

CADORNA RELIEVED ITALIAN COMMAND

A PERMANENT INTER-ALLIED MILITARY COMMITTEE HAS BEEN APPOINTED.

GENERAL DIAZ SUCCEEDS HIM

Rated as one of the Ablest Men in the Italian Army—Allies Aroused to Necessity of Closest Union in Naming Committee.

Italian Army Headquarters — The conference of British, French and Italian representatives has resulted in the creation of a permanent inter-allied military committee.

General Cadorna, who has been in supreme command of the Italian army since the beginning of the war, has been given a place on the new committee.

General Diaz has been appointed first in command with General Badoglio second and General Grandino third.

General Foch, chief of staff of the French war ministry, and General Wilson, sub-chief of the British general staff, will serve on the inter-allied committee with General Cadorna.

Among military officers the decision of the allies to create a permanent military committee has caused great satisfaction. It is accepted as evident that the allies have awakened to the necessity for the closest union of the whole length of the western front for the political and military conduct of the war.

General Diaz is rated as one of the ablest Italian military leaders. For years he was connected with the general staff. He took part in the Libyan war, serving as a colonel and was wounded so severely that he asked to be wrapped in a flag, feeling that death was at hand.

General Badoglio is a northerner. In the war he has been in command of a brigade of Bersaglieri, whose heroic deeds have done much to decrease the gravity of the disaster.

RUSSIAN WORKMEN'S-SOLDIERS' COUNCIL MAY SEEK ARMISTICE

Armistice of Three Months is Maximalist Leaders' Proposal.

Petrograd.—"We plan to offer an immediate armistice of three months, during which elected representatives from all nations and not the diplomats, are to settle the questions of peace," said Nikolai Lenine, the "Maximalist" leader, in a speech before the workmen's and soldiers' congress.

"We offer these terms," Mr. Lenine added, "but we are willing to consider any proposals for peace, no matter from which side. We offer a just peace, but will not accept unjust terms."

The congress of soldiers' and workmen's delegates appealed to the Russian army to stand firm and to protect the revolution against imperialist attempts until the new government had obtained a democratic peace.

The proclamation further declares that the soldiers' and workmen's congress will propose an armistice to come into force at once on all fronts.

The congress of the soldiers' and workmen's delegates in its proclamation announces that it has taken over governmental authority and says:

"We appeal to the soldiers in the trenches to be vigilant and firm. The congress expects the revolutionary army will protect the revolution against all imperialist attempts until the new government has obtained a democratic peace which it will propose directly to all the peoples."

The new government will take adequate measures to assure to the army all necessities and by energetic regulations from the upper classes it will also ameliorate the economic situation of soldiers' families.

"The power of the soldiers' and workmen's delegates will assure the free return of all private, state and ecclesiastical lands to the peasant committees. . . . It will guarantee to all nationalities inhabiting Russia the right of their sons to organize their own future."

CAMPAIGN IS STARTED TO MAKE METROPOLIS "DRY"

New York.—A campaign to make New York City "dry" through women's votes is under way. Opponents of the liquor traffic announced five days ago that at New Year's eve watch services in New York churches, women qualified as voters by the ratification of the state suffrage amendment in last Tuesday's election will sign petitions calling for a referendum on local option next April.

ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES WILL NOT BE CHANGED

Washington.—Russia's latest upheaval will not change the attitude of the American government toward measures under way for the relief of economic conditions in the demoralized country. This statement, applying particularly to contracts placed with money borrowed from the United States for vast quantities of shoes and clothing for the civilian population was the only authorized comment at the state department.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION LIMITS USE OF ALL ELECTRIC SIGNS

Washington.—The government's first move towards eliminating non-essential industries to save coal was made in an order by the fuel administration limiting the use of fuel for electric display advertising to the hours between 7:45 and 11 o'clock p. m. A score of other industries will be affected by similar orders that will issue soon as a complete classification is made and it is likely that fuel for domestic use only will be guaranteed.

COL. E. M. HOUSE.



New photograph of Col. E. M. House, who is studying for the president data and information gathered by diplomatic agents and others bearing especially on steps it will be necessary for this government to take that it may be fortified with facts and figures to deal with the trade war that is sure to follow a cessation of hostilities.

HYLAN IS ELECTED MAYOR

TAMMANY HALL CANDIDATE'S PLURALITY OVER MITCHELL EXCEEDS 140,000.

From Time First Hundred Districts Were Heard From Result Was Never in Doubt—Mitchell Was Poor Second in Contest.

New York.—John F. Hylan, a county judge of King's county, was elected mayor of New York by a plurality of more than 100,000. He carried with him the entire Democratic city ticket, including Charles L. Craig for comptroller, Alfred E. Smith, now sheriff of New York county, for president of the board of aldermen, and Edward Swann for district.

Mayor John F. Mitchell, who sought reelection as a fusion candidate, although formally nominated by any party, was a poor second in the race.

Morris Hillquit, the socialist candidate, about whom rallied most of the radical elements in the city and all those who favor an immediately negotiated peace, stood third, with 124,894. From the time the returns were received from the first 100 districts, the result was never in doubt. It was evident Hylan had scored an overwhelming victory and again brought control of the city administration into the hands of Tammany Hall.

PATROL BOAT OF AMERICAN FLEET SUNK BY U-BOAT

Officers and Twenty Enlisted Men Are Missing.

Washington.—The American patrol boat Alcedo was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the war zone and one officer and 20 enlisted men are missing.

The Alcedo is the first American war vessel to go down in the war.

The navy department issued this statement:

"The navy department has been advised by Vice Admiral Sims that at 1:30 a. m., November 5, the American patrol boat Alcedo, a converted yacht, was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine in the war zone. One officer and 20 men are missing. The ship sank in four minutes after being struck. Several vessels were searching for possible survivors at the time the report was made. The Alcedo carried a crew of seven officers and 85 men."

One man from North Carolina and two from South Carolina are among the missing. They are:

Allen T. Edward, seaman; mother, Mrs. Lydia M. Edward, Jackson, N. C.; J. R. Daniel, seaman; father, J. A. Daniel, Darlington, S. C.; Robert McKay, (nervous) seaman; father, Capus McMray, Charleston, S. C.

SUFFRAGE WINS IN NEW YORK OTHER RELECTION RETURNS

The outstanding feature of the elections in the United States was the apparent assured victory for woman suffrage in New York state by a majority of approximately 40,000.

Two states, Ohio and New Mexico, voted on prohibition.

The entire Republican state ticket, headed by Governor Samuel W. McCall, won an overwhelming victory in Massachusetts, while the Democratic state ticket, headed by Westmoreland Davis for governor, was successful in Virginia.

VILLA BANDITS DYNAMITE AND ROB MEXICAN TRAIN

Juarez.—With blood-stained floors, shattered windows and coaches crowded with frightened Mexican men, women and children, who were shivering half-naked in the bullet-torn seats, the Mexican Central passenger train, which was attacked by Villa followers at Armasderis station Sunday, arrived here. One hundred and twenty-five soldiers and passengers were killed on the train.

The messenger for a large American company in Mexico is missing and the \$100,000 worth of silver bullion which he was bringing to the border is also missing. The express messenger was killed as were the train conductor and other railroad employees, the engine crew losing their lives when the engine was blown up.

Villa's men fired volley after volley into the train, killing many guards and passengers. They then went through the coaches robbing passengers, killing many of the men and ordering others outside the train for execution.

REVOLUTION AGAIN HAS UPSET RUSSIA

GOVERNMENT FORCES ARE COMPELLED TO SURRENDER WINTER PALACE.

KERENSKY FLEES THE CAPITOL

Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are in Complete Control of Petrograd. Woman's Battalion Defending Palace is Forced to Surrender.

Petrograd.—Government forces holding the winter palace were compelled to capitulate under the fire of the cruiser Aurora and the cannon of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortresses across the Neva river. The woman's battalion which had been defending the winter palace surrendered.

The workmen's and soldiers' delegates are in complete control of the city.

Premier Kerensky was reported at Luga, 85 miles southwest of Petrograd.

After the government forces had been driven into the winter palace, the place was besieged and a lively fire of machine guns and rifles began. The cruiser Aurora, which was moored at the Nicolai bridge, moved on with its range, firing shrapnel. Meanwhile the guns of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortresses opened fire.

There was spasmodic firing in other parts of the city, but the workmen's and soldiers' troops took every means to protect citizens, who were offered to their quarters. The bridges and the Nevesky Prospekt, which were in the hands of the government forces were captured and held during the night by the workmen's and soldiers' troops.

Washington.—Discouragement felt here over the news of the overthrow of the Kerensky government at Petrograd is tempered by hope that the extreme radicals who have seized the capital may not be able to extend their control over the army or any considerable part of the country. However, it is feared that much blood may be shed and the nation further demoralized before any power arises above the turmoil strong enough to control the situation.

COTTON REPORT SHOWS 7,150,254 BALES SHIPPED

Washington.—Cotton shipped prior to November 1 amounted to 7,150,254 bales, counting round and half bales, and including 133,170 round bales and 57,381 bales of sea island, the census bureau announced.

Last year 8,623,893 bales were shipped prior to November 1 including 154,141 round bales and 49,727 bales of sea island.

Shipments by states this year were: Alabama, 305,106; Arizona, 2,755; Arkansas, 495,977; California, 11,614; Florida, 34,124; Georgia, 1,295,522; Louisiana, 422,089; Mississippi, 498,532; Missouri, 19,816; North Carolina, 277,963; Oklahoma, 523,357; South Carolina, 783,513; Tennessee, 51,956; Texas, 2,282,511; Virginia, 3,472; all other states, 1,911.

Ginnings of sea island by states: Florida, 26,068; Georgia, 299,540; and South Carolina, 1,833.

SHIPPING FACILITIES IS NEXT BIG WAR QUESTION

Washington.—Aside from the subject of actual military operations, shipping will be the most important question taken up by American and allied representatives at the Paris war conference. Officials said it was realized that an international policy respecting the disposition of tonnage must be worked out.

The United States shipping board has announced that it will turn out between now and early in the spring a million tons of ships. This will fall short of the ever-increasing demand, with the army and navy on the one hand and the allies on the other calling every day for more vessels. For every ship made available, the shipping board finds a dozen uses.

NEGRO SOLDIERS MAKE TROUBLE IN MONTGOMERY

Montgomery, Ala.—Quick work by the military police, aided by Major John C. Fulton, commander of the Tenth training battalion (negroes), probably prevented serious trouble when some of the negro soldiers became excited over the report that one of their comrades had been captured by a mob and was being taken out to be lynched. For a time it appeared there was danger of a race riot, but the military police prevented.

SUFFRAGISTS END HUNGER STRIKE OF 72 HOURS

Washington.—Miss Alice Paul, head of the woman's party, and Miss Rose Winslow, hunger-striking in the district jail hospital, were fed by the jail authorities. Liquid food was given them through rubber tubes, breaking a fast of something over 72 hours. Whether force was employed may be always a matter of dispute. Dr. J. A. Cannon, the jail physician, said it was not and that both women took the nourishment without protest.

AUSTRO-GERMANS ADD 17,000 MORE ITALIAN PRISONERS

Berlin (Via London).—Austro-German forces in northern Italy have crossed the Livenza river, army headquarters announced.

ITALIAN TROOPS TO NUMBER OF 17,000 WERE CUT OFF FROM THE TAGLIAMENTO AND CAPTURED, THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAYS.

The total number of prisoners taken by the Austro-German forces is now more than 250,000, it is asserted.

BRIG. GEN. F. J. KERNAN.



BRIG. GEN. FRANCIS J. KERNAN is now assistant chief of staff.

THREE AMERICANS KILLED

FIRST CLASH BETWEEN AMERICANS AND GERMANS OCCURRED NOVEMBER 3.

Five Men Are Wounded and Twelve Taken Prisoners—No Details as to How Americans Were Trapped by Teutons.

Washington.—In the first clash between American and German troops on the French front November 3, the Americans lost three men killed, five wounded and 12 taken prisoners. Further than the brief report from General Pershing and receipt of the casualty list nothing has come through to indicate just how the small body of Americans occupying a sector of trench on the front line were trapped by the Germans and the entire number disposed of. Belief here is that the men were forced into their dugout by the intense barrage fire proceeding the attack and trapped there by the German infantry. Those not killed were compelled to surrender or accept the alternative of being blown to pieces by hand grenades as the Germans had all the advantage. It is likely, in the opinion of army officers, that the men killed and wounded were those left outside the dugout as sentries when the majority sought protection from the barrage. This is the general practice all over the front by both sides. It is possible that the attackers reached the trench sooner than expected, and that the lookouts were shot down before they could summon their comrades from the dugout.

The official casualty list of the losses of American troops in France in their first clash with the Germans follows:

Killed.

Private Thomas F. Enright, sister Mrs. Mary Irvin, Pittsburgh.

Private James B. Gresham, mother Mrs. Alice Dodd, Evansville, Ind.

Private Merle D. Fay, father Harvey D. Fay, Glidden, Iowa.

Wounded.

Private John J. Smith, brother F. D. Smith, Ludington, Mich.

Private Charles J. Hopkins, brother James W. Hopkins, Staunton, Texas.

Private George L. Box, father Jas. L. Box, Altus, Okla.

Private Homer Givens, father William F. Givens, Cloverdale, Ala.

Private Charles Lorr, mother Mrs. Sarah Regnell, Lyons, Kan.

Captured or Missing.

Sergeant Edgar M. Hallyburton, father George B. Hallyburton, Stony Point, N. C.

Corporal Nicholas L. Mulhall, mother Mrs. Bridget Mulhall, Jersey City.

Corporal Edwin H. Haines, mother Mrs. Elizabeth Haines, Woodward, Okla.

Private Herchel Godfrey, father William C. Oberal, Chicago.

Private Vernon M. Kendall, father Sam Kendall, Roll, Okla.

Private William P. Grigsby, mother Mrs. Lizzie Grigsby, Louisville.

Private Frank E. McDougal, father R. L. McDougal, Marysville, Mo.

Private Daniel B. Gallagher, father Neil Gallagher, Blocton, Ala.

Private John P. Lester, father William Lester, Tutwiler, Miss.

Private Harry Laughman, Ada H. Laughman, Chicago.

Private Dewey D. Kern, mother Mrs. Eva Tilton, Collins, Iowa.

Private ——— Keckon, cannot be identified.

AUSTRO-GERMANS CROSS THE TAGLIAMENTO RIVER

Forcing Way Across River Enemy is Proving Serious Menace.

The Austro-German forces operating against the Italians along the Tagliamento river from the region of the Carnic Alps southward to the Adriatic sea are proving a serious menace.

MAXIMUM PRICES ON STEEL ARE APPROVED

Washington.—Maximum prices on cold rolled steel, pipe, scrap, sheets, wire and tin plate, agreed on by the war industries board and steel producers, were approved by President Wilson. The figures are based on those named in a recent arrangement made by the board with producers setting basic prices on steel and iron and on the materials entering into their manufacture. The prices fixed will apply to all transactions.

ABHORRENT TO OWN SOLDIERS.

Washington.—The fact that German soldiers appealed to Ambassador Gerard as "the representative of a Christian state" to protest against atrocities and butcheries in which their commanders forced them to participate, will be disclosed in a forthcoming issue of a pamphlet entitled, "German War Practices." One German soldier, conscience-stricken with the massacre of Russian prisoners, implored the ambassador to protest and signed his letter "A German Soldier and Christian."

LIBERTY LOAN WAS OVERSUES CRIBED

TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SECOND LIBERTY LOAN AMOUNTED TO \$4,617,532,300.

WAS 9,400,000 SUBSCRIBERS

Minimum Over-subscribed By 54 Per Cent. and Only \$383,000,000 Less Than \$5,000,000,000 Maximum Fixed by the Treasury Department.

Washington.—Americans responded to the call for a second war liberty loan by subscribing \$4,617,532,300, an over-subscription by 54 per cent of the \$3,000,000,000 asked, and only \$383,000,000 less than the \$5,000,000,000 maximum fixed by the treasury.

Tabulations completed eleven days after the close of the nation-wide bond-selling campaign, showed that every federal reserve district exceeded its quota and \$9,400,000 persons subscribed in the big war financing operation which Secretary McAdoo described as the greatest ever attempted by any government.

Half of the over-subscribed sum will be accepted, making the actual total of bonds to be issued \$3,898,766,150. Ninety-nine per cent of the subscribers will receive the amount for which they bargained, all subscriptions for \$50,000 or less being allotted in full, and those above that amount being pared down in varying proportions, ranging from a 90 per cent allowance on subscriptions between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to 40 per cent for the largest single subscription of \$50,000,000.

"The success of the second liberty loan, like that of the first, is a distinct triumph for the people of the United States," said Secretary McAdoo, announcing the loan results. "It not only demonstrated their ability, patriotism and resources but augurs the certain success of any future loans that may be offered by the government."

No Loan in January.

The secretary added a denial of reports that the third loan would be solicited in January, 1918. "In view of the large over-subscription of the second liberty loan," he said, "I am glad to state that this will not be necessary." It has been generally understood that the third loan would be sought probably in late February or early March next year.

The New York federal reserve district subscribed nearly three times as much as the second district on the list. Chicago. The results in each district follow:

New York	\$1,550,453,450
Chicago	585,853,250
Cleveland	488,106,900
Boston	476,950,050
Philadelphia	280,350,250
San Francisco	199,871,150
Richmond	201,212,500
St. Louis	184,280,750
Kansas City	150,125,750
Minneapolis	140,932,650
Atlanta	90,695,750
Dallas	77,899,950

ITALIAN ARMIES ARE CONTINUING THEIR RETREAT

The Italian armies are continuing their retreat westward over the Venetian plain from the Tagliamento river and southward from the Dolomites and Carnic Alps region toward the plain. The retreat is declared by the Italian war office to be an orderly one, with the rear guards on both fighting fronts holding back the enemy and with airplanes also playing an important part in harassing the invaders, destroying bridges that have been thrown over the Tagliamento and bombing troops trying to cross the stream.

Although the Berlin official communication asserts that the Germans have reached the Livenza river, on the Venetian plains, along which it has been expected General Cadorna would fight a retarding action, it is believed that this is only in the center, and that the greater portion of General von Benlow's forces still is negotiating a passage of the Tagliamento.

There has been no indication as to where the line of Italians retreating from the hills southward has reached. Nor is there any information concerning where General Cadorna, reinforced will make his stand, but the belief still prevails that the Piave river will be chosen for this purpose.

That aid by the allies is required and in no unqualified measure—has been asserted in semi-official quarters in Rome. The Teutons are declared to have staked everything on their attempt to crush Italy, and the allies must rush up assistance with the utmost speed.

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR EVADING THE DRAFT

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Fifteen years at hard labor in a federal penitentiary was the sentence given Otto Waworin, of St. Paul, Minn., a draft law evader, in the first conviction by general court martial at this cantonment.

J. G. Stivers, of Casnovia, Ill., a member of Company A, 249th Infantry, has been sentenced to five years in the federal prison for theft of \$10,000 also was made known.

WILL INVESTIGATE CHARGES AGAINST COAL DEALERS

Washington.—An immediate investigation of charges that coal operators and dealers are not carrying out the orders of the fuel administration fixing prices and governing distribution will be started by the department of justice. All federal district attorneys will be directed to study the fuel administration's regulations and to see that they are enforced. The directions will call for prosecutions wherever it appears that law has been violated.

WILSON ISSUES THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Washington.—President Wilson issued his 1917 Thanksgiving proclamation, calling upon the nation, even in the midst of the sorrow and great peril of a world shaken by war, to thank God for blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

The proclamation, being Thursday, November 29, is Thanksgiving Day, follows:

"THANKSGIVING—1917.

"By the President of the United States of America.

"A Proclamation.

"It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow even now in the midst of the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster. In the midst of sorrow and great peril, because even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

"We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our Declaration of Independence, by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere, and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves. In this day of the revelation of our duty not only to defend our own rights as a nation, but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigor of common council and common action has been revealed in us. We should especially thank God that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirit of men have entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own. A new light shines about us. The great duties of a new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We will never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of.

"And while we render thanks for those things, let us pray Almighty God that in all humbleness of spirit we may look always to Him for guidance; that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that by His grace in our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened; and that in His good time liberty and security and peace and the comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all the nations of the earth.

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the great ruler of nations.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

"WOODROW WILSON."

"By the President: "ROBERT LANSING, "Secretary of State."

ENEMY ALIENS ARE TAKEN TO OGLETHORPE

Baltimore.—A train from Boston passed through this city on its way to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with 50 alien enemies under guard for internment. Three Germans arrested here recently joined the train and were welcomed on board by the others, who burst into the chorus of "Die Wacht Am Rhein."

SERUM FOR TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER

Stockholm.—Announcement was made at a meeting of the Swedish Medical society by Dr. Carl Kling, bacteriologist at the Carolinian Institute, of the discovery of a serum for the treatment of scarlet fever. It was stated that the use of the serum had reduced the mortality in the most severe cases to 17.5 per cent as compared with a mortality of over 70 per cent in equally severe cases which were not treated with the serum.

British Capture Gaza.

London.—The British have captured the city of Gaza, in Palestine, the war office announces. The British have made an advance of nine miles, carrying the whole Turkish system of defenses in this region and capturing two towns in addition to Gaza. The new British offensive in Palestine, which is being prosecuted now that the oppressive heat of the summer season no longer causes enforced inactivity in being developed along a front extending eastward from the Mediterranean coast.

DR. D. H. ROLSTON'S SYNOD MODERATOR

DR. WELLS' RESPONSE TO HERBERT HOOVER'S REQUEST IS APPROVED.

MEET IN RALEIGH IN 1918

Red Springs Loss in Contest for Next Meeting—Much Progressive Work Reported.

Fayetteville.—Raleigh was selected as next year's meeting place of the North Carolina Presbyterian synod, by a vote that indicated a large majority over Red Springs until the vote was made unanimous, when Dr. C. G. Vardell, who invited the synod to Red Springs, voted for the capital city when he saw Raleigh would win. State Treasurer B. R. Lacy invited the body to Raleigh, seconded by Dr. W. McC. White and Dr. A. A. McGeachy.

The date of the meeting will be left to the selection of the moderator, stated clerk and the minister of the First church of Raleigh, and will be governed by the date of the state fair. The synod finished up its work at the night session and adjourned.

Dr. D. H. Rolston, of the First Presbyterian church of Charlotte, was elected by acclamation moderator of the Synod of North Carolina in its 104th annual session which began here today. He succeeds Rev. Dr. J. N. H. Summerell, of New Bern.

The synod placed itself on record as endorsing the action of Dr. J. M. Wells, as moderator of the general assembly, in appointing committees in each synod to co-operate with the national government in the food conservation campaign.

Dr. A. D. McClure and Dr. C