties except the well to do. The first task of the new government was to make peace with the enemy."

NOT IN PETROGRAD.

Russian Says Kerensky Has Not Entered City.

Stockholm, Nov. 15.—A Russian who arrived at Haparanda from Petrograd Wednesday says that Kerensky's troops had not entered Petrograd Monday and he did not believe they would enter as the garrison, numbering 50,000 remained faithful to the Maximalists. The cause of Kerensky's unpopularity, according to this Russian, was his opposition to peace and he further declared that if the Maximalists could have made peace they would be masters everywhere.

Telegram communication with Petrograd is still completely suspended. The only news of the events there has been brought by travelers through Finland or transmitted by telephone.

According to what is apparently the latest telephone report from Finland all was quiet in Petrograd last night.

TO SEARCH FOR OIL.

The English Government Advised by American Geologists to Explore for Oil.

London, Oct. 11. (Correspondence)—It was announced in the house of commons this week that "certain eminent American geologists, who have come from the United States to advise the government, hold that it is well worth while to spend a considerable sum of money in exploring the possible petroleum deposits of Great Britain.

The speaker, a spokesman for the Board of Trade, added: "It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of finding oil in this country. We cannot yet say that it is here, but it is certainly worth looking for. Oil is almost more important at this moment than anything else. You may have men, munitions, and money, but if you have no oil, you are without the greatest motive power we are using, and the rest will be of little value."

POPE APPEALS TO HUNS.

Invaders of Italy Asked to Respect International Law.

Rome, Nov. 16.—The Pope has asked the Central Powers to instruct their military authorities operating west of the Isonzo to follow the rules of international law respecting the lives and property of civilians, and the protection of women, children, clergy, hospitals and churches.

ITALIANS HOLD LINES.

All German Attacks Repulsed Yesterday.

(By Associated Press.) Rome, Nov. 6.—All along the mountain front at Asiago and on the Piave river, the attacks of the Austro-German forces have been repulsed. All positions attacked yesterday remained in the hands of the Italians, it is officially announced.

THREE KINGS TO MEET.

Conference of Scandinavia to Be Held Next Week.

Copenhagen, Nov. 16.—The kings of Denmark and Sweden, it is announced, will visit King Haakon of Norway on November 28th. They will be accompanied by the premiers and foreign ministers.

ACCIDENT IN SCHOOL.

Boiler Explosion Destroys Asheville School Building.

Asheville, Nov. 6.—A fire believed to have been caused by the explosion of a boiler in the basement destroyed one of the largest negro schools in the city. Several pupils were seriously burned. One report states that several pupils lost their lives.

COURT SUSTAINS BOARD.

ACTION AGAINST STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION DISMISSED.

By Unanimous Decision Supreme Court Denied Petition in Text Book Case.

Columbia, Nov. 16.—The Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision of the justices who heard the case, denied the petition of James B. Addy, suing for his own benefit and that of others against the State board of education, asking that they be enjoined from changing the books as recently ordered by the State board.

The opinion was written by Judge Watts. The justice says:

"The intention of the legislature is plain that the State board of education have the fundamental and inherent right and will use discretion in prescribing the courses of study, in adopting text books, and generally in promoting the education of the citizens of the State and the interests of the public schools, either in prescribing additional courses which require the adoption and purchase of new books; provided that under the act of 1914 they are forbidden making a change of more than 50 per cent. of the exchangeable books, and 50 per cent. of the exchangeable books are to be retained by them, so that the value is unimpaired and the scholar has the right to exchange it for any other book needed in the school from the list of books prescribed by the State board of education, paying the difference between the book exchanged and the book received, as provided for under the terms of the contract made between the State board of education and the publishers under the law.

"The intent was to fix and preserve the value of the book purchased, so that it could be used if taught in the school, or exchanged for any book if found desirable, convenient or necessary. The difference in the value of the books exchanged being adjusted as provided for by the contracts between the State board of education and the publishers. It was never the intention that the board of education could not increase the number of courses and studies in the schools as necessitated by the demands of a modern world advancement, civilization and public policy, and for half of a decade to each 50 per cent. of the books adopted actually. But the intent was to preserve the value of 50 per cent. of the books purchased so, if necessary, to use or exchange a credit allowed for what had been paid for the book when offered for another book of the list prescribed and adopted by the State Board. The intent being that 50 per cent. of the books adopted over five years was to retain their value and not be discarded and rendered valueless.

"The injunction, therefore, is refused and the petition dismissed."

C. L. Blease and L. D. Melton were attorneys for the petitioner, and George B. Cromer and J. J. McSwain were attorneys for the State board of education.

MOONSHINER'S OUTFIT IN PICKENS.

Officers Destroy Modern Distilling Plant and Big Amount of Mash—Two Men Arrested.

Easley, Nov. 15.—Probably the largest distilling plant discovered in Pickens county in ten years was destroyed yesterday morning by J. T. McKinney and B. B. Laboon, rural policemen. Twenty-five hundred gallons of beer and a modern steamer distiller were destroyed and two men, Dover Hinkle and Will Alberson, were arrested.

The plant was located on Keowee River just below the junction of Whitewater and Toxaway Rivers and was in full operation when discovered. The quantity of mash destroyed was enough to have turned out at least 100 gallons of whiskey. The plant was being run day and night as coca-cola bottles full of kerosene oil and fitted with large rope for wicks were found around the plant. The men were brought to Pickens, but were later released on bond. The penalty for this offense is rather heavy now, owing to the new law which prohibits the manufacture of foodstuffs into alcoholic beverages.

BRITISH STEAMER MISSING.

Kansas City Has Not Been Heard of Since September 5th.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The British steamer Kansas City is believed to have been lost at sea. Nothing has been heard of her since she separated from the convoy in a storm on September 5th.

Earthquake Shock Reported.

Washington, Nov. 16.—A pronounced earthquake, estimated to be central five thousand miles from Washington, occurred during the night beginning at 10.39 and continuing until 12.52 this morning.

STATE CONFERENCE CLOSES.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION END SESSION.

Mrs. E. W. Duvall Elected Regent of Organization—Supplies for Men in Country's Navy.

Camden, Nov. 15.—The annual meeting of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution came to a close here today with a brilliant reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Savage. Two invitations were extended to the conference for next year, one from Laurens and the other from Cheraw. The conference voted in favor of Cheraw and it will meet in 1918 with Old Cheraws Chapter.

The election of State officers came in the afternoon and resulted as follows: State regent, Mrs. E. W. Duvall of Cheraw; State vice regent, Mrs. John T. Sloan of Columbia; recording secretary, Miss Edith DeLorme of Sumter; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Strother of Ridge Spring; treasurer, Mrs. M. T. Turner of Johnston; registrar, Miss Webber of Charleston; historian, Mrs. L. J. Hames of Union; genealogist, Mrs. W. J. Wilson of Spartanburg.

At the session this morning, which met at 9.30 o'clock, the report on Revolutionary relics for Memorial Continental Hall was given by Mrs. Hal P. Duvall, the report on preservation of historic spots by Mrs. J. T. Sloan and on national old trails by Mrs. Sanders of Sumter. Mrs. H. S. Garrison stated in her report on real Daughters that there is only one now living in South Carolina. Mrs. Overton made the report for the Georgetown School and Mrs. Herman Kaminski made a plea for that work. Two hundred dollars was raised for the purpose. In the absence of Miss Kate Lillie Blue, there was no report on publicity. "Carolina" was sung by Mrs. L. T. Mills. The music as rendered by Mrs. Lockwood of Charleston was much appreciated and the conference voted No. 12 as their choice, but this does not affect the music now used in singing the State song.

Mrs. Duvall made a splendid talk and an urgent plea for necessary articles for the navy. Mrs. William Ancrum, wife of Lieutenant Commander Ancrum, now in London, told of the needs of the men in the navy as she knew them and the State regent urged each chapter to send to her by December 15 next the following articles: Six knitted helmets, eight pairs of mittens, four mufflers, three sweaters, four pairs of wristlets, 12 pairs of socks. These are to be made of any dark color of wool. Each regent was asked to notify the State regent whether her chapter can be depended upon for these articles and if not, just what the chapter can furnish.

The conference paused each day at 12 o'clock and stood in silent prayer for the nation and for the allies. At 1 o'clock this afternoon a two course luncheon was served in the parlors of the Hobkirk Inn; the Camden Civic League being hostess. Booklets describing "Beautiful Camden" were given as favors.

USE SAILING VESSELS.

Thomas A. Edison Suggests That Shipping Board Can Readily Add One Million Tons.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Conversion of more than 1,000,000 tons of American sailing vessels into steamships was proposed to the shipping board today by Thomas A. Edison. The inventor's suggestion will be made the subject of a thorough investigation.

Because of the peculiar construction of sailing ships it would be necessary, Mr. Edison said, to equip them with twin screws. American sailing vessels are not now permitted to enter the war zone, as they are easy submarine targets. There are under American registry more than 5,000 sailing vessels of considerably more than 1,000,000 tonnage. The government also will have under its control soon some 400,000 tons of sailing ships turned over by the French government.

SCANT NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

Reports from Ambassador Containing Nothing New.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Dispatches from Ambassador Francis at Petrograd, dated November 12, arrived today, but contained nothing not already reported in the news cables. In fact his message described the situation as presented in the news dispatches on that date when fighting progressed in Petrograd.

Honolulu, Nov. 16.—The value of the estate left by the late queen will not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, one of the executors of her will said today. Her jewels are appraised at ten thousand dollars.

REGULATE FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

RAILROAD WAR BOARD MAKES RECOMMENDATION.

Five Hundred Commodities Will be Placed Under Ban if Suggested Course Prevails.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Denial of railroad transportation to more than 500 commodities classed as non-essential was recommended to the government today by the railroad war board. At the same time the board put out a statement declaring the country's railroads at the present rate of increase in traffic would be unable to meet demands this winter.

The commodities included in the recommendation were not made public.

"Both the public and the management of the roads must courageously face the fact," said the statement written by Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the board, "that under the trying conditions which will develop this winter it probably will become impossible for the carriers to handle all the traffic which the public can offer.

"The course of developments is forcing those responsible for the railroads' operation to anticipate that probably they will become unable to provide transportation for all classes of commodities which they have been moving.

The list of commodities classes as non-essential was made up by a committee of railway traffic officers, and contained 450 commodities whose transportation, it is declared, could be dispensed with without any great inconvenience to the public, and 75 which it is held the public could dispense with but not without inconvenience.

The inability of the roads to move what will be offered them is due, the statement points out, entirely to a tremendous increase in the volume of freight and passenger traffic.

"Statistics just made available," says the statement, "shows that in the months of April-August, inclusive, the first five months of the war, our railroads handled 16 per cent. more freight traffic than in the same months of 1916. The traffic handled in these five months was 50 per cent. greater than moved in the same months of 1915, and exceeded the total traffic moved in any year prior to 1914.

"Perhaps the most remarkable figures are those regarding the movement of coal. In the six months from May to October there were moved 150,000 more carloads of anthracite than in the same months of 1916, an increase of 18 per cent., and 751,000 more cars of bituminous and lignite, also an 18 per cent. increase. A total of 116,000 carloads of freight had to be moved to the National Army and National Guard camps.

"The railroads still are moving a total freight traffic surpassing any ever before known and it should be borne in mind that they are doing so with almost no greater facilities than they had two years ago.

"The railroads this year have had to handle the largest passenger business ever known. In addition they transported between August and November 12, 1,200,000 troops, involving the use of 2,750 special trains."

If the non-essential commodities are eliminated, says the statement, the railroads without doubt can move all commodities required by the government for war purposes and by the people for sustenance.

U-BOAT STILL DANGEROUS.

American Naval Experts Do Not Believe Submarine Campaign Has Collapsed.

Washington, Nov. 16.—American naval experts, it was made plain don't agree with the view that the lull in submarine activities indicates the collapse of the u-boat campaign, or that the anti-submarine measures have proved wholly effective. They agree that progress is being made, but prefer to postpone judgment as to whether the submarine has been eliminated as a factor until it has been more thoroughly tested.

AMERICANS IN FIGHT.

Battle With Germans in No Man's Land.

With American Army in France, Thursday, Nov. 15.—There have been further encounters between American patrols and Germans in No Man's Land. There were a number of clashes last night, but no American casualties. The American artillery shelled and silenced German machine guns which occupied shell craters.

London, Nov. 16.—The independent Socialist group in the German reichstag has requested an immediate session of the reichstag be convoked to discuss the peace offer of Nikolai Lenine, the leader of the Russian Bolsheviks, the Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News cables.

RATES TOO LOW.

COMPANIES APPLY FOR INCREASE IN RATES.

Say They Are Losing Money—Adams, American, Wells-Fargo and Southern Complain to Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Express companies today applied to the interstate commerce commission for an increase of 10 per cent. in their rates.

The Adams, American, Southern and Wells-Fargo companies, making the application in behalf of themselves and other express companies, set forth that they had suffered a net loss of \$29,848 as the result of increases in operating expenses and taxes during the first six months of this year.

The express companies assert that they are carrying on greatly increased business "under the most trying conditions" and that their facilities are taxed far beyond their normal capacity. It is increasingly difficult, their application says, to obtain necessary labor and because of the increasing demand for express and baggage cars for movement of troops and military supplies, it has been impossible to obtain adequate equipment.

Frequent and substantial advance in wages, particularly to employees receiving lower rates of pay, are said to have been necessary to retain the employees and it has been necessary to hire large numbers of new men to fill the places of those drafted into the army.

Present rates, the companies declare, "are insufficient for service under existing conditions. They add that they are "not only unable to earn a reasonable profit or any return for their services to the public but are doing business at an actual loss."

In support of this contention figures are cited to show that operating expenses and taxes of the four principal companies for the six months ending June 30, 1917, were \$99,653,848 and receipts were \$99,613,999. The deficit for July was estimated at more than \$250,000.

Adams Pays Dividend.

New York, Nov. 15.—The Adams Express Company today declared a dividend of \$1 a share from accumulated surplus, payable December 1. This compares with a dividend of \$1.50 declared three months ago.

U. D. C. CONVENTION.

Charleston Woman Elected President General.

Chattanooga, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Joseph Daniels, wife of the secretary of the navy, and Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Memphis, daughter of Admiral Raphael Semmes, Confederate hero, refused to allow their names to go before the annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy for president general this morning and Miss Mary B. Poppenheim of Charleston, S. C., was unanimously elected to the office. The fact that there was no contest was generally considered to be unusual. Mrs. Bryan in withdrawing her own name nominated Mrs. Daniels.

"It is a little more than I can bear," said Mrs. Daniels in declining the honor. "May I ask you to bear in mind how much I love you, how willing I am to serve you in any capacity, but I must ask you to withdraw my name."

Miss Poppenheim was nominated by Mrs. Robert D. Wright of South Carolina and seconds were made by several members from the floor.

Tonight's session of the convention was confined to what is officially designated "historical evening" and the program was interspersed with addresses, readings and music, with Mrs. Grace Newbill, historian general, presiding. The reading of "Two Flags," by Mrs. Josephus Daniels, was one of the numbers on the program. Presentation of medals and banners and singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" concluded the session.

This afternoon a trip was made to Chickamauga Park, where a review of the United States troops was witnessed.

Miss Poppenheim, the newly elected president general, is a graduate of Vassar. She was born in Charleston, her forbears having come to that State from Ireland and Bavaria, prior to the American Revolution. Her father, C. P. Poppenheim, was sergeant, Company A, Hampton Legion, Hood's Brigade, Longstreet's Corps, and went to Virginia May 30, 1861, at the first call for troops.

Election of other officers is scheduled for tomorrow morning.

Still Advancing and Still Taking Towns.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—Cismona, on the northern Italian front, has been captured, the war office announces. Near the Adriatic on the western bank of the Piave, the Hungarian troops have advanced and captured a thousand Italians.

NO COAL STRIKE.

REFUSE TO CALL A GENERAL STRIKE.

Action in Kansas City is Tacit Acceptance of Much Discussed Penalty Clause.

Kansas City, Nov. 15.—By a rising vote representatives of coal miners of the three Southwestern districts, in convention here, defeated a resolution instructing the presidents of the districts to call a general strike if the Southwestern Coal Operators' Association refused to accept the so-called Kansas City agreement, which did not contain the penalty clause. The vote was 143 to 126.

On roll call the resolution was defeated, 188 to 166. The convention adopted a resolution instructing the officers of the three districts to confer with officials of the operators association and obtain the best possible penalty clause. The action rescinds that taken last night when the delegates rejected the penalty clause.

The convention adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, Alexander Howat, chairman of the Kansas City district. It was explained that negotiations are where they were prior to drawing up of the so-called Kansas City agreement, which contained a clause abolishing the automatic penalty clause demanded by Fuel Administrator Garfield. By their action tonight, it was stated, the miners have tacitly accepted the penalty clause.

WEALTH FROM THE SEA.

U-Boat Ravages Make Opportunity for Irish Fishermen.

Base American Flotillas in British Waters, October 31 (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Irish fishermen along the coasts where the u-boats operate, have made some remarkable catches during the past year. The story of the fisherman who found a \$15,000 box of diamonds from the Lusitania in his nets one day, and whose honesty in returning them to their rightful owners was rewarded by a check for \$1,000, is well known. There is another fisherman who came home from a fishing expedition with a fine new American automobile lashed to the deck of his little trawler. There are hundreds of fishermen who have made modest fortunes out of salvage of one kind or another. Wheat, flour and coal salvage are all profitable business in the coast towns nowadays.

The story of the man who came home from the sea with a brand new automobile is a household favorite in the Irish ports. Accompanied by his son he was mackerel fishing when he was aroused by the report of an explosion. On the horizon a cargo steamer from America was settling by the stern. It had been torpedoed. The fisherman headed for it and soon met the captain and crew in two open boats. "She's loaded with American automobiles, you might get one before she goes under," said the skipper jokingly as he and his shipmates passed on toward shore.

The torpedoed ship was still well above water when the fisherman came alongside. He at once sent his son on board to look around. The latter found the hold full of automobiles. "Run one out through this gangway," directed the father. With the aid of some tackle the machine was dropped into the fishing vessel. A few moments later as the trawler steamed away the ship disappeared. The fisherman with an automobile is now the envy of his village.

Many torpedoed vessels manage to reach shore where they are usually pounded to pieces on the rocks. But before the cargo is lost forever people come from miles around to salvage it. Anything that will float is used and everyone helps himself. Men, women and children attack cargo and ship, removing brass fittings and anything else of value. Flour and canned meats, fruits and vegetables form the larger portion of the salvaged articles.

One village has had the good fortune to have a couple of foodships bring up on its very doorstep. Most of the ships of course go down at sea. But this does not dishearten the alert fishermen who have been known to transfer several hundred sacks of the best American flour from a vessel while it is sinking many miles from land. If the explosion tears a big enough hole in the victim much of the cargo will become loosened and wash ashore where it is quickly spied by the watchful eyes of the natives.

Salvage companies also are very active and are making huge profits. Some have transferred their whole staffs to this coast. Their agents can bid on a wheat cargo without seeing it and can tell just how far into a sack of flour the water will have penetrated in a given period.

Lord Brassey, in 50 years, has sailed 332,000 miles in different yachts.