

STEAMSHIP MAURETANIA ARRIVES WITH TROOPS

Anchored in Gravesend Bay at 7.40 P. M. Yesterday—She is Expected to Dock Early This Morning at Hoboken—Mayor Hylan of New York Requests That the Troops Aboard the Mauretania Be Permitted to Parade Up Fifth Avenue Today.

New York, Dec. 1.—The British steamship Mauretania, returning to the United States with the first large body of American overseas troops, anchored in Gravesend Bay at 7:40 o'clock tonight. She was met by navy and army tugs. She will probably remain at her anchorage until early tomorrow morning when she is expected to dock at Hoboken.

The navy tug it was reported had been ordered to meet the Mauretania to bring aboard Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet, who was returning from England as a passenger. The army tug it was said had orders to bring an army officer of high rank.

Aboard the Mauretania, as announced recently by General G. C. Dyer, chief of staff, are several thousand members of the air service, who are stationed in England. The ship also carries a number of casualties.

When the transport docks at Hoboken, relatives and friends of those aboard will not be allowed on the pier according to a recent announcement by Brigadier-General G. C. Dyer. Mr. Dyer's office has issued a statement which added that to safeguard public health, the soldiers would be taken directly to demobilization camps for physical inspection.

At Camp Mills has been prepared for their reception.

Late today, however, Mayor John F. Hylan telegraphed Secretary Baker, asking that the troops aboard the Mauretania be permitted to parade up Fifth Avenue tomorrow. Permission also was asked to give a dinner tomorrow night in honor of returning officers.

In his telegram, the mayor pointed out that "the people of the city of New York are most anxious to welcome the troops and the city committee of welcome and city officials have been waiting all day to meet the Mauretania at Ambrose Channel."

Battery Park was crowded all day with persons eager to catch a glimpse of the vessel bringing back to these shores the vanguard of the great army which America sent overseas. Despite reports that the troops would not reach port until early tonight, the crowds stuck to their posts until darkness.

It was announced tonight that when the Mauretania reaches her anchorage, the transport will be met by a number of Knights of Columbus secretaries, who will distribute among the troops thousands of "I'm back" and "I'm home" cards. The men can address to their relatives and friends. Later the secretaries will collect and mail the cards, which are already stamped.

The mayor's committee of welcome made a trip down the bay tonight on the flagship of the police department and circled the Mauretania. Members of the party were not at first allowed aboard the transport and as they used megaphones and wireless apparatus to convey the greetings of New York to the returned soldiers, but later a ramp was thrown out and the civilians scrambled aboard.

As the police boat's searchlight played on the Mauretania's decks, men and officers could be seen, crowding to the rail, as they shouted greetings and returned. Back across the water, in reply to the welcome, soon came such queries as "When do we exit?" and "Has the state been declared?"

When members of the party accepted an invitation to "come aboard," they were deluged with requests to phone mother and let her know "I'm here," to "write home," and to perform similar services. Several former New York policemen among the soldiers greeted the city officials.

According to those on the Mauretania, the ship had a rough crossing. Four storms were encountered and at one time the sea ran so high that the deck force at the stern had to be quit when their ladders were hurled to the floor. The ship was commanded by Captain A. H. Rostron of the British navy, who was in command of the transport when it was picked up victims of the Titanic disaster in 1912.

There were rousing cheers when Admiral Mayo left the Mauretania and boarded the naval tug awaiting him. Among his fellow passengers on the trip from England were Harry Lauder, the comedian, who sang for the soldiers during the voyage home, and Major Ian Hay of the British army.

HOSPITAL TROOPSHIP DOCKED AT HOBOKEN

New York, Dec. 1.—The men who helped to pay the inevitable price of victory in the great war are coming home. There will be no parades for them, no march down Fifth avenue or any other avenue between lanes of cheering home worshippers.

The hospital ship Northern Pacific docked at Hoboken tonight with eleven hundred wounded soldiers and marines on board, including forty officers. She steamed slowly through the Narrows after dark, hours late because of heavy head winds. It was a rather chill and cheerless homecoming, but tomorrow will be another day and few knew that the ship of mercy was entering the harbor.

For the returning heroes there was none of the martial pomp which sent them away. A few of the walking wounded came aboard the vessel and came abreast of the Statue of Liberty and there was a feeble cheer as Bartholdi's emblem of freedom welcomed them to the harbor. On the way in they passed the great Mauretania, at anchor in Gravesend bay, crowded with the troops returned from training camps in England.

Five hundred of those aboard the Northern Pacific are badly wounded, but most of the others were able to hobble about the ship on the voyage cross. One section of the vessel was devoted to men who have lost legs and another to soldiers who have had arms amputated.

The work of removing the wounded to hospitals will begin at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Red Cross has mobilized every available ambulance to carry them.

The passage of the Northern Pacific with its freight of wounded was the busiest service of this country.

4 Soldiers Dispersed A Mob of Thousands

28 Stores Wrecked at Esch Because of Overcharging Americans.

With the American Army of Occupation, Dec. 1.—(By the A. P.) Four American soldiers dispersed a mob of thousands at Esch after it had wrecked twenty-eight shops in revenge for the overcharging of Americans. Most of these establishments were conducted by Germans. The loss is estimated at between 4,000,000 and 7,000,000 francs.

The trouble began when a soldier was charged two francs for a cake of chocolate and the same amount for an apple. The Luxemburgers, who long have protested against high prices, resented the overcharging of their "deliverers." They entered the shop destroying its contents.

Some one raised the cry to wipe out all German establishments and the mob soon grew to thousands, who began systematic destruction.

A department store owned by a Hollander was wrecked and he reported his loss to his government. He was the only foreigner other than Germans, whose property was attacked.

The mob, a total of 13,500 officers and men now en route home from England, representing nearly two-thirds of the number of the American troops in that country when the armistice was signed, was ordered to return home on several steamers leaving Liverpool this week and next week.

The Canopic is the first ship to sail from England for Boston, the other five being en route to New York.

4,688 NAMES IN TWO ARMY CASUALTY LISTS

Washington, Dec. 1.—The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Forces:

Killed in action 110; died of wounds 229; died of accident and other causes 6; died of disease 40; wounded severely 1,442; wounded (degree undetermined) 344; wounded slightly 84; total 1,659.

Connecticut, Rhode Island and Southern Massachusetts men:

Killed in Action.

Lieutenant Henry A. O'Leary, Worcester, Mass.

Private Clifford C. Titus, New Haven.

Died of Wounds.

Corporal William J. Kalabza, Hartford.

Cook William J. Murray, North Haven.

Privates—Philip E. Bergin, Unionville; Thomas Fox, New Haven; Antonio Milewski, Providence, R. I.; Arnold R. Milliken, Block Island, R. I.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Private John Amato, New Haven.

Died of Disease.

Sergeant George F. Spencer, Pawtucket, R. I.

Corporal Walter R. Wittmore, Webster, Mass.

Private Frank Cutting, Athol, Mass.

Wounded Severely.

Privates—Sydney Samuel Brandreth, Providence, R. I.; Walter W. Torrington, New Britain; Kessler, Worcester, Mass.; John Strain, Meriden; Frank H. Rowley, Danbury.

Wounded Slightly.

Privates—John Altobello, Meriden; Patsy De Joy, Middletown.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Sergeant Joseph A. Breaux, Springfield, Mass.

Corporals—Charles Clapham, Grantville, R. I.; David J. Fitzpatrick, Newport, R. I.; Albert Newsome, Thomaston.

Privates—Ernest R. J. Hollis, Providence, R. I.; Percy Norman Hamden; Leslie Douglas, Lonsdale, R. I.; Charles Gebel, Bridgeport.

Privates—John J. Duffy, New Haven; Gregory Flack, Springfield, Mass.; Joseph D. Mirault, Holyoke, Mass.; Louis L. Louger, New London; Arthur J. Barsneck, Meriden; Wilfred H. Driver, Providence, R. I.

SUNDAY'S LIST.

Killed in action 717; died of wounds 289; died of accident and other causes 7; died of airplane accident 5; died of disease 727; wounded severely 1,442; wounded (degree undetermined) 344; wounded slightly 84; missing in action 877; total 3,692.

Connecticut men:

Killed.

Corporals—Tyler E. Adams, Thompsonville; Alexander Urequehart, Watertown; Clifford Sorman, Derby.

Privates—Antonio Diomedes, Hartford; Thomas P. Everett, Thompsonville; Brooslaw Czank, Bridgeport; Jeremiah P. O'Brien, South Norwalk; Michael Epstein, Hartford; Stefano van Graziano, Derby; Michael T. Sullivan, New Haven; Anthony Smilowicz, Collinsville; Walter Nalewaick, Meriden.

Died of Wounds.

Private Henry Tobeman, South Willington.

Privates—William J. Knox, Waterbury; James H. Michs, Ernest Jones, Bridgeport; James W. New Britain; Owen W. Claffey, Waterbury; George F. Deskin, New Haven; August W. Karlson, Georgetown.

Died of Disease.

Privates—Thomas J. Caine, Naugatuck; John G. Pino, Bridgeport.

Wounded Severely.

Sergeant Aubrey H. Gliddere, Hartford.

Private Henry Green, Hartford.

Wounded, Degree Undetermined.

Horseshoer Gustave A. Olson, Waterbury.

Wounded Slightly.

Privates—John J. Callagan, Bridgeport; William H. Ring, Derby; Wladyslaw Ruszek, New Britain.

Missing.

Privates—Oliver G. Grasso, Bridgeport; Bernard N. Keefe, Waterbury; Edward H. Pletcher, Brookfield; Ives Holmes, Danbury; Cyril Repca, Shelton; Edward P. Denzel, Bridgeport; Alexander Okula, New Britain.

MINE SWEEPERS OFF THE VIRGINIA COAST

Onancock, Va., Dec. 1.—Several mine sweepers arrived off the Virginia coast today to search for mines laid by the German submarines on their raids on this side of the Atlantic last summer. Three are said to have been located at the points designated by the German officials in accordance with the armistice terms. The Germans reported that eleven mines had been laid in the vicinity of Winter Water Shoal light.

Condensed Telegrams

Many French shell contracts were cancelled. Canada's present rail needs are estimated at 1,500,000 tons. Austria and Germany's casualties are estimated at 10,500,000 tons. The Emperor Kaio of Austria returned to Washington today. Price restrictions on bituminous coal will be removed within two weeks. The Emperor Kaio of Austria was informed that he must leave Austria.

Total reserve of Bank of England increased £22,000; bullion increased £2,000,000.

Edmond Rostrand, French dramatist, is seriously ill in Paris with double pneumonia.

The New England Fuel Administrator permitted an increase of anthracite to \$12 a ton.

A report from London says British government's control of metals will be relaxed shortly.

War risk insurance is in fair demand, with quotations showing an easier tendency.

Shippers are expecting a reduction of cotton freight rates, now ruling at \$5.50 a hundred.

California Railroad Commission lowered industrial power rates in San Francisco 10 per cent.

The Norfolk & Western Thrift stamps in New York to date amount to \$34,235,888.

An extra cent was added yesterday to the rapidly mounting cost of riding on street cars in Boston.

War expenditures of the United States for the year ended June 30 amounted to \$3,572,600,900.

The Norfolk & Western Railroad authorized the signing of a contract with the government.

Appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as Director of Relief for the United States and Europe is under consideration.

Paris Matin reports that a government commission will be created soon to deal with questions of demobilization.

Colonel William B. Thompson resigned as president of the Inspiration Copper Co., but retains his directorship.

War Trade Board modified restrictions on export of cottonseed oil to Europe.

Holland announced a new loan of 400,000 florins in 5 per cent. bonds, redeemable in 40 years by annual drawings.

Secretary Baker announced that 90 per cent. of war workers in the War Relocation Administration are to be separated from service within 45 days.

President Wilson expressed his appreciation of service rendered by John B. Ryan as Assistant Secretary of the War Relocation Administration.

Weekly shipments of grain from Argentina were: Wheat, 1,412,000 bushels; corn, 1,449,000 bushels; oats, 969,000 bushels; fax, 371,000 bushels.

War Department officers have invented a new fuel named "Liberty Fuel," cheaper than gasoline and possessing many advantages over gasoline.

Canadian Pacific's honor roll shows that up to Oct. 1, 781 employees were killed and 1,575 wounded since the war began. The service flag contains 4,871 stars.

General Pershing has been directed by President Wilson to confer the distinguished service medal on General Bliss, Lieutenant General Ligonier Bullard and Major-General Dickman, McAndrews and Harbord.

Sales of Christmas candy will not be restricted this year either by the limitation of quantities or by voluntary agreements among confectioners.

The war department expects to bring back home in the month of December 150,000 and 175,000 men.

Island brewers began closing their production last week on Monday morning. The brewers report about two to four month's supply of beer and ale on hand.

Corporals—Charles Clapham, Grantville, R. I.; David J. Fitzpatrick, Newport, R. I.; Albert Newsome, Thomaston.

Privates—Ernest R. J. Hollis, Providence, R. I.; Percy Norman Hamden; Leslie Douglas, Lonsdale, R. I.; Charles Gebel, Bridgeport.

Privates—John J. Duffy, New Haven; Gregory Flack, Springfield, Mass.; Joseph D. Mirault, Holyoke, Mass.; Louis L. Louger, New London; Arthur J. Barsneck, Meriden; Wilfred H. Driver, Providence, R. I.

Feeling Runs High in Chile Against Peru

A Great Patriotic Demonstration Was Held in Santiago, Chile, Yesterday.

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 1.—A great patriotic demonstration, directed against Peru, was held here yesterday and continued until midnight. It was the largest ever seen in Santiago and included the entire population between the ages of 15 and 60.

Resolutions to be sent to the national government, demanding the incorporation into Chile of Tacna and Arica and an immediate increase in the army and navy, were greeted everywhere with cheers. A feature of the demonstration was the presence of the veterans of '79 who captured these provinces from Peru.

The newspapers comment on the fact that hundreds of small Argentine flags were carried in the processions.

CONGRESS EXPECTS TODAY TO HEAR PRESIDENT'S PLANS

Washington, Dec. 1.—Congress expects to hear from President Wilson tomorrow something of his plans for the peace conference.

On the eve of his departure for France, the president will go to the capitol shortly before one o'clock to deliver his annual address at the opening of the third and final session of the sixty-fifth congress. Few utterances of the chief executive have been awaited with keener interest and congressional officers said tonight that never before has there been such a demand for admission cards to the house galleries for a joint session.

Some congressional leaders say the appearance of the president may create something of a sensation and that then again nothing may happen. They are certain however, that soon after the president speaks there will be the spirited discussion of his proposals and house of his plans for the trip, if they are revealed, and of any proposed action on problems coming before the peace conference.

Many members of both senate and house privately criticized the president for his decision to go to France and also for his failure to include a member of the senate in the American delegation, but none of them will speak or write in any way against those members of the house who have been reported to be prepared to question the president tomorrow regarding the peace conference made any announcement.

KAISER DISCLAIMS WAR RESPONSIBILITY

In Interview Just Before He Flew to Holland the Former Emperor of Germany Attempted to Shift the Blame For the World Conflict Upon the Shoulders of Dr. Theobald Von Bethmann and Gottlieb Von Jagow.

Copenhagen, Saturday, Nov. 30.—(By The A. P.)—Further revelation showing that former Emperor William of Germany is seeking to escape responsibility for bringing on the war, was contained in an article by George Wegener appearing in the Cologne Gazette, recounting a conversation which the writer had with the emperor just before he fled. In this interview, the emperor attempted to shift the blame for the world conflict to the shoulders of Dr. Theobald Von Bethmann Hollweg, former imperial German chancellor, and Gottlieb Von Jagow, former minister of foreign affairs.

"Against my will they sent me to Norway," William is quoted as having said. "I did not wish to undertake the voyage because the gravity of the situation after the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand was clear at first sight. But the chancellor said to me: 'Your Majesty must take this voyage in order to maintain peace. If your Majesty remains here, it undoubtedly means war and the world will lay to your charge responsibility for this war.'"

"Well, I then undertook the voyage. During all this time I received no reports from my government concerning events in Berlin. Strictly speaking, I only learned from Norwegian newspapers of what was occurring in the world and in this way I learned of the Russian mobilization measures."

"But when I heard that the British fleet had put to sea, I returned of my own accord. They had nearly caught me. On my orders, German ships returned at once to the security of Norwegian harbors. Later it would not have been possible for them to do so."

The emperor then mentioned declarations of General W. A. Soukhomlinoff, Russian minister of war, during the investigations which occurred afterwards, which he later altered to the statement that he had not ordered real mobilization but only readiness for mobilization. The emperor, however, insisted on the correctness of the first declaration, according to which he had caused the czar to recall his order for mobilization. He declared that General Nicholas Jansschkevitch, chief of the Russian imperial general staff, deceived the czar and the order was carried out in spite of him. This mobilization, the emperor would have it, was the final reason for the war.

The Russian war party at the court, the kaiser continues, had already, in the spring of 1914, compelled the czar to make preparations for war. From that time Siberian regiments were gradually drawn westward. They were not mobilized until the summer of 1914, and they were now going to fight in earnest.

"In fact," said the kaiser in ending the interview, "Russian troops were already over his frontier before war was declared."

COMPERS SAYS LABOR IS TO DEMAND ITS RIGHTS

New York, Dec. 1.—The nation is in graver danger now than at any time during the war, because peace conferences are not always dominated by a spirit of justice and democracy, declared Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address here tonight at a "jubilee" meeting of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

It had occurred to Gompers, he said, that people who had secured a certain amount of freedom in their own countries were forced to yield, or yielded voluntarily, these rights at the peace table.

He asserted that when the senate ratifies a treaty with another country, provisions of such a treaty become a "supreme" law, and he said that the working classes of America who had succeeded in getting some excellent laws on the statute books, would see to it that none of these rights were taken away at the peace conference.

"I say with full knowledge of the responsibility which my words carry," continued Mr. Gompers, "that the working people of the United States will resist the passage of any law which may be necessary to prevent the industrial baron from riding on horseback over the mass of the people."

Mr. Gompers asserted that a month after labor had pledged itself to support the country in peace or war during the trying spring of 1917, President Wilson had declared war on Germany. This he said, Mr. Gompers declared, had been kept by labor, which was now determined to demand its rights.

QUESTIONS TO COME BEFORE PEACE COUNCIL

Paris, Dec. 1.—(By The A. P.)—One of the larger projects being considered as a preliminary to the peace conference is the creation of a permanent inter-allied commission on which Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States will be represented on all maritime, financial and food questions.

The project has been fully outlined and it will be among the main subjects to be discussed at the peace conference, which is about to assemble in London.

Such a commission would take the place of the three temporary committees now in operation. These temporary committees are the Inter-Allied Maritime Committee, on which Raymond B. Stevens and George Rublee, of the United States Shipping Board, are the American members; the Inter-Allied Financial Committee, on which Oscar T. Crosby, assistant secretary of the treasury, represents America; and the Inter-Allied Food Committee, on which Louis P. Sheldon, representative of the American food administration board in the United Kingdom, is the American member.

The questions to be discussed by these committees would be merged into a permanent inter-allied commission according to the proposal now being considered. While the permanent commission in a permanent inter-allied commission generally are admitted by diplomats here, opposition has developed to some of its features.

One objection urged by experts is that a permanent inter-allied commission would be the creation of a body which might be represented as making unnecessary the league of nations. Advocates of a league of nations urge that it should be broad enough to have representatives from all nations, whereas the proposed permanent commission would be confined to four great powers.

RUSSO-AMERICAN FORCES CAPTURE KARAGORSKI

Archangel, Saturday, Nov. 30.—(By The A. P.)—The Russo-American forces, continuing their advance up the Pinea river, over ice and snow-covered roads, have captured the town of Karagorski, 130 miles from the town of Pinea. The town was held by the Bolsheviks. This place since the organization of the new government of Anachangel, was a Russo-American provision depot, but it was raided and captured by the Bolsheviks since then had been the scene of much partisan fighting.

A patrol of seventy Americans scouting yesterday along the Vaga river south of Shenkivka encountered a ten fold superior force of Bolsheviks including cavalry and infantry with many machine guns. The Americans were surrounded but fought their way out, losing a lieutenant and twelve men killed.

For bravery in construction work under heavy fire in the fighting along the Vaga railroad, Lieutenant W. C. Griffies, of St. Johns, Michigan, has been awarded the British Military Cross and Sergeant John Benson, of Detroit, has been awarded the British Military Medal. Both are members of American engineers in Russia to be decorated.

Nicholas Tschalkovsky, president of the provisional government of north Russia, has informed the correspondent that the government in the region of the north, though recognizing the all-Russian authority of the government formed in Siberia, would temporarily withhold its decision on the recent coup d'etat of the Siberian government.

BEER ENOUGH TO LAST ABOUT FIVE MONTHS

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 1.—Sixteen breweries in Connecticut stopped the brewing of beer last night as a result of the presidential proclamation prohibiting brewing in this country. The breweries report an investment of more than \$4,000,000 and employ approximately 1,000 men. Virtually all of these employees will be retained by the breweries, according to a statement tonight by Nathaniel W. Kendall, president of the Connecticut Brewers' association. He said:

"The breweries in this state have their cellars full of beer and the stock on hand should last about five months. The beer must be taken care of and very few employees will be discharged during the period this order is in effect. Most of the breweries expect to resume normal operations in due time. As far as I have heard, none of the breweries intend to take up any other line of business."

DEER ARE REPORTED SCARCE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, Dec. 1.—War has driven the deer of Massachusetts from one of their favorite stands. When the six days' operation started, according to hunters who have been accustomed to stalk the animals in the Nashua river valley in the central part of the state, will have to find a new place for their deer. The deer are scarce and the season is now the cantonment of Camp Devens. Reports from towns a short distance from the cantonment indicate that large numbers of deer driven from that region have found refuge in woods not many miles away.

Sportsmen anticipated a leaner season than for several years, a comparatively small number of deer being reported by residents of rural districts.

DIRECTOR OF KRUPP WORKS IS RECALLED TO BERLIN

Geneva, Dec. 1.—Dr. Wilhelm Muehlen, former director of the Krupp works at Essen, has been recalled to Berlin by the new German government. He will be offered a post in the government.

Sensational revelations in which he charged that Germany was wholly in agreement with Austria-Hungary for the starting of the world war, were made by Dr. Muehlen last summer. Emperor William, he asserted, was personally responsible for Germany's participation in the war and forced the German leaders to support his war policy.

Dr. Muehlen related conversations he had had with former Chancellor Hefferich and Dr. Krupp von Bohlen and Ballhausen, and stated that the Krupp works, in which both told him the then emperor had disclosed his agreement with Austria-Hungary on the ultimatum to Serbia and that Germany would mobilize immediately if Russia mobilized, which would inevitably drawn on the other powers and precipitate a universal war.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS DECLARED 'UNHEALTHY'

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 1.—In his annual report to the trustees of Cornell University, made public tonight, President Jacob Gould Schurman recommends the suspending of intramural football, intercollegiate athletics.

Criticizing intercollegiate sports as "unhealthy," Dr. Schurman asserts that they not only seriously interfere with undergraduate study, but are open to misinterpretation by the public. Inter-class games he contends, would serve better the true object of exercise for the majority of students.

Dr. Schurman also recommends in his report that all students be required to enroll for military drill.

CRIMES IN BELGIUM

London, Dec. 1.—The German government is starting an investigation into the German crimes in Belgium, the deportation of Belgian workmen, the theft of Belgian machinery and the murder of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt.

Among those held responsible, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, are General Von Soubervois, the former director of the German military government of Brussels; General Baron Kurt Von Manteuffel, military commander of Louvain, and Baron Van Der Lachen, civil governor of Brussels at the time of Miss Cavell's execution.

MAKING ROOM AT DEVENS FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS

Ayer, Mass., Dec. 1.—The Twelfth (Plymouth) Division, stationed at Camp Devens is to be broken up immediately and the Forty-second Regiment will report this week at Camp Upton, N. Y. Orders for this movement were received today from the adjutant-general's office at Washington.

Officers here believe that room is being made at Camp Devens to receive soldiers who are to return soon from overseas. Work of demobilizing development battalions is being speeded up and 3,000 men will be discharged by next Saturday.

More than 500 were released today.

VIENNA HAS BEEN SAVED FROM ANOTHER FAMINE

Vienna, Saturday, Nov. 30.—By The A. P.—Vienna has been saved from famine for another month by arrangements with the Hungarian government whereby there will be delivered to the municipal authorities 500 carloads of potatoes, 40,000 sheep, 3,000 head of cattle and other foodstuffs. The arrangements were made by Baron Knoblich, who represents the republic at Budapest, through the help of Count Karolyi, president of the Hungarian national council.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Spencer Ervin.

Madrid, Saturday, Nov. 30.—Mrs. Ervin, wife of a special state department assistant at the American embassy, here is dead.

Major Willard D. Straight.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Major Willard D. Straight, financial and diplomat, New York, who several days ago was stricken with pneumonia, died during the night.

Major Straight had been detailed at the request of Colonel E. M. House to take up duties with the House mission as soon as hostilities ceased. The major had commenced work several days before he fell ill. The major was deeply loved by Colonel and Mrs. House and the members of the American mission.

Capt. Joseph Raphael de Lamar.

New York, Dec. 1.—Captain Joseph Raphael de Lamar, financier and mine owner, died today in Roosevelt hospital of pneumonia, which developed after an operation. He was 75 years old. Captain De Lamar was president of the Dome Mines Company, vice president of the International Nickel Company and a director in many other corporations.

The story of Captain De Lamar's life reads like a romance. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and at the age of seven, his father met with financial reverses. The boy boarded a Dutch vessel that plied to the West Indies and worked as a sailor until he was twenty-three, when he became master of a ship. He visited every port in the world and educated himself by observation and reading.

50,000 INFLUENZA DEATHS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Town South Africa, Dec. 1.—Vat Montreal.—Governor General Buxton, in thanking voluntary workers for their efforts during the recent influenza epidemic, said today he estimated that there had been fifty thousand deaths in South Africa among Europeans and the colored population from the disease.