

AMERICAN DESTROYER SUNK WITH LOSS OF LIFE

SNOWSTORM ADDS NEW TERRORS TO PEOPLE OF HALIFAX

Relief Trains Snowbound and Thousands of Homeless Huddled Together As Best They Could, Passing Night of Suffering—Estimated That There Are 20,000 Destitute People—Food Shortage Serious

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 8.—A blinding "north-country" snowstorm, accompanying a gale that at times attained a velocity of more than 40 miles an hour, had held this city of desolation in its grasp for the past 24 hours, adding new terror to the awe-stricken survivors of Thursday's disaster and greatly impeding the progress of relief trains hurrying here with their urgently-needed supplies.

The Massachusetts relief train was stalled in great snow drifts near Amherst last night, and the time of the train's arrival here is problematical. Other rescue trains also are reported snowbound.

Night of Suffering.
With every building in Halifax and Dartmouth more or less damaged by the explosion and fire, men, women and children huddled together as best they could and passed a night of suffering. The chilling wind whistled through smashed windows; there was scarcely blankets enough to cover the wounded bodies and many were unable to obtain food.

Fires were almost out of the question and the only lights obtainable were from oil lamps or candles. Out of the chaotic conditions, rich and poor have rallied gallantly to their duty of caring for the injured and homeless and accounting for the dead.

The citizens' finance committee estimates that there are 20,000 destitute people in the devastated area, the majority from the poorer classes. Nearly 4,000 dwellings were destroyed, the committee declares, and the actual losses and the estimated cost of temporary maintenance will approximate \$30,000,000.

Food Problem Serious.
Perhaps the most serious of the many problems is the food situation. There is enough food for immediate needs but unless communication is opened soon the city faces the possibility of famine.

HALIFAX WOMEN CRAZED BY SHOCK

Many of Them Who Were Brought To Turo Relief Stations Could Not Tell Their Own Names

St. John, N. B., Dec. 8.—A simple statement that came over the telephone from Truro late yesterday afternoon reveals more of the horror of the tragedy at Halifax. It was that many women, injured or destitute, or both, who had been brought from Halifax to Truro had been so crazed by the shock that upon arriving at the relief stations they were unable to even tell their own names.

All direct telegraph wires between St. John and Halifax are down. A heavy sleet storm added to the delay in restoring them. Three local wires between St. John and Truro were working spasmodically. The only communication out of Halifax was by cable south and the Canadian Pacific wire which is occupied entirely with government and railway business. A message from Truro brings the story of Eleanor Tapley, of St. John, a student at Mount Vincent Academy, at Halifax. Miss Tapley says the academy was destroyed and some soldiers killed. The academy was converted into a hospital to which as many as could be found place for were brought and cared for. The convent was badly damaged and some of the sisters were seriously injured by broken glass.

"We first received word of the disaster," said Miss Tapley, "from an engine which came hurrying up from the city, rocking from side to side under its terrific speed. The engineer, the only man aboard, cried out, 'give me anything you have. Blankets, food, bandages or anything. The whole city is wrecked and for the mercy of God be quick.'"

"We girls immediately rushed to get anything that we could lay our hands on. Sweaters, coats and other clothing were torn into strips for bandages. Everything was piled into the locomotive which tore away again at top speed for the scene of the disaster."

"No one at the convent was killed but some of the sisters were terribly cut by flying glass which in our section of the city did most of the damage. Every window of the academy was broken and some of the pillars in the chapel fell."

ability of famine. The energies of local relief committees have been centered on the conservation of food and merchants have surrendered all their available supplies for the common need. Milk is almost unobtainable and fears are expressed for the lives of babies in arms. In the greater task of caring for the living no concerted effort is being made at present to compile a list of the dead, but hundreds of soldiers, sailors, American "jackies" and volunteers are groping under the mass of wreckage searching for bodies. The morgues are choked with mangled bodies. Police officials still estimate the dead at 2,000 and the injured at 3,000 or more.

Hospitals Filled With Wounded.
At all hospitals, regular and improvised, every available spot is occupied by the wounded. Doctors and nurses have worked unceasingly since the first hours of the explosion with little or no sleep. The Academy of Music, the theaters and halls of fraternal organizations have been thrown open to care for the homeless. Private citizens have opened their homes and given their extra clothing to the unfortunates.

The newspaper offices are the clearing houses for information and they have been besieged all during the storm by throngs of persons anxious for news of relatives. The city clerk's office is the official headquarters for lists of the dead and missing.

United States Offers Aid.
The spontaneous action of the United States in offering aid has awakened a new bond of sympathy between the two peoples. Relief also has been promised from every town in Nova Scotia and from all parts of Canada. Scotia and from all parts of Canada, arrived here yesterday and has placed all the resources of the dominion government at the disposal of the city.

TROTSKY SENDS NOTE TO ALLIES

Negotiations For Armistice With Central Powers Are Delayed To Give The Allies Time To Define Attitude

London, Dec. 8.—A Russian government dispatch dated Thursday and received here by wireless announces that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister has sent to all the allied embassies and legations in Petrograd a note intimating that the armistice negotiations with the central powers has been suspended for a week at the initiative of the Russian delegation for the purpose of providing opportunity of informing the peoples of the governments of the allied countries of the existence of such negotiations and their tendency.

The note adds that the armistice will be signed only on condition that troops will not be transferred from one front to another and that German troops are cleared from the islands around Moon sound. It generally indicates points of the negotiations in accordance with the wireless statement received from Petrograd Thursday and concludes:

"The period of delay thus given, even in the existing disturbed condition of international communications is amply sufficient to afford the allied governments opportunity to define their attitude toward the peace negotiations for an armistice and peace."

"In case of refusal they must declare clearly and definitely before all mankind the aims for which the peoples of Europe may be called to shed their blood during the fourth year of the war."

ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS IN JERUSALEM REMOVED
London, Dec. 8.—All American citizens resident in Jerusalem have been removed to the south and east, according to a Reuter dispatch from British army headquarters in Palestine.

Most of the American citizens in Jerusalem are American Jews, of whom there are about 600 in Palestine. Last fall the American government brought out from Palestine one hundred Jews, principally the wives and children of men naturalized in the United States. They reported that about 600 others had been left behind and that there was much misery in Palestine when they departed.

THE JACOB JONES TORPEDOED IN WAR ZONE LAST THURSDAY

Thirty-Seven Survivors Taken Off Lifeboats—Names of Ten Are Made Public—Ship on Patrol Duty—Commanded By Worth Bagley, Mrs. Daniels' Brother—The Jacob Jones Saved Survivors of the Torpedoed Orama on October 19

Washington, Dec. 8.—The American destroyer, Jacob Jones, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone on Thursday with the loss of a large part of her crew. Thirty-seven survivors were taken off on life rafts. The names of ten survivors have been received up to this time.

Names of Ten Survivors.
They are: Lieutenant (junior grade) John K. Richards, Ensign Nelson N. Gates, Assistant Surgeon L. L. Adamkiewicz, Chas. E. Pierce, fireman; Timothy Edward Twomey, seaman; John C. Johnson, seaman; Henry A. Stutzke, chief machinist's mate; Edward F. Grady, fireman, second class; John J. Mulvaney, seaman, and Myron Flood, seaman.

Commanded By Worth Bagley.
The sinking occurred December 6, at 8 p. m., while the ship was on patrol duty. She was commanded by Lieutenant-Commander David Worth Bagley, brother of Mrs. Joseph Daniels, wife of the secretary of the navy.

Commander Bagley's brother was the first American officer killed in the Spanish-American war.

Saved Survivors of the Orama.
The Jacob Jones was the ship which saved 305 persons from the Orama, a P. & Q. liner, converted into an auxiliary cruiser, on October 19. The Orama had been torpedoed by a submarine while she was acting as a part of a convoy of merchant vessels under escort of American destroyers. The Jacob Jones was one of the convoy.

The Jacob Jones and another destroyer were detailed to remain by the Orama after the submarine had been attacked and put out of action. When the Orama began to settle it had grown dark and her crew abandoned her. The Jacob Jones picked up in the dark 305 of the persons on board. The other vessel standing by rescued the remainder.

Peace Complement of 285 Men.
The Jacob Jones' peace time complement was five petty officers and 87 men. She was one of the newest and largest of American destroyers, with a displacement of 1,150 tons and a length of 310 feet over all. She was completed in 1916 at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding company, Camden, N. J. She burned oil, was driven by turbine engines and had a speed of 29.37 knots an hour.

BRITISH CITIZENS IN PETROGRAD FEEL UNEASY

London, Dec. 8.—A note from the British government refusing to release Tchitcherine and Petroff, Russian citizens under arrest in England, the Petrograd correspondent of The Times says he understands, was delivered at the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevik headquarters on Thursday.

The correspondent adds that the uneasiness of British citizens in Russia is increasing daily and that the consulate in Petrograd is crowded with persons asking protection and advice. Official protection, however, he says, counts for nothing as an attempt to exercise it probably will increase the danger.

Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, late last month demanded that the British government release Tchitcherine and Petroff, as well as others under arrest in England. Later it was announced in Petrograd that Tchitcherine had been appointed Russian ambassador to London.

Former Czar Escaped?
Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—The American consul at Tiflis today reported a rumor that the former czar of Russia had escaped. His message contained no details and made it clear that there was no confirmation of the rumor. No other news was received here today from Russia.

Luxburg Arrives.
London, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says Count von Luxburg, formerly German minister to Argentina, has arrived in Bergen on board the steamer Bergensfjord and proceeded to Germany.

PRESIDENT STUDYING THE RAILROAD PROBLEM

Considering Whether or Not Government Should Operate the Railroads

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Wilson was devoting all his attention today to the railroad problem with the intention of making a quick decision on whether the government shall operate the railroads for the war emergency or whether it shall extend aid in the way the railways ask.

It was said that one of the chief difficulties in the way of choosing government operation was that of finding a railway administrator. One of the principal questions the president is considering it was said, is whether it would be better to choose a railroad man or some highly developed administrator from some other line of business.

Some railway executives are eager to avoid government operation, by having congress permit the practical unification of all the roads by suspending operation of the anti-trust and anti-pooling laws and further having the government by loan or guaranty of securities provide the roads with about a billion dollars for road and terminal equipment.

COTTON GINNING BEFORE DEC. 1, 9,704,617 BALES

Washington, Dec. 8.—Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to December 1, amounted to 9,704,617 running bales, including 173,339 round bales and 77,638 bales of sea-land.

To December 1 last year, 10,252,031 bales, including 177,662 round bales and 92,406 bales of sea-land, were ginned.

Ginnings to December 1, this year, by states, follow:
Alabama, 442,381.
Arizona, 8,704.
Arkansas, 789,489.
California, 25,222.
Florida, 43,424.
Georgia, 1,642,980.
Tennessee, 159,136.
Virginia, 13,478.
Louisiana, 557,960.
Mississippi, 725,962.
Missouri, 38,392.
North Carolina, 482,478.
Oklahoma, 815,136.
South Carolina, 1,055,482.
Texas, 2,887,473.
All other states, 3,172.
Ginnings of sea-land by states were:
Florida, 33,579.
Georgia, 39,883.
South Carolina, 4,176.

Revolution in Lisbon.
Madrid, Dec. 8.—A revolution has broken out in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, according to a dispatch received here by way of Oporto and Tux. Outbreaks of Oporto and Tux. Outbreaks also are said to have occurred at Oporto.

American Commission Wearing Life Preservers in Submarine Zone



Left to right:—General Tasker H. Bliss, Colonel E. M. House, Admiral William S. Benson, Mr. Vance McCormick.

AMERICA'S WAR DECLARATION WILL BE HELP TO ITALY

In Four Days Teutons Have Driven Italians Back Three Miles But America's Action Will Hearten Heroic Defenders—Little Fighting Around Cambrai—Hebron Taken By British—Bolsheviki Troops at Vladivostok

America's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary comes at a moment when the Italian northern front between Asiago and the Brenta is being hard pressed by an Austro-German army under Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf.

The adoption of the declaration by congress with only one dissenting vote and its signing by President Wilson late yesterday probably will be a great moral help to the people of Italy, and especially to the heroic troops in the Trentino. In four days the invading Austro-Germans have forced the Italians back an average of three miles on a ten mile front. But the advance was gained at a great cost in casualties as the Italians fought desperately every foot of the way and at some points preferred to die rather than to surrender or retire. In addition to losing Monte Sisemol four miles east of Asiago the Italians, according to Berlin, have given up 4,000 additional prisoners.

Italian Line Not Broken.
Although superiority in numbers and artillery has forced the Italians to retire, the defense line has not been broken and there is yet ten miles of mountain country to fight through before the foothills around Bassano are reached. The operation has straightened out the Italian line which now runs from Monte Caberlaba, just south of Asiago, across the Ronchi and Frenzelle valleys to Fozza and east to the Brenta.

The Italians are holding the invaders near the Brenta and the latest Austro-German gains have been made only around Asiago.

Fight in Fighting Around Cambrai.
There is a lull in the fighting around Cambrai and the Germans have made no attacks in force against the new British positions. North of La Valenciennes troops captured German trenches, improving the line in this neighborhood. Berlin reports successful fighting around Graincourt. It is estimated from British headquarters in France that at least 250,000 German troops took part in the latest operations in the Cambrai sector.

STORM WARNINGS ARE DISPLAYED ALONG COAST

Snow and Cold Wave Causes Much Discomfort and Delays Traffic

Washington, Dec. 8.—Snow throughout the entire northeastern section of the country, accompanied by a cold wave through the middle west and extending southward to the gulf of Mexico, was causing much discomfort today and delayed movement of traffic, already badly congested.

Continuation of the snow was predicted for tonight and tomorrow by the weather bureau. Cold wave warnings were issued for Tennessee and the east gulf and south Atlantic states. The center of the storm was over eastern Kentucky this morning, having developed greatly in the last 12 hours. Widespread snow in the north and thunderstorms in the south accompany the disturbance. About 15 inches of snow fell in the Ohio valley in 12 hours. The cold wave from the west has overspread the south, reaching the gulf coast with freezing temperatures, although it has made little progress east of the Mississippi.

Storm warnings are being displayed on the Atlantic coast from Jacksonville, Fla. to Eastport, Maine.

REAL RUSSIA WORKING FOR RECONSTRUCTION

London, Dec. 8.—In reiterating his former statement that regenerative processes are going on in Russia the Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The real Russia is silently and steadily working for reconstruction and inevitable return to common sense, which we may hope is near at hand."

He adds that the Bolsheviks now are being challenged by an organization calling itself the Union of Anarchist-Syndicalists.

Hebron Captured By British.
Hebron, southwest of Jerusalem, has been captured by the British forces. It is reported that all American citizens in Jerusalem, probably all Jews, have been removed from the city. It is not indicated whether the Turks are evacuating all the civilian population or only part of it.

Rumanians Want Peace.
Guns are silent and soldiers are idle along the entire length of the eastern front from the Baltic to the Black sea, the Rumanians, under the force of circumstances having joined the Russians in their armistice negotiations with the central powers.

Troops at Vladivostok.
It is reported that 1500 Bolsheviki troops have arrived at Vladivostok. Whether these came from Petrograd or are units from Siberian town is not disclosed. Vladivostok holds much war material and other supplies shipped from the United States, Japan and other allied countries. The temporary independent government in Siberia has chosen former Premier Kerensky as minister of justice. General Korniloff is reported to have joined General Kadetines, the Cossack leader, around whom most of the leaders of the old provisional government have gathered.

Austrian Statement.
Vienna, Dec. 7.—(Delayed.)—(British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Austro-Hungary general headquarters today issued the following statement:
"The troops of Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf have won further successes in their attacks. After hand-to-hand engagements lasting several hours, Austrian rifle regiments broke the enemy's resistance on Monte Sisemol. With the fall of this bulwark which had been stubbornly more than 1,000, etainshrdluetain more than 1,000 prisoners and large quantities of war material of every description. The total number of prisoners captured since Tuesday east of Asiago has increased to 15,000; the booty and guns also have increased."
"Eastern theater: Hostilities have been suspended."

SEAMAN ON ROCHESTER COMMENDED FOR BRAVERY

Eisenhardt Refused To Enter Lifeboat Until His Commander Was Safe

Washington, Dec. 8.—W. F. Eisenhardt, of the armed naval guard of the American steamer Rochester, sunk by a submarine has been commended by Secretary Daniels for gallantry displayed during the abandonment of the sinking vessel. The seaman refused to enter a life boat, thinking his commander still was aboard the steamer. He searched the boat until satisfied that his commander had gotten away in another boat, the last man to leave the Rochester. His boat was five days in making the Irish coast.

GERMANS WILL MAKE NO NEW TROOP TRANSFERS

Petrograd, Dec. 7.—(Delayed.)—The terms of the temporary armistice agreed upon between the Germans and Russians as received here by telegram from M. Karakhan, a member of the Russian delegation who remains in Brest-Litovsk, agree generally with previous official statements.

The telegram adds, however, that the Germans will make only such transfers of troops as were ordered before December 5. The suggestion of the Russian delegation that the next conference meet at Tskoff was rejected by the Germans.

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