TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican bank notes, state bills, 8@20c; pesos, 64c; Mexican gold, 52c; nacionales, 19½c; bar silver, H. & H. quotation, 84½c; copper, $23.50; grains, higher; livestock, steady; stocks, higher.

EL PASO HERALD

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

HOME EDITION
WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso and West Texas, fair; New Mexico, fair; Arizona, fair.

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ITALY CUTS DOWN MASSES OF GERMANS

VATICAN AIDS AUSTRIA TO DEFEAT THE ALLIES, IS BRITISH ACCUSATION

Morning Post of London Says Vatican Is Partly Responsible for Propaganda Which So Weakened the Italian Army and Made Austria's Gains Possible; Accuse Vatican of Political Activities All Through War.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 23.—The vatican is accused, in an editorial in the Morning Post, of being implicated in the propaganda which the newspapers say was largely responsible for the recent Italian reverses. Reviewing what it describes as vatican machinations, the Post declares its political activities during the war "can by no sophistry be regarded as consistent with the principles of neutrality."

"From the beginning," says the Post, "the vatican has leaned to Austria's side and lately has furtively, but actively, espoused the Austrian cause."

Demands An Explanation.

The newspaper calls on the British government to look into the matter and demands that the nation declare quickly on which side it stands.

Austria Strongly Catholic.

It is pointed out that Austria is strongly Catholic and that the nation has always had a scrupulous regard for the vatican. It is recalled that Austria's answer to the pope's peace note was almost filial in character.

Communication Regarding Venice.

The vatican recently addressed a note to Austria, asking that in case of an attack in the vicinity of Venice, the city be spared from bombardment because of the priceless art relics there which could not be moved, such as the palaces of the Doges. Austria agreed, provided the city was not used for defensive purposes.

Pope May Go to Spain.

Because of what are considered the restrictive influences of Rome, the pope has had pour parlers under way with the king of Spain, looking to removal of the pontificate to Spain for the remainder of the war. The pope would be personal guest of the Spanish king.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA SEND PEACE PROPOSAL TO RUSSIA

Russian Diplomat Leaves Stockholm for Petrograd With Proposal Which Follows Receipt of Armistice Suggestion Received From Bolsheviki; Armistice Offer Is Also Received From Russians by Allied Embassies.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 23.—According to the Tidningen (newspaper), a Russian diplomat left Stockholm yesterday for Petrograd with orders to hand to the Russian revolutionary government proposals for peace by the central powers.

Inclined Now to Talk Peace.

Amsterdam, Holland, Nov. 23.—The German newspapers, as a rule, discuss the Bolsheviki peace proposal noncommittally. The Lokal Anzeiger remarks that if it proves true that the Russian army, in the name of an authorized government, has made an offer, it will be examined seriously by the German authorities, although an armistice could be agreed to only if acceptable as regards the entire military situation.

Signs of Victor's Attitude.

Satisfaction at the proposal is expressed by the Vossische Zeitung. It says, however, the Russians must clearly realize that Germany's military position is not such as to compel her to concur in the armistice, acceptance of which depends on technical conditions.

Armistice Proposal Reaches Embassies

Petrograd, Russia, Nov. 23.—The note of Leon Trotzky, to the allied embassies, conveying the announcement of the proposal for an armistice reached the embassies last night. The text of the one to the French embassy follows:

"I herewith have the honor to inform you, Mr. Ambassador, that the all-Russian congress of soldiers' and workmen's delegates organized on October 26 a new government in the form of a council of national commissioners. The head of this government is Vladimir Ilich Lenine. The direction of the foreign policy has been entrusted to me in the capacity of national commissioner for foreign affairs.

The Actual Proposal.

"Drawing attention to the text of the offer of an armistice and a democratic peace on the basis of no annexations or indemnities and the self determination of nations, approved by the all-Russian congress of soldiers' and workmen's deputies, I have the honor to beg you to regard the above document as a formal offer of an immediate armistice on all fronts and the immediate opening of peace negotiations—an offer which the authoritative government of the Russian republic has addressed simultaneously to all the belligerent peoples and their governments.

Signed By Trotzky.

"Accept my assurance, Mr. Ambassador, of the profound respect of the soldiers' and workmen's government for the people of France, which cannot help aiming at a peace, as well as all the rest of the nations, exhausted and made bloodless by this unexampled slaughter.

(Signed) "L. Trotzky,
"National Commissioner for Foreign Affairs."

Will Reduce Army At Once.

An immediate reduction of the Russian armies, beginning with the class conscripted in 1899, as been proclaimed by Bolsheviki leader M. Lenine, an official announcement today states.

Bank at Moscow Seized.

London, Eng., Nov. 23.—Leon Trotzky, Bolsheviki foreign minister, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, announces that Russian secret diplomatic correspondence is in his possession and will be published immediately.

It is reported, the dispatch adds, that the revolutionary committee at Moscow has seized the branch state bank there. It is said 100,000,000 rubles recently were transferred there from Petrograd.

German Agents Active.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—Ambassador Francis at Petrograd has advised the state department he is convinced that German agents are almost openly engaged in stirring up the dissensions in Russia which have virtually paralyzed the country.

THE WAR AT A GLANCE

WHILE standing off German counter attacks, British forces have consolidated their gains and are making another plunge toward Cambrai. Gen. Byng's men are just west of Fontaine Notre Dame, less than three miles west of Cambrai and have nearly completed the occupation of Burlon wood, just north of Fontaine and which dominates the entire region.

Fontaine Notre Dame was the scene of the heaviest fighting yesterday. Wednesday night the village was captured by the British, but a strong German counter attack Thursday drove the British to the western outskirts. The village is the apex of the wedge which the British have driven toward Cambrai and which includes approximately 50 square miles of territory formerly within the German lines. The Germans are reported to be rushing up reserves for counter attacks.

Cambrai Loses Usefulness.

Cambrai probably has lost its usefulness as the German supply base in the immediate region as the city and the three railroads entering it from the north, east and south are dominated by the British artillery.

Wedge Menaces Quesnt.

The new wedge is also a direct menace to Quesnt, the southern end of the Quesnt-Drocourt switch line, which held up the British advance east of Arras last spring. Quesnt is now within a sharp salient, which has been heightened by the British advances from Bullecourt in the present drive.

That the surprise of Gen. Byng's stroke was complete is shown by the fact that the British casualties were considerably less than the number of Germans captured, which was more than 5000.

Italy Has Stopped Enemy.

High military opinion, recently expressed that the chances of the Italians holding the Piave line and saving Venice are increasing hourly, seems likely to be strengthened by the tone of today's Italian official statement, showing continued successful resistance by the Italians to the furious attempts being made by the enemy to pierce their northern front.

An encircling movement in the Monte Mella region northeast of Asiago was completely frustrated by the first army, although great forces of Austro-German troops were employed in the attempt.

266 German Divisions Are Engaged on West Front, French Report

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—Strength of the German military forces assembled on the western front is indicated by official statistics compiled by the French authorities, made public today.

This shows that the German divisions engaged in battle in 1917 were: On the Aisne-Champagne line, 57; Aisne-Vigny and Messines, 78; Verdun, 21; Lens, 7; Flanders, 90; Aisne, October, 1917, 12. Total, 266.

BEYOND THE TRENCHES, BRITISH HIT AT CAMBRAI; MASSED GERMANS BATTLE

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Thursday, Nov. 22.—(By A. P.)—The success of the British arms in the Cambrai sector has continued to grow steadily and field marshal Haig's troops in a little more than two days' fighting have overrun an area equal in size to that won by the Germans during the first 15 days of their spectacular drive on Verdun. British cavalry, tanks and infantry today were battling their way forward along a line which at many points west and southwest of Cambrai was less than three miles from that important town. The advance also was spreading northward in the region of Bullecourt and the salient toward Cambrai was being widened. The total of prisoners captured exceeds 5000.

Fighting in the Open.

At last the British and Germans are in grips on comparatively open ground and some of the fiercest hand to hand fighting of the war has been going on. The enemy troops were unprepared for the attack, but they have been putting every ounce of their strength into an attempt to stem the rising tide.

Even Cripples Forced to Fight.

Troops have been pulled away from other points and rushed to the Cambrai sector by the desperate Germans, and so hard pressed were they for men that two companies of cripples and convalescents were recruited hastily at one camp and thrown into the line in the region of Moeuvres. Some of these pitiful objects are in British hands and are receiving medical treatment. One prisoner was in the last stage of tuberculosis, and he had to be moved to prevent the disease from spreading to the others who were in a state of cruel exhaustion and virtually helpless from their valiant attempts to fight under the lash of the whips of their unrelenting officers.

No Longer in Trenches.

The great battlefields has taken on the aspects of scenes in wars gone by. It is no longer a conflict of trenches and shell holes, but of men struggling bitterly with rifles and bayonets over a virgin battle ground while the long neglected cavalry sweeps in picturesque charges against the enemy positions over the wide territory involved.

Rejoicing Noncombatants Pour In.

The roads everywhere for two days have been swarming with advancing troops and with prisoners and civilians coming back from the front. Many rejoicing noncombatants, men, women and children, have been pouring out of the captured towns under the guidance of their deliverers from German bondage.

This has been a battle of strange sights, but no more striking spectacle has been witnessed than that of these people marching toward homes and comfort back of the British front.

Coming Out of Bondage.

Through the very gaps which the tanks had torn in the famous Hindenburg line, mothers yesterday and today were pushing baby carriages containing infants or tramping happily along with their babies clutched to their breasts. Beside them toddled other youngsters, many of them carrying their treasured dolls and not a

(Continued on page 4, column 5.)

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 22.—The British have advanced their line slightly in Flanders, southeast of Ypres, the war office announces. The situation on the Somme front, southwest of Cambrai, is unchanged.

The announcement follows:

"Southeast of Ypres we advanced our lines slightly during the night. Hostile raids attempted in the night south of Neuvechappelle, northwest of St. Quentin and northwest of Fontruet, were repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands.

"There is no change on our front southwest of Cambrai."

General Byng Promoted.

King George has promoted Lieut. Gen. Byng to the rang of general, in recognition of his distinguished service in recent operations, it was officially announced today.

200 Tanks Reported Engaged.

Nothing has been announced here officially or unofficially concerning the number of machines constituting

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

BERLIN, Germany, Nov. 22.—A new battle is in progress in the Cambrai area, army headquarters announced today. The fighting broke out anew this morning in the direction of Moeuvres.

Yesterday, the statement adds, the Germans forced the British from the village of Fontaine and from La Folie wood. English attacks against Rumilly, Banteux and Vend Hulle, the war office reports, collapsed with heavy losses.

HARD BLOWS MUST WIN THE WAR; MEN COUNT MOST, SAYS CROWDER

Provost Marshal General Says Business Must Not Interfere With Raising an Army; Believes Conscription by Selective Draft Method Has Supplanted the Volunteer System in America Forever.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Man power will win the war and the provision of man power is the most important contribution the United States can make to the allies. It must be made with as little disturbance of business as possible, but it must be made. Conscription will probably be the military policy of the United States in the future. All these statements were made last night by provost marshal general Enoch Crowder.

"Certainly no man can urge in this day of trial and sacrifice that this nation should deliberately neglect to make itself effective in the field of military operation on the plea that our greatest contribution to the cause of humanity is in attaining an economic supremacy," he said. "To do so would be to relegate the United States to the role of butler for the fighting nations.

"We shall, of course, increase our production. We shall become more and more effective in action and we shall supply our new armies and do all that can be expected of us to supply the armies of our allies.

"But we shall not, under that guise, confine our participation in this conflict to the baking of bread and the sharpening of the swords of other men.

The Hard Blow Wins.

"This war will be won militarily on the beloved field of France. Doubtless it will be won by the side which is able to place behind its army the prevailing ounce of provision.

"But the blow that shall stagger the German line and extinguish autocracy from the face of the earth will be the blow of a man's right arm and not the insidious stroke of a shirked trader."

Gen. Crowder pays high tribute to the zeal and patriotism of more than 20,000 men who compose the machinery of the selective system. With but ten weeks for the task, the first national army increment of 687,000 men was drawn, he says, by a nation moving "breathlessly, supported by the governors of the states and by the members of the selective boards with a patriotism, devotion and unselfish zeal that remains an inspiration."

System Is Being Refined.

But the system itself was lacking, he adds. "We hacked the first increment of our armies with a broad axe because there was time for no greater refinement. We must pare future increments away with greater discrimination. The selective system must be carried to its logical conclusion and we must meet Prussian efficiency with a greater American effectiveness."

Volunteer Method Is Past.

Gen. Crowder asserts that the volunteer method of raising armies is gone forever.

"The principle of selection has been tried and proved by our people," he adds. "I am led to believe that they approve it with substantial unanimity. The principle of selection is established. The system of selection improved as we can improve it must become a permanent part of our government system of war."

American Guns Bombard German Headquarters in Reprisal for Shelling U. S. Army Base

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 23.—The enemy artillery firing is more active along the American sector. Shells in more than normal number are falling on the rear areas. No new casualties have resulted. In reprisal for the shelling of the town in which the American headquarters is located, during which shell fell on an American regimental headquarters, American guns sent an equal number of shells into the corresponding town behind the German lines the next day.

Patrols Creep Up to German Wire.

Patrolling operations continue with nightly excursions to the vicinity of the German wire defences, but the Americans have failed to encounter any Germans and no further casualties have been reported. The officers who have served their turn in the trenches with the battalions already relieved, have held a meeting with the commander of the first contingent and discussed their experiences. All agreed that actual training in the trenches under fire is the ideal method of acquainting officers and soldiers with fighting methods.

Third Contingent in Trenches Now.

The troops now on the line are the third contingent sent into the trenches for training. The two which have returned from the front are instructing other troops in the newest phases of warfare. Indications are that still other contingents will continue going into the trenches for training and that a constant system of relieffs will be mtaintained.—(By A. P.)

LET ALL HIS GIFTS BE USEFUL, BUT LET HIM DISTRIBUTE A LOT OF THEM THIS TIME

ADMIRAL CAPPS TO LEAVE THE FLEET BOARD

Ill Health Is Given As the Reason for Retirement; Friction Denied.

CIVILIAN ASKED TO TAKE CHARGE

President Ferguson of Newport Company Asked To Build Ships.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Rear admiral Washington L. Capps, chief constructor of the navy, has asked to be relieved as general manager of the shipping board's emergency fleet corporation because of ill health, and probably will be succeeded by Homer L. Ferguson, now president and general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company. Mr. Ferguson has been asked to take the place.

In a recent general reorganization of the fleet corporation, Charles A. Piez, of Chicago, was made president and put in supreme charge of the shipbuilding program. Admiral Capps was retained as general manager, but has devoted his time to technical details.

Other Changes Pending.

It was said at the time that the shipping board was making the changes to put production experts in charge. Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board, is president of the corporation. Other changes within the organization are pending.

Admiral Capps was appointed general manager by president Wilson to succeed Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals. There have been reports of friction between admiral Capps and chairman Hurley, but these have been denied.

GREAT ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT BROKEN BY THE ITALIANS

TEUTONS TRY TO FORCE A BREAK BETWEEN BRENTA-PIAVE RIVERS

All Day Long One Attack Follows Another, Positions Changing Hands Time After Time as Counter Attack Follows Attack; Italians Lose Some Ground During the Day But Recapture Every Position Lost.

ROME, Italy, Nov. 22.—A great encircling attack was attempted yesterday by the Austro-German forces against Monte Melette but the Italians held all the positions, it was announced today by the war office.

Throughout yesterday, the Teutons attacked the Italian positions between the Brenta and Piave rivers. Several positions were lost more than once, the statement adds, with heavy enemy losses. Towards evening the last Italian counter attacks definitely stopped the Austro-Germans.

Mountains Prove Great Barrier.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 22.—Heavy fighting continues on the northern line, centering along the low mountains above Monte Grappa. These successive mountains are proving to be the same kind of a barrier to the enemy's swift advance that the successive rivers interposed before the Piave was reached.

It's Like a Saw.

Before the enemy looms snow capped Grappa, held by the Italians, which would be a really formidable obstruction should the lower range be taken. The name of this mountain inspires a feeling of security among the people, as it is taken from the local dialect, its meaning being "saw." The crest looks like a saw with teeth turned to the sky. It is toward this natural mountain barrier that the present mountain fighting is gradually developing.

Italy's Greatest Security.

Guglielmo Ferrero, the distinguished Italian historian, declares that this mountain barrier is Italy's greatest security, which throughout history has brought defeat to invading armies.

The fighting today between the Piave and Brenta rivers while heavy, brought no material change in the positions of the opposing forces.—(By A. P.)

Germans Claim Some Advantage.

Berlin, Germany, Nov. 23.—Fighting is progressing favorably for the Austro-Germans in the Italian mountains between the Brenta and Piave rivers, says the official statement issued today by the general staff.

FRANCE CHEERED BY COL. HOUSE

Our Millions Are in This Fight Until World Is Free, He Says.

Paris, France, Nov. 23.—Col. E. M. House and the other members of the American mission have made the quickest trip from London to Paris since the war began. They crossed the channel at the rate of 31 knots an hour and traveled from the French seaport where they landed, to Paris in a special at a speed unmatched in three years.

Col. House said:

"We bring to the French republic a message of encouragement from the American millions mobilizing in factories, farms and upon military fields.

"There is a grim determination among us to wage war until the world is free from the shadow and specter of the sword. We have peace and the tramp of our soldiers upon the soil of France will be heard ever increasingly until it is achieved.

"It is here that our brave men come to mingle our blood with yours. It is here that all come to gather inspiration from your heroic deeds.

"Our president and our country see the issue clearly and France may confidently count on every resource at our command."

Gen. Pershing At Station.

Members of the French cabinet met the members of the mission at the station.

The American ambassador, William G. Sharp, and other members of the american embassy as well as Gen. Pershing, attended by a large staff, were also there.

Mission There To Work.

The members of the mission have come here for work and not "for a frolic," Col. House said.

"We can come back after the war has been won," he added, "and rejoice together."

The individual members of the mission will begin immediately conferences with the various French departmental heads. When the inter-allied council begins, Col. House, with Gen. Bliss and admiral Benson as his technical advisers, will participate. The other members of the mission will be in consultation in the conferences on the questions of shipping, food, blockade, munitions and finance.

Farewell To England.

London, Eng., Nov. 22.—Prior to the departure of the American mission for Paris, Col. House authorized the following statement to the British officials, press and public which he asked should not be published until after the mission reached France:

"I have been impressed by the wonderful machinery you have created here at the heart of your empire to control your part of the war. You have given the world an example of efficiency and democracy which will be of lasting value. The glorious victory of the Somme is the beginning of the realization of this efficiency and will hearten every lover of democracy throughout the world.

Profit By Trip To England.

"We also are creating in Washington a vast new machinery of government to bring our resources to bear and we shall profit by what we have seen here. We all realize that no human organization is perfect and I am sure you will not be content with yours any more than we will be content with ours until the tools that we are making have accomplished the great work for which they are being forged.

"It is inspiring to feel that our two organizations will work closely and frankly together in the cause of liberty. We appreciate beyond measure the kindly reception your officials, your press and your citizens have given us and we will take back to America a delightful sense of your warm hospitality. Our visit has been memorable and I hope profitable to the cause in which we both are enlisted."

British Officials Much Impressed.

One of the British party declared to The Associated Press as the train departed that the mission's visit to London had been unquestionably a great success and done perhaps more than any other single event to impress British officialdom with the actual significance and importance of the American entry into the war. The members of the mission, especially Col. House, scored a personal triumph with all their British colleagues.

BRAZIL HUNTS ENEMY U-BOATS

Fishermen Report Having Seen Them; Secret U-Boat Plans Are Seized.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 22.—A search of a resident's house here has revealed extensive plans for the operations and subsistance of German submarines in Brazilian waters.

The authorities are of the opinion that it is the intention to operate German submarines along the Brazilian coast if, indeed, they have not already arrived. As a result all navigation lights along the Brazilian coast have been shut off and vessels are navigating without lights of any kind.

Fishermen Report Submarine.

Rio Grande del Sul, Brazil, Nov. 23.—Fishermen and passengers on coastwise vessels report having seen a submarine near this port and Brazilian warships have been seeking it. The crew and passengers of a vessel which arrived here recently reported having sighted a Spanish sailing vessel off the Island of Arvoredo. The belief was held that this vessel was one of several that were conveying submarines.

Constantinople Is Bombed By A Big British Airplane Which Flies From England

London, Eng., Nov. 23.—The admiralty announces that a successful air attack in the vicinity of Constantinople has been accomplished by a large British bombing airplane which flew from England to a British base in the Mediterranean in a series of eight flights.

The stopping places included Lyons and Rome, and the total distance covered was nearly 2000 miles.

GERMANS SINK DUTCH VESSELS OUTSIDE BARRED ZONE

London, Eng., Nov. 23.—In the past few days the Germans have sunk five Dutch fishing boats, three outside the barred zone, according to a special dispatch from Amsterdam. The German destroyer V-69, which shared in the destruction, was damaged in a fight with British warships last June. It was repaired at Ymuiden, Holland, and allowed to return to Germany.

JERUSALEM TO BE ABANDONED

German Papers Begin Prepreparing the Public for That Event.

Amsterdam, Holland, Nov. 23.—The German newspapers are preparing the public for the loss of Jerusalem. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that to cling to places "which would bring us no military advantage would be tantamount to the useless sacrifice of numerous Turkish forces and our own troops." After discussing the difficulty of reinforcing the defenders, it says:

"Abandonment of Jerusalem, which is within the bounds of possibility, certainly would be extremely painful, but no military chance would be caused by such a course."

Lieut. Gen. von Ardenne, in the Tageblatt, attributes the Turkish retreat from Jaffa to the great range of the guns of the British fleet, adding:

"Jerusalem is not equipped for defence. Therefore it is not improbable that this advanced position will be abandoned by the Turks." He insists this will not alter the military situation.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO TAKE GROUND FROM FRENCH FAILS

Paris, France, Nov. 23.—Another German attempt to recapture ground taken by the French in their recent attack on the Aisne front was checked by the French fire, the war office reports.

"Our patrols in operations near the Allette brought back prisoners and inflicted losses on the enemy," the report adds. "On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery fighting continued in a spirited manner during the night."

CARRIERS' DAY.

Tomorrow, the last Saturday in the month, Herald carriers will present bills for November subscriptions. Subscribers will please have the amount they owe ready for the boys, as all Herald boys are going to school and Saturday is the only day of the week they have to do their collecting.

Japanese Profiteers Lose War Fortunes

Tokio, Japan, Nov. 22.—Japan's nartikin are slipping. The Wallingfords of the Orient who stuck their fingers in the golden pie of the world trade at the beginning of the war are toppling from their speculating thrones. From a fortune of $25,000,000 to a debt of $100,000,000 is the most striking example of the collapse of a war fortune, made by Kazo Yamaguchi, an Ostaka speculator, who cornered the cotton market. Until recently the Osaka operator held the empire's cotton market in his hand. Another Osaka nartikin committed suicide when his war bubble burst, with the war boom of Japan past its height.

Japan's trade returns for the opening ten days of October were ¥52,218,000, a decrease of 10 percent over the previous ten day period. The imports totalled ¥28,612,806, a decrease of one-half of one percent over the previous ten day period, but an increase over the same period of last year.

New Mexico Protects Its Game and Has Plenty; El Paso County Doesn't and Has None