

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN FROM EVERY STATE ARRIVE IN FRANCE

CHANCELLOR HOPES PRESENT EFFORTS WILL BRING PEACE

Germany Is Ready To Enter Into Negotiations With Envoys of Russia

GERMAN ARMS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL

Hertling Discusses Situation In Flanders, at Cambrai, and Also In Italy

Berlin, Nov. 29.—(via London, Nov. 29.)—British Admiralty via Wireless Press.—The war situation was reviewed before the reichstag today by Count George F. von Hertling, the new imperial German chancellor. He declared that Germany was ready to enter into peace negotiations as soon as the Russians sent representatives having full powers to Berlin. The chancellor said he hoped and wished that the present efforts would take definite shape and "bring us peace."

German arms, the chancellor said, have been uniformly successful and the submarine warfare will reach the aim intended for it. He said that the British army was superior in number and that several French divisions had taken part. Notwithstanding the loss of some villages and farms the German frontier remained unshaken and the enemy was as far as ever from his object of reaching the Flemish coast to destroy German U-boat bases. He added:

"Recognizing the failure of their attacks in Flanders, the British are now seeking near Cambrai a decisive result. The hope which Great Britain placed upon the wholesale use of tanks has not been fulfilled. They lie destroyed on the battle field by successful German counter measures. The initial British success was parried by the entrance of our reserves."

"The French also have had local successes northeast of Soissons and before Verdun but every strategic exploitation of these has been prevented by the German army command."

Wonderful Advance In Italy.—"The glorious advance of the armies of the central powers in Italy holds the world in suspense even today. Overwhelmingly difficult tasks have been accomplished there by the fighting strength of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops in their surprising rapid attack and penetration of rough mountain territory. Italy's army has lost a considerable part of its forces and at least half of its total war material. It also has lost stretches of land which provided it with rich supplies. It has not yet been possible to collect all the booty, calculated in money value at thousands of millions of marks, which has fallen into our hands."

"Further, the success of our victories from the Isonzo to the Piave is an effective relief to our own western front. In the same way this victory also makes itself felt in Macedonia as the enemy now appears to be giving up voluntarily the slight success which he obtained west of Lake Ochrida."

From the Sinai peninsula the British are operating against the Turkish troops in Palestine and have been able to achieve certain initial successes

The Chief Events of the Day

American engineers played a large part in the preparations leading up to the successful British blow toward Cambrai last week.

These are the first American troops to take part in operations on the British front and a delayed Associated Press dispatch says that they have been building railroads in the Somme district for nearly four months and for a long time have been working within range of the German artillery. Not content with building and running the vital communication lines, the American engineers entered the firing line during General Byng's push to act as volunteer stretcher bearers.

Americans Arrive.—National guardsmen from every state in the Union and the vanguard of the American aero fleet have arrived behind the front in France. Many of the former guardsmen already are undergoing training within sound of the guns at the front. Meanwhile American aviators are training actively with the American troops.

Ready To Talk Peace.—Germany is ready to discuss peace with Russia if envoys with full powers are sent to Berlin, Count von Hertling, the new imperial chancellor, declared yesterday before the reichstag. He expressed the wish that the present efforts of the Bolsheviks would bring peace. In a review of the military situation the chancellor said that the ar-

mies of the central powers have been generally successful and that the submarine warfare was successful and that the allies were unable to make progress against it.

Conditions Unsettled.—Conditions in Russia apparently remain greatly unsettled. It is reported that Lenin's government has given way to a socialist coalition cabinet in which the Bolsheviks are represented.

Little Change On Fronts.—On the various war fronts there has been little change. The British are pushing forward toward Cambrai and have made a slight advance west of Bourlon wood. Heavy artillery activity continues in the Ypres sector. No infantry actions of importance are reported from the Italian front but the opposing cannon are very busy.

Berlin reports the repulse of Italian attacks against positions west of the Brenta and west of the Piave.

Creates Sensation.—Much discussion has been provoked in England by the publication of a letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne, a veteran political leader. He pleads for a revision of the war aims of the allies and an attempt to obtain peace before the war leads to the ruin of the civilized world. The letter has caused such a sensation that it is understood it will be the subject of debate in the British house of commons probably early next week.

American Engineers Helped to Break Hindenburg Line

British Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 26.—(Delayed.)—(By The Associated Press)—American engineers, the first American troops to be engaged in military operations on the British front, took a prominent part in the breaking of the Hindenburg line by General Byng last week. It is now possible to inform the people of the United States that engineers of the American army had a large part in pushing up the vital railways behind the advancing British soldiers.

The American engineers have been laboring on the roads through the devastated battle fields of the Somme district for nearly four months and two of their men, who were wounded, were the first American casualties announced from Washington. The speed with which the lines have been laid up through the broken Hindenburg defense during the past week has called forth the highest praise from the British authorities. The Americans have been working in shifts 24 hours a day and no such amount of track has been laid in this region in so short a time before. The manner in which they stood up under the strain has led to their being dubbed the "force of American athletes."

For these untiring soldiers are today as fit and as willing as they were before the battle.

Naturally the Americans have for a long time been working under the range of enemy artillery and more than once they have come under heavy shell fire. One of the most striking

sights along the front has been that of the engineers laboring coolly at their tracks while great shells were bursting one hundred yards away.

At one time the Germans cut loose with their guns on a section of the track and tore up three miles of rails but they scarcely had finished this bombardment when the two lines of steel began to creep forward once more. After the engineers had reached a point where they were exposed on the sky line it was necessary to work at night or on foggy days.

There have been three forces of Americans employed in this region since about August 1. Two of them have been occupied with the operation and maintenance of light railways and the other has been constructing narrow gauge lines. The correspondent has visited many of these engineers since their arrival and has found them as fit as possible and eager for work.

The correspondent was talking with three officers today and the only anxiety they expressed was that in the future they might be compelled to work far back of the lines out of the fighting zone. The engineers love to hear the guns and to get as close to the firing line as military orders permit. Some of them had an unusual experience, much of their liking, on the first day of the offensive. The British called for volunteer stretcher-bearers to go forward to the battle field and bring in wounded British and Germans, a large number of the engineers offered their services which were accepted. They just had finished a hard day's work on the railway, but they gladly undertook the new, arduous and dangerous task and labored through the night getting injured soldiers back to the dressing stations. They were highly complimented by the British for their efficiency in this line.

LENINE GOVERNMENT HAS FALLEN, SAYS REPORT

London, Nov. 30.—The government of Nikolai Lenin has fallen, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Chronicle dated Wednesday. It has been succeeded by a coalition cabinet of advanced socialists in which, however, the Bolsheviks are represented.

SAMMIES ENJOYED THANKSGIVING DAY

With the American Army in France, Nov. 29.—(Delayed.)—(By The Associated Press.)—Every American soldier in France spent a real American Thanksgiving today. He dined on turkey and all that goes with it until he could eat no more. The feature of the day was a football game in which a team from the engineers defeated a team from the infantry. The game was watched by thousands of American troops and a thousand French soldiers. The shouts from the respective rooters were heard far afield and toward the end of the game the French soldiers, getting the hang of it, became just as enthusiastic as the Americans. Virtually all instruction work and drilling was suspended for the day.

TESTIMONY OF EXPERTS WILL BE HEARD TODAY

Minneapolis, Nov. 30.—The trial of Mrs. Blanca De Saullis for the murder of her divorced husband, John Longer De Saullis, was resumed today with indications that the case would not be given to the jury before Wednesday.

The testimony of alienists and other medical experts, some of refute and others to substantiate the claim of Mrs. De Saullis that she suffered a mental lapse at the time and ten days following the shooting of her former husband, was expected to consume all of today and probably tomorrow.

PISTOL WAS NOT IN CONTACT WITH HEAD WHEN FIRED

So Testifies Chicago Doctor About Wound Causing Mrs. King's Death

SHE COULD NOT HAVE INFLICTED WOUND

Mrs. Robinson Will Testify This Afternoon—Dr. Schultz On Stand

Concord, N. C., Nov. 30.—Dr. W. H. Burmeister, coroner's physician of Cook county, Illinois, on cross-examination today in the trial of Gaston Means, charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, declared that the pistol that inflicted the wound causing Mrs. King's death was not in contact with her head when fired. He reiterated his opinion previously expressed, that it would have been a physical impossibility for a woman of Mrs. King's stoutness to have held a pistol in the position necessary to have caused the wound.

Cross-examination of Dr. Burmeister by E. T. Casler, of counsel for the defense, secured from the witness the admission that the powder marks made by a pistol shot on the skin of a person's head would depend on the amount of hair at the point where the bullet struck. The witness also admitted that the powder marks on the skin might vary according to the kind of powder used.

Making Slow Progress.—Progress in the trial has been so slow that there is growing apprehension among court officials that the case will consume most of next week. Dr. Otto Schultz, of New York, called to the stand shortly before noon.

Dr. Schultz testified, in reply to hypothetical questions, that in his opinion it would have been impossible for Mrs. King to have fired the fatal shot, his opinion being based upon the description of the wound in the question propounded which followed the description made by Dr. Burmeister. He also testified that the first wound just above Mrs. King's left ankle was made before death.

On request of Mr. Casler, Dr. Schultz took a .25 calibre automatic pistol and demonstrated to the jury why he considered it impossible for a person to self-inflict such a wound as killed Mrs. King.

"Now that is the way you would do it, but couldn't somebody else do it differently?" asked Mr. Casler. He was able to put his hand under his left knee," replied Dr. Schultz, amid laughter.

Mrs. Robinson to Testify.—Cross-examination of Mrs. Robinson and re-cross examination of Dr. Burmeister delayed the expected introduction by the state of Mrs. Anna L. Robinson, mother of Mrs. King, and it was stated by a member of counsel for the defense that she would not testify until the afternoon session.

Mrs. Robinson, who is 76 years old, was a member of the party including Means, Mrs. King and her sister, Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, which stayed at the Chicago Beach hotel, from May until July. Reference to her was made in the testimony of William C. Rockefeller, manager of the hotel, who appeared for the prosecution Wednesday.

Rockefeller, by whom the state sought to show through conversations he had with Means that the latter, acting as Mrs. King's business agent, attempted to restrict her freedom of action while at the hotel, told the jury that Means referred to Mrs. Robinson as "old seventy six." Rockefeller asserted that Means, after forbidding him to talk with Mrs. King, said: "You can talk to her mother as much as you want to but I don't want anybody to talk with Mrs. King. I am getting ready to spring a will that will surprise the whole United States."

THOUSANDS OF TROOPS REACH FRANCE SAFELY DESPITE U-BOAT PERIL

AUSTRIA WILLING TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS

CHANCELLOR ASKS FOR WAR CREDIT

Third Reading for Credit of Fifteen Billion Marks Set for Saturday—Reichstag Discusses Speech

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.—The war credit of fifteen billion marks, asked for by Chancellor von Hertling, passed its first and second readings in reichstag yesterday after brief remarks by Deputies Scheidemann and Haaz. The third reading has been set for Saturday.

In the debate following the chancellor's speech, Herr Trimborn, on behalf of the centrium, condemned both a peace of aggression and a peace of renunciation. He demanded a peace by conciliation, guaranteeing Germany's integrity, the security of her frontiers and her complete independence, especially economic.

"What the chancellor said concerning Russia," he adds, "meets with our entire and joyful approval. The German people sincerely desire correct economic and political relations with new Russia. The chancellor has the centrium's full confidence."

Herr Scheidemann, for the socialists, said his party considered the new government an advance, owing to the manner of its formation. The socialists would support a parliamentary government but would oppose it where differences of opinion that could not be bridged arose.

The people of the warring countries must conclude peace with each other, the socialist leader added. The German people did not want the Polish crown for new duchies. Poland, Lithuania and other territories might determine their future as they like. He declared that German labor joyfully welcomed and supported the first peace step of the Russian revolution and ardently awaited the day when the workmen of France and Great Britain would meet them along the same lines.

The development which had become irresistible in Russia would also penetrate, he hoped, to other countries. Russia was not defeated in the war, only those were defeated who desired to fight to the bitter end.

Deputy Fischbeck, a progressive, said he rejoiced at the chancellor's words regarding the Russian offer of a peaceful rapprochement and declared that the chancellor's policy was calculated to pave the way for reciprocal conference.

The collapse of the Italian army, Herr Strassmann, national liberal, declared that the successful demand for the dismissal of Dr. Michaelis from the chancellorship signified a serious attack on the emperor's constitutional rights and this limitation of the emperor's rights has been shown more clearly by the dismissal of Dr. Helfferich, the vice chancellor. Even in the appointment of Count von Hertling, he added, the emperor's freedom of decision seems to have been maintained insufficiently.

Every Guardsman Who Sailed Has Reached "Over There" in Best of Health and Spirits—Upholding the Honor and Reputation of American Expeditionary Forces

IDENTITY OF UNITS NOT DISCLOSED AT THIS TIME

General Pershing Does Not Want To Reveal Identification Numbers and Other Important Information—Next Stage Will Be Occupation of First Line Trenches—Large Troop Movement Successfully Accomplished

With the American Army in France, Nov. 29.—(Delayed.)—(By The Associated Press.)—National guardsmen from every state in the union have arrived in France, it is today permitted to be announced. They are among the troops now training or lately arrived.

While it is not permitted to disclose the identity of units it may be said that all those which sailed from the United States have arrived safely and that some already are in training with in sound of the guns on the battle front.

They are showing a spirit in keeping with the purpose to make the American expeditionary force a homogeneous American army in which each division, whether regular, national guard or national army, cannot be distinguished in efficiency from the others. The former state troops are billeted over a wide area and are pronounced excellent soldiers.

Arriving For Weeks.—The guardsmen have been arriving in the American zone for many weeks. They are scattered somewhat, but as far as possible the units from the same state have been kept close together. They found the regular army had made good preparations for them and while many are billeted in houses in French towns, others have been quartered in low wooden barracks.

The troops from the various states have been recognized by the French population and have been welcomed enthusiastically. Many of the units on arriving in billet towns wore the French red, white and blue cockade pinned to their campaign hats.

After a sufficient time to rest from the journey, the troops have been set to work training for actual service at the front. In all quarters they are declared to be most enthusiastic and their soldierly qualities have drawn high praise from the French instructors.

During the last few days one unit has been working with grenades and automatic rifles, while another has been in the instruction trenches which bring them as near as possible to actual fighting conditions.

The guardsmen are all in good health. The reason why it is not permitted to mention units by name is that if one is mentioned the way is open to mention all others which means the revealing of identification numbers and other information of importance to the enemy.

But for the information of the relatives and families of the men, every one who sailed from the United States has arrived safely in France.

Extensive Troop Movement.—Today's announcement of the arrival in France of the first national guard units gives the first official notice that an extensive troop movement has been accomplished despite hostile submarines, shortage of troop and supply ships, and other obstacles without the loss of a man.

Thousands of men have been moved to the seaboard from all parts of the country, loaded on transports and safely landed in France without any general knowledge of the facts having been disclosed. War department officials were gratified at General Pershing's decision to announce the arrival of the national guard forces, but permission to publish the designations of the guard units now at the training centers in France still is withheld. Unless General Pershing sees fit to release the information, there is no present prospect of its publication.

It can be stated, however, that the brief dispatch of today covers a large movement that has been in progress for several weeks. The next stage will be actual occupation of front line trenches.

Guard units to be sent later will be more sectional in character, the grouping of the old divisional organization having been adhered to as closely as possible. The entire country, however, shares in the honor of having its representative units now at the front in the world war.

HEARING WILL BE HELD IN MEMPHIS JANUARY 28

Washington, Nov. 30.—The Interstate Commerce commission announced today that a hearing would be held January 28 at Memphis before Examiner La Rue on the Memphis-Southwestern freight rates investigation, involving through rates from Memphis to St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Sioux City and Oklahoma City.

Investigation of rates from New Orleans and Galveston to Missouri river points will be consolidated in the Memphis-Southwestern hearing.

British Casualties.—London, Nov. 30.—British casualties reported during the month totaled 120,989, divided as follows: Officers, killed or died of wounds, 1,152; men, 24,292. Officers, wounded or missing, 3,537; men, 91,108.

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