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U. S. and Allies Expected to Recall Envoys to Russia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Official confirmation of the news from London that German staff officers are in Petrograd acting as military advisers of the Lenin faction probably will be followed promptly by action on the part of the United States and the Allies definitely to place the Bolshevik régime in the list of Germany's allies. If the Germans are there all doubt as to the purpose of the Bolsheviks is removed, and the diplomats will be obliged to withdraw to a neutral capital, probably Stockholm, to await instructions from their governments. Such a development undoubtedly would be followed by immediate cancellation of all orders now in process of execution for military and other supplies for Russia both in the United States and Japan. Several cargoes from the United States are now on the way to Vladivostok, but these can be diverted to the United States if the Allies understand that their delivery would be contingent upon evidence that they would not fall into unfriendly hands.

Might Join Teutons With Germans openly advising Lenin and his followers, it is assumed that efforts will be made to carry Russia into the position of an active ally of the Central Powers. This might produce a serious situation by making available to Germany the vast stores of food, oil and cotton of Russia, and even though the Teutons found it impossible to convert the disorganized country into an active military ally, the German, Austrian and Turkish prisoners held in Russia would be freed for service with the Teutonic armies.

The State Department has heard that the Bolshevik government was planning an exchange of military strategists here—have been anticipating such

Discuss Problem at Paris Ever since the overturning of the Kerensky government military strategists here have been anticipating such

conditions as exist to-day in Russia. This is one of the principal problems with which the inter-Allied war conference in Paris is expected to deal. Without being bound by any special instructions, Colonel House and his military advisers, General Bliss, will cooperate with the representatives of the Entente powers in framing some policy to meet the situation.

Strong hope is felt that an attempt by Lenin to turn Russia over to Germany will meet with powerful resistance at home. Any action decided upon by the Allies will be directed at the Petrograd extremists and not at the people of Russia.

Reports that come from the Don Cossack country that the hetman, General Kaledines, may be the master of the situation through his control of the food, which is necessary to maintain any military force in the North of Russia, have encouraged military experts here to believe that in spite of the fact that his military advisers, and his faction may be brought to terms.

Further indications of the dissolution of Russia were received by the State Department to-day. A cable dispatch from the Allies, which the new government had been established in the Caucasus, having thirty-six members and possessing executive as well as legislative powers.

Another dispatch reported the renewal of the general strike in Finland, and added that the food shortage is expected to bear very hard on the Bolshevik government.

The department also heard from Sweden that the cadets are supporting General Kaledines.

Kaledines Holds Gold and Wheat Stocks of Russia

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Russian revolutionists have made a "ghastly failure" of their attempt at administration, according to the Petrograd correspondent of "The Morning Post," writing under date of Saturday. He adds: "But behind or beyond all this apparently hopeless chaos, the forces which made Russia an empire are not idle and those who know Russian history understand perfectly well how matters will end."

"Even as I write the situation is becoming clearer. The elections to the Constituent Assembly will take place, but the Constituent Assembly will not meet with success. The Bolshevik movement already has damned the Constituent Assembly."

"Meantime, I would call attention to the following facts: "The vast gold reserve of the Russian Empire, which was removed from Petrograd to the Kremlin in 1915, was later carried still further into the interior. It is in safe hands."

"General Kaledines, Hetman of United Cossackdom, is in secure possession, with trustworthy and detested troops of all arms, of all those regions of European Russia that produced a harvest this year, and is rapidly capturing those remaining territories upon which Russia relies for its daily bread."

"A vast confederation, under the name of the Southeastern Union, has been formed. It includes the Don territory, a great part of Little Russia, the lower Volga provinces and Turkistan, the area which feeds all Russia. This union is extending and promises to cover the Siberian corn land."

"General Kaledines, holding the gold reserve of the empire, is master of the situation, and those who serve will accept dictation neither from Kerensky, Lenin nor anybody else, least of all from Germany."

"The Allies may safely admit a host of individuals thrown up from the depths by internal disturbances, but for intimate friendship and future partnership, they must look elsewhere and in the mean time they must wait unconcernedly until their old friends reappear above the present turmoil."

A wireless report received here from Petrograd says no official communication from the war fronts was issued to-day.

The Council of People's Commissaries, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd, dated Sunday, has declared a two-month truce in the mean time of the beginning of the recent revolt.

A decree issued by the council creates a special state education commission, to replace the Ministry of Education. All schools are placed under the control of the municipality.

Enemy in Confusion Of Piave Struggle Killed Own Troops

[Staff Correspondence] WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Austro-German troops, becoming confused during the fighting between the Piave and the Brenta rivers, fought among themselves, some of their forces being destroyed, semi-official dispatches from Rome to-day state. The dispatches indicate that the enemy forces are employing explosive bullets. The dispatches follow: "The Regina Brigade for eight consecutive days and nights sustained the brunt of a score of actions, enduring a temperature of 10 degrees below the freezing point. Some enemy outposts, during the confusion of the struggle, fought among themselves. "So the 21st Landsturm, during an action near Monte Fier, fought from the evening until dawn against other Austro-German troops, which were almost entirely wiped out. "From the Asiago Plateau to the Piave the enemy has suffered appalling losses. The fighting was so intense that between the Piave and the Brenta the enemy has already worn out six divisions.

U. S. Forms War Council Of 11 Officials

But Conference Will Be Without Authoritative Head

National Defence Body Is Included

Washington Hopes American Plans Will Be Coordinated

[Staff Correspondence] WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—There was created here to-day what has been ambitiously referred to in Washington gossip for some time as a "war council."

It was to do, according to promises, for the loose organization of separate boards and administrators in this country what the inter-Allied war council is to do for the Allies. Like the inter-Allied organization, it turns out to be a purely advisory body, and, like it, too, it proves to be large, with the possibility of developing into a debating society.

The new body, which isn't officially called a war council at all, but a "weekly" conference, to bring about closer cooperation of the war-making activities of the government," consists of the Council of National Defence, namely, the Secretaries Baker, Daniels, Lane, Houston, Secretary McAdoo, Chairman Hurley, Secretary McAdoo, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield and Chairman Willard, of the War Industries Board—eleven men all told.

New Organizations Make New Problems

The situation here is this: Before the war broke out the heads of the executive departments all met as a cabinet with the President at regular and frequent intervals. The machinery for governmental coordination existed. Since the war began new executive organizations have been created, some of them more important than several of the previously existing departments headed by Cabinet officers. These are the Shipping Board, the War Trade Board, the War Industries Board, the food administration and the fuel administration.

The heads of these new and powerful executive branches did not sit in the Cabinet. Each one of them bore about the same relation to the existing government system as comet does to the solar system when it floats into it. They were in the governmental system, but not of it. No central meeting ground existed. It was so far as the major war-making activities were concerned, as it would be in time of peace if no Cabinet existed and each department head dealt only with Mr. Wilson and with him directly.

Lack of System Causes Confusion

The result has been a great deal of confusion and looseness, with the result that departments and Administration went ahead with plans involving cooperation with other similar authorities precisely as if there were no other similar authorities. Shipping men to France and shipping food to the Allies, for example, each requires ships. The supplying of ships is the business of the Shipping Board. Too often plans to ship men have been made with little regard to plans to ship food, and vice versa, and both have been formed without due knowledge of the facilities of the Shipping Board. And when there was consultation and a difference of opinion arose it was difficult to get the necessary agreement. Ultimately questions of policy like this went up to the President, but only ultimately.

That was the problem; to tame a lot of administrative comets, whose lack of "coordination" was the more or less inevitable accompaniment of a hastily thrown together war organization. Order might have been brought about by the creation of a small organization, a real war council, in the European sense, whose business it would be to lay out policies and bring the various war administrative bodies into harmony with them, at the same time promoting necessary consultations among them.

It might have been brought about, on the analogy of the existing Cabinet, by organizing all the war-making executives into a council, consisting, say, of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Treasury and the heads of the European Board, the War Industries Board, War Trade Board, food administration and fuel administration, with—and this is important—President Wilson presiding as meetings, as he does at Cabinet meetings. Either way would have promoted that much talked of thing "coordination."

Plan Falls Short Of Achieving Aim

The plan just adopted by the Council of National Defence falls far short of achieving what either of these others would. In the first place, it mixes a body which has no executive functions with bodies whose functions are executive. In the next place it creates too

Wilson Organizes Board To End Labor Troubles

Defence Council Seeks Proper Man to Head Body Which Is First of "Instrumentalities" President Mentioned in His Buffalo Speech

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—An organization which is expected to prevent labor disturbances during the war will be announced in a few days. The Council of National Defence is looking for a man to put at the head of it.

This man will represent the public and it is said he must be neither inclined too much to the employers' nor to the workmen's point of view. He must also be a person who will command national confidence. Naturally he hasn't been easy to find. When he is found, it is said the new organization will be made public, for all the other details have been completed.

This new organization will be the most important of the "instrumentalities" to which President Wilson referred in his Buffalo speech, and will be the first fruit of his policy toward union labor, which was signalled by his extraordinary recognition of unionism in his visit to the Buffalo convention.

Agreements Made With Union Labor

Up to now the Administration has had certain specific agreements with union labor covering certain of the more important kinds of war work. In the annual report of the American Federation of Labor, made to the Buffalo convention by the executive council, these agreements are printed.

There is one between Secretary Baker and Samuel Gompers for the appointment of an adjustment commission of three, one representing the army, one the public, and one labor, to control wages, hours and conditions of labor in the building of the cotton mills. This commission was made up of General Garlington, representing the army; Walter Lippmann, representing the public, and John R. Alpine, representing union labor.

There is a similar but more detailed agreement regarding wages, hours and conditions of labor in shipbuilding plants, under which a board consisting of V. Everit Macy, L. A. Coolidge and A. J. Berres was appointed. This board has district agents, called examiners, to ascertain issues arising in various parts of the country between shipbuilders and their workmen.

Also, there is an agreement with regard to loading vessels, with a board of five members. And one with the leather workers, the arbitration commission in this case consisting of four members. In general, these agreements provide that there shall be no cessation of work during the war and that all disputes shall go to only those agreed upon in the particular industry. Plan Covers All Lines of War Work

The plan which is about to be announced is understood to be a general agreement along the lines of these special agreements, one covering all trades directly or indirectly affecting war work.

The Administration has gone to the various heads of the international unions for their approval of a plan to prevent strikes. Apparently, President Wilson's visit to Buffalo was in furtherance of this idea. By his visit he honored not merely Mr. Gompers, who is the titular head of unionism, but the powerful chiefs of the international organizations, who, while they make up the Federation of Labor, are only loosely federated and are not really under the authority of its president.

It was necessary to reach an agreement with these union heads individually, and it is understood that one has reached out of which will spring a board or commission of conciliation exercising the same functions with regard to industry in general as the existing boards with regard to war work exercising in special lines. The agreement will prevent interruption of work during the war and provide for the adjustment of disputes without strikes.

Food Administration Unites Buying Boards

[Staff Correspondence] WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The food administration has completed the coordination of the army navy, Allied and neutral purchases of the large food staples, chiefly grain, flour, meat products and canned goods, and has established a division of coordination of purchases for this purpose.

The necessity for such an organization grows out of the governmental consolidation all over the world of buying of certain commodities into such large orders as to extend beyond the ability of any one manufacturer to supply, and the failure to coordinate which may affect price level and supplies to the civil population.

Germany to make peace among Germany, Russia and Japan through the German Embassy at Stockholm. In reply to Germany, M. Sazonoff is quoted as having said that he advised the Japanese Ambassador that Russia was willing to listen to a peace proposal providing the proposal was made to Russia, Great Britain, France and Japan, in which event he would notify Italy, which then was not in the alliance.

Another telegram, sent by the Russian Ambassador at Rome on October 31, 1917, told of a desire of the Italians to have Russia make an attack on or a demonstration against the Austro-German government. The Petrograd authorities to-day published a long list of employees of the Ministry of Finance who have been declared dismissed for failure to resume their posts. They include M. Shipoff, manager of the State Bank, which is still under control nominally of the old authority.

Efforts to force a resumption of work under a commissioner failed. The final effort was made yesterday when it was demanded that the employees of the bank and ministry should line up for or against the Bolshevik government. They all walked out.

Election of delegates to the Constituent Assembly began to-day and will continue through Monday and Tuesday. Nineteen lists, representing various parties, factions and organizations, are in the field, including two women's leagues. The Moscow Metropolitan Committee has announced that the elections there have been postponed for a week.

PEUROGRAD, Sunday, Nov. 25 (Delayed).—The Bolshevik government continued to-day the publication of secret documents of the old government. Among the documents printed to-day was a telegram from Sergius Sazonoff, former Foreign Minister, to the Allied foreign ministers, dealing with the efforts of

Lloyd George and Venizelos in Paris For War Council

Italian Foreign Minister Also Arrives — House Already There

Guests of Gen. Petain

Admiral Benson and General Bliss Take Luncheon at French Headquarters

PARIS, Nov. 27.—David Lloyd George, the British Premier, accompanied by Foreign Secretary Balfour and other British officials and Premier Venizelos of Greece, arrived in Paris to-night to attend the inter-Allied conference.

Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, chief of the naval staff; Earl Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, and General Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff at army headquarters, were the other members of the British party. They were met at the station by Premier Clemenceau, former Premier Painlevé and Stephen Pichon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.

Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, arrived at Paris this morning. The Italian Premier, Vittorio Orlando, Minister of the Treasury Francesco Sitti, Minister of Munitions General Alfredo Dalloio, Minister of Transport Bianchi and Aviation Commissioner General Billa and Admiral Benson, each accompanied by two members of his staff, motored to French army headquarters to-day. They were the guests at luncheon of General Petain, the French commander in chief, Marquis de Chambrun, who was a member of the French mission to the United States, went with the party. Colonel House and the other members of the American mission to the inter-Allied conference, planned to spend all day in conference here.

Captain Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner to the United States; Etienne Clement, Minister of Commerce, and Albert Thomas, former Minister of Munitions, called on Colonel House at his headquarters this afternoon. The evening Colonel House was a dinner guest of William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador.

Conference of Allies At Paris May Bring A New British Crisis

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The stage is now set for the opening of the Paris conference which will discuss and settle questions affecting the course of affairs for generations to come. Representatives of the various governments will soon be on the scene; some already are there.

Of immediate interest to Great Britain is the effect the decisions will have on the personnel of the Lloyd George government. The struggle which ten days back threatened to disrupt the government and the country has ended not in a peace but in an armistice. The political sky was only partly cleared, and there are still clouds on the horizon.

Northcliffe has retired to comparative seclusion. I understand that he intends to return to America soon, but certainly not until after the Paris conference completes its labors.

If the representatives at the Paris conference consider it necessary to arm the supreme war council with executive powers there will be a renewed political struggle here, and changes in the Cabinet are almost certain to result.

Though Lloyd George scored a personal triumph in his Parliamentary speech at Aquis, he gained it at the expense of the abandonment of several important points set forth in his Paris speech.

The Italian and Americans seem agreed upon the necessity for full and complete coordination of military effort, but in Britain there is a powerful faction united again against any policy tending to weaken or hamper British independence of action.

Lloyd George's audacity and his imagination appeal to the British public. As a political strategist he is a master, knowing when to withdraw as well as advance. But he faces many enemies who, divided, he need not fear, but who, united, can block him. If, then, there is another political crisis it will be a fight to the finish and will not end in a compromise.

The Italian disaster and the Russian collapse partly obliterated the wall separating the moderates and the "bitter enders," but they failed to bring about a complete agreement on the questions of the essentials to victory and what constitutes victory.

Meanwhile the confidence and determination of the people remain unchanged.

African Burial for Jameson

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The body of Sir Leonard Starr Jameson, associate of Cecil Rhodes and leader of the Jameson raid, who died yesterday in London, will be sent to Bulawayo, British South Africa, for interment. It will be buried beside the body of Mr. Rhodes.

Americans Get Licenses To Use German Patents

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—First licenses for the use of German patents were issued to-day by the Federal Trade Commission to three chemical manufacturers in New York and Philadelphia for the production of salvarsan. The price was not fixed at this time by the commission, but right to do so was retained.

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RESOURCES

Real Estate	\$2,954,887 11
Bonds and Mortgages	1,653,400 00
U. S. Government Certificates of Indebtedness	80,488,709 50
Liberty Bonds	18,439,640 00
Public Securities	29,159,646 94
Other Securities	67,623,789 76
Loans and Bills Purchased	287,228,437 11
Cash—on Hand and in Banks	60,653,691 72
Exchanges for Clearing House	11,909,223 30
Foreign Exchange	90,090,632 03
Credits Granted on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	48,959,689 45
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	1,956,749 38
Total	\$701,118,976 37

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$25,000,000 00
Surplus Fund—required by law \$5,000,000	
Additional Surplus—required by law	20,000,000
Undivided Profits	1,125,432 11
Accrued Dividend	625,000 00
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks	11,154,060 28
Accrued Interest Payable	3,502,663 99
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses	810,915 68
Foreign Accounts	574,437 11
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	48,959,689 45
Notes and Bills Reconciled with Federal Reserve Bank	17,842,456 22
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	49,000,000 00
Deposits	512,385,280 57
Total	\$701,118,976 37

Deposits December 31, 1915.....\$418,549,861
Deposits November 29, 1916.....458,893,942
Deposits November 14, 1917.....512,355,280

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Talking Turkey!

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