and officers, who have remained loyal to the people. Long live the revolutionary, democratic and Socialistic Russia! (Signed) TROTSKY,
"In the name of the People's Commissaries."

Canards a Bolshevik Trick.

False reports of successes have been one of the favorite devices of the Bolsheviki in the past. In the abortive "revolution" of last July wireless reports were sent to the Russian troops on the Tarnopol front, who had just inflicted a smashing defeat on the Austrians and had been practically on the run, that the Bolsheviki had captured Petrograd and deposed Kerensky and that peace was about to be declared.

It was on these reports that the Russian troops threw away their arms in the face of the enemy and refused to fight any further, whereupon the Austrians advanced with machine guns and not only regained all the territory lost to the Russians but drove the loyal remnant of the latter beyond their original lines.

Further details of the fighting in Petrograd on Sunday came out last night and early to-day. The seizure of the central telephone exchange by the military cadets was made possible by deceiving the Bolsheviki guard, to whom the cadets presented forged credentials from the Lenine Government. Two Americans spent Sunday with the cadets who defended the building. They were Bessie Beatty of the San Francisco *Bulletin* and Albert Rheys Williams of Boston.

The military cadets were prompted to undertake the adventure in the belief that Premier Kerensky was on hand with his army and was on the point of retaking the city. They numbered not more than sixty and had but a small supply of ammunition.

Assistant War Minister Held.

Early in the afternoon the cadets realized that the cause was hopeless, as no news had come of the expected relief and their ammunition was nearly exhausted. Many of the cadets were paroled after the surrender of the Winter Palace last week and feared to trust themselves again in the hands of the Bolsheviki. In taking the exchange the cadets had captured M. Antonoff, the Assistant Minister of War, whom they held prisoner.

Panic soon seized the defenders. The officers in desperation cut the buttons and insignia from their uniforms, while others discarded their uniforms and attired themselves in the garments of line men. Frantic telephone calls were sent in every direction asking for help. Finally M. Antonoff and Mr. Williams were sent to parley with the Bolsheviki, who gave their word that the men would be spared if they surrendered. The military cadets were led out one by one and formally delivered to the victors.

The telephone operators became excited during the fighting, but many remained at their posts throughout the firing. Miss Beatty cheered and encouraged the more timorous girls and assisted in treating the wounds of the military cadets who had been shot by the Bolsheviki.

Among the reports current is one indicating that Lenine and Trotzky are aboard the cruiser Aurora and are directing operations from that place of safety.

Until Saturday afternoon from surface indications things were going fairly smoothly for the Bolsheviki. Rumors of the approach of Kerensky with an armed force were circulated Friday night, but they were given little credence. As a precautionary measure rails were torn up from the Petrograd-Gatchina Railway line and a force of sailors was sent out to reconnoitre.

A wave of excitement swept over the city Saturday afternoon when reports arrived that a battle was in progress at Alexandrovsk, half way to Gatchina. The shutters went up, the shops were closed and excited people thronged the streets eagerly reading the posters which appeared at frequent intervals. Small squads of armed sailors and soldiers marched through the streets toward the Warsaw station. Many unarmed soldiers were lounging about or standing in groups discussing Premier Kerensky from all angles.

Hoping for Kerensky's Army.

Throughout Saturday night and Sunday the whereabouts of Kerensky's relieving army was the engrossing subject. The populace expected to hear the roar of the guns announcing its approach almost any time. Bolshevik troops had been rushed to all the approaches to the city and appeals had been made to the factory workers to go to the suburbs to dig trenches or prepare barricades. The Nicholas, Tsarskoe-Selo and Baltic railway stations have become armed camps.

Conflicting reports were heard from all sides. Kerensky was reported within six miles of Petrograd. Then another rumor said he was still at Gatchina. Gen. Korniloff was said to be a prisoner, while another report said he had joined Gen. Kaledin and was approaching the city at the head of the Cossacks.

Miscow alternately was reported under the control of the Bolsheviki and the Government troops.

The American Consul General at Moscow telegraphing to Ambassador Francis under Sunday's date confirmed reports of fighting there between the Bolsheviki and the Provisional Government forces. The Consul General said:

"It seems the Government troops are winning. John F. Stevens is here, but cannot get in touch with him as consulate is centre of fighting. All Americans safe. Rumors Cossacks already arrived."

Protecting Americans.

Ambassador Francis, who says he will remain here to look after the interests of his Government and the safety of American citizens, has received no offers from the Bolshevik government or any word from Washington since November 3.

Mr. Stevens as chairman of the American Railway Commission went to Moscow to act as special adviser to the Government in connection with the operation of Russian railways.

A report that loyal troops had occupied the Smolny Institute, the headquarters of the Bolsheviki, was denied in a despatch by the Petrograd correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, dated Sunday noon. On the contrary, he said the place was being prepared to withstand a siege.

Several hundred women soldiers, who had been preparing to defend the Winter Palace, according to a Petrograd despatch to the London *Daily Telegraph*, were arrested by the Bolsheviki and handed over to the various barracks. The correspondent of the *Telegraph* on Saturday inspected the Winter Palace, which had been in the hands of the Bolsheviki since Thursday. He said he had heard stories of the damage done there by soldiers and hoodlums, but was quite unprepared for the actual spectacle.

The rooms which had been occupied by the Provisional Government were ankle deep with stationery, newspapers and correspondence. Every cupboard and drawer had been forced open and emptied of its contents. Pictures were slashed, glass doors and cabinets smashed and chair seats ripped open. Everything too large or too heavy to remove had been damaged wantonly. Almost every room in the cabinet of the former Czar had been wrecked.

Palace Art Treasures Safe.

Fortunately, the correspondent adds, the Government had stored away all the art treasures. The cellars also were so protected that they were secure against looting.

The Russian Charge d'Affaires here made the following announcement to an interviewer this evening:

"The Russian Embassy and all the Russian officials in London wish it known that they do not recognise the authority of a band of traitors who have temporarily gained the upper hand in the capital and call themselves the Russian Government."

Stockholm reports that advances in the money and stock markets there last week, due to optimism over the Russian situation, were sharply checked to-day. Graekgesberg shares dropped thirty points and other stocks also receded. The pound sterling declined to 12.30 and the mark to 43, the franc to 45 and the dollar to 365.

WASHINGTON IN DARK.

Doubts Report of Defeat of Kerensky and Korniloff.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Washington is without official advices on developments in Russia and is awaiting information to clear up conflicting unofficial reports.

The report from Petrograd that the forces of Premier Kerensky and Gen. Korniloff, former commander in chief, had been decisively defeated is doubted by officials here. They point out that this news comes over telegraph wires in control of the Bolsheviki and is therefore open to suspicion.

Reports via Stockholm to the effect that Kerensky had arrived in Petrograd with his troops and that the Bolsheviki had been overthrown do not fit in with the apparent continued control of the telegraph by the Maximalists.

There is particular interest here in the report that Kerensky and Korniloff have joined hands in Petrograd. General Staff officers of the United States Army have looked upon Korniloff as a logical "strong man" who stood the best chance of rehabilitating the morale of Russia's armies. Even if the initial effort of the Kerensky-Korniloff faction has been unsuccessful, it is felt here that they undoubtedly will succeed, provided they keep the field and avoid capture.

Another encouraging sign to officials here is the news that Prof. Paul M. Milliukoff is one of those associated with the new provisional Government rising at Moscow. Prof. Milliukoff, who was Foreign Minister in the original provisional Government formed after the overthrow of the Czar, is well known in the United States and is regarded as one of the strongest men in Russia.

Russian soldiers in France have united in a telegram to Kerensky, a copy of which has been forwarded to Washington, expressing their confidence in the Russian leader and urging him to fight the extremists. The troops pledged themselves to respond to any call Kerensky may make upon them, and urged him to deal pitilessly with the Bolsheviki and secret counter revolutionists.

Their telegram concludes: "You are the only guarantee for our safety. Be firm and pitiless toward the enemies of Russia."

KERENSKY IN GATCHINA.

Premier Reported With Troops 25 Miles From Petrograd.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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PETROGRAD, Nov. 12 (delayed).—Premier Kerensky is reported at Gatchina, twenty-five miles south of Petrograd, where there are troops of the provisional Government, of which there are detachments also at Ligovo, six miles from the capital. Opposing these are the Petrograd garrison troops and the Red Guards. Quantities of ammunition and small arms were going out of Petrograd yesterday.

The Petrograd garrison is somewhat divided in its attitude toward the extremists' policy. At present there are three distinct authorities in the city—the military revolutionary committee, the municipal committee and the committee of public safety. The two latter are both moderates and are working together. Nothing has been heard from the Constitutional Democrats as a party, although several of its members are working actively in the municipal committee.

What power is exercised is in the hands of the extremists. The delay on both sides in bringing matters to a head is due to the desire to avoid bloodshed.

RUSS LEGATION LOYAL.

Officials at Berne Send Pledges to Kerensky Government.

BERNE, Nov. 13.—The Russian Legation here has sent the following message to M. I. Terestchenko, Foreign Minister in the Kerensky Cabinet:

"The members of the Russian Legation in Switzerland assure you that we will oppose with the utmost energy the activity of the Maximalists in Petrograd, and we declare ourselves solidly in accord with the decision of the personnel of the Foreign Office to renounce all cooperation with Lenine and Trotzky and their adherents."

The message is signed by M. Onou, the Charge d'Affaires, and his eight colleagues.

U. S. WON'T ANSWER PROTEST BY CHINA

Objection to Pact With Japan Regarded as Declaration of Principle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The United States regards China's protest against the agreement with Japan as in the nature of a declaration of principle, not necessarily calling for a reply from this Government. China's protest has given notice that she does not recognize as binding upon her agreements between other nations.

The text of the memorandum handed Secretary Lansing by the Chinese Minister was made public to-day at the State Department. It follows:

"The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan have recently, in order to silence mischievous reports, effecting an exchange of notes at Washington concerning their desires and intentions with regard to China. Copies of the said notes have been communicated to the Chinese Government by the Japanese Minister at Pekin; and the Chinese Government, in order to avoid misunderstanding hastens to make the following declaration so as to make known the views of the Government.

"The principle adopted by the Chinese Government toward the friendly nations has always been one of justice and equality and consequently the rights enjoyed by the friendly nations derived from the treaties have been constantly respected, and so even with the special relations between countries created by the fact of territorial contiguity, it is only insofar as they have already been provided for in her existing treaties.

"Hereafter the Chinese Government will still adhere to the principles hitherto adopted, and hereby it is again declared that the Chinese Government will not allow herself to be bound by any agreement entered into by other nations."

Canada Announces U. S. Casualties.

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—The casualty list to-day contains the names of the following Americans: Died of wounds: Edward Brown, Newcastle, Pa. Gassed: J. J. Flanagan, Brooklyn; J. Poderes, Philadelphia. Wounded: Benjamin Clark and O. C. Peterson, New York city; Henry Bander, Brooklyn; G. N. Emtage, Philadelphia.

Bolshevik Soldiers Terrorize Petrograd

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.—A despatch to the *Berlingske Tidende* says that Eric Hjorth, a Swedish director, who left Petrograd Saturday and arrived at Haparanda, asserts that the situation in the Russian capital is terrible. Virtually all administration had ceased, the authorities having given up all attempts to continue work.

Bolshevik soldiers and sailors were sweeping through the city like robber bands, committing all sorts of excesses and crimes. Food was exceedingly scarce and prices were so high that it was impossible to pay them.

Almost the entire population was awaiting the arrival of Kerensky's troops to be relieved of the terrorism.

ITALIANS REPULSE RUSHING TEUTONS

Continued from First Page.

yet developed his full force, are now facing each other across the Piave and there are already minor engagements down the stream; one German detachment made a show of crossing the river bed, but scampered back under Italian machine gun fire.

Machine gun fire grew more intense on both banks on Sunday. More hopeful signs appear daily on the Italian side. The troops are improving every hour, first because the men again have heard the protective voice of their own guns and second because they are no longer herded together in the miserable trenches of a forlorn battlefield, sometimes far from water and food, but are surrounded by their own countryside, where supplies are close at hand and the familiar vineyards and mulberry groves are about them to give them courage.

There were soldiers sitting in the village street Saturday preparing soup when the enemy began to fire on the place, for he had brought up some medium sized guns and made a mess of some walls, but the soldiers paid no attention and went on with their cooking. This was not their attitude a fortnight ago.

In the third place, the Italians see that the invasion of the Austro-German troops has not ended the war, as the German propaganda said it would, and they know the country is keyed up, if need be, to the loss even of Venetia, and there are many lines to fall back upon. They therefore are the more ready to prevent that loss and to fall back as little as possible. They know that their comrades of the allied forces are coming with their help and that the munitions factories are working with furious energy to supply the means of war.

As the fighting line draws nearer to Venice the fate of the city comes again, after fifty years of peace, to depend on the fortunes of war. The Italian Government is doing all in its power to safeguard what it rightly esteems as something more than a national possession against danger from the blind fury of war.

A few hours of bombardment, if the Austro-Germans ever succeeded in coming within range of Venice, would destroy irreplaceable treasures of the ages, so everything possible is being done to remove the faintest shadow of a pretext for treating Venice as a fortress or an element in the Italian defence. No one in uniform is allowed to enter the city and the civil population is being encouraged to leave the city. Free train service is provided. Under such trying circumstances the Venetians are keeping up their hearts and those coming away look forward with confidence to an early return.

DIAZ EXPECTS TO WIN.

Asks Press Cooperation in Optimistic Talk With Correspondents.

By the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, Nov. 12.—(Delayed)—Gen. Diaz, the new Chief of the General Staff, a man of sturdy build and a manner vibrating with energy and reserve force, to-night received the correspondents attached to headquarters. Referring to the presence of those representing the press of Italy and the allied countries, the General said he felt sure of their cooperation at the present solemn moment, adding:

"I do not doubt that all will aid in the common end of elucidating and elevating the public mind so that all will be animated toward that victorious result to which our country looks forward even in the difficulty and terrible experiences of the present day."

A heavy and continuous bombardment is proceeding along the lower Piave River, marking the opening stages of extensive operations on this new line. Whether a general engagement is imminent depends largely upon the enemy, as the Italians are now entrenched behind the river and fighting defensive tactics, with the stream and their reestablished forces checking the further extension of the Austro-German offensive.

The engagements thus far have consisted of episodes at detached points, although the shelling extends almost uninterruptedly for forty miles along the lower Piave. The crash of some enemy heavy guns is now heard, showing that the Austrians and Germans have been able to bring up a few of these monster pieces.

No longer is a secret made of the fact that the Piave is the line of defence to which the supreme command has been bending its energies steadily for the last ten days. The upper end of this line joins the Trentino front, making virtually one unified front sweeping in a huge arc from Lake Garda to the mouth of the Piave, near Venice.

Precautionary measures to protect Venice continue, lest the enemy, whose long range guns are not far off, should attempt to bombard the famous art centre. The Palace of the Doges has been covered with sand bags and the delicate arched facade has been shored with heavy timbers. The Campanile has sand bags for forty feet around the base. The Grand Canal is filled with gondolas, which are being used for transportation purposes.

MOTOR PLANTS TO AID U. S.

560 Manufacturers Pledge Factories for War Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Active cooperation of the automobile industry with the Government began to-day with the first meeting of the Automobile Industries Committee and officials of the different departments of the army and navy at the War Industries Board. A. W. Copland, chairman of the committee, pledged the men, material and equipment of 500 automobile plants and 1,080 parts and accessory makers to war requirements.

So much of the vast production facilities of the automobile industry as may be needed by the Government will be devoted to war work. What percentage will be required is yet to obe worked out. A large number of automobile manufacturers here in response to the call for their services in cooperation with the committee want to produce munitions in addition to their regular lines of automobiles.

EFFORTS TO STARVE GERMANY 'FUTILE'

Exhaustive Inquiry Shows Economic Pressure Alone Will Not End War.

MILITARY BLOW NEEDED

Authentic News Discloses, However, That People Are Suffering Great Hardships.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—After exhaustive inquiry into internal conditions in Germany, carried on by men who have devoted the last three years to gathering evidence as to the powers of resistance of the Central Empires, it can be stated upon the highest authority that economic pressure will not bring an end to the war. This has been asserted repeatedly, but up to six months ago the impression prevailed in many quarters that by cutting off Germany's food supplies her people could be starved into submission.

Absolutely authentic information, based upon comparisons of statements published by the German papers, given out by prisoners or coming from other trustworthy lines of communication, show that no nation can be absolutely starved. Its morale may be lowered and its population harassed by plague and disease and endless suffering due to malnutrition, but in spite of existing miserably it still will be able to fight.

Summing up the German situation brings this conclusion: That, although her economic plight is dangerous and her populace depressed by the cruel food restrictions, it will require a tremendous military blow, combined with the utmost in economic pressure, finally to accomplish anything that can be described as victory.

Much comment has appeared on Germany's action in supplying certain foodstuffs to neutrals, which is taken as evidence of much better food conditions throughout the Central Empires than in previous years. Facts show that this is untrue. Germany has been able to send food to the neutrals only by reducing, with truly Teutonic methods, all rations allowed the inhabitants of occupied territory. Such supplies as now are reaching Holland and Sweden are taken from the mouths of the Belgians, French and the Poles, while the Germans themselves continue suffering great hardships.

Just a few facts are sufficient to picture conditions. The most significant are the unending reports of children walking miles daily to get scraps from the prison camps where the British are confined. Prisoners sell soap at five francs a cake. The potato ration is four pounds less a week than at this time last year. Hundreds of newly drafted men are being sent to neutral countries for feeding just prior to being sent into the line.

Besides such evidence, masses of press statements show that various diseases are prevalent all over the country and are traceable to malnutrition. Night blindness recently has become much more common.

Cholera exists in many vicinities, but it is believed Germany's remarkable ability to prevent the spread of contagion eventually will overcome both cholera and typhus. German periodicals, discussing the effects of malnutrition, candidly admit that while suffering severely, the mass of the people will survive, and that only the weakest portion will die off.

ENGINEER CORPS PUT ON NEW BASIS

Increased to 95,000 Men—Many New Branches Now Being Organized.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—To balance the divisions of the National Army and National Guard and meet the special requirements of the expeditionary forces in France the Engineer Corps has been expanded since March 1 from 2,100 men to 95,000 men. There are now 408 officers on active duty and more than 5,000 reserve officers, compared to 256 officers eight months ago, and on December 1 about 1,200 additional reserve officers will be graduated from the Second Engineer Officers' training camp.

The War Department announced tonight that the active force now includes nine railroad regiments and one forestry regiment as part of the National Army, while seventeen pioneer regiments authorized with the National Army are in process of formation. Additional National Guard units, equivalent to about seven regiments, have been called into the Federal service and their reorganization into seventeen pioneer engineer regiments for the seventeen divisions of the National Guard troops is well under way.

Organizing of troops for special service, such as lumber supply, road construction, camouflage service, gas and flame work, mining work, mapping, &c., also has been undertaken by the engineers.

"The Corps of Engineers of the army since April 6 has not only been supplying the Engineer Department equipment for an army of a million men," said the War Department statement, "but has undertaken the unprecedented task of furnishing railroads complete from the United States for operation in France."

Three regiments were organized for operating railroads, five for construction, the officers being experienced railroad builders and the enlisted men being bridgemen, trackmen, &c., and one regiment was composed of men experienced in motive power and car repair. Each regiment is made up of 33 officers and about 1,100 enlisted men.

Besides the one forestry regiment to be sent to France to produce lumber and timber from the French forests, three others are to be organized. About 80 per cent. of the forestry regiment's equipment, valued at $350,000, has been delivered for shipment. It includes twelve saw mills, truck and railway equipment and everything necessary to produce over 4,000,000 board feet of finished lumber a month.

Purchase of engineer equipment for an army of more than 1,000,000 men and the expenditure of appropriations totalling $328,000,000—more than the cost of material equipment and supplies for the Panama Canal during the ten years of its construction—have been other duties of the corps since the United States entered the war.

Toys Promised for All.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—There will be no shortage of toys to fill the stockings of American children this Christmas, despite the almost complete absence of the familiar "made in Germany" kind. An announcement to-day by the Department of Commerce said American manufacturers had developed an industry which not merely could supply home demands but export a surplus—something never before known in the American toy trade.

HOT SPRINGS WOMEN SPURN FOOD PLEDGE

Won't Sign It While Interned Germans Gorge on Meat.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 13.—Women of Hot Springs and of Madison county refuse absolutely to sign the Hoover food pledges as long as the interned Germans, at the Hot Springs detention camp continue to "live on the fat of the land," as the women phrase it.

"Those Germans do not observe any meatless or wheatless days. Why should we sign a card to conserve food when they are allowed everything the market affords? Stop them from getting the best of everything to be had and then talk to us about signing up to save food."

This is the general tenor of the reply received by the women who are trying to obtain food pledges in western North Carolina.

It is reported further that the women are preparing a petition to Food Administrator Hoover, advising him of conditions in the county and demanding that some action be taken relative to regulating the amount of foods that the Germans may have.

ANTI U-BOAT DEVICE O. K., SAYS DANIELS

Secretary of Navy Reports Important Progress by Our Inventors.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Important progress is being made in the direction of perfecting an American invention for the detection and destruction of enemy submarines, according to a statement authorized to-night by Secretary Daniels.

No details are given, but it is understood Mr. Daniels refers to the invention which has been given close attention by the Naval Consulting Board for several months and which prompted Mr. Saunders, chairman of the board, to announce some time ago that he believed the submarine problem solved.

The statement is contained in a general review of some phases of the work which the Naval Consulting Board has done since the war began. More than 40,000 separate suggestions have come from various persons of inventive talent here and abroad and all have received careful attention.

To encourage this work the Navy Department and the Naval Consulting Board purpose to distribute pamphlets which will give much general information of value to prospective inventors.

Anti-Submarine Problem.

The anti-submarine problem is subdivided by the Navy Department as follows:

Methods to accomplish the destruction of submarines, involving detection and destruction after detection.

Means of avoiding submarine attack, involving instructions for merchant vessels, proper handling of vessels, camouflage, smoke screens and boxes and other confidential information known to our naval authorities.

Protection of ships against torpedo hits.

This is apart from the important work being performed by the interallied destroyer craft in the war zone and apart from the ordinary measures which vessels take for their own safety.

"In regard to the protection of ships against torpedo attack," Secretary Daniels says, "the undeniable evidence of recent months of submarine activity has demonstrated that the immunity of a vessel depends very largely on its speed and manœuvring ability.

"It is significant that the percentage of vessels having speed of 15 knots or more which have suffered from submarine attack is small, while the losses of slow vessels whose speed is less than that of a submarine submerged have been very large."

The persistent efforts of the destroyers in keeping the noses of the U-boats under water and in preventing them from carrying out their campaign against commerce carriers have yielded good results, Mr. Daniels indicates. Foreign naval authorities, he adds, have frankly stated their admiration of the degree of perfection of American designs.

It is known here that Admiral Sims has delegated the command of the American destroyer forces at sea to a young officer whose work has already attracted favorable attention. The scope of the naval plans now involved in the war are such that Admiral Sims himself remains ashore in order to carry on his supervision of the work.

600 DRAFT WORKERS NEEDED.

Volunteers Wanted to Sort and Classify Records.

A call for volunteers to aid in the work of sorting and classifying records for the next draft was issued yesterday by Philip J. McCook, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defence.

With the 183 exemption boards bending all their efforts toward this work, and but ten days allotted for its completion, the Adjutant General's force say that about 600 men and women are needed to help.

Mr. McCook, at the request of the draft board officials, called attention to the announcement of the President in connection with the new draft, in which the Chief Executive advocated the summoning of volunteer workers. Any person with an hour or two a day to spare, Mr. McCook said, can be of service, and by getting into touch with the Mayor's committee at once can be placed where he or she can render patriotic service. Those who desire to assist should call at Room 605, on the sixth floor of the Hall of Records, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

63 Arrests in I. W. W. Raid.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—Sixty-three Industrial Workers of the World were arrested here to-day in a raid conducted by Federal agents. The men were attending a convention of I. W. W.'s from Nebraska, Minnesota, the Dakotas and several other States. All are being held pending investigation of their activities. When booked at the police station the I. W. W.'s gave home addresses from every principal Western city and many Eastern cities.

C. P. R. Aids Victory Loan.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has subscribed $5,000,000 to the Canadian Victory Loan. Lord Shaughnessy, president of the company, announced that if Canada contributed $300,000,000, double the amount sought by the Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company would contribute another $5,000,000.

Germans Seize Belgian Relief Ship.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Belgian Relief Commission headquarters received information to-day that the relief ship Haelen, from Montreal to Rotterdam, had been taken into Swinemuende by the Germans. The commission says that the German Government has reserved the same right as the British to examine vessels, but expects the ship to be released shortly.

GERMANS FIGHTING ITALY WITH POLITICS

Secretary Baker Analyzes Effects of Intrigue on Situation in Russia and South

ON DEFENSIVE IN WEST

Finds Italian Morale Improving—Must Prepare for Menace From Russia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The effect of Germany's "political offensives" against Russia and Italy upon the task ahead of the Allies is recognized in Secretary Baker's weekly review of military operations issued to-day by the War Department.

"The close interrelation of events on all fronts cannot too frequently be emphasized," says the review. "The political situation in Russia made it possible for the enemy to detach important contingents in the east which were speedily transported to the Italian front.

"It is not unlikely that before initating their powerful drive against the Italian forces the enemy made painstaking and systematic attempts to undermine the morale of the Italian troops, with a view to breaking down their resisting power.

"This carefully planned political offensive conducted preparatory to their military offensive reveals clearly the present methods of the Germans.

Driven Back in West.

"Surveying the broader aspects of the European situation to-day we find that the enemy in the east is confining his efforts to political propaganda. Along the Italian sector he has recently made desperate attempts to secure a decision by means of a politico-military drive. In the west, while attempting to sap the fighting strength of the belligerent peoples, the enemy has now been compelled to act on the defensive and is being slowly but surely driven back.

"It should be borne in mind, however, that the further disintegration of the Russian forces will mean that the Germans will be able to thin out their line along this front, which will thus automatically contribute to the stiffening of their resistance in the west, as well as render available added contingents to take part in the engagements now proceeding in Italy.

"In Italy the situation is developing as normally as can be expected under the circumstances.

"For the time being it would be of little avail to endeavor to seek for the contributing causes of the successes gained by the Austro-German forces which have resulted in their incursion into Italy.

Italians Oppose Advance.

"The Italian retreat, somewhat confused in its earlier stages, has now become more orderly, and the retirement of the main forces of the Italian armies during the week continued uninterrupted.

"The line of the Tagliamento River was held by the Italians long enough to insure the safe retirement of large bodies of troops. This line has now been abandoned and the enemy, penetrating the Venetian plain, has reached Livenza.

"The Italians are continuing their efforts to contain the advancing Austro-German forces.

"The morale of the armies, shaken by the recent events, is being rapidly restored. Allied reenforcements have now formed a junction with the Italians."

ITALY GROWS STRONGER.

French War Office Sends Cheering News of Situation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—France's confidence that the Teutonic drive into Italy has been stopped is expressed in a War Office statement cabled to-day to the French Embassy here.

"The Germans have greatly exaggerated the importance of the Italian defeat," says the statement. "In reality the Italian armies are far from being defeated. The line of the Piave is actually solidly held. The Italian General Staff is awaiting the enemy forces. These operations, having shortened the front, allow of better means of resistance. The English and French armies are in reserve behind. The morale of the army has been strengthened and is becoming excellent. The country, at first strongly shaken, is becoming more settled, as the political parties are getting more united."

EXCESS PROFIT BOARD NAMED.

Prominent Men Will Act as Advisers to Secretary McAdoo.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The appointment was announced to-night of a committee of nine representative business men and economists to be known as "excess profits advisers" as follows:

Representative Cordel Hull, chairman, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee; T. S. Adams, economist of Yale University; Wallace D. Simmons, president Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis and Philadelphia; J. E. Sterrett of Price, Waterhouse & Co., New York city; S. R. Bertron of Bertron Griscom & Co., bankers, New York city; E. T. Meredith, editor *Successful Farming*, Des Moines; T. W. McCullough, editor Omaha *Bee*; Stewart W. Cramer of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers, Charlotte, N. C.; Henry Walters, chairman of the board, Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville and Nashville Railway.

This committee will take up the question arising out of definition of capital and in making regulations covering this and other points, Secretary McAdoo will be governed largely by its decision.

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LOAN EXHIBITION *of* ITALIAN PRIMITIVES
the full gross receipts of which will go to the
American War Relief
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QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT.

Bombardment in the Champagne and at Other Points.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The western front was comparatively quiet to-day. There was a vigorous bombardment by both sides in the Champagne, in the region of the Monts and at several points in the Argonne, but no action of importance.

Last night the Germans attacked a British post northeast of Armentieres, but were repulsed. The German artillery showed great activwy northeast of Ypres early this morning.

Early yesterday the Belgians made a successful raid southeast of Nieuport, killing or capturing a number of Germans. The Germans after lively bombardments last night made raids north, west and east of Rheims. "Otherwise the night was calm," says Paris.

PUTS BLAME ON U. S. FOR ITALY'S LOSSES

Lieut. Roselli Says Aid Asked Three Months Ago Might Have Saved.

Lieut. Bruno Roselli, Eighty-third Infantry, Venice Brigade, Italian army, told 500 members of the Carpet Association of America at its tenth semi-annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night why the second Italian army was overwhelmed and driven back to defend its native soil. Lieut. Roselli reached America two weeks ago with a war mission. He said in part:

"We must learn the only lesson that will ever win this war, the lesson of cooperation. We are all guilty for the losses in Italy with Italy bearing the brunt of it. I am not ashamed to stand before you in this uniform to-night, for I do not come from a nation that takes the place of the guilty or the accused in this tragedy.

"Three months ago Italy told America of her needs in coal and steel. Italy told the Allies that the way was open for the advance into Austria which would break the backbone of Austria and cut Germany off from giving any help to the Balkans and to Turkey. But America is not at war with Austria. There was delay. We Italians have tried that game of fighting one of the enemy. We fought Austria, refusing to declare war on Germany until we found German soldiers in Austrian uniforms, carrying the German soldier war books which recited that they had volunteered in the Austrian army. And while we fought Austria German spies lived upon us. That lesson must be taken to heart in America, for there are spies from Germany's allies here.

"Promises were made by America of supplies, but it was necessary, it was said, to send troops abroad. And those men were anxious to fight. I know, because I have seen them. The promises could not be fulfilled, and in the time of delay Germany struck. Three months were lost in this country deciding whether steel or wooden ships should be built. And in the meantime Italy's warning went unheeded, and to-day we face a situation which will cost many American lives to repair.

"This last victory of Germany's means that the decisive battle must come on the Franco-Flanders front. But three months ago the time was ripe for the Italians to go forward and break the Austro-German empire in two. Italy has paid for the mistake out of her own pocket. She has paid in the loss of 200,000 of my compatriots. If the Allies will learn the lesson of cooperation their loss will not be in vain."

Sir George Reid, formerly Premier of Australia, spoke of the progress of the war and in predicting triumph of the Allies said the Allies will not permit the Kaiser to sit at the final council table and that despots and Kaisers will be known no more to the world. Job E. Hedges and Robert Davis, inspector of the American Red Cross for France, were the other speakers.

GIVES REASON FOR CAR SAVING.

P. R. R. Traffic Manager Urges Further Conservation.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Calling attention to the tremendous increase in freight traffic due to the war and emphasizing the necessity for the conservation of transportation facilities, Robert C. Wright, traffic manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in an address before the Manufacturers Association of West Philadelphia to-night declared that the railroads have not been able to make any material increases in their facilities. This, he said, was due not only to lack of money but to scarcity of material and labor.

"This," added Mr. Wright, "makes it absolutely necessary that every car should be utilized for the maximum load in order that the facilities may handle the maximum number of tons. When a light load is forwarded in a car it is a waste of equipment and a waste of facilities."

Princeton Women to Hear of War.

The Princeton Women's Association for Patriotic Relief has issued invitations for a meeting to be held 4 P. M. Saturday in the Princeton Club, North Gramercy Park. The meeting will be addressed by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, formerly American Minister to the Netherlands, and by Prof. George McLean Harper, who recently returned from the front in France.

British Casualties 25,065 for Week.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The British casualties reported for the week ended today were: Officers killed or died of wounds, 297; men, 4,376. Officers wounded or missing, 798; men, 19,594. This gives a total of 25,065 casualties, as compared with 21,891 casualties the previous week.

LLOYD GEORGE TALK ASSAILED IN LONDON

Newspapers Severely Condemn "Brutally Frank" Paris War Speech.

ALLIED PLAN TOO VAGUE

Field Marshal Haig and Gen. Robertson Slated for Demotion?

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The speech made yesterday by Premier Lloyd George in Paris has made a stir in the local press where his references to the Allies' "incredible blunders" and other matters are printed under sensational headlines. Comment on the speech is mixed up with criticism of the new Allied War Council, as announced here yesterday by Chancellor A. Bonar Law. Some of the newspapers indorse the speech in the main or are non-committal. Others criticise adversely the new military plan and accuse the Premier of wishing to take over the strategic direction of the allied campaign.

Rumors in the Sunday newspapers of the impending retirement of Field Marshal Haig and Gen. Robertson, chief of the General Staff, caused some commentators to insinuate that the reports were set afloat intentionally by semi-official hints.

Plan Open to Criticism.

The *Morning Post* connects the new plan with the rumors and says that both the nation and the army are alarmed over it. It adds:

"A political council advised by a military committee is to direct the strategy of the Allies' army. The blood of the nation will run cold at the idea. No more fatal and no more disastrous arrangement can be conceived. * * * Premier Lloyd George from his speech in Paris appears to think that this complicated project will achieve strategic unity. It seems to us that it will achieve strategic paralysis."

The *Times* says that the Premier let himself go and thereby opened the floodgates to a torrent of expert criticism. It continues:

"His views of strategy often are superficial, unsound and incompatible with practical conditions. But they are courageous and obviously sincere, and it is far better that they be stated frankly than to leak out through subterranean channels.

"The upshot of the speech is that the Premier is anxious for closer unity in the control of the allied armies. It is an unimpeachable idea, but the point is whether the machinery set up at Rapallo will achieve this purpose.

Premier's "Instinct Is Sound."

"Lloyd George's instinct is sound in so far as he proposes to substitute a systematic council of Ministers for the past spasmodic and ineffectual conferences, but he will come hopelessly to grief unless he defines with far greater precision than Bonar Law did in the House of Commons the duties of the council's military committee. * * *

"Lloyd George's strength lies in his imagination and energy. His weakness is his failure to think out his plans to a logical conclusion. His first business when he returns must be to clear up the very real misunderstanding about the relation of his military advisers."

The *Daily News*, while thinking that the new council ought to be an important gain, says that "the disquiet which has been expressed is due to the well grounded suspicion, which has prevailed long, that there has been trouble between Premier Lloyd George and the heads of the army."

The *News* like the *Post* suggests that rumors like these relating to Field Marshal Haig and Gen. Robertson were propagated purposely. It says that the nation demands that these leaders, in whom it has entire confidence, shall not be intrigued against or limited in authority or compelled to retire by the establishment of a war council.

The *Daily Mail* says Premier Lloyd George will make a statement explaining the new council in the House of Commons this week.

Lloyd George returned home to-day. He was accompanied by Elipthetios Venizelos, the Greek Premier.

SEIZED COAL INDICTED.

Ohio City Officials to Be Tried for Highhanded Act.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—Coal seizures in times of urgent need went under the ban to-day when the Federal Grand Jury reported indictments against Mayor Carmichael of Willoughby, Ohio, Prosecuting Attorney George C. von Beseler and Marshals James Uarres and Grant Lamos for impeding interstate commerce shipments and for conspiracy to commit such acts.

All are charged with seizing New York Central Railroad coal November 1 and 2.

Action by the jury follows the announcement of a few weeks ago by District Attorney Wertz that city and county officials have no right to confiscate coal and that the law which forbids such confiscation must be obeyed.

Several freight trains were held up at Willoughby November 2, the indictments charge, and engineers and conductors were arrested.

Mayor Carmichael, it is said, was told by Prosecutor Von Beseler that he had a right to confiscate coal and that the law of humanity is greater than that of the Government. Assistant District Attorney Kavanagh says this advice and the action which apparently followed constitute the conspiracy with which the village officials are charged.