Bulletin Service Flag

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GREAT PEACE CONGRESS TO MEET AT AN EARLY DATE

Revolutionary and Demoralized Conditions in the Central Empires Have Influenced the Allied and American Governments to Hasten the Time For Meeting—Belief is Growing That President Wilson Will Attend, But Not in the Capacity of a Delegate—Lansing is to Head the Commission—Col. E. M. House, Justice Louis Brandeis and Elihu Root Are Mentioned as Others Likely of Selection.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Developments in Europe, not only in the military way, but in the field of internal politics and the tendency of the revolutionary spirit manifested by the demoralized civilian population of the central empires to spread to neighboring states, have influenced the allied and American governments to arrange for the meeting at an early date of the great peace congress.

The Atlantic cables were burdened today with government business believed to have been made up for the most part of exchanges between Washington and Paris, where the inter-allied council is endeavoring to reach an agreement as to the time and place for holding the conference, the conditions under which it shall be held and the nations that shall be admitted to participation. Consideration of this last question probably will occupy much time, for almost every day witnesses the birth of a new state.

There has been a disposition to delay the holding of the peace conference until the political situation in Europe somewhat crystallized, but it was understood today that other considerations finally led to a decision by the associated governments to proceed to assemble the conference at the earliest date that can be set, having regard to the difficulty of ensuring the attendance of the commissions or delegates at Versailles which seems most likely to be selected as the place of the meeting.

One reason suggested for the change of decision is the necessity of restoring the channels of trade and industry in the late enemy states so as to afford employment to labor and thereby relieve the threat of Bolshevism and anarchy. Another is the general desire now expressed by all of the allied governments to relieve the civilian populations of the central powers from the danger of famine it being recognized that this relief work can be best carried on after formal peace treaties have been negotiated.

There also has been some apprehension that delay in the consummation of peace would have an injurious effect upon industries in America and the allied countries.

With the assurance of an early assembly of the peace conference attention today turned to the composition of the American commission. The belief is growing that President Wilson will attend, but probably not in the capacity of a delegate of commissioner. It is known that Secretary Lansing will head the working commission, and Col. E. M. House, Justice Louis Brandeis and Elihu Root, former secretary of state, were mentioned as others likely of selection.

Besides the delegates, a number of army and navy officers must be named to assist the commission. In that connection attention has been directed to the names of General Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of staff and now American representative on the supreme war council; Major General Enoch Crowder, judge advocate general and provost marshal, a veteran of The Hague conference, and Brigadier General Samuel Ansell, acting judge advocate general, and Vice Admiral William S. Sims, Captain Ridley McLean, formerly judge advocate of the navy.

James Brown Scott, formerly solicitor of the department of state and at present secretary of the Carnegie endowment for universal peace, and also a participant in the last conference at The Hague, is believed to be under consideration as secretary for the American commission. There will be, of course, at least two assistant secretaries and a considerable number of attaches and clerks.

If congress is to be represented on the commission, as was the case at the Paris conference of 1856, when peace treaties between the United States and Spain were drawn, the fact has not yet developed. On the contrary, it was said there was a decided disinclination to involve the legislative branch of the government in any way in the work of constructing treaties, which is regarded as a purely executive function under the terms of the constitution. It also was today recalled that the senate itself not many years ago recorded its formal objection to the appointment by the president of any of its members as commissioners to negotiate agreements which must afterwards come before it for approval.

Notice has been taken by officials here of the demand by certain socialistic elements, not only in Europe but in America, to have labor participate in the peace congress. Officials were understood to hold that to recognize labor in this way would be to establish class distinctions which would be thoroughly un-American. On the other hand, it was said that by the appointment to the peace commission of a man such as Justice Brandeis, for instance, known to be an ardent friend and champion of labor at all times, the interest of the working classes would be sure of conservation.

It was made plain today that the selection of Secretary Lansing to head the American commission is not to be taken as an indication of his purpose to resign his present office. In his absence Counsellor Frank L. Polk is expected to act as secretary of state.

The German appeal to President Wilson to send plenipotentiaries to The Hague or to some other city as quickly as possible "in order to save the German people from perishing by starvation and anarchy" has not reached Washington tonight in official form. There was no indication as to what disposition would be made of it but it was regarded as probable that it would be referred to the supreme war council at Versailles.

Secretary Lansing announced today that he had acknowledged the appeal of Dr. Solf, the German foreign secretary, asking for an early peace conference in view of the unsettled conditions in Germany, and had requested that hereafter the German government not confine its appeals to the United States alone but also address them to the allied governments.

DESTROYER CUT IN TWO; 14 OF CREW PERISHED

New York, Nov. 15.—With the arrival here today of the Canadian Pacific liner Melita, which berthed at Pier 58 North River, it became known that the United States destroyer Shaw was cut in two on the morning of October 8 by the Cunard liner Ausonia, one of the fastest steamships in the world. Thirty-five feet of the bow of the Shaw were slashed off as if by the cut of a knife and went to the bottom. The remainder of the destroyer caught fire.

Other destroyers steamed quickly to the scene, took the burning vessel in tow, and the inrush of water put out the fire. Of the 120 in the crew of the Shaw, which was in command of Commander Glassford, U. S. N., fourteen men, including two officers, lost their lives.

Twenty-five members of the crew were passengers on the Melita.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE OF ALLIED ENVOYS

Paris, Nov. 15 (By The A. P.).—Meetings beginning today of representatives of the associated governments will be largely of an informal nature. They will consist chiefly of conferences of foreign ministers rather than of premiers, with a view to reaching a common understanding on international questions and definitely arranging a program of the peace congress.

One of the first conferences held today was at the residence of Colonel House, the head of the American delegation, where Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy spent some time. It was expected that Foreign Secretary Balfour of Great Britain would arrive later.

Cabled Paragraphs

To Form a Joint Baltic State.

London, Nov. 15.—The state councils of Esthonia, Livonia, Courland and Oesel Island have decided to form a joint Baltic state, according to a Riga dispatch to Copenhagen forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph company.

1,048 NAMES IN TWO ARMY CASUALTY LISTS

Washington, Nov. 15.—The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action 93; died of wounds 94; died of accident and other causes 3; died of airplane accident 1; died of disease 119; wounded severely 28; wounded (degree undetermined) 82; wounded slightly 73; missing in action 35; total 528.

New England men are:

Killed in Action.

Sergeant Gerald E. Dieterlin, Riverside, Conn.

Died of Wounds.

Privates—Joseph Polkowski, Three Rivers, Mass.; James J. Walsh, East Boston, Mass.; Edmond Leblond, Auburn, Maine.

Died from Accident and Other Causes

Private Arthur Mailloux, Pawtucket, R. I.

Died of Disease.

Nurse Maud Victoria Kells, Sheffield, Mass.

Sergeant Andrew E. Keefe, Framingham, Mass.

Privates Joseph W. Hickey, Shewsbury, Mass.; Antonio Russillo, Providence, R. I.; John J. Moriarty, Hartford, Conn.; James Joseph Murphy, Webster, Mass.

Wounded in action (degree undetermined):

Sergeants Stephen Matiski, New Britain, Conn.; James T. Simpson, Leominster, Mass.

Private **Leslie Davis, Brooklyn, Conn.**

Privates—Norman G. Henderson, Newbury, Vt.; Edmond O. Foster, Gardiner, Maine; **Matthew Thomas Leahy, Stonington, Conn.**; Albert H. Merchant, East Boston, Mass.

Wounded Slightly.

Corporals—Harold G. Cathie, Needham, Mass.; Chester V. Croft, Bristol, onn; Frank . Lundgren, Fall River, Mass.

Privates—James V. Ferguson, Warwick, R. I.; Charles J. Gleason, Manchester Depot, Vt.; John L. Mallon, Pawtucket, R. I.; Albert Oclair Berlin, N. H.; Edward O'Connor, Burlington, Vt.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON'S LIST.

Killed in action 223; died of accident and other causes 5; died of disease 56; wounded severely 14; wounded (degree undetermined) 32; wounded slightly 22; missing in action 168; total 520.

New England men are:

Killed in Action.

Privates—Edward Bennett, East Norwalk, Conn.; Harold Albert Moore, North Adams, Mass.; Constantine Katsulos, Boston Mass.; John J. Mullaney, Lawrence, Mass.; Axel G. Broden, Worcester, Mass.

Died of Disease.

Privates—John H. Donahue Braintree, Mass.; Harold E. Smith, Pittsfield, Maine.

Severely Wounded.

Private Emmett L. McCarthy, Maynard, Mass.

Slightly Wounded.

Privates—Richard McEnery, Providence R. I.; James W. McGinnis, Fitchburg, Mass.; Joseph Skolastic, Tremont, Mass.

Missing in Action.

Privates—Ernest W. Norman, Stamford, Conn.; William H. Sheane, Bridgeport, Conn.

ADDITIONAL TERMS OF TURKISH ARMISTICE

London, Nov. 15.—A war office statement in regard to the Turkish armistice says that the terms include the evacuation of Mosul vilayet by all the military forces and the surrender of the artillery supplies. The town of Mosul must be cleared by Nov. 15.

The Turks to evacuate the territory of the Caucasus and northwest Persia and withdraw the Turkish forces behind the pre-war frontiers. In Syria and Silicia Turkish withdrawal to westward of Bozanti (?) by Dec. 15, to be followed by immediate demobilization.

Alexandretta was occupied by Anglo-French forces on Nov. 10, the statement says. In Arabia delays through difficulty in communicating with several Turkish commanders in the hinterland are being overcome.

In the town of Mosul the local civil Turkish administration will be controlled by British political officers.

Confident of Success of War Work Fund

But Only a Whirlwind Finish Can Put the Nation "Over the Top"—Campaign Ends Monday.

New York, Nov. 17.—Only a whirlwind finish similar to that in the fourth Liberty loan drive can put the nation "over the top" in its $170,500,000 drive for the united war work campaign, officials declared tonight when the fifth day of the campaign ended with only $86,632,119, or 49 per cent. of the amount asked, contributed.

Confidence was expressed, however, that the whirlwind finish will be forthcoming and that not only the $170,500,000 minimum, but the full $250,000,000 needed by the seven organizations during the coming year, will be raised before the campaign ends Monday.

As in the fourth Liberty loan drive, the eastern states were reported to be lagging behind the west.

Delaware, the only state in the eastern department which has passed its quota, reported subscriptions of $702,267, or 148 per cent. of the amount asked.

In the northeastern department, Maine reported a 100 per cent. subscription of $869,000, and Vermont a 95 per cent. subscription with a total of $451,650.

Indiana and Michigan led the central department with 106 and 100 per cent. subscriptions, respectively.

John R. Mott, director general of the campaign, tonight made public a telegram from John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, stating that while the congressional joint resolution empowering boards of directors of national banks to subscribe on behalf of the banks to the campaign fund had not been acted upon by the house because of the lack of a quorum, he saw no reason why national banks should not make conditional subscriptions to become effective if the bill becomes a law.

BOSTON SLOW IN GIVING TO WAR WORK FUND

Boston, Nov. 15.—With the rest of New England reporting encouraging progress in the United War Work campaign today, the chief concern at headquarters here was over the slow response in metropolitan Boston.

This district had given $2,300,000 up to tonight, leaving $1,733,333 to be raised each of the remaining days if the maximum quota of $7,500,000 is to be reached.

Contributions by states announced tonight were:

Massachusetts $6,000,000; Connecticut $1,881,000; Maine, $900,000; Rhode Island $651,000; New Hampshire, $433,000; Vermont $451,650.

DIVIDED ON REVISION OF WAR REVENUE BILL

Washington, Nov. 15.—Downward revision of the war revenue bill to about the six billion dollar total recommended by Secretary McAdoo appears to be assured, members of the senate finance committee said tonight after Mr. McAdoo had personally explained to the committee suggestions as to future government financing made in his letter last night to Chairman Simmons.

Some of the secretary's proposals, however, especially those to abandon excess profits taxation and increase individual income taxes in 1920, met with strong opposition, senators said. Republican opposition to Mr. McAdoo's recommendation for immediate specific limitation of taxes to four billion dollars in 1920 also developed, but Senator Simmons said a majority of the committee favors it.

Because of prospective republican control of both houses of congress next March, republican opposition to limiting taxation two years hence was not unexpected, and a strong fight in both houses on this feature of the revenue bill is now considered probable. If it develops it will be the first serious partisan difference in the measure's consideration.

Regarding Mr. McAdoo's estimate for reduction of taxation for 1920 to four billion dollars, Chairman Simmons added: "The secretary believes it to be of the highest importance that business be advised in advance as to what taxes it will have to pay. He thinks that if that is not done, with a special session of congress next year to enact revenue legislation, it would take five or six months and be near the end of the year before people would know what they would have to pay."

Regarding the plan to abolish excess profits and to increase individual income taxes by 1920, Senator Simmons said Secretary McAdoo based his recommendation on the opinion that it is difficult to fix a satisfactory excess profits tax. Such a tax, Secretary McAdoo stated, is "inherently undesirable, a burden upon business, in essence a consumption tax and in the nature of an income tax."

WHEREABOUTS OF FORMER KING OF BAVARIA UNKNOWN

Amsterdam, Nov. 15.—(British Wireless Service). The whereabouts of Ludwig III, former king of Bavaria, is unknown, according to a despatch from Munich.

The Frankfort Gazette announces that the Bavarian government has adopted an eight hour working day in all state departments.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS

It is the store that advertises that does the business. That is because it informs the buyers of the opportunities for which they are looking, and at the same time makes it evident that the stores which get busy looking for trade are alive and enterprising. And that is the store where satisfaction in all direction is the most likely to be secured.

The store that advertises invites and encourages trade, the one that doesn't relies upon the purchaser hunting it out and happening upon something that might be wanted.

Publicity is highly important to business and when seeking a medium for the distribution of trade opportunities there is none which can offer the service in Norwich and vicinity that will equal that of The Bulletin.

During the past week the following matter has appeared in The Bulletin's columns:

Bulletin		Telegraph	Local	General	Total
Saturday,	November 9.....	89	122	298	509
Monday,	November 11.....	85	97	273	455
Tuesday,	November 12.....	71	114	166	351
Wednesday,	November 13.....	81	122	275	478
Thursday,	November 14.....	93	120	367	580
Friday,	November 15.....	89	126	335	550
Totals	.....	508	701	1714	2923

Mexican Labor Men Would Aid the I.W.W.

Introduced Resolution to Aid Imprisoned I. W. W.—Attacked and Defeated by A. F. of L.

Laredo, Texas, Nov. 15.—An attempt by Mexican delegates to the Pan-American Labor conference to have adopted a resolution aiming at the release from prison of Industrial Workers of the World, today brought forth an attack on that organization by the American labor leaders who defeated the plan by amending the resolution.

The opposition to the Mexican resolution was led by Charles H. Moyer, who as president of the Western Federation of Miners several years ago, had associated with him as secretary of that organization, William D. Haywood, now secretary and treasurer of the I. W. W., who is serving sentence under the espionage act. Samuel Gompers, after the resolution had been introduced, drew out the fact that it was intended to aid imprisoned Industrial Workers of the World and at once the executive council of the American Federation of Labor attacked the movement, which was warmly defended by the Mexican delegates.

Moyer, now president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, previously had taken no part in the conference proceedings. He arose to answer a statement by a Mexican delegate that the I. W. W. had convinced many Mexican workmen that the American Federation of Labor fought the Haywood organization merely because the two organizations were seeking the same end by different means.

"My name is Moyer, he said. "Remember that name and go back to Mexico and tell them what I say. Twelve years ago Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were on trial for their lives and although we were not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, that organization contributed the funds which enabled us to prove our innocence and saved our lives.

"Pettibone died and on his deathbed he gave thanks to the American Federation of Labor for the aid it had given him. Moyer lived and served and has tried to be true to the organization to which he owes his life. He is now paying part of the debt he owes them. Haywood was false. He started at once an organization to undermine his benefactors and to injure his country. I warn you to go back to Mexico and tell the members that you have learned from Moyer to look and be careful and when you find a man representing the I. W. W. to know he is there not to organize you to better your conditions but he is doing there what he is trying to do in the United States, trying to organize you to destroy you."

The resolution which brought out the debate was amended to provide that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor should investigate any report of men improperly imprisoned and take what action the members saw fit. The resolution as adopted read:

"That an agreement be reached as to the best way for finding honorable means to exert influence so that justice and protection will be imparted to those working men who for various reasons, are deprived of their liberty in the jails of the United States."

EXCESSIVE QUANTITIES OF TNT WERE STORED AT MORGAN

Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 15.—Excessive quantities of trinitrotoluol and other explosives as well as finished shells were stored not only in magazines but in freight cars about the plant of the T. A. Gillespie shell loading plant at Morgan last month, when the plant was wrecked by an explosion which killed nearly 100 men, according to evidence given here today before the senate sub-committee investigating the disaster.

E. A. Yates, vice president and general manager of the company, was the witness who gave the evidence, but he denied that the company was to blame, asserting the condition was the result of the government's inability to provide sufficient ships to transport the finished products overseas as they were completed.

Had the government been able to move the munitions more quickly, Mr. Yates said, much of the damage caused by the explosion might have been averted and fewer lives lost.

SCHOLZ RETIRES FROM NEW YORK EVENING POST

New York, Nov. 15.—Emil L. Scholz, publisher of the New York Evening Post, announced today his resignation, effective at once.

Mr. Scholz applied last month for a commission in the army and his application has been approved, but whether he will enter the service depends, he said, upon the peace time plans of the war department.

Mr. Scholz had been publisher of the Evening Post for five years and continued in that capacity after its recent purchase by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Company.

GERMAN ARMY IS EVACUATING POLAND

London, Nov. 15.—The German army has begun a general evacuation of Poland, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen quoting reports from Berlin. German troops in Warsaw have been disarmed and arrested, as have all German civilians in the Polish capital.

Condensed Telegrams

Basic prices on cotton are to be continued.

An additional loan of $100,000,000 was advanced to Italy.

Chile Copper Co. produced 8,546,000 pounds in October.

New Orleans will not hold its Mardi Gras festival next March.

New York's sugar ration will be increased Dec. 1 to four pounds a person.

Special meeting of directors of International Mercantile Marine postponed.

American prisoners numbering 2,532, held in German prison camps, were released.

Joseph Inez Chaez Garcia, rebel leader of southeastern Mexico, died of influenza.

Official returns from all but five counties in Ohio give prohibition a majority of 24,719.

Authority for cancellation of government contracts was given to the War Industries Board.

A commission was appointed by Director McAdoo to consider wage increases to telegraphers.

Railroad Director McAdoo adopted the agreement for new board to handle railway labor problems.

Plan for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad was approved by Director McAdoo.

Representative Harrison, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution to have Nov. 11 made a national holiday.

Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board released the ban on all exhibits, including automobile shows.

War Department announced the honorable discharge from grade of general officer of seven colonels, now in France on duty.

Liverpool Cotton Exchange passed a resolution prohibiting short selling and reduced fluctuations to 100 American points a day.

British Labor Party, at a conference in London, decided to withdraw its members from the cabinet at the close of Parliament.

The names of 12 more American soldiers, lost when the Otranto was sunk off the Irish coast, were announced by the War Department.

Secretary Daniels announces that 50,000 business men and students who desire to retire from the navy may do so within one month.

Copper interests will hold a meeting in Washington with the War Industries Board today to consider problems facing copper production.

King Alfonso of Spain sent a message to President Poincare of France congratulating the French army and nation for having reached a decisive victory over Germany.

A 1¼-inch steel cable, 40 feet deep in Hudson River, was severed by an electrically operated oxyde-acetelyne torch in less than seven minutes, making a marine engineering record.

George Creel, chairman on public information, repealed the voluntary censorship under which the press of the country guarded from the enemy the military policies and troop movement.

Philip L. Spaulding, president of the New England Telegraph and Telephone Company, returned to his desk in Boston after thirteen months in the army.

Three strikes of workmen employed in government construction in Brooklyn took place today because of the termination of overtime and Sunday work.

Henry B. Endicott tendered his resignation as state food administrator to Governor McCall of Massachusetts.

Fuel restrictions on the clay products industries, were cut in half by the fuel administration at the request of the war industries board.

Senators opposing child labor agreed upon a proposed amendment to the war revenue bill to replace the labor law recently held unconstitutional by the supreme court.

Verdi's opera "La Forza del Destino" was sung for the first time at the New York Metropolitan opera house last night.

WHY PILOTS NAMES ARE WITHHELD

London, England November 15.—It has often been asked why the British do not publish the names of pilots together with the number of films they have destroyed in the air. The answer is that fighting machines only account for a portion of the Flying Service.

To laud up one class of pilot at the expense of others does not tend to [illegible] the close cooperation between all branches of the Air Service that is so [illegible] for complete success.

A bombing pilot, artillery pilot, or night flying pilot, does just as good work as a fighting pilot. Each has, however, a different duty to perform. The fighting pilot is trained to bring down Huns and that is his particular duty. He is only carrying out duty when he does this.

In two-seater fighter machines the honor of bringing down Huns is equally divided. Observers have a hard training and a hard time. To advertise the name of a pilot as having brought down machines in which, perhaps, his observer has materially assisted, is not quite fair.

Take again the position of the infantryman artilleryman, and cavalryman. They have harder jobs and a harder time, yet they are not placarded as heroes, but the danger they run is greater in their branches of the service than in the Flying Corps and the quiet deeds of heroism which they perform unobserved and unadvertised are legion.

Germany, by means of glorifying a few crack pilots, endeavored to popularize their air service and encourage recruiting, but this however had a reverse effect. For documents have been repeatedly found in which infantrymen and artillerymen have bitterly complained of German so-called "air heroes," and in one letter an officer stated that so far as he could see the German pilot, although praised by everyone and themselves in particular, did nothing else but sit in theatres at Lille, bedecked with medals. This in itself shows the sort of feeling that may be produced.

Again, take the case of Baron Von Richthofen. This pilot was almost deified and made a national hero, both by the German Flying Corps and the German populace. Eventually he met with the same fate as the rest of them, but the blow to the morale of the German air service was particularly great after the enormous advertisement that had been given him.

Esprit de corps is the one thing that counts in a corps, and British pilots consider sufficient honor has been accorded them if they are permitted to join the Air Force.

Will and Money.

Taxes or bonds is still a debated question down at Washington. It's bound to be a good deal of both. But we've the money and the will, so there you are.—Milwaukee News.

Hartford.—Hartford alone has raised 60 per cent. of the quota for the Victory boys' and girls' drive. A total of $7,100 has already been pledged, and received in part payment.

TO SPEED RETURN OF OUR EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Intention of the Government Announced by Chairman Hurley of the U. S. Shipping Board—Hurley Hopes to Use 25 or 30 German and Austrian Liners—Board Will be Able to Bring Troops Back at the Rate of 300,000 a Month "if the War Department Wants Them Returned as Fast as That"—Convalescent Wounded Are to Be the First Men Brought Out of France.

New York, Nov. 15.—The government intends to return to this country speedily a large part of the American expeditionary forces, Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, announced here tonight on the eve of his departure for Europe to arrange the details of their transportation.

To offset the loss of transport tonnage through the withdrawal of British ships hitherto engaged in carrying American soldiers overseas, Mr. Hurley hopes to utilize 25 or 300 German and Austrian liners, with accommodations for 4,000 men each. In compensation for the "loan" of these vessels, he said, food would be sent to the people of central Europe on their return voyages.

Mr. Hurley said the shipping board would be able to bring troops back at the rate of 300,000 a month, "if the war department wants them returned as fast as that." He would meet General Pershing at American field headquarters, he added, to discuss the details of their homecoming.

While he will go abroad with Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, to co-operate in arrangements for the shipment and distribution of foodstuffs to regions liberated under the armistice terms, and in a degree later to be determined, to Germany and Austria, Mr. Hurley said his mission primarily had to do with "getting the boys back home."

Convalescent wounded, including many men who would have returned to the battle front, had the war continued, would be the first troops brought out of France, said Mr. Hurley. They would be followed by units of various branches of the service, following plans already partly worked out by Secretary of War Baker and the general staff.

On future developments in the internal affairs of Germany and Austria and their relations with the allies, the shipping official added, together with the trend of European events in general, would depend the number of troops to be brought to this country within the next few months, but he was preparing, he stated, to transport large contingents.

There are 67 transports flying the American flag, Mr. Hurley said, and it is hoped that these, with German and Austrian liners which he anticipates using temporarily, will suffice to bring American soldiers home as rapidly as the military authorities desire. If their capacity proves inadequate, he added, the shipping board has 125 double deck cargo vessels, some of which can be transformed for transport work. He is reluctant, however, to withdraw these from freight service except in an emergency.

Mr. Hurley said that present plans call for his return with Mr. Hoover before Christmas. They will sail on the Olympic tomorrow, going first to London.

DEVELOPMENT BATTALIONS FIRST TO BE DOMOBILIZED

Washington, Nov. 15.—Men of the development battalions will be the first units of the army demobilized, Secretary Baker announced today. There are about 50,000 men now in these battalions and they will be mustered out as soon as they can be given the necessary physical examinations.

The development battalions are composed of men who for physical or other reasons were found unsuited for active military service when they were called up in the draft. The nature of their disabilities was such, however, that it was anticipated many of them could be developed until they would be available for full duty. All cantonments have such battalions.

Before any man is discharged from the army a final physical examination is necessary to determine his condition at the end of his service and it is for this only that demobilization of the development battalions will be delayed.

Mr. Baker said he did not know when the forces in France would begin to return.

REPORTS FROM GERMANY OF MORE HOPEFUL TONE

Copenhagen, Nov. 15.—(By The A. P.) All reports reaching here from Germany are of a more hopeful tone. A good impression has been made by the Socialist government's pronouncement concerning the constituent assembly. The Vorwaerts declares the pronouncement "makes the constituent assembly a certainty."

The Berlin correspondent of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt reports that a large part of the members of the Soldiers' Councils have removed the red bands from their sleeves.

Not all danger for democracy has passed, the correspondent adds, but he says the government can rely on the soldiers who are the "real holders of power."

At a meeting of soldiers the withdrawal of the order for the formation of a civilian red guard was demanded. One socialist speaker who said: "But soldiers, you are socialists," was answered with the shout "We are soldiers."

The same socialist speaker's declaration that it was a duty to spread the revolution to England and France was loudly disapproved. A resolution was passed that the Berlin soldiers would view to the arming of laborers with distrust as long as the government failed to declare expressly for the summoning of a constituent assembly as the sole basis for the adoption of a constitution.

KING OF BELGIUM TO ENTER BRUSSELS NOV. 23

Paris, Nov. 15.—(British Wireless Service). The entry of the King and queen of Belgium into Brussels has been postponed. The solemn event probably will take place Nov. 23, coinciding with the re-opening of the Belgian chambers. Meanwhile special trains are being organized for the transfer of the Belgian administration and diplomatic bodies.

A Paris despatch Wednesday said King Albert and his family intended to re-enter Brussels today.

Not a New Discovery.

After all, Matthias Erzberger, in declaring that "Belgium has been wronged by Germany and reparation is due," only arrives in 1918 at the point from which Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in 1914 took his departure.—Springfield Republican.

Most Worried Man in the World.

The censorship that keeps us from learning what the Versailles conference is doing makes us impatient, of course, but goodness knows our suspense is nothing to what the kaiser must suffer.—Kansas City Times.

Way to Real Fame.

Parisian tailors are selling "Woodrow Wilson" suits, hats and collars. One of these days somebody will name a nickel cigar after that man and then his fame will be secure.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

One's Best Always Called For.

This is the golden time now to begin your life work—if you have not already done so. Age and condition—even health, are not as important factors as formerly. The Osler dictum of innocuous desuetude at forty is taboo as regards women as well as men. There is work for all ages and conditions, at home and abroad, and it behooves each of us to do our best in the task that falls to our lot.

Collinsville.—The emergency hospital was closed Wednesday after being in operation exactly four weeks. There have been 26 patients there in that time, all being in a serious condition when taken in, and early all coming from families that could not take care of them. There have been 12 deaths and 14 patients have been discharged.

M'ADOO TO CONTINUE TO UNIFY RAILROAD OPERATIONS

Washington, Nov. 15.—Regardless of the ending of hostilities, Director General McAdoo intends to continue to unify railroad operations and pool facilities throughout the period of government control, which, under the law, will end 21 months after peace is formally declared. This policy, it was stated today, has been adopted definitely, and the railroad administration will not limit its changes in the interest of economy to those contributing directly to winning the war.

Mr. McAdoo, together with other observers of the development of government policies, is represented as believing that on the showing made by the railroads under unified control during the next year or two depends settlement of the issue of permanent government control and ownership, or of restoration of private management.

Without attempting at this time to take a definite stand on this question, the director general, it is said, plans to make government operations show the best results possible, in service to shippers and travelers, rates and treatment of employes.

The director general hopes that pooling of facilities, short hauling and standardizing or unifying operation and accounting practices will result in material economies in another year and that ultimately this will mean rate reductions or extensions to improve service.

The railroad administration's policy, it was learned, will be to minimize the influence of state laws and regulations over rates, but to seek the advice and co-operation of state railway or utilities commissions on police matters, such as safety work, elimination of crossings, erection of stations. These state bodies will be regarded as advisory rather than executive institutions, however. This course is contrary in a large degree to that advocated by the state commissioners at their convention here this week.

SENTIMENT TO REGULATE ISSUES OF SECURITIES

Washington, Nov. 15.—Sentiment has developed among treasury officials and congressional leaders for some sort of a federal institution to regulate issues of securities during the next few years to prevent the market from being flooded with fraudulent stocks and bonds for which citizens might trade in their Liberty bonds. Ideas still are nebular, but the treasury is at work trying to develop a plan to protect bond owners without imposing drastic artificial restrictions on the securities market.

A CAUSTIC RETORT BY BRITISH ADMIRAL WEMYSS

Paris, Nov. 14 (British Wireless Service).—Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, who was appointed to notify the German envoys of the naval conditions of the armistice, is credited by Figaro with a phrase which admirably reflects the respective positions of the two fleets.

"It is inadmissible," the Germans protested, "that our fleet should be given up without having been beaten."

Facing the envoys with his monocle, Admiral Wemyss retorted: "It had only to come out."

TROUBLE SETTLING ESTATE OF MRS. HETTY GREEN

New York, Nov. 15.—The appellate division of the supreme court here today denied a motion of counsel for Col. Edward H. R. Green, executor of the estate of his mother, Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green, for a reargument of the court's own decision directing the state tax appraiser to ascertain the amount of capital invested by Mrs. Green in this state.

The reargument was asked on the ground that the decision will result in infringing "the rights of privacy" and will result in "the publication of private affairs heretofore kept out of the newspapers."

The best possible throw of the dice is to throw them into the sewer.

NOTED WOMEN ADVISORS TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

The Women's Advisory Committee of the American Red Cross met recently at the National Headquarters in Washington. It [illegible] recommendations on matters affecting the interests of the women of the Red Cross, which the National organization has under consideration. At a recent meeting of the Committee the members appearing in the accompanying illustration were present. Left to right they are: **Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy, Lake Forest, Ill.; Mrs. Leonard Wood, Fort Riley, Kan.; Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. William K. Draper** (Chairman) New York City; Mrs George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs E. H. Harriman (Vice-Chairman), New York City; Miss Maude A. Boardman, Washington D. C. Other members of the committee are: Miss Mary Boomsville (Secretary), Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Proctor S. Arkwright, Macon, Ga.; Mrs Alfred Belmont, New York City; Mrs Walter H. [illegible], Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. Frank P. Hanna, St. Louis, Mo.