

WARSHIPS IN THE HARBOR AIDED IN THE REVOLUTION

Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Are In Full Control In Petrograd.

Kerensky Fled, But An Order Has Been Issued For His Arrest.

Petrograd again is in turmoil. The Provisional Government has been thrown out of power by the extreme radicals, headed by Nikolai Lenin; Premier Kerensky has fled the capital; several of his Ministers have been placed under arrest, and the Winter Palace, the seat of the Government, has been bombarded by the guns of the cruiser Aurora and the St. Peter and St. Paul fortresses and forced to capitulate to the revolutionists.

A Congress of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia has convened in Petrograd, and will discuss the questions of organization of power, peace and war, and the formation of a constituent assembly. A delegation has been named by the congress to confer with other revolutionary and democratic organizations with a view to the initiating of peace negotiations for the purpose of taking steps to stop the bloodshed.

As yet the details of the disorders which followed the assumption of power by the Radical element are meagre, but it is known from its moorings in the Neva the cruiser Aurora fired shrapnel and solid shot against the Winter Palace for four hours, with the guns of the great fortresses and machine guns stationed in front of the palace keeping in accord with the salvos from the warship. Desultory fighting also took place at various points inside the city, the revolutionists capturing points along the Nevsky Prospekt and various bridges over the Neva. It is possible that the casualties among the citizens were slight, as the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates took precautions to warn the people to seek refuge in their homes.

Reports as to the whereabouts of Kerensky are various. Some of them say that he has sought safety in Moscow, while others assert that he has gone to the front in an endeavor to obtain the backing of the troops to forestall a debacle of his Government.

Cossack regiments are declared already to have announced their readiness wholeheartedly to support the Government on condition that no compromise with the revolutionists is made, but on the other hand, it is asserted that delegates from the Baltic and Baltic Sea fleets have declared themselves in favor of the Radicals.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Petrograd Cable.—Another revolution has broken out. Extremists, led by Lenin, have wrested the reins of power from Premier Kerensky and the latter is reported to be fleeing to Moscow.

A Congress of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia has convened in Petrograd and will discuss the question of organization of power, peace and war, and the formation of a Constituent Assembly. A delegation has been named by the Congress to confer with other revolutionary and democratic organizations with a view to initiating peace negotiations for the purpose of "taking steps to stop the bloodshed."

WOMAN'S BATTALION SURRENDERS.

Government forces holding the Winter Palace were compelled to capitulate early this morning under the fire of the cruiser Aurora and the cannon of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortresses across the Neva River. At 2 o'clock this morning the Woman's Battalion, which had been defending the Winter Palace, surrendered.

CITIZENS ARE PROTECTED.

There was spasmodic firing in other parts of the city, but the Workmen's and Soldiers' troops took every means to protect the citizens, who were ordered to their quarters. The bridges and the Nevsky Prospekt, which early in the afternoon were in the hands of the Government forces, were captured and held during the night by the Workmen's and Soldiers' troops.

The battle at the palace, which began shortly after six o'clock, was a spectacular one, armed cars of the revolutionaries swimming into action in front of the palace gates, while flashes from the Neva were followed by the explosions of shells from the guns of the Aurora.

The Russian cruiser Aurora is a vessel of 6,780 tons, and has a complement of 572 men. She was built in 1900 and carries ten 6-inch guns, twenty 12-pounders and eight small guns. She also is armed with two torpedo tubes.

"DEPOSED WITHOUT BLOODSHED"

The military revolutionary committee of the Central Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates...

clamation to the army committees and to all Soldiers and Workmen's Councils, says:

"We have deposed without bloodshed the Government which rose against the revolution."

It proclaims the authority of the Military Revolutionary Committee, and says that the officers who do not openly join the movement must immediately be arrested.

Uncertain military detachments, the proclamation adds, must not be permitted to leave the front for Petrograd. Where persuasion fails, force must be used without mercy.

The names of the Cabinet Ministers in the Kerensky Government arrested are as follows: A. I. Konovaloff, Minister of Trade and Industry; M. Kishkin, Minister of Public Welfare; M. I. Terestchenko; Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Malyantovitch, Minister of Justice, and M. Nikitin, Minister of the Interior.

KERENSKY TO THE FRONT?

The city presented a normal aspect to-day. Even the noon-day bands accompanying the guard of relief under the previous administration continued its function. There were the customary lines in front of the provision stores, and children played in the parks and gardens. There was even a notable lessening of the patrols, only a few armed soldiers and sailors moving about the streets.

At the Winter Palace yesterday afternoon it was said that Premier Kerensky had gone to the front, delegating his authority to M. Kishkin, Minister of Public Welfare.

ARMISTICE DEMANDED.

"The Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates held a meeting this afternoon, at which M. Trozky made his declaration 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 prolonged cheers, outlined the three problems now before the Russian democracy: First, immediate conclusion of the war, for which purpose the new Government must propose an armistice to the belligerents; second, the handing over of the land to the peasants; third, settlement of the economic crisis.

"At the close of the sitting a declaration was read from the representatives of the Democratic Ministry of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates stating that they disapproved of the coup d'etat, and withdrew from the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates."

MAXIMALIST MANIFESTO.

A wireless despatch to-day from Petrograd says that the Council has announced that the split in the Council has 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 Military Revolutionary Committee of the Central Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, in a proclamation to the army committees and to all Soldiers and Workmen's Councils, says: "We have deposed without bloodshed the Government which rose against the revolution."

It proclaims the authority of the military Revolutionary Committee and says that the officers who do not openly join the movement must immediately be arrested.

Uncertain military detachments, the proclamation adds, must not be permitted to leave the front for Petrograd. Where persuasion fails force must be used without mercy.

The Maximalist movement toward seizing authority, rumors of which have been agitating the public mind ever since the formation of the last coalition Cabinet, culminated last night when without disorder, Maximalist forces took possession of the telegraph office and the Petrograd Telegraph Agency. Orders issued by the Government for the opening of the spans of the bridges across the Neva later were over-riden by the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Communication was restored after several hours of interruption. Nowhere did the Maximalists meet with serious opposition.

Delegates from the Baltic and Black Sea fleets have declared in favor of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

PROGRAMME OUTLINED.

The General Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia was convened here last night with 560 delegates in attendance. The chairman declared that the time was not propitious for political speeches, and the order of business of the congress approved was as follows: First, organization of power; second, peace and war; third, a constituent assembly.

The officers elected comprise fourteen Maximalists, including Nikolai Lenin, the Radical Socialist leader, and M. Zinovieff, an associate of Lenin, and Leon Trozky, president of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. In addition several revolutionary Socialists were appointed.

A delegation was named to initiate peace negotiations with the other revolutionary and democratic bodies, with a view to taking steps to stop bloodshed.

The official news agency to-day

made public the following statement: "The Congress of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of All Russia, which opened last evening, issued this morning the three following proclamations:

KERENSKY'S ARREST ORDERED.

"To all provincial Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates: All power lies in the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Government commissaries are relieved of their functions. Presidents of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are to communicate direct with the revolutionary Government. All members of agricultural committees who have been arrested are to be set at liberty immediately and the commissaries who arrested them are in turn to be arrested."

The second proclamation reads as follows: "The death penalty re-established at the front by Premier Kerensky is abolished and complete freedom for political propaganda has been established at the front. All revolutionary soldiers and officers who have been arrested for complicity in so-called political crimes are to be set at liberty immediately."

The third proclamation says: "Former Ministers Konovaloff, Kishkin, Terestchenko, Malyantovitch, Nikitin and others have been arrested by the Revolutionary Committee."

"M. Kerensky has taken flight and all military bodies have been empowered to take all possible measures to arrest Kerensky and bring him back to Petrograd. All complicity with Kerensky will be dealt with as high treason."

Nikolai Lenin was introduced by Trozky as "an old, old comrade, whom we welcome back."

SKETCH OF TROTZKY.

New York Report.—Leon Trozky, president of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, was the editor for a few months of this year of the Novi Mir (new world), a Russian revolutionary paper published in this city. He arrived in New York January 15 last from Spain, and remained here until the overthrow of the Emperor, when he returned to Russia. While here he was prominent in radical circles on the East Side.

Persons who knew him in this city declare that he established a paper in Russia more than fifteen years ago, and because of his revolutionary tendencies was often in jail. He was sent to Siberia in 1905 and in 1912 for participation in revolutionary plots. After his release the second time he went to Berlin, where he started a newspaper, but when the war broke out he was ordered to leave.

He lived a short time in Switzerland, then went to Paris and started a newspaper advocating peace. The Russian Ambassador had his paper suppressed and he fled to Spain, where he was promptly arrested. After his release he came to the United States with his wife and two sons. The immigration authorities permitted him to land when he declared that he was not a revolutionist, but a disciple of Karl Marx, and desired to bring concord among the nations.

BRITISH GAINS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Heavy Fighting Ends in Rout of the Turks.

London Cable.—Tekrit, on the Tigris River, in Mesopotamia, 90 miles north-west of Bagdad, was occupied by the British on Nov. 6th, the War Office announced to-day.

The text of the statement reads: "Following the successful action fought near Dup on Nov. 2nd, our troops advanced further up the Tigris and on Nov. 5th attacked the Turks, who were holding a strongly entrenched position covering Tekrit."

Under the fire of our artillery our troops with great gallantry crossed 1,200 yards of open country and the Indian Sikh and rifle regiments, pressing home the attack, captured the first two lines of the enemy trenches, inflicting heavy casualties. These trenches were consolidated, and a Turkish counter-attack proved unsuccessful.

In the meantime the cavalry attacked the enemy's right flank, and our artillery on the left bank of the Tigris obtained good targets on the Turkish communications leading to the north.

In the afternoon our troops attacked again and carried further lines of trenches with heavy losses to the Turks. In this attack our cavalry on the left flank took a prominent part. British and Indian cavalry charged over the trenches and cut down a number of retreating Turks.

The fighting continued until nightfall, when the Turks retreated hurriedly under cover of darkness, burning some of their stores and blowing up three ammunition dumps. We occupied Tekrit on the morning of November 6th.

The battlefield has not been cleared in time to report, but 122 wounded prisoners have been brought in. Much material has been captured, including gun and rifle ammunition, rifles, boats, bridging material and two aeroplanes.

AN EMDEN AIDE

Was Commander of the Marie, Sunk in Cattegat.

Amsterdam Cable.—Weze Zeitung of Bremen says Capt. Lauterbach, commander of the German auxiliary cruiser Marie, which was sunk by British warships in the Cattegat last week, commanded a collier which accompanied the famous German raider Emden at the outbreak of the war. Lauterbach was captured at the time the Emden was destroyed on Cocon Island in the Pacific by the Australian cruiser Sydney, but succeeded with a number of other Germans in escaping from an internment camp in Singapore and returned to Germany by way of the Philippines, Japan and America.

FULL SUPPORT FOR ITALIANS FROM ALLIES

Alarmist Statement Sent Out is Absolutely Uncalled For.

STILL RETIRING

Teutonic Forces Occupying Territory in the Friulian Plains.

London Cable.—The following official announcement was issued to-night:

"A statement from a correspondent of the Associated Press at Italian headquarters appeared in the British press to-day. This statement set out to remind the allies that something more than assurances were needed for getting reinforcements in men and munitions to the threatened Italian lines, and purported to reflect the feeling of the Italians, who were presented as distrusting the allied efforts to help them. It was also stated that the enemy masses were so overwhelming that nothing but effective reinforcements will turn the tide."

"This alarmist statement is absolutely uncalled for, and is calculated to do grave harm by suggesting that the seriousness of the military situation in Italy is not appreciated by her allies, and that the latter are not giving the support she requires. There is no truth whatever in these assertions. The statement that the enemy masses are overwhelming is an absurd exaggeration."

The larger units of the Italians are falling back without molestation, according to the Rome official communication, but considerable fighting has taken place in the Hills of Vittoria and at other points in the north.

The Berlin War Office says on the middle Tagliamento River Italian troops who were still standing out against the invaders were captured.

A general and 17,000 additional Italian troops are reported to have been captured, bringing the total prisoners since the retreat from the Isonzo began to more than 250,000, according to Berlin. It is asserted also that in excess of 2,300 guns have fallen into the hands of the Teutonic allies.

THE ITALIAN OFFICIAL.

The text of the Italian statement reads: "During yesterday we continued the withdrawal of our line. The larger units have retired without being molested by the enemy."

Intensive engagements took place between the hills of Vittoria and the confluence of the Monticiana, and the Livenza, in the course of which our brave covering troops succeeded in detaining the enemy's advance.

In spite of strong resistance on the part of hostile machines, our aviators renewed their bombardments of enemy troops along the Tagliamento. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down."

THE GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The text of the German War Office report reads: "Italian front: Our detachments, advancing on the mountain roads, have broken the resistance of the enemy rearguard. By an outflanking movement, our attack from the columns cut off the retreat of the enemy troops still holding out on the middle Tagliamento, between Tolmezzo and Gemona, and on permanent fortified works of Montezant, Simeone."

"Up to the present, 17,000 Italians, among them a general, with eighty guns, have had to surrender."

"In the plain, fighting has developed along the Livenza River. By a vigorous advance German and Austro-Hungarian divisions, in spite of destroyed bridges, have forced the crossing and have thrown the enemy back westward."

"The total number of prisoners captured has now been increased to more than 250,000, and the booty in guns to more than 2,300."

TEUTONS IN FRIULI.

Italian Army Headquarters, Cable.—The bulk of the Austro-German invading forces to-day presents a main frontage of about 35 miles back of and along the Tagliamento river, with reconnaissance parties thrust forward eight or ten miles west of the river for the purpose of feeling for the points of least resistance. This is producing detached engagements, but no battle in force has yet occurred.

The Livenza River, to which the Italian withdrawal is now progressing, is only one of a series of successive defence parallels. The Italian army still has in reserve large bodies of troops, which, however, naturally feel the effects produced by the recent retreat of their main body. Large reinforcements at this moment, therefore, would render invaluable assistance, in the opinion of the military authorities.

The enemy territorial occupation in Eastern Friuli presents a sinister aspect far beyond its military purport. The Alps, heretofore, have been the traditional boundary between the Northern Teutonic and the Southern Latin races. The Austro-Germans recognize the Alpine boundary, except for Trent and Trieste.

Now, for the first time, the Teutonic forces are occupying territory in the Friuli Plains, which are the easternmost part of Venetia and age-long possession of the Latins. Such an invasion strikes at the very heart of the people's nationality, and also thrusts a Teutonic wedge southward along the Adriatic. This brings up the grave question of whether Ger-

many will abandon secure territorial lodgment with ports and naval bases on the Adriatic, thus realizing her aim to become a Mediterranean, as well as a North Sea power, unless the Allies turn them back from the Friulian Plains. This would seem to be a warning to the Allies that no time is to be lost in reinforcing, concentrating and co-ordinating.

COAL FOR ONTARIO.

A Better Supply to Follow New York Conference.

Ottawa Report.—The officers of the Fuel Controller's department have returned from New York, where a conference was held with the chief officials of the railways handling anthracite coal. There were present on behalf of Canada, C. A. Magrath, fuel controller; C. W. Peterson, deputy controller, and C. P. McCue, who represents the Canadian fuel controller in the United States.

The meeting was held as a result of the action recently taken by Dr. Garfield, United States fuel administrator, limiting coal shipments to Canada and placing such shipments on a permanent system. The question of rushing supplies of anthracite coal to the smaller centres of the Province of Ontario and of promoting lake shipments for the Winnipeg market were taken up. The anthracite operators offered every assistance to the Canadian fuel controller, and it is expected that as a result of the conference the distribution of anthracite coal will be conducted on a more satisfactory and systematic basis than hitherto.

TURKS RETIRING FROM ABOUT GAZA

British Forces Continue to Gain in Palestine.

General Withdrawal of Foe Pointed To.

London Cable.—There are indications of a general retirement northward by the Turkish forces in Palestine.

The British pushed beyond Gaza, on the right and left, the advance penetrating as far as the mouth of the Wadi-Hesi, eight miles north of the original British line. The British captures of prisoners, guns and stores are considerable in volume.

Gen. Allenby, in command, reports as follows: "About midnight Tuesday our troops assaulted the Turkish works south of Gaza and captured them, finding them lightly held."

"The advance was continued on the right to Alimantar, the hill dominating the town to the south and southeast; on the left to the Sheik Redman fortifications, about a mile outside the town on the north. During the day we pushed forward through the town and advanced to the mouth of the Wadi-Hesi, eight miles north of our original line."

"Our forces from Sheri'Ah also successfully continued their advance to the northwest."

"In the area east of Gaza the Turks still occupy some trenches, but there are indications of a general retirement northward."

"Our aeroplanes inflicted losses on the troops retiring and on concentrations at railheads. On our right, about Khuweifeh, the enemy has not renewed his counter-attacks."

Gen. Allenby reports that there were considerable captures of prisoners, guns, ammunition and stores, but no details are yet available.

HUNS KILLED BY OWN GUNS

Many Shot Down While in British Hands.

Foe Ran More Fought Less, at Passchendaele.

London Cable.—The Reuter correspondent at the British front says: "About four hundred prisoners were taken at Passchendaele. A considerable number were killed by the fire of their own guns as they were being brought back, whether by accident or design has not been learned, otherwise the total would have been much higher."

The order attributed to von Hindenburg that if Passchendaele was taken it must be retaken has not borne fruit, by nightfall the Canadians were reported well dug in around the half-moon of captured ground, plentifully supplied with machine guns.

The principal feature of the fighting is the enemy's persistent refusal to allow our men to come to close quarters. Their resistance consisted mainly of long-range machine-gun fire, which owing to the unfavorable weather conditions was not very effective.

Our walking wounded agree that the Hun did more running this battle than usual.

Our line has been carried nearly due north and south along the Broadensend Passchendaele ridge. We command a very wide observation over the plains of Belgium.

It's a good thing to keep your balance, in spite of the fact that some people fall in love, and others just tumble into luck.

KORNILOFF MAY BE MAN OF THE HOUR

Leader of Cossacks Might Restore Government in Russia.

NOT ALL LOST

Germans Will Still Have to Maintain a Strong Force.

Washington, D. C. Report.—Dis-couragement felt here over the news of the overthrow of the Kerensky Government at Petrograd is tempered by the 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 must be shed and the nation further demoralized before any power rises above the turmoil strong enough to control the situation.

Both the State Department and the Russian Embassy still were without official advice to-night. Consequently there was no official comment on the situation. Informally it was pointed out that with the telegraph lines and the semi-official news agency at Petrograd in the hands of the Radicals it would be difficult to learn the true state of affairs, although there was no disposition to question the collapse of the Provisional Government's power in the capital.

Whether this contra-indication of information will extend to interference with despatches which Ambassador Francis and other representatives undoubtedly are seeking to send their Governments is not known.

The suggestion that the new power at Petrograd may be short-lived is based to an extent upon the fact that the Cossacks, the base of the military forces in Russia, refuse extremely jealous of their own local liberties, always have been reckoned upon to support a strong conservative Government. It was conceived in some quarters that if Kerensky, fleeing from the capital, should be able to bring to his support Gen. Korniloff, the strong man of the Russian army, with his Cossack backers, he might set up a new and stronger Government at Moscow, where he could count upon the loyalty of the majority of the large population of that ancient capital.

An obstacle to the success of such a plan is found in the possibility that Korniloff, embittered by the treatment he had received at the hands of Kerensky, when the latter was vacillating between the Radicals and the Conservatives, might refuse to risk his future further upon such an uncertain leader. Some officials think this compromising by Kerensky was largely responsible for his disaster.

In view of the intensity of the democratic spirit developed in Russia, since the overthrow of the Czar, it is regarded here as difficult to conceive of the appearance of any other form of government than a republic, yet in diplomatic circles, where the peculiar temperament of the masses is well understood, the opinion is expressed that out of sheer weariness with revolutions and anarchy the majority of the people might suddenly decide to confide their destinies in a dictator, thereby following in the footsteps of the Radicals in the French revolution.

Recalling that even the Bolsheviks themselves have declared for a democratic peace, which is opposed to the German idea, it is believed to be hardly possible that on this basis Germany could entertain proposals for an armistice.

It is pointed out, too, that even if the Germans did make a separate peace with the Maximalists, the fact that this party represents only a small section of the Russian people would make it necessary for the Central Powers to continue to maintain a large military force at the border to guard against an offensive from the other element.

Therefore, it is hoped that the military situation will not change materially for the worse for the Entente Powers and America as a result of these latest developments.

If any considerable portion of the Russian army can be kept in the trenches, the advent of winter will operate to prevent the German troops who face them from taking advantage of any temporary weakness to start an offensive.

GERMANY NEAR RUIN.

Great Shipping Head Tells the Kaiser.

Copenhagen Cable.—There is a well-authenticated story of a conference between Emperor William, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, and Albert Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American line, during last Summer, in which the Hamburg shipping magnate, after listening to the glowing account of the military situation given by the military leaders, told the Emperor that every extra month of the war meant an additional year in getting out of the slough of the ruin after the war. He declared he did not expect to live to see Germany out of her difficulties.

"I say," said the office boy to the cashier, "I think the gaffer ought to give me a dollar extra this week, but I suppose he won't." "What for?" asked the cashier. "For overtime. I was dreaming about my work last week."