

PERKINS ANNOUNCES THAT THE GREAT Y. M. C. A. DRIVE FOR \$35,000,000 IS A BIG SUCCESS

When Final Reports Are Received They May Show That the Goal Was Even Passed

SOME ARE STILL AT WORK

Several Large Subscriptions, Some Above \$100,000 Were Reported Yesterday

MR. MOTT CONGRATULATED

"Is Necessary That We Sweep Beyond All Goals," He Says

New York, Nov. 19.—The war fund of \$35,000,000 with which the Y. M. C. A. will provide care and comfort for the soldiers and sailors of America and her allies has been raised, it was announced here tonight by George W. Perkins, chairman of the finance committee of the war work council.

While final figures will not be available before Wednesday, Mr. Perkins stated that reports from various parts of the country left no doubt that the full amount and probably more had been contributed. The campaign was begun a week ago and was nationwide.

The reports received tonight from every state in the country, said a statement issued by A. H. Whitford, director of the campaign, "indicate that the campaign is a great success. Many states have announced their intention of raising an amount larger than their allotment."

Although the campaign closed officially at midnight tonight, announcements were made that it will continue all week in Georgia and for several days in parts of Tennessee.

Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, national chairman of the women's committee which has been active in the campaign, stated that the organization would continue to receive contributions until the end of November.

Fifth \$100,000 Contribution.

The fifth \$100,000 contribution through this committee was announced today. This was made by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Former President William H. Taft tonight sent a congratulatory telegram to Mr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. national war work council, on the success of the \$35,000,000 drive.

"It shows that everyone has found," Mr. Taft said, "that the people appreciate the character of the campaign, which the great organization of which you are the head must render to our boys in training camps and at the front and to the armies of our allies."

Carnegie Give \$250,000.

Among the larger subscriptions reported here today were:

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, \$250,000; Charles Hayden, \$30,000; the Fleischmann Company and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, \$25,000 each; Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Barrett Company, \$20,000 each.

The American people have made it clear that they want to perform this large and patriotic service," said a statement issued tonight by Dr. Mott. "But it is necessary that we sweep beyond all goals. New and highly significant events have taken place which make it essential that we have a far larger sum available than originally contemplated."

Dr. Mott declared the situation in Russia and Italy, together with the increasing number of prisoners of war, the development of plans by the United States called for increasing activities by the Y. M. C. A.

CUMBERLAND AND ROBESON ARE LEADING DISTRICT

Payetteville, Nov. 19.—Latest available reports on the Y. M. C. A. war fund campaign in this district tonight indicate that Cumberland and Robeson counties have gone over the top.

There is no doubt that Cumberland and Robeson has been reached and Fayetteville's quota of \$2,500 is over-subscribed. The Y. R. Boyd, district campaign secretary, is confident that final reports will carry Robeson well over \$1,000 allotment.

Hoke \$300, according to reports. Her appropriation is \$2,000 each. Robeson county raised \$2,200 exclusive of Lumberton, Maxton and Rowland.

COURT-MARTIAL TRIAL OF NEGRO SOLDIERS CLOSES

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 19.—Testimony of three negroes claiming all and of other witnesses ending to corroborate the claims had been offered when the first days' evidence of the 24 negroes of the court-martial of the States infantry charged with mutiny, murder and rioting, in connection with the outbreak of negro soldiers at Houston, Tex., Nov. 23. The three negro defendants, who testified were Privates Henry Walls, Oliver Fletcher and Roy Taylor.

Dundee Licks Chaney.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19.—Johnny Dundee, the New York lightweight, outboxed George Chaney, of Baltimore, six rounds but tonight Dundee had the better of every round.

Gompers' War Attitude Is Approved Overwhelmingly

Union Labor by an Immense Majority Votes Its Loyalty to the American Cause, While Pacifists Are Denounced—The Only Negative Votes Cast by New York Garment Workers.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Union labor today put its stamp of approval on the attitude of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in working hand in hand with President Wilson and placing the needs of the nation above all other considerations in questions involving the workman's part in a vigorous prosecution of the war against Germany.

The vote of confidence came after more than three hours of debate in which the pacifist element at the convention of the federation was given ample opportunity to express itself. Out of a total of 450 delegates only 15 were recorded in opposition. The garment workers of New York under the leadership of Rose Shapiro was the only organization refusing to go on record on the roll-call.

Resolution Starts Things.

The test of strength came upon a report from the committee on reso-

lutions. The committee reported favorably a resolution indorsing the "patriotic work" of the alliance for labor and democracy which Mr. Gompers took an active part in organizing as an offset to the people's council, a pacifist organization.

The attack on the resolution was led by Delegate Bars of Philadelphia. He was supported, in addition to Miss Shapiro, by Delegate Burke of the sulphite workers; Joseph P. Cannon of the mine workers and a few others. The alliance and Mr. Gompers were defended by 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.

The opposition discussed the high cost of living, the Arizona miners' strike, the Pacific coast shipbuilders' fight, the street railway strike of Springfield, Ill., and the suppression of foreign language newspapers, but President Gompers gave them a full (Continued on Page Two.)

ROADS WILL SEEK ANOTHER ADVANCE

Eastern Carriers Will Not be Satisfied Even if Present 15 Per Cent is Granted

ARGUMENTS ARE CLOSED

Shippers' Council Contends That Railroads Will Be in No Worse Condition Than Other Businesses During the War.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Arguments in the eastern railroads' 15 per cent advance rate case before the interstate commerce commission closed today with a statement of counsel for the roads that even if this increase is granted they soon will ask for another advance of approximately 15 per cent in class and commodity rates and 15 per cent a ton on coal and coke.

"What is the intention of the railroads," asked Commissioner McChord, "to make the sky the limit?"

"As cost increases rates must go up if we are to proceed on a sound basis," answered John S. Patterson, counsel for the railroads.

Chief Point of Contention.

With both sides agreed that the railroads' income had increased, the chief point of contention was whether the additional revenue had offset the increased cost of operation. Mr. Patterson said the advance had failed by about \$120,000,000 to cover the increased expenses of the 38 systems. Counsel for the shippers maintained that by use of the additional revenues and surplus the railroads would not be in worse condition than other businesses and that under such circumstances they should not expect to impose additional burden on the shippers. Mr. Patterson replied that the railroads had no desire to make money out of the war, but that they recognized industry had a great burden to bear and believed that it should be divided rather than placed in one branch of business.

Thorne Opposes Increase.

Clifford Thorne, leading counsel for the shippers, said an increase in freight rates is essentially a tax and "that this is no time for an organized set of business men to ask the American people to increase their burden."

Additional demands of the railroads, he said, are almost keeping pace with the government in "adding burdens to the people."

Thorne contended that the surplus of the eastern railroads and their operating revenues this year were ample to maintain them on a sound basis, pay a reasonable dividend and preserve their credit.

Higher rates were attacked by lumber interests through J. V. Norman, representing the southern hardwood traffic association, and L. C. Boyle, representing the national lumber manufacturers' association. S. H. Cowan, of the national livestock shippers' protective association, also argued retention of present rates.

Disturb Rate Relationships.

If the committee believed the advance essential to the country as a war measure, Mr. Boyle said, the lumbermen would accept it without hesitation, but both he and Mr. Norman contended that the plan proposed for the increases would disturb rate relationships because it affects through rates and would make necessary rearrangements of businesses built largely around advantages of freight rates.

The plea of the roads that their credit was being impaired by lack of revenue (Continued on Page Two.)

RAILROADS GIVE WILSON FREE HAND

He is Left to Take Any Steps He Sees Fit to Prevent a Strike at This Time

TIE-UP BELIEVED AVERTED

Definition of Railroad's Attitude May Induce the Brotherhoods to Settle Differences by Arbitration—Conference Thursday.

Washington, Nov. 19.—President Wilson today was given a free hand by the railroads in his effort to avert a strike for higher wages by engineers, conductors, trainmen and brakemen, with whose representatives he will confer Thursday.

Formal announcement by the railroads' war board that the roads were ready, should any crisis arise, to place their interests unreservedly in the hands of the president for such disposition as he may determine is necessary in the public interest was expected to clear away misunderstandings of the four brotherhoods over the attitude of the roads which had caused the unions to refuse to arbitrate the dispute.

Possibility of a stoppage 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 of forestalling 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. 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, 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 have disclosed a serious situation in their discussions with Judge Chambers, chairman of the United States board of mediation and conciliation, who has been President Wilson's representative in preliminary conferences with both sides. They said increased wages are 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.

VOTES FOR WOMEN INDUCES NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS

New York, Nov. 19.—Now that women in New York can vote, the number of women applying for first papers has averaged 17 a day since election, compared with two a day previously.

Married women whose husbands are naturalized cannot become citizens. According to the county clerk, a number of such applied for citizenship and complained bitterly at being "tied to a man who would not become an American" when they found that citizenship was denied them.

LYOUD-GEORGE IN A RINGING SPEECH DEFENDS HIMSELF

Premier Replies to His Critics and Sways the House of Commons to His Side

ASQUITH LED OPPOSITION

Lloyd-George Incidentally Announced Sinking of Five Submarines Saturday

London, Nov. 19.—Premier Lloyd-George defended himself in the house of commons this afternoon against the first serious attack his administration has faced and so far as the commons is concerned his defense seemed highly successful; the prime minister's admirers all it a triumph. Incidentally, during his speech, Mr. Lloyd-George announced the destruction of five German submarines in one day.

"Of the submarine," he said, "I have no fear. 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."

The attack on the premier today was focused upon two points—the character of the war council which the premier announced in Paris and the contentment of the commons as to strategy which he pronounced in his Paris speech.

Asquith Sharply Criticizes.

Ex-Premier Asquith was spokesman for the opposition. His speech was not in the tone of a new plan for allied control of the war and a vindication of his own government for which, he remarked, "himself and the present premier had each had his particular share of responsibility. It was keyed in a much milder strain than the first hostile outburst from the newspapers and sections of the liberal and conservative parties, which greeted the premier on his return home."

Premier in Fighting Mood.

The Asquith leader's reply was a characteristic fighting speech of the type which has made him famous. There was no thought of retraction for anything which he had said or done; no hint of an apologetic strain, which some expected, for what had been called the Paris indiscretion.

The entire cabinet sat beside him on the front bench and a packed, silent house on commoners and peers on the other side of the chamber listened as the premier went forward for every word. The man whose mantle he had assumed faced him across a space of a few feet with a glided 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.

Criticism on Two Grounds.

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, which 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 British army had been largely misdirected or in vain.

The premier argued that the new body would co-ordinate the work of various staffs, whereas under the old (Continued on Page Two.)

THREE KILLED, SIX WOUNDED AT FRONT

Pershing Sends List of Latest American Casualties

Corporal Parrott, of New Bern, N. C., Among Seven Men Who Have Died of Natural Causes or Killed Accidentally.

Washington, Nov. 19.—General Pershing has reported to the war department that two men were killed in action on November 13. Three were severely wounded and three slightly wounded. The casualties are:

Killed—Sergeant John F. Czajka; father, Albert Czajka, Milwaukee, Wis., and Private Stanley Janovic; sister, Sophia Giebutovitz, East Boston, Mass.

Severely wounded—Privates Earl E. Aurand; mother, Emma Aurand, Harrisburg, Pa.; Francis Elevation, father, Mack Elevation, Eckman, W. Va., and Edward F. Cahill; mother, Bridget Cahill, Bakerton, Pa.

Slightly wounded—Sergeant John A. Logan; father, Charles Logan, Mount Carmel, Pa.; Privates Chester Johnson; father, Samuel Johnson, Forest Hill, La.; Robert L. Redd; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Redd, Burneyville, Okla.

General Pershing also reported that Private Valentine H. Newton, headquarters company marine corps, died November 12 from self-inflicted gunshot wound.

Sergeant George E. Merkle, signal (Continued on Page Two.)

Austro-German Invaders Make Further Inroads On Northern Front In Italy

Two Villages and Other Important Points Have Been Captured.

Italians, However, are Holding Firmly Along the Middle and Lower Reaches of the Piave—New Drives in France and Belgium May be Started Soon.

(Associated Press Summary)

While the Italians are holding the middle and lower reaches of the Piave river successfully against the Teutonic allied invaders and even have thrown back the greater portion of those who crossed the stream and gained the western bank, the enemy is trying with strong forces in the north to beat back the troops of General Diaz, pierce the line and force a retirement westward from the river from the region of Vidor to the Adriatic Sea.

In this endeavor the invaders have captured several important points of vantage—notably the village of Quoro and Monte Cornelle—and have compelled the Italians under a heavy bombardment to evacuate their strongly fortified position on Monte Tomba, almost the last stronghold barring the way to the northern edge of the Venetian plains. These captures are reported by the German war office, but the admission had been made previously by Rome that the enemy was attacking in this region with heavy effectiveness, doubtless among them reinforcements which it had been known for several weeks they were hurrying

southward. The Germans announced also the taking of 1,100 prisoners during the fighting.

Nothing as yet has been heard of the arrival of the British and French reinforcements to aid the Italians in holding their line, but the "few days" that it was announced last week would have to elapse before they could reach the front have now passed, and it is not improbable that soon the front in the north will perceptibly stiffen and bring to an end the inroads of the enemy.

All the enemy forces which last week crossed the river from the Piave Zenson have been swept clear of the western bank in a brilliant attack by the Italians. Large numbers of them met death along the eastern bank or were drowned in their hurried attempt to ford the stream. Others were bayoneted or forced to surrender, and it was only a small portion of the original force that was able to make their way to safety.

No infantry actions of importance have taken place along the western front in Belgium and France, but indications point to another attack by Field Marshal Haig in Flanders and possibly by General Petain's forces near Verdun. On both sectors extremely heavy bombardments are in progress. (Continued on Page Two.)

WIPE OUT ENTIRE GERMAN COMPANY

Canadians Make Job Complete When They Attack Thinned Ranks of Enemy Unit

BRITISH STRENGTHEN LINES

Continue the Consolidation of Ground Recently Won Around Passchendaele—No Unusual Activity Yesterday.

British Front in Belgium, Nov. 19.—(By the Associated Press)—Only the usual artillery fire and raids were reported today along the British front. The situation at Passchendaele remains the same except that the British are continuing their consolidations and making their positions stronger daily.

An incident occurred Friday which shows the nature of the fighting here. A German company which had gone into the line east of Passchendaele 40 men strong was going out with only 28 men left. This company's guide led it across one of the Canadian advanced posts which engaged it with machine guns at a range of 30 yards. Twenty-four Germans were killed or wounded and the others captured, thus wiping out the entire company. The bullet wounds were all found to be breast high and one German had three bullet holes through an arm at that height.

NEW MINISTRY TO GET VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Premier Clemenceau and His Associates Decide Upon Declaration Before Parliament.

Paris, Nov. 19.—Premier Clemenceau and his associates in the new cabinet decided today upon the terms of the declaration with which they will go before parliament tomorrow. 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 very large majority after discussion of the interpellations.

The declaration says that the cabinet will prosecute 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.

Falls Into Boiling Vat.

Petersburg, Va., Nov. 19.—Theodore C. Braun, of this city, graduate of Cornell and expert chemist at the plant of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours company at Hopewell, fell into a vat of boiling alkali this evening and is in the hospital here with slight chance of recovery. Both eyes were probably lost and his entire body is burned. His relatives live in Los Angeles, Cal.

Japanese Visit President.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The Japanese financial mission to the United States accompanied by Ambassador Sato paid a formal call late today at the White House.

ENEMY ALIENS ARE DEPRIVED OF MUCH OF THEIR LIBERTY

All Over 14 Years of Age Must Register With Police or Some Other Authority

THEY MUST HAVE PERMITS

Must Stay Away From Wharves, Warehouses, Terminals and Other Properties

Washington, Nov. 19.—Drastic regulations to enable government agents to keep the thousands of Germans in the United States under constant surveillance and curb the treasonable activities of a few, will be promulgated in several days by Attorney-General Gregory to make effective the proclamation issued today by President Wilson, imposing restrictions on free movement of alien enemies. By means of the new regulations, the department of justice expects to be able to round up a number of Germans who are believed to have directed the organized campaigns of sabotage and propaganda to embarrass the United States in the war.

Required to Register.

Under the proclamation, unnaturalized male Germans above the age of 14 are required to register with the police or some other authority to be designated by the attorney-general. In addition, they must report periodically to some official of the attorney-general so orders. They may not travel in the United States without a permit and may not approach within 100 yards of any wharf, pier, dock, warehouse, shed, elevator, bridge, house, railroad terminal or other establishment which the attorney-general may designate. They are forbidden to travel on the ocean, Great Lakes or any river or waterway, either on public vessels or in their own private boats. They may not enter or reside in the District of Columbia or the Panama canal zone and are not permitted to make aerial flights in balloons or airplanes.

Immediately Effective.

The new order applies to Germans living within the United States, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Alaska and other possessions or territories but does not affect subjects of Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria.

The same authority probably will be designated to receive periodical reports from alien enemies and to issue permits for travel.

Germans without evil intent, officials believe, will comply willingly with the terms of the new restrictions in the knowledge that similar restrictions have imposed on alien enemies by other warring nations. Those who disobey, however, will place themselves open to suspicion immediately and the government will exercise its privilege of internment for the war any who fail to voluntarily comply.

To Arrest Intruders.

A number of recent fires and explosions have been attributed to the work of alien enemies. Under the provision for the 100-yard restricted zone, agents may arrest any who are found on docks, piers or warehouses.

One of the most important features of the president's proclamation is the opinion of department of justice officials, is the forbidding of water travel to enemies. Much of the damage to docks and piers is known to have been done by German agents traveling in motor boats. In addition, German waiters or stewards on ocean steamships, either in trans-Atlantic or coastwise traffic are suspected of having carried messages which eventually reached Germany.

Officials at the Russian embassy said today they had received no late news but that the mention in press dispatches of the name of Captain Pavlov, a social democrat workmen's leader, as being at the head of troops opposing the Bolsheviks, was encouraging as indicating that one of the strongest factions of the opposition had gone over to the moderates. The prediction was made that the Bolshevik would be overthrown by a military victory or fall by internal dissension owing to the evident incapacity of the radical leaders to obtain the reforms embodied in their program.

Must Leave Washington.

The closing of the District of Columbia to Germans was urged by government agents as a means of lessening the traffic in valuable war information which is believed to have its most important center in the capital. The few scores of unnaturalized Germans living in Washington will be forced to move out immediately.

German women are not subject to the regulations, inasmuch as alien enemies were defined by the espionage act as "natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years of upward."

John Lord O'Brien, special assistant to the attorney general for war work, will have charge of the enforcement of the new rules and will supervise the departments force of secret agents.

AUSTRIANS WERE FORCED TO RETIRE ALONG LOWER PIAVE

London, Nov. 19.—The Austrian official communication of Saturday (as received here today by wireless says):

"On the lower Piave (Italian front) reconnoitering detachments on the western bank of the stream had to be withdrawn before strong counter attacks."