

RUSSO-GERMANS TO QUIT LITHUANIA

Will Evacuate Occupied Districts by Agreement With International Commission

REDS WINNING IN ESTHONIA

By the Associated Press. Copenhagen, Nov. 28.—The international Baltic commission has stopped hostilities between the Lithuanians and the Germans and Russians and has directed the combatants to retire to the demarcation line of October 30, according to the Lithuanian press bureau from Kovno.

The advisers add that the Lithuanians only bowed to this decision on condition that the German government agree to surrender all German and Russian war and railway material in the Baltic battle area to the Lithuanians.

Evacuation of the occupied districts, it is said, will be effected under Lithuanian control, while the Lithuanians will suspend their offensive and guarantee the German and Russian army free transport to Germany. The international commission will supervise fulfillment of the conditions.

London, Nov. 28.—(By A. P.)—The Letts are pursuing their operations against the forces of Colonel Avaloff, Bernomoff with great success, according to a British official summary of the military situation in Russia.

The Germans in Lithuania, who were endeavoring to cut through to Mitau, have been thrown back with loss, while on the opposite flank the Letts are continuing to advance from Bauska to Shavli and Libau. Bernomoff's force is deficient in clothing and supplies and has become much disorganized. Many Germans are returning home, and Bernomoff is reported to have relinquished command, which was taken over by Durnovo, a dangerous Russian, who, the report says, is under the thumb of the Germans.

Colonel Tallents, the British commissioner, who entered Mitau immediately after its evacuation, says the summary reports that the Germans looted most of the shops, and set fire to the railway and many factories along the line of retreat, besides murdering their owners.

The Bolsheviks continued their pressure against the army, the summary continues, "until it forced it back to the Baltic coast, where the Estonian frontier, thereby regaining all the ground lost to Yudenitch. However, the new White commander, Tamm, with re-enforcements, has been holding well, and it is improbable that the Bolsheviks will be able to push him into Estonia."

Bolshevik successes on the southern front continue. On the west front of the Volga the Caucasus army, under General Wrangle, has started a victorious advance against the Bolsheviks, but the Bolsheviks have driven back both the Don and volunteer armies to a maximum depth of fifty miles along the greater part of their front.

An official statement from the soviet government in Moscow indicates that most severe fighting is in progress on the Volga front, where the Bolsheviks have captured Dubovka, 180 miles southwest of Saratov, with 800 prisoners.

The statement says the Bolsheviks have annihilated three regiments of the forces of General Denikin, leader of the anti-Bolshevik armies in south-west Russia.

The advance of the Bolsheviks continues rapidly in the Omsk region where they are approaching the western shores of Lake Cham, capturing Tatarskaya, 100 miles east of Omsk, with 1500 prisoners.

UN DELIBERATO DEI SOCIALISTI D'ITALIA

Il Governo Richiesto di Impedire Energicamente l'Impresa D'Annunzio in Dalmazia

SOCIALISTS WOULD CURB D'ANNUNZIO

Deputies Ask Government to Block Poet's Ventures in Dalmatia

FOOD BLOCKADE PROPOSED

By the Associated Press. Milan, Nov. 28.—At a meeting in which all the Socialist deputies of Italy participated here last night, resolutions were passed asking the government energetically to suppress Captain Gabriele D'Annunzio's enterprises in Dalmatia and establish a blockade to prevent food from reaching his troops.

London, Nov. 28.—(By A. P.)—Great Britain has given Jugo-Slavian assurances that the Adriatic question will soon be taken up by the Supreme Council and that Great Britain's influence will be used to secure a just and equitable settlement in accord with the life and interests of Jugo-Slavia, according to private dispatches.

These repeated assurances are coincident with the presentation of the note sent by the Jugo-Slav delegation to the Supreme Council in Paris urging that the Adriatic matter be taken up immediately. The British note does not commit the government to any definite line of action.

Diplomats here are inclined to view the inactivity during the last few days of Gabriele D'Annunzio, the insurgent Italian commander at Fiume, as a hopeful sign, although there is no disposition to assume that he necessarily has abandoned his plans for the annexation of Dalmatia to Italy. It is believed the fact that the Italian elections were unfavorable to D'Annunzio has influenced him to pause and consider the probability of success.

Meanwhile an official announcement of Premier Nitti's policy regarding the Adriatic is eagerly awaited.

Besle, Nov. 28.—(By A. P.)—A dispatch from Belgrade, dated November 25, has been received by the Laibach (Austrian) Correspondence Bureau, stating that the Italian Government has informed the Government of Jugo-Slavia that Italy would observe the decision reached by the Paris Peace Conference with regard to the Dalmatian question and would itself prevent any attempt in the direction of Spalato by D'Annunzio.

Paris, Nov. 28.—(By A. P.)—Admiral Enrico Millo, commander of Italian occupation forces along the eastern coast of the Adriatic, is working hand in hand with D'Annunzio, according to information received here from an authoritative source.

All along the Dalmatian coast it is said the people believe the Italian fleet and D'Annunzio's army are co-operating for the purpose of occupying all of Dalmatia.

In Jugo-Slovak official circles here it is felt that the excitement among the population may result in uprisings which will make Serbian intervention absolutely necessary.

Vittorio Scelozza, Italian minister of foreign affairs, has left Rome for Paris.

HOLDS U. S. MUST SHARE WAR BURDEN

Lloyd George Says America Is Not Released From Its Obligations by Treaty Failure

INTERNATIONAL AID URGED

By the Associated Press. London, Nov. 28.—David Lloyd George, the prime minister, yesterday stood upon the floor of the House of Commons and for a long time gave answers to a lengthy list of questions.

One of the most important related to the condition of Austria, concerning which he was asked whether the suspension in Paris, including the United States and Great Britain, were taking steps to deal with the situation.

The premier declared that the supreme council had reached the conclusion that only comprehensive arrangements for a large international credit would adequately meet the situation, and that it was essential for the success of such a proposal that the United States should contribute that part of the expenditure which would have to be incurred in dollars.

Questioned regarding whose duty it would be to summon the first meeting of the assembly and the first meeting of the council of the league of nations in view of the fact of the American Senate's refusal to ratify the Versailles treaty, Mr. Lloyd George said that Article V of the peace treaty stipulated that the president of the United States should summon the meeting. He added that he did not understand that this was in any way affected by the refusal of the American Senate to ratify the treaty.

Another inquiry was whether Mr. Lloyd George gave any undertaking to States should contribute that part of the expenditure which would have to be incurred in dollars.

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Besle, 28 novembre.—In un dispaccio da Belgrado, in data 25 corrente, qui giunto da Laibach, annunzia che il Governo Italiano ha informato quello Jugoslavo che l'Italia vuol osservare le decisioni raggiunte nella Conferenza della Pace a Parigi, riguardo la questione della Dalmazia e che impegna qualsiasi tentativo da parte di D'Annunzio di diversione di Spalato.

Paris, 28 novembre.—L'Ammiraglio Millo, comandante delle forze di occupazione lungo la costa orientale dell'Adriatico, sta lavorando al pieno accordo con D'Annunzio secondo informazioni qui giunte da fonte autorevole.

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States should contribute that part of the expenditure which would have to be incurred in dollars. "Great representations have accordingly been made to the United States Government in this sense," the premier added.

Questioned regarding whose duty it would be to summon the first meeting of the assembly and the first meeting of the council of the league of nations in view of the fact of the American Senate's refusal to ratify the Versailles treaty, Mr. Lloyd George said that Article V of the peace treaty stipulated that the president of the United States should summon the meeting. He added that he did not understand that this was in any way affected by the refusal of the American Senate to ratify the treaty.

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Who Is Responsible For Smashing the Treaty? Jubilation reigned in some quarters when the Senate's emphatic rejection of the Treaty of Versailles came as a sensational climax of one of the most bitterly fought political battles in our history. It may have been a victory and the destroyers of the Treaty and the League of Nations "may exult in their triumph," but, reports the Springfield Republican (Ind.), "they will go into history having constructed nothing and selfishly leaving the world to its darkness and woe." Oposing this view the New York Sun declares that "there never was anything more wrong, more ridiculous, more preposterous, than to maintain that the war was going on and must go on until the United States Senate and the American people consented to swallow Mr. Wilson's pernicious League of Nations." In fixing the responsibility, the pro-League Rochester Times-Union (Ind.) says that "the United States Senate under the bankrupt leadership of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has killed the Peace Treaty," but Republican papers like the Philadelphia North American and New York Tribune lay the responsibility for the failure of the Treaty at the President's own door, in effect charging him with "infanticide." Under the heading "The Rejection of The Treaty" THE LITERARY DIGEST this week—November 29th—prints as its leading article a summary of public opinion in the United States as expressed in newspapers of all shades of opinion. The article covers every phase of the controversy over the Treaty and makes very clear how the country regards the Senate's action. LABOR'S RIGHT TO STRIKE The Opinions of Labor Journals on "Government by Injunction" and the Opposing Views of Newspapers in Defense of the Court's Action in the Coal Strike Case "Booze and Bolshevism" Curbing the Speculative Frenzy American Legion's War on Disloyalty New Seeds of War in the Balkans "Pussyfoot's" Pilgrim's Progress What's Wrong With China? The Pay-Dirt in City Streets Hygienic Hair-Cuts Measuring Ocean Depths by Echoes A New Kind of Electric Motor-Car Founding "Health Towns" Books That Children Want to Read "Jack Cade"—The First Bolshevik British Plans for Rehabilitating the Holy Land Selling Public Health to the Nation A Fine Selection of Illustrations, Maps and Humorous Cartoons November 29th Number on Sale Today—All Newsdealers—10 Cents 'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest The Literary Digest

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