REVOLT IN CHINA GAINING STRENGTH

Premier and Chief of General Staff Resign and Government Faces Grave Complications.

Peking, Nov. 24.—The resignation of Premier Tuan Chi-Jui, offered several days ago, has been accepted, and Foreign Minister Wang Tah-Sich has been appointed acting premier. Liang Chi-Chiao, minister of finance, has been granted a leave of absence.

The rebels in the province of Hunan are advancing north along the Yangtse Kiang. Some generals who previously had refused to support the government now see the danger of the southern revolt and are requesting the government to take strong military action. The situation is complicated owing to the resignation of General Wang Shi-Chen, chief of the general staff, as there is no responsible head of the war office.

The Chinese legation here has been notified of the changes in the cabinet as announced in news dispatches and has been further informed that General Wang Shishen, whose resignation as chief of the general staff was accepted, subsequently was given a temporary appointment as acting minister of war.

No explanation is given as the reason for the cabinet changes, but it is recalled that this body has been in office for nearly three years, thereby establishing a record for longevity in Chinese cabinet history.

British Push on Cambrai Despite Fierce Thrusts

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had stormed the ground in the vicinity of Tadpole Copse, which lies on an elevation just west of the town, and forced the Germans to withdraw after a sharp engagement.

The enemy last night began the concentration of troops and artillery between Cambrai and the Bourlon wood and gave every indication that they purposed to battle desperately for the recovery of their lost territory.

The Germans in their counter thrust yesterday at Fontaine Notre Dame succeeded in pushing the British slightly back from this place after a desperate conflict, but this morning the British still held their ground between Cantaig and south of Fontaine, and were near the fringe of the Bourlon wood.

There was little artillery fighting this morning in the Bourlon wood sector, but the Germans on the elevation in the copse were maintaining a stiff machine gun barrage against the assaulting troops and fighting at close quarters was reported to be proceeding.

The toll of booty already captured continues to swell, and unofficial estimates place the number of guns taken at several score.

A great many machine guns have fallen into the hands of the British.

Ulster troops were engaged desperately in the advance of the neighborhood of Havrincourt Tuesday, the tanks now operating there. The Ulsterites charged the entanglements and bombed their way through them under concentrated rifle and machine gun fire. Having driven a wedge in the entanglements, the Ulsterites charged the machine gun positions up the slopes and gained the crest. Routed with bayonets after fierce fighting, the Germans abandoned the machine guns.

Italians in Desperate Battle to Save Lines

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 24.—The mountain battle, which is now nearing its highest stage, is one of three battles which are going on simultaneously with various degrees of intensity. These are first, the battle of the Piave river, which is the extreme right of the Italian line; second, the battle of the Asiago plateau, which is the extreme left, and, third, the battle of Grappa mountain, which is the center.

It is through the center that the enemy is throwing his full force. The Piave line has become so solid that some are led to believe that the enemy is not pushing things there any further, possibly planning to bring up his heavy guns beyond the Tagliamento to renew his efforts in the spring. No less an authority than Napoleon regarded the Piave as good for only temporary purposes and not as a line of resistance for permanent operation. If the same view were held valid now, both the eastern and western Italian positions would ultimately have to be shifted greatly as the present operations develop.

The Second Italian army, which was hurled back in the debacle when the great offensive began just a month ago, has begun to redeem itself. Some of its units have been brought into the thick of the fighting at Grappa and have done splendid service.

Peary Predicts German Attack on East Coast

New York, Nov. 24.—German attacks in the near future on American coast cities were predicted today by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary in an address here before a large gathering of newly enfranchised women on the topic of aerial defense.

"I speak of no secret," he said, "and I am giving no information that has not already been known or discussed when I say that a blow will be struck on some one or more of our Atlantic coast cities by Germany within a probably near future, and when it comes it will come with the same startling effect as when the U-53 put into Newport—out of a blue sky."

Snow and Rain Probable Early Part of the Week

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Sunday, issued by the weather bureau today, are:

Plains states and upper and middle Mississippi valleys: Local snows over northern and snows or rains over southern portions early days of week, with somewhat higher temperatures. Generally fair thereafter, with nearly normal temperatures.

First Vessel of New Fleet is Launched

Washington, Nov. 24.—With the sliding of an 8,800-ton steel ship down the ways of a Pacific coast shipyard today, the shipping board recorded the launching of the first of the merchant fleet it is building. Other accessions to the fleet will be launched in a steady program from now on, including three 26,400-ton steel ships and three 10,500-ton wooden ships during December. The shipping board is clearing a right-of-way for its building program by requisitioning 1,500 railroad cars to move fir ship timbers from the west to eastern yards, where the scarcity of that material is holding back activity on the building of the wooden craft.

Furious Combats Check Invaders On Italian Front

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tack lasted three-quarters of an hour. The whole field was swept by artillery fire and the ground was strewn with dead. It was amid this welter of bodies and debris that the Italian lines were reformed and from it they moved forward steadily and irresistibly until the disputed ground was retaken, except at one point, where the struggle still goes on. In this last desperate charge the officers and men were eager to advance, preferring death to being made prisoners. The enemy losses must be very heavy, but it is bringing forward a steady stream of reserves.

The First army also is sustaining a heavy fight west of the Brenta river, where the enemy rush has been repulsed by the splendid resistance of the Italians.

Individual Daring.

The count of Turin, commander of the Italian cavalry in the recent retreat, has given out a written review of the deeds performed by his men. Many instances of individual daring are recorded.

A corporal of the Florence lancers was ordered to explore a zone near Cividale. Going forward he saw a large party of Italians held prisoner by the enemy. He returned and gathered a force of cavalry, which released the imprisoned party and brought them back. In another case Piedmonteoe cavalry, after being surrounded, broke through the enemy lines, but the colonel commanding failed to escape. He was the only man left inside the enemy circle and he was seen to take his stand against a wall, probably preferring death to being made a prisoner.

The fate of the Caserta cavalry, which dismounted and fought afoot, and of their fellow dragoons also is recounted, making this recital one of the most stirring chapters of the recent operations.