

WEATHER FORECAST

North and South Carolina—Fair tonight and Friday; little change in temperature.

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MAXIMALISTS OVERTHROW KERENSKY

ANNOUNCED OBJECT OF REVOLUTIONISTS IS A QUICK PEACE

Coup d'etat by Extreme Class of Russian Revolutionary Socialists.

WILL TRY TO SECURE IMMEDIATE PEACE

Kerensky Shorn of His Power and Certain Members of the Provisional Government Arrested.

By Associated Press. London, Nov. 8.—The Maximalists have obtained control of Petrograd and issued a proclamation saying the new government will propose immediate peace, the semi-official Russian news agency announces.

The Maximalists were assisted by the Petrograd garrison, which made possible a coup d'etat without bloodshed.

Leon Trotzky, president of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen had announced that the reaction to the effect that the provisional government was no longer in existence and that some of its members had been arrested. The preliminary parliament has been dissolved.

Premier Kerensky has been deposed. A wireless dispatch from Petrograd says that the council of Soldiers and Workmen had announced that the coup in the capital had been healed and that a call has been sent out for a delegate from each 25,000 of the population to express the will of the Russian army.

The Russian News Agency which, as reported last night, was seized by the Maximalists, sends the following dispatch from Petrograd dated 9:50 o'clock last evening: "The day brought certain changes in the general situation in the capital. The Maximalist movement made fresh and fairly appreciable progress, but no disorders have taken place.

"Towards 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the military committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates issued a proclamation stating that Petrograd, and the garrison which enabled the coup d'etat to be brought about without bloodshed."

"The proclamation declares that the new government will propose an immediate and just peace, will hand the land to the peasants, and will summon the constituent assembly. "Delegates from the Cossack regiments quartered here declared they would not obey the provisional government, and would not march against the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, but that they were prepared to maintain public order.

"The Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates held a meeting this afternoon, at which M. Trotzky, president of the council, declared that the government no longer existed; that some of the ministers had been arrested and that the Preliminary Parliament had been dissolved.

"Nikolai Lenin who received prominent places, outlined three problems before the Russian democracy: first, immediate conclusion of the war; second, propose an armistice to the belligerents; third, the handing over of the land to the peasants; fourth, settlement of the economic crisis.

"In the course of the sitting, a declaration was read from the representatives of the Democratic Minimalist Party of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, stating that the party disapproved of the coup d'etat and withdrew from the council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates."

"A wireless Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd says a strong detachment of troops of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates occupied the main railway station and that the government commandeer all motor cars containing the troops, to the barracks.

"A proclamation sent out through the wireless stations of the Russian Government today and picked up here states that the garrison and proletariat of Petrograd have deposed the Kerensky government.

KERENSKY'S FALL THREATENS CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA

Not Believed New Revolution as Majority of People With It.

KERENSKY MAY OPEN CAPITAL IN MOSCOW

Barely Possible That Japanese Troops May Now Be Sent to Russian Front—New Problem for Allies.

By Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 8.—Kerensky's government in Petrograd, into the hands of the Maximalists who propose a separate peace with Germany is regarded here as threatening Russia with the civil war which all her friends hoped to see avoided. The State Department, entirely without official advice of its own, was silent, wishing to avoid making any statements until the situation could be accurately assessed on the basis of intimate reports from Ambassador Francis at Petrograd.

The Russian embassy, too, preferred not to make a statement until later and until there has been opportunity for communication with Ambassador Bakmeteff who was traveling in the south. The embassies of the Entente allies, realizing that the development means first of all probably a rearrangement of their war plans were shocked but not disheartened at what is considered a triumph of insidious German propaganda.

The general opinion here among those in position to be best informed of Russian affairs is that Kerensky and his followers probably will at once set up a new government at Moscow leaving Petrograd to the Maximalists and those troops who adhere to them. An armed clash is counted among the first probabilities but it is said here that the greater part of the army is expected to remain loyal to Kerensky government. Whether the new revolt will go the quick way of the Korniloff rebellion no one here ventures to predict; the realization is that it is infinitely more serious. The outcome, and Russia's part in the next years of the war while she recovers her fighting power no one here assumes to contemplate at this time.

The war council of the co-belligerents, just about to assemble in Europe to arrange policies of co-ordination of fighting forces is now faced with a new and great problem at its very outset. Coming close on the Italian reverses, the Russian obstacle brings the allies, including the United States, face to face with action to re-arrange their fighting blows on the battlefronts while Russia works out her part and destiny in the great struggle for world freedom and Italy's shove back the invader through the Alps.

SHIP ROCHESTER SUNK.

(By Associated Press). London, Nov. 8.—The American steamship Rochester was torpedoed and sunk at dusk on November 2.

Four sailors are known to have lost their lives in the sinking of the Rochester. One boat with the second mate and 13 men is missing. The captain and 22 men have been landed at Buncrana. One life boat with nine survivors reached Ross Port, in the County of Mayo, yesterday.

GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS NOT OVER

Von Hertling's Chancellorship Is in Danger of Immediate Shipwreck.

(By Associated Press). London, Nov. 8.—The German political crisis is represented as being as acute as ever in special dispatches from Amsterdam. Some say that Count von Hertling's chancellorship is in danger of immediate shipwreck. The refusal of Herr Friedberg, leader of the National Liberal party, to accept the vice presidency of the Prussian ministry and alleged certainty that Dr. Helfferich is to be retained as Vice Chancellor are regarded as matters impossible of settlement. Count von Hertling is reported to have succumbed to military and junker influence.

The Berliner Tageblatt refers to the reactionary forces opposing to nomination of progressive leaders. The Koelnische Zeitung blames the Progressives and the Socialists for the awakening of the crisis and says that the prospect for a political truce has quite disappeared.

BATTLE OF BALLOTS WILL END NEXT MONDAY NIGHT

One Subscription May Decide Owner of Briscoe or Ford Cars —It Is a Wonderful Battle and All Contestants Are Fighting Fair—Three Working Days After Today.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Bernice Martin, Eloise Daniel, Ruth Teachey, Mrs. A. C. Sessoms, Bertha Allsbrook, Mollie Gordon, Sally Jordan, and Sallie Garrell.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.

All active candidates who do not win one of the prizes will receive a cash reward of ten per cent. of all money turned in by them during contest for new subscriptions. An active candidate is one who continues work up until the close of the contest, and in order to receive a ten per cent. award, a contestant must turn in at least one new subscription either Saturday or Monday, the last two days of the contest.

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FRENCH SOIL NOW HOLDS BODIES OF AMERICAN HEROES

U-BOAT SUNK BY AMERICAN GUNNER

Fired Torpedo at Freighter and Was Destroyed by Vessel's Guns.

(By The Associated Press). An Atlantic Port, Nov. 8.—Information that a shell fired by an American naval gunner sank a Teutonic submarine in the Mediterranean is contained in a report made to the Navy Department by the officers of an American freight steamship which arrived here recently, it was learned today.

The vessel, of about 3,000 tons gross, was returning from an Italian port in ballast after taking a cargo of war munitions from America to Italy. A report of her narrow escape from a torpedo was recently made public, but the fate of her attacker was not mentioned. The torpedo was discovered approaching from the starboard side an hour before nightfall and the crew, expecting an explosion, hurried to the port rail, arriving in time to see the torpedo emerge from under the ship and pass harmlessly on.

The naval gunners had remained at their posts. The periscope of a submarine appeared above the water, the U-boat captain apparently being unaware that the torpedo had gone under the freighter because, with no cargo she was riding high in the water. Three shells fired from the ship's bow gun and two from her stern gun, missed the submarine, but the sixth shot from the stern gun struck it at the base of the periscope, according to the officers' report. There was an explosion which shattered the submarine shell and she sank with all on board.

First Three Sammies Killed in Trench Fighting Are Laid to Rest.

HONORED BY PEOPLES OF TWO REPUBLICS

Touching Tribute by French Officer to First Americans to Fall in France for Liberty and Justice.

(By Associated Press). With the American Army in France, Wednesday, Nov. 7.—The first three American soldiers killed in the trenches in France, tonight are sleeping in French soil, honored by the American army and the people and army of France. Their final interment took place yesterday.

With a guard of French infantry men in their picturesque uniforms of red and horizon blue standing on one side and a detachment of American soldiers on the other, the flag wrapped caskets were lowered in the grave as a bugler blew taps and the batteries at the front fired minute guns. As the minute guns went off, the French officer commanding the division in this section paid tribute to the fallen Americans. His words, which were punctuated by the roar of the guns and the whistle of shells, touched both the French and Americans. In conclusion the French officer said: "In the name of the division in the name of the French army and in the name of France, I bid farewell to Private Enright, Private Gresham and Private Hay, of the American army."

"Of their own free will, they had left a prosperous and happy country to come over here. They knew war was continuing in Europe, they knew that the forces fighting for honor, love of justice and civilization were still checked by the long prepared forces serving the powers of brutal domination, oppression and barbarity. They knew that efforts were still necessary. They wished to give up their generous hearts and they have not forgotten old historical memories while others forget more recent ones.

"They ignored nothing of the circumstances and nothing had been concealed from them—neither the length and hardships of war, nor the violence of battle, nor the dreadfulness of new weapons, nor the perfidy of the foe. Nothing stopped them. They accepted the hard and strenuous life; they crossed the ocean at great peril; they took their places on the front by their side and they have fallen facing the foe in a hard and desperate hand-to-hand fight. Honor to them! Their families, friends and fellow citizens will be proud when they learn of their deaths.

"Men! These graves, the first to be dug in our national soil and only a short distance from the enemy, are as a mark of the mighty land we are our allies firmly cling to in the common task, confirming the will of the people and the army of the United States, to fight with us to a finish, ready to sacrifice as is necessary, until the final victory for the most noble of causes, that of liberty of nations, the weak as well as the mighty. Thus the deaths of these humble soldiers appear to us with extraordinary grandeur.

"We will therefore ask that the mortal remains of these young men be left here, left with us forever. We inscribe on the tomb, 'Here lie the first soldiers of the Republic of the United States to fall on the soil of France for Liberty and Justice.' The passerby will stop and uncover his head. Travelers and men of heart will go out of their way to come here to pay their respective tributes.

INCREASED RATE FOR MILEAGE BOOKS

(By Associated Press). Washington, Nov. 8.—Permitting to increase interchangeable passenger mileage books rates from 2 to 2 1/4c a mile was asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission today by Southeastern Railroads.

OHIO CARRIED BY THE PROHIBITIONISTS

(By Associated Press). Cincinnati, Nov. 8.—On the unofficial, but complete returns from every one of the 5,756 precincts in Ohio, prohibition has carried by a majority 2,952. The vote for prohibition 519,171; against prohibition, 516,219.

AMERICAN MISSION ARRIVES IN LONDON FOR A CONFERENCE

FIRST AMERICANS TO FIGHT GERMANS ARE NOW RESTING

Men After Long Stay in Trench Return to Billets for a Rest.

THE ARTILLERY UNIT FIRED FIRST SHOT

Men Come Back Without a Single Casualty, Though Often Under Fire—Tired But Enthusiastic.

(By The Associated Press). With the American Army in France, Wednesday, Nov. 7.—The first American unit to establish contact with the Germans came back to its billets today. The men were tired and muddy, but still as enthusiastic a lot of soldiers as ever came out of gun pits. The artillery had a longer stay at the front than the infantry and they came back, men and horses, wet to the bone, covered with mud and ready to sleep.

Their "home coming" was one that will long be remembered in this section of France. It was late in the day when long lines of marching soldiers and straining horses were seen rounding a small mountain many miles away. From the village toward which they were marching, the column could be seen winding around the mountain to the valley upon a near hill and then down again. The rain was beating in their faces and a village, snuggled in a valley, came into their view as they crossed the crest of the hill.

The command was drawn up on a hillside and a gun, covered with camouflage paint, was drawn out in front. On the gun shield an artilleryman had written in chalk "The first gun for the Germans." The colonel in command spoke to one of the townspeople a moment and addressing the men told them the people of the village wished to do honor to the gun and its crew and to the American army. The children gathered around and placed a floral wreath over the grim barrel and a bunch of wild flowers inside the empty case of the first shot fired. The regimental band then played the American and French national anthems.

That was all the ceremony, but the sight of Americans returning from combat with the Germans cheered the populace of the village so that when the troopers dismounted many old men and many women came up to them to shake hands or put their arms affectionately around their shoulders. Tonight the artillerymen turned in at 6 o'clock. Tomorrow they will not be called out until hours after the regular time. The men were very tired having marched for many hours. Despite the hardships not a man was heard to grumble except about the fact that no mail from home was waiting for him. Every one declared enthusiastically that the firing of shells at the Boche would be "fine business." All were anxious to go back again.

In this command there was not one casualty despite the length of its stay at the front and the fact that the Germans shelled the American artillery heavily several times. The officers said that the night the American trench was raided, the artillery got into action quickly and poured a counter barrage into No Man's Land. They were sure they prevented all the Germans from reaching the trench and that some of the Germans never got back alive.

The members of the crew which fired the first shot at the Germans admitted that they enjoyed the experience greatly. One gunner remarked he would rather have had that experience and honor as a "buck private" than to be a major general. The crew is composed of youngsters. They come from South Bend, New York, Minneapolis, Chicago, Baltimore, New Orleans and Douglas, Ariz.

Will Discuss Plans With Allied Leaders for Pushing the War.

COL. E. M. HOUSE AT HEAD OF COMMISSION

Party of 27 Includes Special Ambassador House, Admiral Beeson and General Bliss.

(By Associated Press). London, Nov. 8.—The special American commission to the allied conference arrived in London last midnight. It is headed by Colonel E. M. House as special commissioner with the honorary rank of special ambassador.

"We had a pleasant and uneventful voyage," Colonel House told The Associated Press. "The weather was fair. There were no submarines. It was the best vacation I have had in two years."

The commissioners were met by Ambassador Page, Vice Admiral Sims, commander of the American destroyer squadron, and Foreign Secretary Balfour.

There are 27 persons in the party, including Admiral Benson, General Bliss, Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board; Oscar T. Crosby, assistant secretary of the treasury; Bainbridge Colby, of the United States Shipping Board; Dr. A. E. Taylor, representing the food controller; and Paul Cravath, Mrs. House and two women who are acting in secretarial capacities, are in the party. Colonel and Mrs. House were driven to the residence of the Duke of Roxburgh, where they will stay while in London.

The members of the mission arose late this morning, much refreshed, after their first comfortable night's sleep in many days. The first thing they did was to go into conference with Colonel House presiding. The meeting lasted an hour. Colonel House outlined a tentative program for the next few days, calling for a series of conferences with British officials. Each member of the mission will discuss his particular work with British officials in charge of similar activities in England.

Admiral Benson had an early call to make on Admiral Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, and General Bliss expected to visit the war office during the day. "I am impatient to see with my own eyes the great efforts England is making toward solving the shipping problem," said Mr. Colby, "and with this end in view, will pay an early visit to the great shipyards. America is now fully awake to the importance of tonnage in this war, and is carrying out a program of unparalleled magnitude. Ship building now takes priority over all other work in our country."

Some of the members of the mission are planning an early visit to France. When the train bearing the mission reached London, the big metropolitan station was almost deserted, but a long line of waiting automobiles attracted the attention of the train hands and a few suburbanites who gathered about the platform and speculated as to the identity of the distinguished looking party with its great piles of new American baggage. Mr. Page and Mr. Balfour were on the scene early and while waiting, walked up and down the platform for ten minutes chatting about the war. Colonel House and Admiral Benson, the first to alight, were greeted heartily by Mr. Balfour, who met them on his recent visit to America.

Colonel House, appearing to be in good health, greeted the American commissioners, examined the mass of members, having known them in Washington. Then he introduced Mr. Balfour and Mr. Page to Mrs. House and walked to the waiting automobile and was taken to the home of the Duke of Roxburgh. After Admiral Benson and General Bliss had shaken hands with Vice Admiral Sims, they were driven with the other members of the mission to a west end hotel.

The voyage was uneventful, although it was composed of youngsters. They several days of rough weather put the seamanship of the Americans to a severe test. Notwithstanding this, (Continued on Page Three).