WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy to-day; snow or rain to-morrow; moderate shifting winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 42; lowest, 31.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV—NO. 81. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1917.— Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

U-BOAT PERIL PAST, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE; PREMIER DEFENDS WAR 'BLUNDER' SPEECH; TELLS COMMONS OF ALLIES' COUNCIL PLANS

WILSON IS MADE R. R. DICTATOR BY MANAGERS

Authorized to Decide Questions of Wages, Hours, Working Conditions.

CRISIS NEXT THURSDAY

President Then Will See Four Brotherhood Heads Opposed to Arbitration.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Railway managers of the country will meet the emergency of any threatened strike of the operatives by placing their case unreservedly and without restriction as to his action in the hands of the President.

This decision was reached to-day following a telegram of complete sanction by the American Railway War Board, of which Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, is chairman. Early to-day Judge William M. Chambers of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation met with the board here. The meeting followed the telegraphic appeal to the lines for the concentration of the authority to act on behalf of the entire railway organization of the nation, and as a result in answer to this appeal Chairman Harrison handed a letter to Judge Chambers for transmission to the President.

Letter to President Wilson.

The text of the letter, following its review by the President, was given to the public to-night. It reads:

We confirm what we said to you this morning in reply to your inquiry as to what will be the attitude of the railways with respect to the manner of settlement of any demands for increases in pay or changes in working conditions which during the war may be made upon them by employees.

Speaking for all the railways to-day we reiterate our belief in and general acceptance of the principle of arbitration. In the midst of war we are, however, prepared to go further. As no interruption of the country's railroad operation can be tolerated under war conditions we are ready should any crisis now arise unreservedly to place our interests in the hands of the President for protection and for disposition as he may determine is necessary for the public interest.

In making the letter public Judge Chambers evinced great satisfaction at the completeness with which the railway heads are meeting the emergency of the war. He expressed the hope that the heads of the railway brotherhoods would show a similar tendency toward placing complete reliance in the President.

Brotherhood Heads Agreed.

The four brotherhood heads, Judge Chambers said, have agreed that there shall be no definite action pending the consideration of all facts of the situation by the Board of Mediation. He explained that the brotherhood leaders had not agreed to arbitration, but they had taken the definite step of agreeing not to act precipitately and to listen to what President Wilson may have to tell them at their appointed conference on Thursday.

Judge Chambers made it evident that he felt that further danger of a strike had been practically averted. He said he did not look for a repetition of the action taken by the brotherhoods in September, 1916, but expected a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the present pending question of wage advances to grow out of the White House conference.

Possibility of a stoppage in the steady flow of commerce, thereby paralyzing the nation's war preparations, was believed by officials to have passed. They expected that an agreement to leave the wage question to an impartial tribunal would result from Thursday's conference and already suggestions for means to forestall any further agitation concerning wages and conditions of work during the war, which at the same time would protect the workers in maintaining their standards of life in the midst of war prices, are under consideration.

Studying England's Example.

England's example of allowing the Board of Trade to regulate wages at intervals of several months and at the same time adjust rates to protect the railroads is being given close study.

Some form of continuing arbitration, it is believed confidently, will result from the President's conference and succeeding negotiations. For their part the railroads have indicated that they may ask for some form of control of wages and rates similar to that in effect to regulate coal wages and prices.

Brotherhood officials said increased wages were necessary to maintain the operating personnel of the roads against the inducements of higher wages paid in other industries which have Government contracts.

Recruiting of railroad regiments for service in France, enlistment in the army and the operation of the draft law also have aided in depleting the number of highly trained railroad men.

RATES MAY GO HIGHER.

Railroads Say Tariffs Must Keep Pace With Operating Cost.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission terminated its hearings to-day on the pending plea of the railways for an advance in freight rates, after listening to the arguments of the shippers presented by Clifford Thorne and of the railways made by George Stuart Patterson, general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was evident that the commission was prepared to render its decision in record time. This suggestion was embodied in the demand from Chairman H. C. Hall of the commission that supplemental arguments in documentary form offered by counsel for the shippers should be in hand to-night. The shippers agreed that their written arguments would be delivered at once.

That the railways will continue to ask advances as fast as the growing cost of materials for construction and repair and the labor wage rates continue to advance was disclosed in Mr. Patterson's argument.

"What is the intention of the rail-

Continued on Seventh Page.

Lord Northcliffe Plans Early Return to U. S.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The *Globe* prints an interview with Lord Northcliffe, in which he says he will return to the United States as head of the British War Mission after the allied conferences and a trip to the various fronts. If the British Government desired, he would devote much of his time to the question of aircraft production in the United States. He added:

"My great fear is that the American output will exceed the possibilities of training officers and mechanics. Americans are willing to make any type of engine we ask, in addition to their own Liberty engine."

Asked in the Commons to-day whether Lord Northcliffe would return, Chancellor Bonar Law replied:

"The question is premature. No decision has been taken."

LABOR LINES UP FOR WAR POLICY

Gompers Swings A. F. of L. in Test of Loyalty to the United States.

OPPOSITION VOTED DOWN

New York Garment Workers, Led by Rose Shapiro, Refuse to Go on Record.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a fighting coterie of patriotic labor unionists, swung the great labor body behind the war policies of the United States by an overwhelming majority in a fight that placed the issue of patriotism squarely and without equivocation before the assembled delegates at the thirty-seventh annual convention of the federation.

The old labor leader carried his fight boldly before the people who had honored him. In a ringing speech he called upon the unionists to face the issue of standing with their country or against it.

"I am not a neutral in this war," he declared. "Pacifist as I have been all of my life, when I find that there is a band of murderers abroad, and I fail to defend my children, I am not a pacifist but a coward."

And when the smoke cleared away Gompers had won his fight by votes representing 21,579 unionists to 402 insurgent noes. Of the 450 delegates on the floor only fifteen were recorded in opposition, while the New York Garment Workers, led by Rose Shapiro, declined to go on record on the roll call.

The fight was precipitated upon a report from the committee on resolutions, which indorsed "the patriotic work" of the Alliance for Labor and Democracy, the organization which Mr. Gompers and other leaders had formed to fight the pacifist activities of the People's Council when that body sought, via the White Rabbit Special, a place and opportunity to plant its opposition to the war on American soil.

Fail to Sidetrack Issue.

There came first a motion to table the report on the ground that the federation had no concern in the alliance. That motion was voted down. Then on the main question Gompers and his supporters went over the top for a victory that stands preeminent in the story of labor's part in the war. It was a vote of confidence for Gompers; a vote of loyalty for the federation; a pledge of labor union support for the President of the United States.

Delegate Barnes of Philadelphia, supported by Rose Shapiro, by Delegate Burke of the Sulphite Workers, Joseph P. Cannon of the Mine Workers and a few other radicals, marshalled the fight on the resolution.

Delegates Walker of Illinois, Brown of Washington, Matthew Wall of the Photo Engravers, George Berry of the Pressmen, Max S. Hayes of the Typographical Union and Vice-President James Duncan met their fight at every turn.

Gompers, in the chair, gave the opposition full rein. They spoke of the high cost of living, the Arizona miners' strike, the Pacific coast shipbuilders' strike, the street railway strike in Springfield, Ill., and the suppression of foreign language newspapers. Not once did the big chief seek to curb free discussion, no matter where it led, but with his forces waited for the hour to strike for the big punch.

It was George Berry of the Pressmen who opened the battle for the loyalists.

"Labor has a big duty to perform," said Mr. Berry. "We cannot afford to place ourselves in such a position that we will be misunderstood. If the resolution is rejected it will go abroad to the world that we have turned down the Government. It is time we should stand up and be counted.

Would Eliminate Traitors.

"If we have traitors in our ranks, I am ready to eliminate them. We cannot take half way measures. We must show where we stand for the democracy for which we have been fighting during the last thirty-seven years."

Mr. Hayes protested against what he termed the attitude of some of the speakers. None of the members of the federation could be called traitors, he said.

"When President Wilson declared war," he said, "our duty was plain, and that was to stand up and fight this war no matter how long it takes. We are making economic history more rapidly than we realize. When such a man as Lloyd George says that the world cannot revert to old conditions he states a great truth. It is realized now that the old individualistic idea of capitalism does not work out in war."

Government Control Predicted.

Mr. Hayes predicted Government control of industries, mines and the railroads as the only solution of the economic questions to be met at the close of the war.

President Gompers closed the debate in a ringing speech in defence of the alliance and his own position.

"By those who have opposed the re-

Continued on Second Page.

200 GERMANS TAKEN IN RAID ON PIER FRONT

Army in Hoboken Makes Instant Application of Proclamation.

RIVER STREET CLEARED

Men Captured Sent to Ellis Island Without Ceremony and Interned.

The first results of President Wilson's proclamation issued in Washington yesterday and prohibiting enemy aliens from approaching within 100 feet of the waterfront and other places of military importance came last night when more than 500 soldiers of the United States Army raided saloons and boarding houses in River street, Hoboken, and arrested 200 Germans who were found there. The prisoners were immediately loaded onto barges and taken to Ellis Island, where they were interned for the duration of the war.

River street runs along the Hoboken waterfront and is some sixty or seventy feet back of the piers seized by the Government, from which are shipped large numbers of troops and large quantities of supplies for the American soldiers in France.

No indication that a raid was contemplated was given until the soldiers, all of them men of the Regular Army who have been doing guard duty along the Hoboken waterfront, began pushing in groups of from three to a dozen into the saloons and boarding houses. Every man found in those places was compelled to give a description of himself, and those who could not satisfy the soldiers that they were citizens or subjects of neutral nations were quickly searched for weapons and then marched to a pier for shipment to Ellis Island.

Plans for the raid had been laid with great care and the 200 Germans had been rounded up and sent to the island within two hours. The raid created considerable excitement in Hoboken, where the report spread that it would extend to the entire town. The soldiers, however, did not penetrate further into the city than River street.

RULES ARE STRINGENT.

Instant Internment Penalty for Failure to Obey Them.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—New and stringent regulations supplementing those announced on April 6 last for the restriction of enemy alien activities in the United States were proclaimed today by President Wilson.

Under the new regulations all enemy aliens are required to register under plans to be announced by the Attorney-General, they are forbidden to approach steamship piers, to be found on rivers or the sea except in public ferryboats, to ascend into the air in aircraft of any sort, to approach railway or other terminals or to change their abode or place of occupation without complying with all of the regulations the Attorney-General promulgates. Enemy aliens are forbidden to enter the District of Columbia and the Panama Canal Zone.

The regulations were made necessary by the succession of fires and explosions on ships and at munitions plants, which evidently were the result of enemy plots. It is known that many more plots than resulted in fires and explosions were detected in time to prevent any catastrophes.

In Immediate Effect.

The terms of the proclamation became effective immediately. Regulations for the enforcement of the terms of the proclamation will be ready to be issued by Attorney-General Gregory within a few days, it was stated at the Department of Justice, probably before the end of the week.

No mention is made in the proclamation of the use of soldiers for guarding piers, wharves and other points forbidden to enemy aliens, but it is understood that an agreement has been reached with the War Department for the use of several thousand troops as guards.

Rules governing the terms of the proclamation as they affect the District of Columbia will be issued in a day or two. The registration of all enemy aliens will be followed by some pro-

Continued on Seventh Page

Send Smokes From Home to Soldiers

LOOKING backward but one short twelvemonth what a change is noticeable. Last Christmas, as the soldiers of our blood wandered back of the trenches they envied the poilu his smoke, although it was of a tobacco they disliked; this Christmas every American soldier shall have a smoke of American tobacco and the poilu may envy in turn.

The Schulte and the United Cigar stores are not forgetting that the time for keeping the promise implied in the preceding paragraph is growing short. The coupons should double these days.

An all star concert is advertised in the amusement column; it occurs next Thursday night at the Ansonia, and every cent of the proceeds is for the fund. The management defrays all expenses. Do you want a life size doll for your Christmas stocking? Read on page 5 how you may acquire one and help the soldiers at the same time.

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

FAMINE DANGER ALARMS RUSSIA

All Factions Unite to Combat New Menace—Kerensky Disappears.

REACTION SETTING IN

Order Restored in Moscow and Kiev—Property Losses Very Heavy.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The food problem in Russia suddenly has become more pressing than the question of revolution or counter revolution, not only in Petrograd and Moscow but also at the front, according to a series of telegrams which reached London to-day from Petrograd, Moscow and Odessa.

The spectre of famine appears to have done more than the force of armies to bring about quiet. At many places the Bolsheviki and Bourgeoise, the pacifists and the military cadets and the Kerenskyites and the Leninelites have joined forces against the common enemy—hunger—in a concentrated effort to stave off disaster, which seems almost inevitable in view of the disorganized state of transportation and widespread destruction of stores and supplies.

Despatches from Petrograd say that the Bolsheviki were entirely victorious, that Premier Kerensky has disappeared and apparently is almost forgotten. The despatches add that there is evidence that reaction already is setting in against the Bolsheviki, but that it is developing in so many divers currents that it is impossible to forecast what course it is likely to take.

The political situation, roughly speaking, is that the Bolsheviki have been victorious everywhere. A Moscow telegram says:

"The fighting lasted in the city from the 7th to the 15th and ended in a complete victory for the Bolsheviki. The casualties aggregated several thousand and the property damage was heavy, including a large loss to residential property in various parts of the city. All is now quiet and excellent order is being maintained."

An Odessa despatch, dealing with the situation in Kiev, says:

"All is quiet now after a period of serious disorders."

PEACE OFFER REJECTED.

Kaiser Awaits Establishment of Stable Russian Government.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 19.—Germany has refused to treat for peace with the new Soldiers' and Workmen's Government in response to a recent proposal, according to the newspapers here, which publish this news as coming from a well authenticated source.

It is stated that Emperor William announced in his reply that he would treat only with the legal successor to the Imperial Government or with the Constituent Assembly.

In this connection the *Volia Noroda* says it has information that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Government, in the event of its failure to receive replies from the belligerents by November 23, reserves the right to make peace on its own account, after which, if the war continues, Russia will occupy a neutral position.

REBUFF HELPS LENINE.

Rejection of Peace Offer Regarded as Diplomatic Strategy.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Reports that Germany has refused to discuss peace with the Bolshevik leaders in Russia on the ground that they do not form a legal Government are interpreted here as a shrewd piece of German diplomacy. It virtually amounts to spurning the pro-German propagandists in Russia on to further efforts toward the stabilization of a Government on pro-German lines and likewise is calculated to strengthen Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik leaders in Petrograd.

The fact that proposals to negotiate with Germany were among the first acts of the Bolsheviki show, according to officials here, that the collusion between Berlin and Lenine and Trotzky has been a serious factor from the beginning.

Ambassador Francis in Petrograd has advised that all unattached Americans leave Petrograd. Arrangements have been made for them to travel on the Transsiberian Railroad in two special coaches. His despatch said that all Americans were safe.

Continued chaos and confusion in the present efforts of the Bolsheviki to form a government at Petrograd are reported by Ambassador Francis. Despatches as recent as last Friday and Saturday have been received.

According to Mr. Francis the so-called Bolshevik leaders are "still talking about a coalition cabinet" in a vague way. The various Socialist groups are offering ideas and suggestions but no definite results are forthcoming.

A few newspapers supporting the Bolsheviki are still being printed in Petrograd, according to the Ambassador, but they are frequently changing their names. Some of the Government departments are closed, while others are attempting to run without the direction of their chiefs. The banks open and close spasmodically. The city Duma continues to ignore the Lenine and Trotzky regime.

Four messages from the American Consul-General at Moscow have been sent to the State Department by Ambassador Francis. They are dated November 17. The situation in Moscow continues bad, but no Americans have been injured. Several Americans were among the persons besieged in the Hotel Metropole at Moscow. All have escaped unharmed.

ITALIANS FACING MASSED ATTACK

Austro-Germans Bring Reserves to Front and Heavy Guns Into Range.

GAINS MADE NEAR QUERO

Along the Lower River Austrian Forces Are Driven Back With Great Losses.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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ROME, Nov. 19.—The Austro-Germans apparently have completed the emplacement of their heavy guns against the Italian lines and an attack with the full force of their tremendous military machine now may be considered imminent.

There seems no reason to doubt that the expected mass attack has been halted solely through delay in bringing up the guns. The number of pieces at Field Marshal von Mackensen's command is said to be almost unprecedented.

Austro-German reserves already have been advanced to the first lines, and the increasing fury of the bombardment at various points along the Piave appears to show clearly that the anticipated desperate drive, aiming to clear the river line and incidentally to make Venice a captive city, is not far distant.

DRIVE IN PROGRESS.

Effort to Break Italian Line on Upper Piave.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Between the Piave and the Brenta rivers the Austro-German troops continue their supreme effort to break the Italian lines, while further to the west the Italians have instituted an offensive on the Asiago plateau and have occupied certain elements of enemy trenches. Along the lower reaches of the Piave the troops of Gen. Diaz are holding firm, and the desperate valor displayed by the defenders in recent actions indicates that they are prepared to maintain their ground here at nearly every cost.

The supreme strategy of the enemy seems to have been vested in Gen. von Krobatin, who is trying to strike southwest through the upper Piave region. Apparently this is the most vulnerable point of the Italian line, and minor enemy successes in this section indicate the possibility that it may be penetrated. After taking Quero, fifty miles from the coast, Krobatin's army has advanced a considerable force southwest of the Piave. The western flank of the same army appears to have taken some lowland positions and to have carried the Teutons to Monte Tomba, five miles from Quero, where a furious drive is in progress.

Lost 3,000 on Lower Piave.

Following the bloody repulse of the Austro-Germans at Zenson and Fagare attempts to cross the middle and lower Piave seem to have been abandoned. At the two points named, where a temporary footing was obtained by the foe on the west bank, his repulse was one of the most sanguinary of the war, 1,500 being killed and an equal number, including 30 officers, being captured. By noon Saturday there was not a living soldier of the Central Empires, except captives, on the west bank of the river in that section.

An Associated Press correspondent at Italian headquarters refers to the fury of the attack being made between the Piave and the Brenta but says the Italians are resisting tenaciously. The enemy has been throwing heavy masses into the line, but has made no further attempts to cross the river.

If Krobatin's advance is carried much farther the defenders of the upper river may not be able to hold out and the advance possibly would force the abandonment of this entire line of defense. On the other hand, the Italian thrust from the Asiago sector is expected to create a dangerous diversion and one which would cost the enemy heavily in case of a frontal reverse, as the Teutons practically would be in a trap, hemmed in by natural defences and with the foe on three sides.

Berlin announces that the Italians have been driven from Monte Tomba, although this appears to have been only an isolated point on the line. Monte Cornella also has fallen.

Venice Still in Danger.

Plans for the defence of Venice are going forward rapidly, although there is no reason to believe the allied commanders would endeavor to hold the city at a grave strategic disadvantage. Constant shelling is heard in Venice, the sound coming from the mouth of the Piave. Fears are felt for the city's water supply, although it is believed that the comparatively small proportion of the populace remaining has stored enough water to prevent any actual suffering in the event the mains from the north are cut.

From the front comes word that a twenty-six-year-old sergeant of the Bersaglieri is the man who killed the Austrian General, Von Berr, at the gates of Udine during the recent Italian retreat. The enemy chieftain was shot in his automobile and valuable documents were found in the car.

Official reports of the fighting on the Italian front were made public to-day as follows:

Italian (day)—Last night there was lively artillery activity between Lake Garda and the Astico.

On the Asiago Plateau the enemy made violent concentrations of fire on our positions at Monte Tonbereear and Monte Badenecche without following up with any infantry attack. Our parties in new offensive operations reoccupied advanced elements of trenches, capturing six officers and 202 men.

South of Quero enemy forces in great number are attacking our Monte Monfenera and Monte Tomba lines.

On the plains the vigilance of our

Continued on Third Page.

U-Boat No Longer a Serious Menace, Asserts Daniels, Citing Submarine Failures

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The submarine has failed and will fail of accomplishing the ends hoped for by Germany. The situation is well within the control of the nations against which the U-boat is being used, and while it is still a danger to merchant ships, means have been found of nullifying to a large extent the effectiveness of the submarine. This was asserted to-day by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

More submarines had been destroyed within the last two months, the Secretary said, than were destroyed during the entire year previous. Mr. Daniels refused to go into details concerning how this wholesale destruction had been accomplished.

A complete about face on the policy in regard to enemy submarine losses is expected to result from the recent London announcement in regard to sinkings. It is believed the British Admiralty, although realizing that its former practice of silence in regard to enemy losses was calculated to shake the morale of the U-boat operators, thinks the war upon the undersea craft has progressed so successfully that better results now can be obtained by giving to the public full details in regard to all submarines destroyed.

HINT POPE MAY MOVE TO SPAIN

War Attitude Hampered by Residence in Belligerent Country.

INVITED BY KING ALFONSO

Italy's Guarantees of Liberty and Independence Not Deemed Adequate.

ROME, Nov. 19.—The question is being asked in various quarters here, especially in Vatican circles, if Pope Benedict intends to leave Rome and Italy. If the Pontiff should take this step it would be due to the difficulty of taking the attitude he desires to take with regard to the war as long as he resides in a belligerent country, in spite of all the efforts made by the Italian Government to guarantee his complete liberty and independence.

It is asserted that pourparlers have taken place with regard to the Pope going to Spain as a guest of King Alfonso. The present is not the first time that the possibility of the Holy See leaving Italy has been discussed. In the conclave which elected Leo XIII. all the Cardinals except eight—including the late Cardinal Hohenlohe, a brother of the late German Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe—were favorable to going outside of Italy for the election of a new Pontiff. Nothing, however, was done in this respect, and since then Rome and the papacy have seemed indissoluble.

WILSON PASSES HAT TO AID Y. M. C. A. FUND

Washington Theatre Audience Applauds His Action.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—President Wilson to-night actively assisted in the Y. M. C. A. $35,000,000 war fund campaign by passing a hat through his own box and an adjoining one at a local theatre.

As one of the workers approached the box occupied by the President he took the hat, passed it around among the members of his party and then carried it into the next box, while the audience applauded.

BLUFFED U-BOAT CAPTAIN.

German Frightened Off by Hint of Impending Explosion.

The skipper of an American freight steamship that arrived at an American port yesterday was threatened by a German submarine when a day out, off the British coast. A lookout reported sighting a periscope and the skipper immediately ordered fires kindled on the tops of hatches. When the submarine emerged and neared the freighter, hailing her, the skipper said he was about to abandon ship, as she was laden with explosives.

The several columns of black smoke rolling skyward appeared to confirm his declaration, and the U-boat quickly submerged, her commander seemingly believing that it would be wise to give the vicinity of the freighter a wide berth when she blew up. The fires were put out and the freighter resumed her course.

ANOTHER AMERICAN KILLED.

Troops Clash With Germans in No Man's Land.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 19.—There has been another clash between American and German patrols in No Man's Land. Full details are not known at this hour beyond the fact that one American soldier was killed.

SOLDIERS GUARD BLAZING STEAMSHIP

Hold Back Hoboken Firemen From Burning Pastores.

Fire was discovered early this morning in the hold of the steamship Pastores, tied up at a former North German Lloyd dock in Hoboken, now the army piers.

The blaze started where a quantity of foodstuffs and cotton are stored. When the alarm was given a guard of soldiers was thrown about the piers.

They at first refused to allow the Hoboken firemen to enter the piers, but when the fire was seen to get beyond their control they immediately allowed the firemen to board the dock.

The extent of the damage at this hour is not known.

THRU NEW YORK-MIAMI SLEEPER 3:34 P. M. daily P. R. R. and Seaboard Air Line. Office, 1184 Broadway.—Adv.

BIG NAVAL DRIVE PLAN OF ALLIES

Britain Reported Ready at Last to Take Offensive on the Sea.

ACTION URGED BY U. S.

Warships and Aircraft Will Combine in Spring Campaign.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Unmistakable signs of Great Britain's willingness to forsake its defensive naval policy and heed the suggestions of the United States and the other nations warring with Germany have reached here. This was learned to-day on official authority.

Officials here in direct touch with the military and naval situation of the United States and of Great Britain believe that the plan for a great aerial and naval drive against Germany when the winter is over is likely to meet with the official approval of the British authorities and that the great naval resources of Great Britain will be thrown into the drive to their utmost extent.

Quiet, but persistent, pressure has been brought to bear on British naval officials in London, and some who have been over here to bring about a change in the British attitude. It was said to-day that there are now reasons for believing that this change will soon be realized.

Because of the plan for the combination of the naval and aerial forces of the Allies and the United States it has been necessary to consider the two great weapons together. The repeated suggestions from the United States have been along both lines. The entire Aircraft Production Board, which is to be superseded by the Aircraft Board authorized by Congress as soon as its members are named, conferred with the President for three-quarters of an hour to-day in company with the Secretaries of War and Navy, and the entire aerial situation as it exists to-day was laid before the President.

Following the conference the Secretary of the Navy declared to the President that great progress had been reached and that the situation appeared good. The conference to-day took on added significance because of the plan of the Allies for a crushing air and sea drive against the Teutons in the spring or summer. It was stated to the President that the nation is in position to turn out aircraft at better than the rate which was expected. The production already completed both of aeroplanes and engines was gone into also, it was said, but that nothing could be published regarding it.

"AN INTEGRAL WAR." CLEMENCEAU PLEDGE

Also Promises to Repeal Political Censorship.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Premier Clemenceau and his associates in the new Cabinet decided to-day upon the terms of the declaration with which they will go before Parliament to-morrow. It is described as a simple, straightforward and almost laconic document of about 500 words.

The Parliamentary correspondents of the newspapers agree that the new Ministry will receive a vote of confidence by a large majority after discussion of the interpellations.

The declaration says that the Cabinet will pursue what it calls an "integral war," that the Allies are fighting to establish a foundation for the future of the world, which means that the war can end only by a victory of the Allies. Treason, the declaration announces, will be pitilessly suppressed.

The delicate question of the censorship is treated boldly and frankly. The political censorship will be abolished absolutely and regulations for military news will be so made as not to conflict with the liberty of the press.

MAJOR ROTHSCHILD IS KILLED.

Nephew of Earl of Rosebery Falls in Palestine.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Major Evelyn de Rothschild, son of the late Leopold de Rothschild, has been killed in Palestine.

He was in the same regiment as his cousin, the Hon. Neil Primrose, son of the Earl of Rosebery, who died recently of wounds received in the Palestine fighting.

German Economics Minister Out.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam, quoting Berlin advices, says that Herr Schwander, Minister of Economics, has resigned "owing to secret opposition by the bureaucrats."

"Five German Submarines Destroyed Last Saturday," He Asserts.

STRATEGY IS SUCCESS

Ex-Premier Asquith Follows Successor in Brilliant House Debate.

PRAISES BRITISH ARMS

"No Reason to Be Ashamed of Our Contribution; We Have Kept Seas Free."

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Premier Lloyd George, replying to attacks upon his Paris speech, defended himself in the House of Commons this afternoon. His address, which many of his admirers hailed as a triumph, was focused upon two points—the character of the Inter-allied War Council, which he announced in Paris, and the condemnation of the Allies' past strategy which he pronounced on that occasion.

The Premier said he had made up his mind to take the risks, and he took them in his Paris speech, asserting that his purpose was to arouse public sentiment "not here merely but in Italy, France and America."

Replying to the opposition led by former Premier Asquith the Welsh leader delivered a characteristic address, in which he said, among other things, that the submarine peril is past. On this point he made the declaration:

"There was the submarine menace. If that had wrenched from us the freedom of the seas then indeed our hopes would be shattered. But now of the submarine I have no fears. We are on its track, and I am glad to tell the House that on Saturday we destroyed five of them—five of these pests of the sea."

Policy and Strategy United.

Asserting that policy and strategy were woven inextricably the Premier said:

"Let them work together. The men who are trying to separate them, to divide them and foster disunion, are traitors to their country. I care not whether it is done from personal rancor or political envy, it is equally treasonable."

The speaker said that he might know nothing of military strategy, but he did know something of political strategy, and that "to arouse public opinion in such a matter and convince public opinion of its desirability is strategy not of an easy kind."

"That is why I did it and it has succeeded," asserted the speaker, while the house cheered loudly.

He admitted that he had determined to deliver (in Paris) a disagreeable speech which "would force everybody to talk," and said his plan had succeeded.

As to the Paris speech, he said he had considered it carefully, and that "if it were wrong I cannot plead that I said what I did in the heat of passion." He added that his remarks had been submitted in advance to the War Council.

"You have seen resolutions for unity and coordination," he demanded in a dramatic interrogatory, "but where are they?"

The British need all the experience they can get, he declared, but said the need of the Allies is greater. "We want victory and we will get it," he asserted.

He Makes No Apology.

In the Premier's speech there was no thought of retraction for anything he had said or done, no hint of an apologetic strain, which some expected, for what had been called the Paris indiscretions. There were some passages which would have made old school Parliamentarians steeped in Gladstonian traditions of stately courtesy wince, as when he said the attacks made him feel as if he were crossing the Channel in a storm on a small destroyer. But Mr. Lloyd George always brings something of the touch of the stump speaker into the Commons, and this gives him a stronger appeal to the greater audience outside.

The entire Cabinet sat beside him on the front bench, and a packed, silent House of Commoners, Peers and others fortunate enough to secure gallery seats bent forward for every word. The man whose mantle he had assumed faced him across a space of a few feet, with a gilded mace between them. Although they addressed each other deferentially, as "my honorable friend," sentences passed which to those who know recent history seemed meant to stab.

Two Grounds of Criticism.

Mr. Asquith's criticism was based on two grounds, that the new War Council would conflict with the General Staff and there would be two separate military advisory bodies, and the omission of the navy from membership. He also questioned how such a council could have averted the course of events in Serbia, Rumania, Russia and Italy, and whether the Paris speech did not mean that the sacrifices of the British army had been largely misdirected or in vain.

The Premier argued that the new body would coordinate the work of the various staffs, whereas under the old arrangement the General Staffs had met together only once a year for the purpose of settling the strategy of the Allies for battle fronts extending over thousands of miles. He announced that Lord Kitchener had recommended such a council in January, 1915, and that the General Staff had proposed it in July of this year.

Dwelling on the charges that the new arrangement was designed to take control of the operations from the hands of the military and put them in the hands of politicians, he declared that he had only twice overridden his military advisers, when he launched his programme for making more guns than they said were needed and when he placed control of the building of railways behind the lines in the hands of a civilian, Sir Eric Geddes, and both decisions had proved successful.

Most intense interest marked the opening of the debate when the House met this afternoon. The public, peers and