

HUNS CUT DOWN IN SANGUINARY FIGHT

Britons Precipitate Fierce Engagement on West Battlefront.

INFANTRY STORM THROUGH

Five Hundred Germans Made Prisoners—Onslaught Continues Despite Conditions Favoring Teutons.

(By the Associated Press.)
BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Tuesday, Nov. 27.—Desperate and sanguinary fighting has been raging in and about Fontaine Notre Dame since dawn today, when the British again attacked the strongly held village. Shortly after 9 o'clock it appeared that the assaulting infantry had stormed its way through the village in the face of tremendous machine gun fire, both from the houses of the hamlet and from the Bois de la Fosse, to the southeast. Five hundred German prisoners were taken in the early hours of the fighting.

Late this afternoon the Germans hurried up two new divisions and threw them in for a counter attack along the Fontaine-Notre Dame line. The fighting which followed in Fontaine was even more bitter, if possible, than that which occurred in the first rush through the ruined hamlet. At latest reports, superior numbers of enemy infantry had pushed the British back through the village again to the western outskirts, but the battle still continued with unabated fury.

Britons Fiercely Assailed.
In the meantime the British line running around Fontaine Notre Dame to the northwest was sustaining a heavy assault. The enemy appeared to be determined to regain this important position if it were humanly possible. The whole front from Fontaine to Bourlon village was the scene of fierce fighting, which at many places was at close quarters. The British line about Bourlon wood is still intact.

The attack on Fontaine Notre Dame was begun with the assistance of a very heavy artillery barrage, and throughout the morning the British gunners maintained an intense fire against the German positions there. The on-rushing infantry drove an entering wedge into the northwestern part of the village in a short time, but they were held up here by a terrific rifle and machine gun fire to which they were subjected from every point of vantage.

Conditions Favor Germans.
Conditions were favorable to the Germans, for they were fighting on the defensive in well-prepared positions, which could only be taken by storm. Every machine gun was equivalent to several hundred men.

Despite the disadvantages the British continued the onslaught. It was a glorious exhibition of bulldog courage. They surged on, and in less than three hours had pushed the hard-hitting Germans back to the eastern side of the village, leaving many dead strewn the streets.

As the British fought forward and surrounded various buildings containing enemy gunners, many Germans were compelled to surrender or lose their lives. By the time the eastern side of the village was reached 500 captives had been taken and sent back to swell the great total of prisoners taken since General Byng struck his telling blow last Tuesday.

Teutons Are Reinforced.
The arrival of a large body of German reinforcements put a different complexion on the situation. These fresh troops immediately counter attacked, and the fighting through the streets of Fontaine took on renewed vigor. The weary British retired somewhat in the face of this onslaught, selling each foot of ground to the victor at a cruel price. The western outskirts of the village were reached, and here, according to latest reports, the battle continues.

Some interesting facts were made known today concerning the famous tunnel trench which the British now hold in its entirety northwest of Bullecourt. Part of this underground fortification was captured in the fighting previous to the Cambrai push, but a large portion was taken last week. The tunnel was built by Russian prisoners, and was a most amazing piece of work.

It was 13 miles long and 40 feet deep. Entrances were driven into it every 35 yards, and the Germans lighted the entire place with electricity. The tunnel was mined at intervals throughout its length, but the British quickly discovered the electric wires leading to the mines and they were rendered useless.

Kelso School Man First Lieutenant.

KELSO, Wash., Nov. 28.—(Special.) Lee F. Jones, former superintendent of the Kelso schools, who resigned that position in August to enter the second officers' training school, earned a commission as First Lieutenant in the infantry, according to word received by Kelso friends.

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BOLSHEVIKI DEPOSE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR REFUSAL TO SEEK PEACE.



—Photo From Underwood.

GENERAL DUKHONIN IS SHOWN IN MIST OF GROUP.
General Dukhonin, who was recently appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian armies by the Bolsheviks, has been summarily deposed for his refusal to ask a general armistice of all the warring nations. The announcement was made in a proclamation issued by Lenin, and Vladimir M. Krikenko, newly appointed commander-in-chief of the people's commissaries of war, and conveyed to the Ambassadors of the allies in Petrograd. It orders the regiments at the front to elect peace representatives and outlines the course to be followed in arranging a general armistice.

ALLIES ARE IN PARIS

Delegates From Many Nations Gather for Conference.

AMERICANS ARE WELCOMED

Fresh Minds and Fresh Points of View Made Available in Consideration of Old Questions.

Russia Is Represented.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Delegates from other countries to the great inter-allied conference, which includes representatives from all the members of the coalition, great and small, are welcoming the presence of the American delegation as making available fresh minds and fresh points of view in the consideration of old questions. The Americans are meeting everywhere with a most cordial feeling and the desire to listen to their suggestions and consider such measures as they may initiate.

When the mission arrived it was understood that only its chairman, Colonel E. M. House, General Tasker H. Bliss, the chief of staff, and Admiral William Benson, chief of naval operations, would attend the conference, but it may be that all the members of the commission will take part. This point, which is not yet quite determined, will depend upon what the make-up of the representations of the other countries will be made.

Mathieu Sevastopoule, who has been councillor of the Russian Embassy here since the revolution and who occupied that post previously under the old regime, will sit in the conference. M. Maklakoff, the new Ambassador, has not yet presented his credentials. President Poincaré, as he is waiting to see what happens in Russia, but he also will have a place in the conference as an observer. He has made an admirable personal impression upon the French and allied diplomats.

Colonel House had a long conference this morning with Premier Clemenceau and another later with David Lloyd George, the British Premier. He was a guest of James Hazen Hyde at dinner this evening.

The British mission, including clerks and other attaches, numbers 143 persons.

Among the representatives from the different nations are:

France—Georges Clemenceau, Premier and Minister of War; Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance; Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine; Etienne Clémenceau, Minister of Commerce; Louis Loucheur, Minister of Munitions; Maurice Rouvier, Minister of Colonies; M. Jeanneney, Minister of Blockade and Evacuation; Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner to the United States; General Gouraud, Minister of War; General Foch, Minister of War; General Haig, Minister of War; General Allenby, Minister of War; General Dyer, Minister of War; General Plumer, Minister of War; General Rawlinson, Minister of War; General Smith, Minister of War; General Sutherland, Minister of War; General Thwaites, Minister of War; General Watson, Minister of War; General Wemyss, Minister of War; General Willington, Minister of War; General Woodhouse, Minister of War; General Wyndham, Minister of War; General Yule, Minister of War; General Zetser, Minister of War.

Great Britain—David Lloyd George, Premier; Arthur James Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir Francis Birtie, Ambassador to France; Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty; General Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff at army headquarters; Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, chief of the naval staff; Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary to the committee on Imperial Defense.

United States—William Graves Sharp, Ambassador; Colonel E. M. House, chairman; Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations; General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board; and Thomas Nelson Perkins, of the Priority Board.

Italy—Japan, Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro, Brazil, Cuba, Russia and Spain are also represented at the conference.

Six members of the British mission to the United States also are here, among them Earl Reading, Viscount Northcliffe, Sir Charles Gordon and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell Stuart.

That Japan is attaching considerable importance to the conference is indicated by the fact that in addition to Baron Chinda, Baron Matsui, Ambassador to France; Kumakura Hondo, councillor to the embassy, and four other Japanese are watching the proceedings.

The conference will be held in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Trout Planted Near Kelso.

KELSO, Wash., Nov. 28.—(Special.) A shipment of 23,000 cutthroat trout from the Clark County hatchery, con-

HUN CAPTAIN SENTENCED

Commander of Sea Raider Is Convicted White Slave.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Captain Max V. Thierichens, former commander of the German sea raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was sentenced in the United States District Court here today to 14 months' imprisonment. He was convicted of violating the Mann white slave act by bringing a young German domestic to this city from Itasca, N. Y., last January.

At the expiration of his sentence he will be made a prisoner of war, if peace is not declared meanwhile.

CONGRESSMAN IS INDICTED

Lawmaker and Son Charged With Violating Registration Law.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 28.—Congressman John M. Nelson, his son, Byron, were indicted by a Federal grand jury today on a charge of conspiracy to violate the registration laws. The Senator's son previously had been indicted charged with failure to register. They will be tried in December. Congressman Nelson was charged with advising his son not to register.

Young Nelson is now on his father's ranch in Canada.

HARLEY TO TEST PLANE

Mayor of Astoria Hopes to Interest Navy Officials in Invention.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 28.—Mayor F. C. Harley, of Astoria, is in Washington today arranging for trial flights of his demountable hydroplane, in which he hopes to interest Navy officials.

He has arranged to test this plane next week on the Potomac river, just below Washington. The plane, which has just been rebuilt, is on its way from New York.

STOPS TOBACCO HABIT.

Elders' Sanitarium, located at 513 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a booklet showing the deadly effect of tobacco habit, and how it can be stopped in three to four days at home.

As they are distributing this booklet free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

Adv.

Telephone Girl Confesses Theft.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 28.—Without a trace of remorse, 20-year-old Wanda Urbala, a pretty telephone girl in the office of the Huebner Brewery, today confessed her part in the robbery yesterday of \$37,000 from one of the brewery's bookkeepers, according to the police.

Letters to Carry Stickers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Christmas and New Year's greetings in the form of tiny stickers, like the millions put out by the Red Cross every holiday season, may be alongside of the address on the mails next month under an order announced by the Postoffice Department.

Army Orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Army orders issued at headquarters for the Western Department here today follow:

Major Arthur Parker, Wyoming Quartermaster Corps, now at Cheyenne, will proceed at once to Camp Donahue, Fort Hill, Wyo., and report in person to the commanding general.

Captain Charles H. Sell, Medical Reserve Corps, Fort McArthur, Cal., will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., and report in person to the commanding officer, Coast Defense of Puget Sound, for duty at that post.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted to Captain Douglas H. Gillette, Fourth Engineers, commencing December 20.

The travel performed by Captain Joseph W. Barker, Coast Artillery Corps, Judge-Advocate, from Fort Worden to Seattle, to consult with the United States district attorney in connection with cases of drafted men on trial before the general courtmartial at Fort Worden, is approved.

ITALY'S BIG GUNS CONCEAL BATTLE FIRE

Enemy Troops, Massed and in Movement, Hotly Assailed.

AIRPLANES BROUGHT DOWN

While Pressure of Austro-Germans Is Still Impetuous, They Are Worn by Losses—Italians Determined.

ROME, Nov. 28.—"On the Asiago plateau, in the Primolano Basin, at the north of Col. Della Beretta, and on the Middle Piave," says today's Italian official statement, "our batteries in co-operation with bombardment flights have carried out concentrations of fire on enemy troops, massed and in movement."

"Four enemy airplanes were brought down yesterday by our airmen."

(By the Associated Press.)

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 27.—A visit made today to the fighting ground at Monte Tomba, Monte Menfenera and other mountains in the fighting zone in the north and then to the Piave line where it joins the mountain front afforded opportunity to see this central point of the present huge struggle and obtain from officers at several division and brigade headquarters direct information in regard to the condition of affairs. The tour was made with a staff officer from headquarters and covered about 100 miles, with stops at the main points of fighting.

General Garibaldi, commander of the famous Alpine brigade, declared the fighting had shown that the Italian troops could hold the line beyond any question. Speaking of the spirit of his men, he added:

"If the enemy ever does get past, owing to superior generalship or superior strength of guns, it will be only over the dead bodies of our troops, for they are determined never to yield."

The roads leading to the battle front showed increasing masses of troops being brought up for concentration on the threatened lines. Much artillery was coming in. The men and horses seemed to be in good condition after the hard fighting. The ranks showed fresh and youthful troops. They wore steel helmets and were getting ready to go into action. Many had little pink boxes in their hands which looked like packages of candy, but when they were opened they showed bullets which were seen, but long thin bullets, which fit into the Italian rifles. Every cartridge belt was full of these pink boxes.

Enemy Held in Check.

Passing headquarters of the fourth army, which holds the vital line between the Brenna and Piave rivers, a staff officer of General Robilant, commander of the Alpine group, gave the general situation as "satisfactory," the reports showing that the enemy was being held.

While the pressure of the Austro-German forces is still impetuous, at the same time they seem to have been weary of the heavy losses which have been suffered. The resistance they have encountered. This staff officer estimated the enemy losses as fully two to three times those of the Italians, as the defensive lines always have afforded greater shelter.

Ferocious Armistice Refused.

Here it was learned also that the enemy had refused a request to bury his dead, the request being refused by the Italians because of the Austrian attitude toward a similar request a few months ago. The Austrians had then proposed that during the armistice the Italian guards should be unarmed and the Austrians should be armed. This was indignantly refused, and the present proposal was rejected through lack of confidence in Austrian good faith.

Approaching the mountain battle zone the cannonading became very heavy and machine gun and rifle fire and a steady succession of aerial duels as Italian and Austrian machines flew over the opposing lines. A large enemy battle plane was accompanied by a line of chasseurs which strung out like a flock of wild geese. Shrapnel burst all around them, but they went on their way.

With a fleet of Italian Capronis after them. None of the Italians was brought down, although one had his engine hit, and he could be seen winging down to curves to a nearby hilltop like an eagle seeking its prey.

From a high point the view led out upon Monte Montenera and Monte Tomba and the succession of low mountains flanking the Piave River, where the struggle is now centering.

On Monte Montenera the Austrian lines were clearly seen on one summit and the Italian lines on another. The Italian lines were partly covered with snow.

The rumbling of guns was continuous with the crack of Italian batteries in concealed shelters behind shooting over the heads of the party. Above the summits reared the dominating cone of Monte Grappa, which is the firm mountain barrier before the Venetian plains.

Enemy Is Near Venice.

From this point the enemy's position seemed to be very near this plain and its great sweep of level country leading to the heart of Italy.

General Garibaldi accompanied the party to the extreme front line and personally pointed out some of the chief points of the severe fighting. It was his Alpine brigade that threw back the Prussian guard. Three of these regiments of guards had been identified, he said, as the 8th, 10th and 12th.

As the General had been the chief of staff of Madero in the Mexican war, he was asked about the present fighting compared with that of Mexico.

"That was much like hunting little birds compared with this," he replied.

The General said that the present splendid morale, despite the terrific strain upon them, and that when they were told the French and British were coming they were to be allowed to stay in their present exposed position.

But there is one thing that will stimulate them more than anything else," added the General, "and that is some American regiment, preferably made up of Italians who have taken up residence in America. It would bring inspiration to the whole army."

ITALIAN CRISIS HAS PASSED

British Military Director Declares Outlook Is Hopeful.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—"It is now time to say definitely that the crisis in Italy has passed," said Major-General F. H. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, in an interview today. He added that there had been no important movement of German troops from the Russian front.

"Our troops are now in sight of Jerusalem," said General Maurice, "but the Turks have had time to get up re-

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serves and make a stand, and it is probable that Jerusalem will not fall without another definite battle. "The meaning of the recent lull on the Palestine front is that we must get up fresh troops, guns, supplies and munitions for that battle."

RABBIS MEET TO PLAN ZION

More Than 600 Expected at New York Conference Tuesday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—More than 600 rabbis are expected to attend the conference of the Jewish Ministers' Association of America in this city, December 4, to consider practical means for work in Palestine, in accordance with the declaration of the British Government favoring the establishment of a national Jewish homeland, the executive committee of

General Zionist Affairs announced here tonight.

The specific purpose of the conference, the announcement stated, is to organize orthodox congregations of America to realize the dream of a Jewish nation. Rabbi Mordecai A. Kaplan, chairman of the committee of arrangements, refuted the charges that the orthodox Jews of America "are indifferent to the present opportunity to regain Palestine."

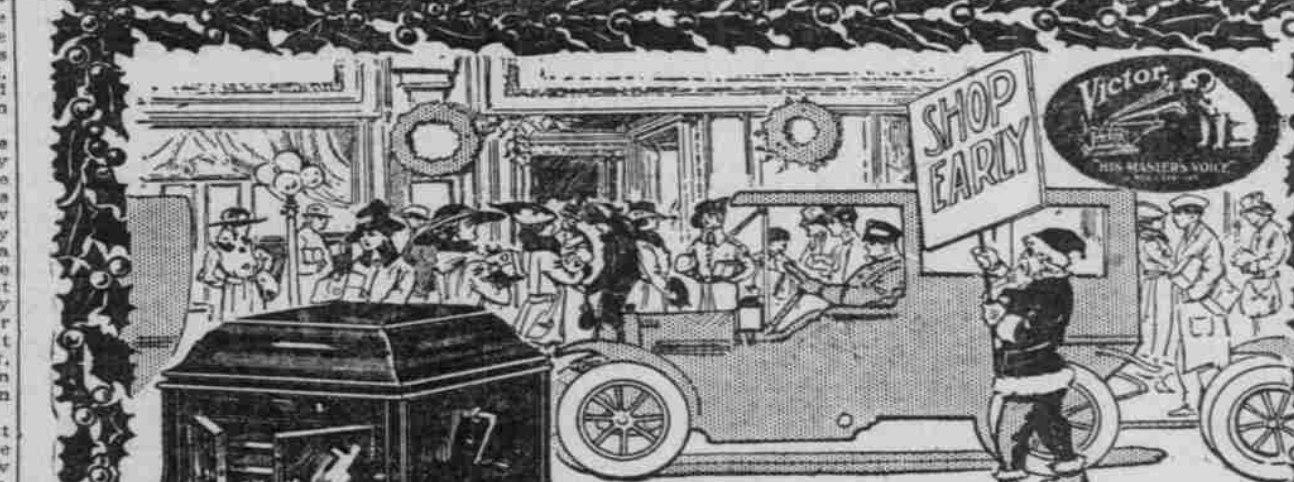
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