



PRESIDENT APPEALS TO UNIONS; BOLSHEVIKI REVOLT IS BROKEN

LENINE'S POWER WANES AS KERENSKY ARMY MOVES ON PETROGRAD 200,000 STRONG

Bolsheviki Revolt In Moscow Is Crushed and Rebels Are Driven Into Kremlin; General Korniloff Takes Reins of Government in Ancient Moscow.

BULLETIN.

London, Nov. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm says that travelers arriving on the frontier from Russia report that the attempt of Nikolai Lenine to form a cabinet in Petrograd failed, that the foreign office officials refused to accept Leon Trotsky as foreign minister and in Moscow another government has been proclaimed and it is feared there will be much bloodshed.

In Finland, the travelers are reported as saying, the situation is desperate. Anarchy is on the increase and acts of violence and even murder committed on the streets by the Maximalists are a frequent occurrence.

(By Associated Press.)

Premier Kerensky, at the head of 200,000 loyal troops, is marching on Petrograd, where the Maximalists rapidly are losing power. The Bolsheviki uprising in Moscow was abortive, apparently, and the loyal troops have driven the revolutionists into the Kremlin.

ORGANIZE IN MOSCOW.

General Korniloff, leader of the revolt of some weeks ago; General Kadetines, former hetman of the Don Cossacks; Michael Rodzianko, president of the Duma, and Prof. Milukoff, constitutional democrat leader, are reported to be forming a government in Moscow.

Probably such an organization would be more conservative than the Kerensky ministry, and whether it is supporting Kerensky is not yet indicated.

No Big Fight Yet.

The Bolsheviki and the Kerensky forces have not yet engaged in extensive fighting. Loyal troops have occupied Tsarkoe Selo, 15 miles south of Petrograd, and Premier Kerensky and his troops are reported at Gatchina, about 30 miles south-west of the capital. Food supplies in Petrograd are reported low and the Cossacks there are backing the Maximalists in resisting the Kerensky forces. Apparently there have been no further defections to the Bolsheviki from the army and garrisons and Petrograd and Moscow appear to be the only cities affected by the uprising of the followers of Lenine. Loyalist troops control the chief wireless station, one report from which says that the overthrow of the revolt is only a matter of days or hours. This is borne out in part by the lack of timely advices from the Bolsheviki headquarters in Petrograd.

Finland in Upheaval.
The radical element in Finland has seized the opportunity to attempt to set up a separate government. Governor General Nekrasoff has been dismissed and his place taken by a sailor, and a state of war has been proclaimed. The Finnish Diet has voted to give supreme power in the province to a state directorate.

Kerensky Troops Meet Radicals in Bloody Battle

BULLETIN.

Stockholm, Nov. 12.—A bloody encounter has taken place near Gatchina between soldiers from the front and Bolsheviki forces from Petrograd, according to advices which have reached Ira Nelson Morris, the American minister, from reliable sources. The result of the battle was not reported to Mr. Morris.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair and slightly warmer Tuesday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday	Hours	Deg.
5 a. m.	27	38
6 a. m.	27	38
7 a. m.	27	37
8 a. m.	27	37
9 a. m.	27	37
10 a. m.	27	36
11 a. m.	27	36
12 m.	27	36
1 p. m.	27	36
2 p. m.	27	36
3 p. m.	27	36
4 p. m.	27	36
5 p. m.	27	36
6 p. m.	27	36
7 p. m.	27	36
8 p. m.	27	36
9 p. m.	27	36
10 p. m.	27	36
11 p. m.	27	36
12 m.	27	36

Comparative Local Record.	1917	1916	1915	1914
Highest temperature	59	55	54	71
Lowest temperature	26	19	23	44
Mean temperature	42	38	44	50
Precipitation	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Normal precipitation	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4
Deficiency for the day	38.3	38.4	37.4	38.4
Deficiency since March 1	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3
Total precipitation	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Normal precipitation	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4
Deficiency since March 1	38.3	38.4	37.4	38.4
Total rainfall since March 1	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Normal rainfall since March 1	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4
Deficiency since March 1	38.3	38.4	37.4	38.4
Deficiency for cor. period, 1916-1917	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1915-1916	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1914-1915	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1913-1914	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1912-1913	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1911-1912	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1910-1911	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1909-1910	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1908-1909	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1907-1908	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1906-1907	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1905-1906	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1904-1905	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1903-1904	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1902-1903	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1901-1902	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deficiency for cor. period, 1900-1901	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00

RADICALS AND CADETS CLASH IN PETROGRAD

Kerensky Supporters, Encouraged by Reported Proximity Government Forces, Force Bolsheviki to Surrender.

(By Associated Press.)

Petrograd, Nov. 12.—The military cadets, or "Junekers" encouraged by the reported proximity to the capital of the forces of Premier Kerensky made an ineffectual attempt today to regain control of the city. This resulted in almost constant street fighting in various quarters.

Early in the morning the cadets surprised the small guard of Bolsheviki at the central telephone exchange and, backed by armored motor cars, forced the Bolsheviki to surrender. Until nearly dusk the grand Morskaja was the scene of a battle between Bolsheviki troops and cadets to the number of about 100, who were firing from windows and supported by a machine gun in the armored car in the street in front of the building. The cadets surrendered when they had exhausted their ammunition.

Junekers Killed or Captured.
On the Nevsky Prospekt cadets with an armored car also tried to make a stand and precipitated another battle in which most of them were killed or made prisoner. The cadets apparently were the same as those who were defending the winter palace Wednesday night and who were permitted their liberty by the Bolsheviki troops after the surrender of the palace. In spite of sporadic firing crowds filled the Nevsky prospect, rushing to cover when it became necessary, but otherwise going about as though nothing unusual were happening. All the streets leading to the Morskaja in the vicinity of the telephone station contained crowds of curious persons who fled at every outburst of shooting, but returned to their posts of observation when lulls occurred. It is believed there were many victims of the fighting in the Morskaja.

From the windows of the Associated Press headquarters situated a half block distant, an officer was observed to fall in the street, apparently dead. An on-looker hiding in a doorway was struck by a glancing bullet and wounded in the arm. The ambulances were kept busy.

New proclamations by the Bolsheviki and the adherents of Kerensky, appeared at intervals throughout the day. They called upon the people and the troops to support this or that side and attracted crowds wherever posted. It is reported that one of the proclamations, signed by Kerensky and dated Gatchina was dropped from an airplane.

U. S. Awards First Navy Medal of Honor Granted During War
Washington, Nov. 12.—The first navy medal of honor to be awarded since the United States entered the war, Secretary Baker announced today, goes to Patrick McGunigal of Youngstown, O., a ship's fitter. At great hazard he rescued an observer from a kite balloon at sea, brought down by a squall. He also was awarded \$100 in cash.

WOMEN PLAN TO LEND AID IN Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

Committee to Meet at Luncheon Each Day to Work Out Details; Monday Subscriptions \$49,019.75.

More than \$49,000 of the \$100,000 Omaha is asked to subscribe for the Young Men's Christian association war work fund was raised at a mass meeting at the Commercial club rooms yesterday, following a speech by H. M. Beardsley, president of the Young Men's Christian association of Kansas City, and former mayor of that city.

The women's committee of the Young Men's Christian association war fund drive, headed by Mrs. Charles Offut, will meet every day this week, except Friday, for 1 o'clock luncheon at the Fontenelle to report progress in the campaign. On Friday they will be at the men's luncheon at the Commercial club.

Women planning to attend the luncheons have been asked to call women's headquarters, Douglas 1785. One hundred women attended the first luncheon Monday.

Endorsed by President.

The following message from President Wilson was received last night by workers here:
"The special campaign for \$35,000,000 which the Young Men's Christian association has inaugurated is of vital importance to the work of increasing the contentment and efficiency of our citizen army. It is fundamental to making morals the basis of military morale and should engage the generous support of all our people. I bespeak for it a unanimity and a unity of effort and of gifts to speed this patriotic and practical work forward to abundant success."

Mrs. Milton Barlow, Mrs. Oscar Williams and Mrs. Joseph Barker, jr., are serving with Mrs. Offut on the executive committee. Mrs. F. W. Judson, Mrs. A. D. Peters Mrs. Fred Hanna and Mrs. W. J. Bradbury make up the church committee, with subcommittees for each church.

Other committees are headed by Mrs. Charles Metz, Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mrs. Charles Schnauber, Mrs. John Dahmke, Mrs. F. W. Carmichael, Mrs. J. A. Tancock, Mrs. Fred Cusaden and Mrs. Halleck Rose.

Son Solicits Calvin.

Matthew A. Hall of the Young Men's Christian association war fund committee, tells how E. E. Calvin, president of the Union Pacific railroad, was induced to take the chairmanship of the committee, busy man that he is.

Calvin has a 20-year old son now serving in France. Recently in a letter from the war-stricken country, young Calvin wrote: "If the Young Men's Christian association comes to you, don't turn them away, Dad. It's a great work they are doing."

When asked to serve the elder Calvin responded at once.

Pupils Do Bit.

Pupils of the Central High school will be asked this week to donate to the Young Men's Christian association fund for the soldiers. The faculty held a special meeting yesterday to decide upon a more vigorous campaign to help the boys who have left the school and joined the colors. Thirty books have been sent by the librarian, Miss Zora Shields, to former Omaha High school students.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

MENACE PASSED.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Sunday, Nov. 11.—The enemy's operations on the north and east in an attempt at encirclement of the Italians have not succeeded. The menace on the Italian left wing also is virtually past.

GERMANS MAKE CLAIMS.

Berlin, Nov. 12.—(Via London.)—The Austro-German forces in northern Italy have cut off 10,000 retreating Italians in the upper Piave valley, the war office announces. The Italians are said to have surrendered.

ITALIANS HOLDING.

Rome, Nov. 12.—The Italians have resisted the enemy everywhere on the northern front, along which the Austrians are attempting to outflank the Italian river line, the war office reports. On the plain there is brisk fire.

BIG GUNS BUSY.

Paris, Nov. 12.—"On the front between Chaume wood and Bezouvaux (Verdun sector) active artillery fighting continued during the night," says today's official statement. "On the remainder of the front the night was calm."

TURK TROOPS TO STAND.

London, Nov. 12.—Turkish troops which have been retreating before the British advancing in southern Palestine are organizing for defense in the vicinity of Hebron, about 20 miles southwest of Jerusalem, says an official statement today. British mounted troops are continuing to push forward in some sectors.

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ITALIANS AWAIT GERMAN RUSH ON WEST BANK PIAVE

Secure in New Entrenchments. Romans Hold Teutons at Bay; Allies' Batteries in Place.

BULLETIN.

The Italians are holding the Austro-German advance on the Piave line. Early reports from the front today were favorable.

Heavy shelling is in progress all along the front.

Stand on West Bank.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 14.—The Italians are entrenched back of the west bank of the Piave river, and the Austro-German force now is taking the place of advanced guard on the east bank.

The strip of water between the opposing lines is about half a mile, winding at some points to a mile.

The allies are represented on the new front by some British batteries from the Carse. The presence of allied forces is regarded as of the highest importance for its moral effect on the Italian troops, which thus far have borne the entire shock, as well as for its purely military value.

England's announcement that it will continue to send reinforcements without delay and spare no effort to prevent a further invasion of Italy aroused the keenest satisfaction and enthusiasm here. The visit of General Wilson, sub-chief of the British staff, also inspired renewed confidence as to the intentions of the allies.

An observer just back from a tour along the line told the correspondent that the cannonade had become continuous. The Austrians are using five-inch guns, not yet having brought up many of their heaviest pieces. The enemy is turning his fire against the high campanile bell towers of small villages gringing the western bank to prevent the Italian artillery from using them as observation posts. The Italian artillery reply is spirited from the line.

The enemy is on the west bank in this mountain region and may attempt to come down the valley and along the railway. The Italians have no advantage of a river defense at this point, but they have strongly entrenched themselves.

The fight at Asiago was clearly a feeler to test the strength of the Italian line. Snow is falling in the upper regions and a severe cold spell prevails.

Unearth Plot Believed Aimed at Iowa Corn Crop

Ottumwa, Ia., Nov. 12.—A plot to damage a portion of Iowa's corn crop is believed by United States Marshal N. F. Reed to have been unearthed in Henry county west bank. The men traveling through that section as itinerant umbrella repairers were caught sprinkling a fluid on the corn in a Henry county farm field, east of Mount Pleasant, late Saturday. Two are in custody. An analysis of the fluid is being made.

LETTERS WRITTEN TO WOMAN FIGURE IN DODDER SUIT

Hairdresser Testifies She Received a Packet of Letters From odder Day After Dead Body Found.

Mystery surrounding the death of E. L. Dodder, Omaha undertaker who was found dead in his automobile on a lonely road north of Florence, January 5, 1917, was partly torn aside yesterday in district court during hearing of Mrs. Dodder's suit against the Aetna Life Insurance company.

Mrs. K. A. Moran, hairdresser, on the stand identified a packet of letters received by her from Dodder on the morning after his body was found.

"January 4, 8 p. m.," read a note enclosed with the letters, "Dear Friend: I am enclosing those letters as I promised. This ends it all."

Witnesses testified Mrs. Moran sought to see the body of Dodder but it was embalmed, but that her request was refused.

Mrs. Moran testified that Dodder was in the habit of visiting her home. "A letter was sent to him from some other city by a lady whose name I don't remember," Mrs. Moran testified. "It was sent to his undertaking place and was forwarded to my house. I showed it to him and he cried. He said he felt like blowing his brains out."

The letter, evidence brought out, was from a woman who asked Dodder to reserve her a room at the Loyal hotel during the Ak-Sar-Ben, 1916. Mrs. Moran said she later called the Loyal and found a Mrs. Collins in room 426.

Dodder spent three days at the Loyal, Mrs. Moran testified. He also stayed at her home when he was ill, she said.

"Tell Mable there are lots of good eats down here for a girl like her," ran one of the letters Mrs. Moran identified. The letter referred to a Minneapolis friend, Mabel Crow, Mrs. Moran testified.

Mrs. Moran said a \$50 bill was contained in the packet of letters she received from Dodder.

Hunt Flagman Who Holds Key To Train Crash

Denver, Colo., Nov. 12.—A missing flagman holds the key to the mystery of why two troop trains on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad crashed together this morning on a mountain curve near Cotopaxi, a station 72 miles west of Pueblo with a death list of three and injuries to 15, two of whom may die.

The missing man, whose name was not known to the general offices of the road, was flagman of the leading troop train. He is looked to to tell whether a flag was placed at a proper distance behind the leading train to prevent the following one from running into it.

The dead: CHESTER P. PRESTON, first sergeant. FRED T. WHITEHOUSE, musician. GUY B. ALEXANDER, band leader. All live in Utah. It is believed all the injured will recover.

'LABOR, SUPPORT GOMPERS AND WE WILL WIN'--WILSON

War Time Appeal to Union Men Assembled By "Man of Destiny," Who Denounces Pacifists and Carping Critics Who Would Lend Aid and Comfort to Murderous Teutons.

Auditorium, Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 12.—President Wilson made a personal and eloquent appeal here today for the full support of organized labor for the government in the conduct of the war.

Speaking before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, he declared the war could not be won unless all factions unite in a common cause, sinking their differences.

LABOR MUST HELP OR AMERICA WILL PERISH--LONDON

A Victory for Teutons Would Mean Slavery for Every American, Says Former Leader at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 12.—With an appeal to all American workmen to place their full and undivided force behind the fighting men at the front and a stirring picture of what labor may expect if America wins the war, President A. A. Landon of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce today welcomed the American Federation of Labor at the opening of its convention here.

A former labor leader himself, who has been first hand in Europe how troops in the field give their lives and blood for naught when workers at home engage in disputes instead of putting all their energy into keeping the fighting men supplied, Mr. Landon appealed to all labor to sink everything in a tremendous effort to do its part to win the war.

War of Democracy.
"President Wilson," declared Mr. Landon, "has said we are fighting a war for democracy. We are not only fighting a war for democracy, but a war for industrial freedom and self-protection, a war to conserve that which we now have."

"A victory for Germany would mean slavery for the American people for generations to come and the people who work will be the greatest sufferers."

"I spent the summer of 1915 and 1916 in France and Italy, doing what I could in helping them in their efforts to increase the efficiency of their industries so that they could hold back the German army and possibly defeat them. In 1915 England was in a very sad way."

Regiment Cut Down.
"I was in England when the Princess Pat Canadian regiment was literally cut to pieces. You know they went in a full regiment of 2,400 men and came out with less than 150 men and eight officers, most of them wounded. I was talking to a young Canadian officer from Montreal who used to be a salesman and therefore a worker in civil life, and he told me that they had run out of ammunition, that the artillery had run out of shells, and that they had to crawl out on their bellies, leaving approximately 2,300 men behind, dead and missing. They even had to witness one of their officers crucified before their very eyes."

"And what was happening in England? A large shipment of munitions that I was assisting on was completed and ready to ship and could have been used and should have been used in this very battle—upwards of 300,000 pieces of munitions entirely."

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

ONE OF LEADERS IN NEW RUSSIAN REVOLT.

Hunt Flagman Who Holds Key To Train Crash

Denver, Colo., Nov. 12.—A missing flagman holds the key to the mystery of why two troop trains on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad crashed together this morning on a mountain curve near Cotopaxi, a station 72 miles west of Pueblo with a death list of three and injuries to 15, two of whom may die.

The missing man, whose name was not known to the general offices of the road, was flagman of the leading troop train. He is looked to to tell whether a flag was placed at a proper distance behind the leading train to prevent the following one from running into it.

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TRIBUTE TO GOMPERS.

The president paid warm tribute to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and virtually called upon the federation to give him united support. He denounced pacifists and critics. He appealed for co-operation.

Discussing Germany, the president declared flatly that Germany had started the war and that he was willing to await the verdict of history on that statement.

BETTER CO-OPERATION.

The creation of instrumentalities for better co-operation between labor and capital was one suggestion by the president which was of prime interest to the delegates to the convention.

The president alluded to the present war as "the last decisive issue between the old principle of power and the new principle of freedom."

"I believe," he said, "that the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can find in any other hearts. But the spirit of freedom does not suit the plans of the pan-Germans. Power cannot be used with concentrated force against free people if it is used by free people."

Vassals of Germany.
"You know," he continued, "how many intimations come to us from one of the central powers that it is more anxious for peace than the chief central power and you know that it means that the people in that central power know that if the war ends as it stands they will, in effect, themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding that their populations are compounded of all the people of that part of the world and notwithstanding the fact that they do not wish in their pride and proper spirit of nationality to be absorbed and dominated."

Referring in another part of his speech to Russia, the president said: "May I not say it is amazing to me that any group of people should be so ill-informed as to suppose, as some groups in Russia apparently suppose, that any reforms planned in the interest of the people can live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow them by intrigue or force; any body of free men that compound with the German government compounds for its own destruction."

Wilson's Speech.
President Wilson delivered a message to the workmen of the United States in an address before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. His entrance to the convention hall was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheers from the 6,000 persons assembled to hear him.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, introducing Mr. Wilson, referred to him as "the man of destiny, spokesman for freedom, interpreter of the aims and spirit of our time, leader of thought and action among the nations of the earth."

Mr. Wilson began by saying he esteemed it a privilege and an honor to be present, as it seemed to him a time above all others for common counsel, "a time for drawing the energies of the nation together."

World's Crisis.
The president referred to the present as a "time more critical than the world has yet known."

It was important "in this moment of counsel to remind ourselves how the war came about," he said, and continued: "This is the last decisive issue between the old principle of power and the new principle of freedom," he said. "The war was started by Germany. Its authorities deny it, but I am willing to await the verdict of history on the statement I have just made."

"Germany had a place in 'the sun,'" the president continued. "Why was it?" (Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

Second Trial of Rev. Lyn G. J. Kelly Is On At Red Oak

Red Oak, Ia., Nov. 12.—Forty special veniremen had been summoned for the opening here today of the second trial of Rev. Lyn George J. Kelly on an indictment charging him with murdering 11-year-old Lena Stlinger, one of the eight victims of the Villisca, Ia., ax murders of 1912. The first trial ended September 23 in a jury disagreement.



LEON TROTSKY