WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate northwest to west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 53; lowest, 31.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 70. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1917.—Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

REVOLUTIONISTS HOLD PETROGRAD; WINTER PALACE, FIRED ON, YIELDS; LOYAL TROOPS STAND BY KERENSKY

RICH WIDOW NOT A SUICIDE, FRESH CLUES SUGGEST

Mystery in Finding of Two Wounds on Mrs. Stiassny and Only One Shell.

NOBODY HEARD SHOTS

Will Gives $250,000 to Boy Employed by Woman and Ignores Niece.

In answer to a request by the dead woman's niece that an investigation be made, the District Attorney's office yesterday unearthed a real mystery in the case of Mrs. Sarah M. Stiassny, a wealthy widow who was supposed to have killed herself on Wednesday in her apartment at 215 West Ninety-eighth street. The investigation uncovered so many peculiarities that District Attorney Swann ordered the funeral postponed and an autopsy performed this morning by Dr. Otto H. Schultze, his medical assistant.

Dr. Benson M. Feldman of 515 Cathedral Parkway, who had been attending Mrs. Stiassny for nervous trouble, first reported the case to the police of the West 100th street station about 1:30 o'clock last Wednesday morning. He said Mrs. Stiassny apparently had shot herself to death by firing a revolver of small calibre into her right temple. Policemen Robert Tuxson and Thomas B. Storey were sent to the apartment. Dr. Shugerman, called from Knickerbocker Hospital, pronounced the case one of suicide.

Substantiation of the suicide theory was found in a letter in the bedroom which was addressed to Richard Epstein, a cousin of Mrs. Stiassny, who lived with her and managed her estate. The letter was as follows:

"MY DEAR RICHARD—I cannot stand this any longer. No sleep. I feel as if I were going insane. Funeral private. God bless you for what you have done for me. Don't grieve for me, for I am glad to be at rest. Lovingly,

"COUSIN SARAH."

Looked Like Plain Suicide.

It was apparently such a plain case of suicide that the police made only a brief examination and investigation, and a permit was given to turn the body over to an undertaker. Yesterday morning, however, Coroner Hellenstein received a letter from Mrs. Jessye D. Lubetkin of 730 Riverside Drive, a niece of the dead woman, asking that an investigation be made and hinting strongly that her aunt had not died by her own hand. This letter was turned over to Assistant District Attorney Fitzpatrick, who, with Dr. Schultze, paid a visit to the apartment and examined the body.

This examination disclosed the presence of a second wound under the heart which had been overlooked by the ambulance surgeon. The puzzling feature attached to this was that the revolver found in the dead woman's hand had contained two cartridges, only one of which had been exploded, while the body, according to Dr. Schultze, plainly showed that two shots had been fired, the one in the right temple proving fatal.

Assistant District Attorney Fitzpatrick then began a thorough examination of young Epstein, a negro maid named Flora Watts and others. Epstein told a straightforward story, but when he had finished he collapsed and is now under a physician's care.

It turned out that while Epstein was professed as cousin his relationship to the woman was very distant, he being a son of a half brother of her father, Samuel Epstein. He stated that he had been virtually adopted six years ago by Mr. Epstein, who had taught him the real estate business and employed him to collect rents and look after repairs.

Inherited Her Father's Estate.

When Epstein died Mrs. Stiassny, he says, invited him to live in her apartment, as the bulk of the estate had been left to her. This was in 1913 and since then, Mrs. Stiassny being a widow and 64 years old, young Epstein has been looking after her affairs.

On Tuesday night, Epstein's story goes, he and Mrs. Stiassny went for a walk on Riverside drive. The widow, he says, was despondent over the possibility that he might be called in the army draft, and was also worried concerning several mortgages that she feared might be foreclosed. She asked him, he declares, to let her change bedrooms with him as her room facing on Broadway was too noisy for her to sleep.

Epstein also says Mrs. Stiassny asked him if he was still carrying a revolver, which had been his custom when collecting rents and for which he had a permit. The youth declares he replied in the negative. He admits that it was his revolver with which the shots were fired.

According to Epstein, Mrs. Stiassny undressed in her room and he in his, which was an inside room opposite hers and across a private hall. After undressing, however, Mrs. Stiassny occupied Epstein's bed and he hers. At half past seven o'clock the next morning Flora Watts, the maid, served Mrs. Stiassny with coffee in bed. She then went back to the kitchen.

Finds Mrs. Stiassny Dead.

Half an hour later Epstein says he was awakened by the telephone ringing in the apartment. He answered it and spoke to a janitor of one of Mrs. Stiassny's apartments about some repairs. He then went to Mrs. Stiassny's room and opened the door. He declares he saw her lying dead with the bullet wound in her head and the revolver in her right hand.

Samuel Brand, attorney for Mrs. Lubetkin, the niece who made the complaint, frankly stated that the request for an investigation had been made because an examination of the will of the dead woman showed that practically her entire estate had been left to young Epstein.

The will was made on July 4 of this year, with Isadore Hershfield of 99 Nassau street named as executor. The estate, which consists mostly of Harlem property, is said to be worth about $250,000.

Assistant District Attorney Fitzpatrick declared that the case contained many strange phases. Besides the disappearance of the shell, he said, it seemed improbable that neither Epstein nor the maid heard the shots, although one or both of them were awake at the time.

PHONE CALL LURES PHYSICIAN TO DEATH

Mystery in Slaying of Dr. Chapin in Cleveland Hotel.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8.—Dr. Harry L. Chapin, a prominent physician who made his home at the Hollenden Hotel, to-day was found dying in a room at the Colonial Hotel in circumstances pointing to murder.

Conscious but unable to speak or rise Dr. Chapin was discovered by a maid at 4:45 P. M. He had a large wound on the head. Efforts to obtain an ante-mortem statement were futile. He tried to speak, but his lips merely quivered and he fell back dead.

The motive is shrouded in mystery. When found Dr. Chapin had a large sum of money in his pocket and wore diamond rings and other valuable jewelry.

Dr. Chapin received a telephone call at the Hollenden at 4:30 this afternoon asking him to proceed at once to a room on the third floor of the Colonial Hotel. He responded to the call without delay and was taken in the elevator to the floor indicated. The next known was the maid's discovery.

Inside the room there were no signs of a struggle. Near a bureau was a new black grip, which was empty. The room had been taken at 8 A. M. by a visitor who signed the register in an illegible hand. He has vanished.

Some time before the murder, the maid said, she saw two men in the room arguing vigorously about some business matter.

Dr. Chapin was an author and a writer of photoplay scenarios. A work on mythology recently was placed in the hands of reviewers.

The doctor's wife formerly was Mrs. Valentine Fries, widow of a millionaire lumberman and yacht owner of Sandusky. He was stricken with blindness on his wedding trip to Assyria, but recovered.

WETS LEADING IN OHIO BY 3,643

Drys Are Still Confident of Success—Recount Is Only Solution.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8.—The wets and the drys who fought so bitterly in last Tuesday's election are still taking turns shouting joyously that victory is theirs, and apparently neither side is any nearer to knowing the final and definite result of the contest than they were before the voting began.

As soon as the press associations awakened this morning they sent out several snappy little stories to the effect that Ohio had gone dry by a majority of 2,952. At 1 o'clock, before the dry leaders could do any considerable jubilating, official returns began to filter in and the dry lead had been decreased to 327 votes. At that time the vote stood 520,265 for prohibition and 519,938 against.

The wets then got ready to yell that it was all over, when another county came rushing in with a count that sent the dry lead up to 710. Then the drys felt that it was safe to holler, and they hollered right merrily until 3 o'clock, and then they hollered some more, because returns at hand by that time increased their lead to 1,548. Lots of the dry leaders thereupon went home, thinking it was all over.

But the wets who stayed around to watch the last dog die were rewarded, because at 4 o'clock official returns from sixty-five of the eighty-eight counties had wiped out the dry lead and put the wets 781 votes ahead. The official returns took off 900 votes in one county and 930 in another which had been counted for the drys. The wets continued to gain during the late afternoon and evening, and at 9 o'clock to-night the wets were leading by a majority of 3,643 on the face of the returns.

This majority included a gain of 1,832 wet votes in Hamilton county, officially allowed by the Board of Elections but not yet reported to the Secretary of State. That official in an announcement to-night gave the wets a majority of 588, including the vote of all except one county and excluding also the alleged wet gain in Hamilton county. The total vote reported by the Secretary of State was 510,989 for prohibition and 511,577 against. On the face of the returns and including the gain in Hamilton county the total vote up to late to-night is 518,448 for prohibition and 522,091 against.

Both sides are still claiming victory and will require a completion of the official count before any figures can be set down as the definite result.

BILLINGS SELLS STOCK FARM.

Lets Brother-in-law Have $500,000 Estate for $300,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—C. K. G. Billings of New York has sold his famous Curles Neck estate on the James River near here to his brother-in-law, Charles H. Huddock of New York. The deed of sale recorded in Henrico County Court to-day shows that the price was $300,000.

Mr. Billings bought the farm three years ago and moved practically his entire stock of race horses there. He is said to have spent $500,000 improving and equipping the estate.

WIRELESS SECRETED IN TREES IS SEIZED

Ship Movements Recorded in Notebook of Norwich Owner.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 8.—A complete wireless receiving outfit has been discovered by Federal agents near here, it became known to-night, and has been confiscated by the Government.

The owner and operator of the wireless outfit, Charles Troland, was not arrested. A code book found in his possession contained a number of messages concerning movements of ships sent out from Berlin, Germany, and also contained messages sent out by wireless from Sayville.

The wireless was found concealed in trees 150 feet from the ground.

Sunshine Everywhere He Goes.

He was Leon Sonenschein; he is Leon Sunshine. After being granted his bright new name yesterday Sunshine told Supreme Court Justice Donnelly that he is patriotic and asked for the change merely as an Americanization process.

HAMBURG LINE OFFICES HERE SEIZED BY U. S.

German Spy System Got Word to Officials Before the Marshal Arrived.

RECORDS CONFISCATED

Belief That They Will Show That Movements of Our Ships Were Kept.

The United States seized yesterday the building owned and occupied by the Hamburg-American steamship line at 45 Broadway, as well as all the effects of the steamship company, in which the Kaiser is the largest stockholder. The descent upon the premises, following telegraphic orders from Washington, was led by United States Marshal McCarthy and no disorder or confusion arose. The transfer was made so quietly that few of the thousands who were passing in Broadway realized that the Government was in possession of premises which for many months had been the real clearing house for German propaganda in this country.

Although the order to make the seizure was not received here until 10 o'clock yesterday morning the occupants of the Hamburg-American offices were well aware that such a step was about to be taken. In fact, huge bundles of books and papers already had been tied up ready for transfer to other quarters and the arrival of the Marshal and his deputies and police aids was none too soon. Had the execution of the order been delayed an hour chances are that these books and documents, which are to be carefully scrutinized by Department of Justice operatives to-day, would have been beyond their reach.

Shows Perfection of System.

The trickling of this information from Washington to New York is but another exemplification of the perfection of the German spy system in this country. Although the contemplated seizure of this property was a carefully guarded secret in Washington, yet the German spies were in possession of all the plans and communicated them to the officials of the line here.

The seizure had been contemplated for several weeks. An incident occurring a few weeks ago hastened matters, although persons familiar with the activity of the enemy aliens in New York and other seaport cities marvel that it wasn't taken months ago.

Several Federal officials called recently at the offices of the Hamburg-American Line and asked to be shown the diagrams of the ballast plans of the steamships of that line which the United States Government had seized. These plans were essential to an early commissioning of the ships, and with them the Government could place the vessels in service at a few days notice. Knowledge of the plans was disavowed by the Hamburg-American officials, all insisting that such diagrams were kept carefully guarded at the home offices in Hamburg.

The Federal officers insisted upon a search, with the result that the ballast plans of every vessel of the line were found in a safe. These included even the plans of the Vaterland, now the Leviathan.

Further Internment Likely.

A Government official announced last night that a search of the papers and other documents on file in the Hamburg-American safes in all probability will disclose complete records of all troops and ship movements from this country since war with Germany was declared. It is possible that evidence will be forthcoming which will lead to immediate internment of some whose continued liberty has been a matter of comment.

Within a few days the Port War Board of the United States and the custodian of enemy alien property in this country will be comfortably settled in the one time Hamburg-American offices. The order for the seizure was received by Julius Henry Cohen, secretary of the Port War Board. It was issued by A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of enemy alien property. Marshal McCarthy was prepared to execute the order and sent twenty-two of his deputies to 45 Broadway with instructions to quietly enter the building and see that none left it until he arrived. Meanwhile he com-

Continued on Third Page.

"Sun" Smoke Fund Day in All Schulte Stores

FIVE per cent. of the gross receipts in all the 116 Schulte cigar stores in the country to-day and to-morrow will be given to THE SUN Tobacco Fund. These are called $100,000 Celebration Days and they also are intended to give a material boost in the drive toward $200,000. It's an excellent time to do your Christmas tobacco shopping. To-morrow will be Flag Day also in the Schulte stores, every purchaser receiving a small American flag for his lapel.

Now it's a Persian cat show whose proceeds are to come to the fund. The Silver Society voted yesterday to give the receipts of this splendid annual exhibition, to be held in December, to this cause.

Harry Carroll, composer and singer, is the latest volunteer for the three in one—dinner, concert and dance—entertainment to be given at the Hotel St. Andrew next Monday night. Other details of this and other coming attractions will be found on page 7.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

FORD TO DEVOTE PLANT ENTIRELY TO WAR WORK

Pleasure Cars to Give Way to Tractors, Airplane Engines, Shells, &c.

GOVERNMENT GRATEFUL

Hope Others May Follow Example—Coal Shortage Causing Grave Anxiety.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Henry Ford will build no more pleasure automobiles until the war is over. He will devote his entire plant to the production of war necessities, such as tractors, ambulances, aircraft engines and shells. Through his personal representative, C. H. Wills, he recently offered to discontinue absolutely the production of pleasure cars. Under this head will fall all the ordinary runabouts, touring cars and small commercial trucks which the Ford plant has turned out by the million.

Mr. Ford's patriotic offer was accepted by the Government with the greatest gratitude. The shortage of chrome vanadium steel, which is needed vitally for shells and aeroplane engines, has caused the greatest uneasiness among the men responsible for putting through on time our programme of industrial war preparations. The Ford plant uses in peace time approximately 200,000 tons of chrome vanadium steel a year. All this steel will now go into war work.

The chrome shortage which menaces our war programme is due in part to the increased demand of chrome for war work, but more especially to the shipping shortage, which makes it impossible to get enough ships to bring an adequate supply of chrome from Rhodesia and New Caledonia, where it is produced.

Chrome Supply Limited.

Government officials declare that it is utterly impossible to allow automobile manufacturers to consume the same amount of chrome as in time of peace and at the same time to have enough left to fill our war demands. Hence the recent decision of the War Industries Board to cut down the production of pleasure automobiles in the United States by 40 per cent.

But there are other reasons for turning the automobile factories to war work. There is such a shortage of coal throughout the nation that many steel mills engaged in war work have had to shut down portions of their plants. In the face of this fact it is insisted by Government officials that it is little short of a crime against the nation to allow coal to be supplied to industries engaged in the production of non-essentials. Dr. Garfield has repeatedly announced that the coal supply of non-essential industries would be cut off, and it is expected that the Fuel Administration will take action in this direction in the very near future.

Furthermore, the transportation situation is such that the railroads are unable to haul sufficient coal for both non-essential industries and essential industries. Mr. Ford is receiving the highest praise for his frank facing of this situation and his action in doing his bit to reduce the non-essential demand for chrome, coal and freight cars.

No Radical Action to Be Taken.

It is hoped by the Government that the committee of automobile manufacturers which now has under consideration the reduction of the output of pleasure automobiles will be inspired by the same patriotic motives that moved Mr. Ford. It is insisted by the Government officials who are handling this matter that there would be enough war work to keep every automobile factory in the nation going full time and overtime even if the production of pleasure automobiles should be abandoned altogether. Such radical action as this, however, is not contemplated for the present, as it is desired to keep the selling organizations of the various factories intact.

Henry Ford has offered voluntarily to do the thing which the automobile manufacturers of nearly every nation at war have been compelled to do. In Germany shortly after the outbreak of war the use of a specified list of raw materials for anything but war work was forbidden. This list included steel, copper, leather and all other commodities useful in war. Manufacturers not inferely of automobiles but of such articles as pianos had to turn their plants at once to the production of shells and other munitions. An industrial metamorphosis was produced in a surprisingly short time.

To-day the German official figures indicate that more than 90 per cent. of the industries of the nation are engaged in war work. If the United States is to carry the industrial burden of the war successfully there must be a similar, though less radical, turning of industry from non-essential to war work here.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE ON NAVAL SUPPLY PIER

Steel Plates Cut Away to Get at Seat of the Blaze.

Patrolman Blancken last night discovered a fire burning the woodwork under the 800 foot municipal pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street, which is now used by the Government for storing naval supplies. Despite the protests of the sergeant of marines, who was on guard, who said his men could extinguish the fire unaided, the policeman turned in an alarm.

The fire was burning the beams about 400 feet from shore, about midway of the pier. When fire apparatus reached the scene the firemen found the fire too far out to be reached with hose, and fireboats which came up were unable to play any water on the flames because they were too low. A call was then sent for the rescue squad, which found that the fire was burning directly underneath a steel plate about half an inch thick, twenty feet long and five feet wide. Instead of cutting through the wooden flooring of the pier the rescue squad cut through the steel plate with their oxyacetylene torches. Hose was then lowered through the opening and the fire extinguished. At a late hour the police were unable to learn how the fire started.

COSSACKS VOW KERENSKY AID

Three Regiments Will Rally to Premier if He Makes "No Compromise."

LOYAL TROOPS ON MOVE

Provisional Government Reported to Have Been Removed to Moscow.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The new "revolution" in Russia is not taken very seriously here, as all the sources of news and means for its transmission are in the hands of the Bolsheviki, or anarchistic groups. One opinion expressed here is that Premier Kerensky, who is reported in flight, really has removed the seat of government to Moscow after deciding that the time has arrived to crush the Bolsheviki, and has gone there to rally the Cossacks and other loyal troops.

It is known that the First, Third and Fourteenth Cossack regiments have notified Kerensky that they will support his government in the most wholehearted manner provided no compromise is made. Intimations have been received here from southern Russia that some of the loyal troops already have begun to move from Moscow toward Petrograd for the purpose, it is said, of restoring the provisional Government.

To-day's developments have been expected in some form since last Monday. The immediate question is whether the troops will follow the orders of the Petrograd Council or the All Russia Council, which is dominated by entirely different men. The Petrograd Council is local, the All Russia Council, which is truly representative of the nation, was elected chiefly on the basis of population and is decidedly more conservative than the Petrograd local.

The latter represents the extremist views, which were rejected at Moscow and generally throughout the interior. The extremists' purpose is to establish a Government exclusively of the proletariat, excluding the entire bourgeoisie, or middle classes, while the All Russia Council is essentially of the middle class, which is the real strength of Russia, although it has not asserted itself effectively since the revolution. Good Russian authorities declare the present outburst of extremism is certain to bring conclusive proof that it is not indorsed by the nation.

Ultimately it will necessitate a clash between the forces supporting Petrograd and those backing the All Russia Council, in which the latter is certain to win, resulting in the definite elimination of the extremists and putting an end to Leninism.

From this viewpoint, it is considered that the present crisis is likely to prove ultimately a good thing, as it will clear the way for the assumption of authority by saner men and will make possible the more rapid reorganization of Russia's armies and insure her continued and more effective participation in the war.

In any event, those best informed assert, Russia will not accept a separate peace now, and the Petrograd coup d'etat greatly lessened its chance of success by demanding this.

That German machinations organized the present outbreak is undoubted. That is indicated by the simultaneous appearance of the German fleet off Helsingfors, manifestly for the purpose of complicating the situation and increasing the difficulty of restoring order.

MAY FEAST ON WAR RATIONS.

Rhondda to Urge Economy at Lord Mayor's Banquet.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Since gorging in war times is considered bad the annual Lord Mayor's banquet is to confine itself to the rules and regulations of the Food Comptroller. It is possible that Lord Rhondda will be present at the banquet to utilize the opportunity of impressing upon the city fathers the necessity for extreme economy.

Bonar Law in the House of Commons to-day announced that he understood that the food served at the annual feast would fall within the rations provided for the populace by Lord Rhondda.

RELATIVES EMBARRASS ARMY.

Too Many Are Taking Up Residence Near the Cantonments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The army and the Red Cross are being embarrassed because a larger number of relatives of men in training camps have undertaken to take up their residence near the cantonments and ports of embarkation.

"The War Department has no disposition to deny the soldier in training occasional visits by his relatives," said Secretary Baker to-day, "but unless a relative shall have been able to arrange for accommodations in advance it is unwise that he or she should go to the cantonment sites only to find difficulty in obtaining a nearby place at which to stay."

SUFFRAGE PLURALITY 91,456.

Revised Returns Put Lewis's Lead at 132,128.

Returns from all but 352 districts in the State show a plurality of 91,456 for suffrage at Tuesday's election. The vote was 646,524 in favor and 555,068 against the proposition.

Revised returns on the vote for Attorney-General give Lewis a plurality of 132,128. The vote, with 181 districts missing was, Lewis (Rep.), 659,239, and Hodson (Dem.), 527,092.

Brooklyn Women to Vote First.

Brooklyn women will probably be the first in Greater New York to taste of the fruits of victory. The election of Daniel J. Griffin as Sheriff necessitates a special election for a Congressman to succeed him in the Eighth Congressional district. He will resign in December, the resignation becoming effective January 1.

Proclamation of Successful Revolt Against Kerensky Government.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press).—The Military Revolutionary Committee of the Central Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies, in announcing the revolt against the Kerensky Government, issued a proclamation to the army committees and to all soldiers' and workmen's councils as follows:

We have deposed the government of Kerensky which rose against the revolution and the people. The change which resulted in the deposition of the Provisional Government was accomplished without bloodshed.

The Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates solemnly welcomes the accomplished change and proclaims the authority of the Military Revolutionary Committee until the creation of a government by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

Announcing this to the army at the front the revolutionary committee calls upon the revolutionary soldiers to watch closely the conduct of the men in command. Officers who do not join the accomplished revolution immediately and openly must be arrested at once as enemies.

The Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates considers this to be the programme of the new authority:

First—The offer of an immediate democratic peace.

Second—The immediate handing over of large proprietorial lands to the peasants.

Third—The transmission of all authority to the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

Fourth—The honest convocation of a constitutional assembly.

The national revolutionary army must not permit uncertain military detachments to leave the front for Petrograd. They should use persuasion, but where this fails they must oppose any such action on the part of these detachments by force without mercy.

The actual order must be read immediately to all military detachments in all arms. The suppression of this order from the rank and file by army organizations is equivalent to a great crime against the revolution and will be punished by all the strength of the revolutionary law.

Soldiers! For peace, for bread, for land and for the power of the people!

THE MILITARY REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.

The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies issued the following announcement:

To all army corps and divisional committees:

To-day there is a reunion of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. The army committees are ordered to send delegates for expressing the will of the army. We suggest to you to send delegates immediately from your midst. To refuse to take part in deciding the destiny of the revolution is a sin which history will not pardon. Elect a delegate from each 25,000, and send them to the reunion.

THE PETROGRAD WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' DEPUTIES.

INVADERS TAKE 17,000 ITALIANS

Cross Livenza and Bring Total Captives to 250,000, With 2,300 Guns.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Austro-German forces in close pursuit of the retreating Italian armies have crossed the Livenza River, a small stream twelve to fifteen miles west of the Tagliamento, where it was expected the troops of Gen. Cadorna might make a temporary stand. The Germans cut off and captured on the middle Tagliamento, between Tolmezzo and Gemona, 17,000 men, including a General and eighty guns. This makes the total number of prisoners captured by the Austro-Germans in the drive 250,000, and of guns 2,300. More than 2,000 square miles of Italian territory have been overrun.

Rear guard actions by the Italians continue. The advance of the invaders consequently is slow and not made in any great force. Especially at the bridgeheads they are encountering fierce resistance, and their losses are said to be very heavy. The numerous checks they have received have enabled the Italians to withdraw without disorder and to organize their lines on the Piave River, which probably will be the main battle front in north Italy. This is ten miles further west and only sixteen miles from Venice.

Food Problem Is Greatest.

Advices from Rome indicate that the situation is improving. The principal questions concerning cooperation by the Allies on the Italian front have been settled satisfactorily and only the food probem awaits solution. Italy, it is said, must have 2,000,000 tons of wheat, but with American help, which is confidently expected, this difficulty can be overcome also.

The German headquarters report today says:

Our detachments advancing on the mountain roads have broken the resistance of the enemy rear guard. By an outflanking movement our attacking columns cut off the retreat of the enemy troops still holding out on the middle Tagliamento between Tolmezzo and Gemona and on permanent fortified works of Monte Saint Simeone.

Up to the present 17,000 Italians, among them a General, with eighty guns, have had to surrender.

In the plain fighting has developed along the Livenza River. By a vigorous advance German and Austro-Hungarian divisions, in spite of destroyed bridges, have forced the crossing and have thrown the enemy back westward.

The total number of prisoners captured has now been increased to more than 250,000 and the booty in guns to more than 2,300.

The night report says:

In Italy we are fighting our way forward in mountain and in plain.

Report of the Italians.

The Italian statement follows:

During yesterday we continued the withdrawal of our line. The larger units have retired without being molested by the enemy.

Numerous engagements took place between the hills of Vittorio and the confluence of the Monticana and the Livenza, in the course of which our brave covering troops succeeded in detaining the enemy's advance.

In spite of strong resistance on the part of hostile machines our aviators

Continued on Second Page.

NOTED BRITONS WELCOME HOUSE

Mission to Hold Many Conferences in London Before Going to Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The American War Mission, headed by Col. Edward M. House as special commissioner with the honorary rank of Special Ambassador, arrived in London early to-day. Col. and Mrs. House were established in Chesterfield House, the famous residence of Lord Chesterfield, while the other members of the mission are stopping at the Hotel Claridge.

Col. House received the British and American newspaper correspondents to-night and handed out a statement embodying Secretary Lansing's announcement of the formation and purposes of the mission.

"I am here as a political representative of the American Government," said Col. House, "acquainting myself with the latest developments in official circles in England preparatory to going to France to attend the Paris Allied Conference. Our stay in England will be very brief, and every hour will be crowded with conferences. As head of the mission I shall be consulted from time to time by the other members, although each of them, by the nature of his respective duties, is working independently of the others."

When he was asked as to whether he expected to remain long in Europe Col. House replied that he did not, but added:

"I always take everything with me, to prepare for emergencies."

Has No Specific Plans.

Col. House also said in response to inquiries that the mission had no specific plans for coordinating the activities of the Allies, but that these plans would be developed during the conference. He evaded the question of whether the conference would discuss war aims and peace terms by saying that the question was best answered by the British Foreign Office.

Col. House replied negatively to the question of whether the presence of the mission meant that the United States would join the pact of London, which binds the Allies to make peace or continue the war jointly. He also stated that Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, would stay in London as the American financial representative.

A few minutes before Col. House was interviewed an official of the British Government called upon him to acquaint him with the political overturn in Russia. This afternoon Col. House lunched with Foreign Secretary Balfour, and devoted the rest of the day to conferences with British officials. The other members of the mission busied themselves at the American Embassy and in conferences with representatives of the American and British War and Navy departments.

When they reached London the Commissioners were met by Ambassador Page, Vice-Admiral Sims, commander of the American destroyer squadron, and Foreign Secretary Balfour. There are twenty-seven persons in the party, including Mrs. House and two women who are acting in secretarial capacities.

Tentative Programme Made.

Col. House at a conference to-day outlined a tentative programme for the next few days, calling for a series of discussions with British officials. Each member of the mission will discuss his

Continued on Second Page.

Revolutionists Led by Lenine Denounce Ex-Premier as Traitor.

ANARCHY IS IN SADDLE

Women of "Battalion of Death" Defended Capital Stronghold in Vain.

FIRST MOVE FOR PEACE

Negotiators Named by 560 Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Session.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—Petrograd is under complete control of the Bolsheviki, led by Nicolai Lenine, the radical Socialist leader. After a bombardment of the Winter Palace, the seat of government, which lasted several hours from land and sea, anarchy is in the saddle and civil war lurks close by. The provisional Government has been thrown out, Premier Kerensky, denounced as a traitor and his arrest ordered, is a fugitive, half a dozen of his ministers have been seized and imprisoned, and the Soviet, otherwise the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, has constituted itself the Government of Russia. It convened a "Congress of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of All Russia," which met last night with 560 delegates.

Of these 250 are Bolsheviki, 150 Socialist Revolutionists, 80 Minimalists, 14 of the Minimalist-Internationalist group, 6 of the Nationalist-Socialist group, 8 non-party Socialists, the others being independent.

A resolution proposed by the Minimalists that an effort would be made to reach an agreement with the provisional Government was voted down. The following order of business was adopted:

First—Organization of power.
Second—Peace and war.
Third—A constituent assembly.

Peace Negotiators Named.

The officers elected comprise fourteen Maximalists, including Lenine and M. Zinovieff, an associate of Lenine, and Leon Trotzky, president of the central executive committee of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. In addition seven revolutionary Socialists were appointed.

A delegation was named to initiate peace negotiations with the other revolutionary and democratic organizations "with a view to taking steps to stop bloodshed."

The official News Agency to-day made public the following statement:

"The Congress of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of All Russia, which opened last evening, issued this morning the three following proclamations:

To all provincial Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates: All power lies in the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Government commissaries are relieved of their functions. Presidents of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are to communicate direct with the revolutionary Government. All members of agricultural committees who have been arrested are to be set at liberty immediately, and the Commissioners who arrested them are in turn to be arrested.

Death Penalty Reabolished.

The second proclamation reads as follows:

The death penalty reestablished at the front by Premier Kerensky is abolished and complete freedom for political propaganda has been established at the front. All revolutionary soldiers and officers who have been arrested for complicity in so-called political crimes are to be set at liberty immediately.

The third proclamation says:

Former Ministers Konovaloff (Trade), Kishkin (Public Welfare), Terestschenko (Foreign Affairs), Malyanovitch (Justice), Nikitin (Interior) and others have been arrested by the revolutionary committee.

Mr. Kerensky has taken flight and all military bodies have been empowered to take all possible measures to arrest Kerensky and bring him back to Petrograd. All complicity with Kerensky will be dealt with as high treason.

Premier Kerensky was reported last night at Luga, eighty-five miles southwest of Petrograd.

Lenine was introduced by Trotzky as "an old comrade whom we welcome back." Lenine said: "Now we have a revolution. The peasants and workmen control the government. This is only a preliminary step toward a similar revolution everywhere."

Government forces holding the Winter Palace were compelled to capitulate early this morning under the fire of the cruiser Aurora and the cannon of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress across the Neva River. At two o'clock this morning the woman's battalion which had been defending the Winter Palace surrendered.

Winter Palace Besieged.

Late yesterday evening after the Government forces had been driven into the winter palace, which was besieged and a lively fire of machine guns and rifles began. The cruiser Aurora, of 6,730 tons, which was moored at the Nicola Bridge, moved up within range, firing shrapnel. Meanwhile the guns of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress opened fire. The cruiser carries ten 6 inch guns, twenty 12 pounders and eight small guns, with a complement of 573 men.

The palace stood out under the glare of the searchlights of the cruiser and offered a good target for the guns. The defenders held out for four hours, replying as best they could with machine guns and rifles.

There was spasmodic firing in other parts of the city, but the Workmen's and Soldiers troops took every means to protect citizens, who were ordered to their quarters. The bridges and the Nevsky Prospekt, which early in the afternoon were in the hands of the Government forces, were captured and held during the night by the Workmen's and Soldiers' troops.

The battle at the Palace, which began