

GAME TO THE CORE ARE AMERICAN BOYS

Not a Streak of Yellow in the Lot, Says a General

PAYS THEM A FINE TRIBUTE

American Boys Now At The Front Have But One Idea, And That Is To Beat The Germans.

American Army in France.—American ordnance experts have figured that the Germans in raids on American trenches thus far have expended more than \$100,000 worth of ammunition alone.

The development of the men of the first American contingent in France in the science of war was described as truly remarkable by the general commanding the division, who has been in the service for years.

"I have been in the army since I was a boy," he said. "During that time I have observed many American and many foreign soldiers, but never in my life have I seen anything equaling the men now here. When my division landed we had shockheaded boys—I call them shockheaded because they were just that—by the hundreds. They were clerks, mechanics, day laborers, farmer boys, old and young from every walk of life. Some spoke English and some did not. There were Poles, Bohemians, Russians, Jews, gentiles. But in this short time they have all become first-class soldiers, energetic to the extreme and have fallen into the ways of army life as I never thought possible.

"They are game to the core and their one idea is to beat the Germans and give them a good beating. There isn't a streak of yellow in the whole lot and their morale, even in the trenches, is fine.

"Here is an example. One night recently an officer called for volunteers to go patrolling in No Man's Land. He asked for 20 men. The whole company volunteered on the spot. Twenty were picked and lambblack was provided for them to put on their bayonets, so that the light would not shine on them. During the blacking one private who had been in the army for four months stopped a moment, turned to a comrade and said: 'Gee, if I can run this into one of those Boches I bet he'll get blood-poisoning, and I hope he does!' The boy knew the place he was to patrol was extremely dangerous and that he might be a casualty within 30 minutes.

"At another time I had just passed a line of soldiers walking alone a road in the rain when I came across one who was hatless, mudcovered and limping. I stopped my automobile and asked him what was the matter. The soldier stood on one foot, the other being injured. He saluted and said his horse had started to run into a stone wall, so he threw him down but fell under him. That's the spirit we are setting. The man was badly hurt, but even that did not make him forget his training of a few weeks.

"I was returning at that time from the hospital where I saw a few wounded men. Some of the men's proudest and most valuable possessions on earth are bullets and pieces of shrapnel which thoughtful surgeons saved for them on extracting. Every man wanted to exhibit the cause of his wound. Their thoughts were all about recovering, rejoining their regiments and getting a chance to pay back the enemy in his own coin."

GERMAN MUSICIANS BARRED.

Boston Symphony Cannot Take Them To Washington.

Washington.—Musical and theatrical organizations coming to Washington during the war must leave alien enemy members behind. Attorney General Gregory refused to relax in favor of 22 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra the regulations under President Wilson's proclamation barring enemy aliens from the District of Columbia, and gave notice that similar action might be expected in all other such cases.

ARGENTINA TALKS BREAK.

Convention Called To Discuss Relations With Germany. Buenos Aires, Argentina.—Whether Argentina should break relations with Germany was the question on which opinions were to be voiced by the members of the convention of prominent men of Argentina which opened its sessions in the Theatre Victoria here. The convention is being held under the auspices of the National Committee of Young People.

CONGRESSMAN INDICTED.

J. M. Nelson Accused Of Conspiring With Son To Violate Draft Act. Madison, Wis.—Congressman John M. Nelson and his son Byron were indicted by a Federal grand jury here on a charge of conspiracy to violate the registration laws. The son previously had been indicted, charged with failure to register. They will be tried this month.

NO LET-UP FOR WINTER MONTHS

Operations on All Fronts to Be Continued

TOWARD BELGIAN COAST

Col. Byng's Forces Are Aiming At A Great Encircling Movement—Big Mid-Winter Campaign.

Washington.—The British drive on Cambrai will be followed up relentlessly by similar offensives along the Western front, in the opinion of officers familiar with what is in prospect in France. Authoritative announcement already has been made abroad that this winter would see no halt in operations and with the return of American divisional commanders from observation tours in France it has become certain that the French and British armies will prosecute mid-winter campaigns such as never before attempted.

Secretary Baker said that the returning officers would proceed to their divisional camps and resume the personal direction of the training of their men. So far as known, there will be no general conference of the officers here, but it is quite likely that they will call on Mr. Baker and General Staff officials while enroute to their posts.

From these officers it is expected that officials will get graphic reports of the preparations being made for the continuous winter offensive against the Germans. Already the Allied troops have forced their way forward against more serious obstacles than they will encounter later when the cold has hardened the ground for the passage of troops and artillery. The mud of Flanders has been the greatest barrier to major operations during the last few weeks, but the Cambrai attack was forced home despite it.

Meagre official reports of the progress of the drive on Cambrai indicate clearly that Col. Byng's forces are aiming at a great encircling movement. With a wide wedge driven into the Cambrai front, the British commander apparently is working his way behind the German lines on his left flank. If he succeeds in penetrating deeply in that direction many officers here believe he will force a retirement by the Germans on a wide front.

Meanwhile the British and French pressure further toward the Belgian coast is unceasing. A new offensive effort there is expected as a part of the whole plan on which the Allies are engaged in forcing the Germans back from a long section of the coast, where submarine bases are located. The Cambrai successes have an important bearing, in the opinion of officers here, on this general plan of accomplishing during the winter a decisive result in the coastal region as the foundation upon which next year's offensive campaign can be laid.

TWO MORE SAMMIES FALL.

Five Others Seriously Wounded In Artillery Combat With Germans.

Washington.—Two American soldiers were killed and five were seriously wounded in an artillery combat with the Germans on November 20, General Pershing reported.

Those killed were: Private Harry L. Miller, field artillery; address Mrs. L. Copeland, 1602 Centre, street, Baker, Ore.

Private Charles Rissmiller, field artillery; mother, Mrs. Clara Rissmiller, 1321 Moss street, Reading, Pa.

General Pershing also reported two deaths due to pneumonia complicated with other diseases.

Private Raymond H. Runner, attached to the provisional aero squadron of the Signal Corps, died November 24 from injuries received in the accidental fall of an airplane.

XMAS PACKETS TILL DEC. 15.

Red Cross Is Given More Time In Which To Prepare.

New York.—To enable Red Cross chapters to complete their allotments of Christmas packets for American soldiers and sailors in this country the date for shipment of the gifts to the camps has been postponed to December 15. December 1 was fixed as the limit on the packing of Red Cross gifts, but so many chapters are behind in their work through lack of funds, it was stated, that it was decided to have the packing continue until as late a date as possible. National headquarters decreed that no part of the Red Cross war fund could be used for Christmas packets, it was announced.

FIRST SEIZED SHIP SUNK.

U. S. S. Actaon, Formerly Adams-turm, Torpedoed.

London.—The American steamship Actaon was torpedoed Sunday, a dispatch from Corunna, Spain, reports. Twenty-one survivors have arrived at Port Camarinas. Three boats with the remainder of the crew are missing.



MIDDLE IN RUSSIA NEARING CRISIS

Events Tending to Bring Matters to a Head

SITUATION IS COMPLICATED

Russian Northern Armies Threatened With Starvation May Soon Lead To Serious Pillaging.

Copenhagen.—If Russia enters into separate peace negotiations, the ministers of the Allied Powers at Petrograd will demand their passports, according to a dispatch from Haparanda.

Washington.—Word received by the State Department indicates that the United States may yet bear a vital part in the settlement of Russia's troubles. It was learned:

1. That the Russian northern armies are threatened with starvation. This may throw them into revolt against the Lenin-Trotsky government at Petrograd.

2. It is definitely established that the Lenin-Trotsky government is in wireless communication with Berlin.

3. A new "Socialistic government" has raised its banners at some point not mentioned near Petrograd and threatens those now in power at the capital.

4. The note of Commissary for Foreign Affairs Trotsky asking an armistice is before President Wilson, following its receipt here Sunday. It may afford an opportunity for the President to rouse Russia to the German peril through such a ringing message as he sent to the Moscow conference and it may afford the opportunity for the overthrow of the utopian schemes of Lenin and Trotsky through a pointed ignoring of their suggestions by the United States and the other allied powers.

The State Department was unwilling to place any official estimate of what the result of a shortage of food among the troops about Riga, and through Courland might presage. It was unofficially predicted that the shortage would be followed immediately by pillage. It was also admitted that this might afford the opportunity for the opposing German troops to treat with the Russians literally in terms of bread and butter. It was not believed at the department that the last mentioned would ensue.

The general interpretation placed upon this news from the State Department is that it indicates collusion between the Bolshevik leaders and the German government. It has been pointed out that no program more conducive to German interest could be devised than the armistice plan of Lenin and Trotsky, with its accompaniments of negotiations between the individual commanders of the opposing Russian and German armies.

The action of the President on the Trotsky note will probably be governed by immediate events. Of course there will be no acceptance of its terms. Russians here, however, have been hoping that the time would come when a word from President Wilson might crystallize things in Russia about some definite form of control for the continuation of the war.

MAY LEAD TO WAR.

State Department Is Investigating Sinking Of Schuykill.

Washington.—Inquiries regarding the nationality of the submarine that sank the American steamer Schuykill, made by the State Department, have developed that the periscope was marked black and white with a spiral design. Data in possession of the government does not reveal whether this indicates an Austrian vessel. The State Department is continuing its inquiry through consular officers at Mediterranean ports and should it be established that the Schuykill was sunk by an Austrian submarine, the State Department would have in its possession the essential factors upon which to ask Congress for an expression of its will regarding the further maintenance of peaceful relations with Austria.

RAILWAYS UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT

Cars and Trackage Facilities Will Be Pooled

GREATER EFFICIENCY AIMED

Roads Will Be Operated By Committee Of Vice-Presidents, Under General Direction Of Railroad War Board.

Washington.—Operation of all railway lines east of Chicago as one centralized system was decided on by the Railroad War Board to obtain a maximum of efficiency in traffic movement. Cars and trackage facilities will be pooled regardless of ownership or the railroads' individual interest.

This almost revolutionary move was announced after an all-day conference between members of the War Board and Government officials, at which many remedies were offered for the freight congestion that has paralyzed transportation in the East. It was adopted as the best and readiest means of meeting a situation that has threatened the production and dispatch abroad of war materials.

The roads will be operated by a committee of vice-presidents of the lines under the general direction of the War Board, itself comprising five of the country's railway heads. The committee of vice-presidents will be given full authority to adopt any measures found necessary to accomplish a unified operation.

The operating program calls for the following:

Diversion of locomotives, employes and machine tools from Western to Eastern railroads.

Utilization of repair shops on Western lines for repairing Eastern equipment.

Pooling of all tracks and equipment in the East wherever practicable.

Pro rata distribution among Eastern roads of open-top cars on a basis of tonnage carrying capacity of the equipment in the pool.

Diversion from congested lines of all freight that can be handled by any open route.

To make more effective the pooling arrangement, the War Board recommended that the Government take the following steps immediately:

Survey the present contracts and methods of purchase and shipment of coal that cross-hauls may be eliminated and that coal may move on the shortest route from producer to consumer.

Extend the pooling of coal production and shipment.

Transfer as far as possible the movement of foodstuffs and other export commodities to Southern ports to relieve congestion in North Atlantic ports.

Survey all Government requirements involving the movement of raw materials and manufactured products, so that accumulations on roads and in terminals may be eliminated while products are awaiting shipment or export.

Require wherever possible the building of war industrial plants in territory other than the Eastern seaboard.

MEDALS FOR U-BOAT BEATERS.

Special Honor To Be Provided For Navy Heroes.

Washington.—A special medal will probably be provided for award to men of the United States naval service who distinguish themselves in the warfare against submarines. Secretary Daniels has taken preliminary steps to this end. The action of the department is prompted by the fact that under the law no member of America's armed forces can accept decorations from foreign governments in recognition of gallant conduct. Several instances where the British naval authorities desired to award American destroyer officers and men with the distinguished service order and medals of the British Government were made public by Secretary Daniels.

15 GET CROSS OF WAR

American Officers and Men Decorated By French

CANNOT WEAR MEDALS NOW

Congress Must Authorize It Before They Can Be Displayed—Beat Off Superior German Attack.

With the American Army in France—The French War Cross has been conferred on the 15 American officers and men who were cited with their company by the French general commanding the sector in which the Americans were stationed at the time of the first German raid on the night of November 23. The men were decorated and were informed that they must keep the medals in their possession, but must not wear them until Congress gives its authorization.

The ceremony was an impressive one. An American major-general presented the decorations and citations, giving to the regimental colonel those of the men who were killed. They will be sent to their next of kin.

The French general, in referring to the action of this American company, said:

"On the night of November 23, this company, which was in the line for the first time met an extremely violent bombardment, despite which it seized arms and offered such stubborn resistance that the enemy, though numerically superior was obliged to retire."

The general specially cited in the order of the day Corporal James D. Gresham and Privates Merle D. Hay and Thomas F. Enright, "who died bravely in hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy, who had penetrated the first line."

A recent offer by the British admiralty to decorate certain officers and men of two American destroyers for their services in combating German submarines was declined, according to the announcement of Secretary Daniels because the laws of this country prevent soldiers and sailors from receiving decorations from foreign governments.

BUMPER WORLD CROPS SEEN.

Wheat, However, Is Below The Five-Year Average.

Washington.—Bumper world crops of corn, oats, potatoes, rice, sugar beets and tobacco for this year are shown by estimates compiled by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, made public by the Department of Agriculture. Wheat, rye, barley and faxseed, however, have fallen below the five-year average of production from 1911 to 1915.

The production of wheat in 17 countries, not including the Central powers, will be 1,568,000,000 bushels, 35.6 per cent. of the five-year average. Corn raised will amount to 3,312,000,000 bushels, which is 14.1 per cent. greater than the average production for the last five years. Other crops are estimated as follows:

Rye, 147,000,000 bushels, 92.2 per cent.

Barley, 587,000,000 bushels, 96 per cent.

Oats, 2,682,000,000 bushels, 113.9 per cent.

Rice, 70,000,000 bushels, 115.9 per cent.

Flaxseed, 33,000,000 bushels, 69.8 per cent.

Potatoes, 715,000,000 bushels, 112.4 per cent.

Sugar beets, 10,000,000 short tons, 166.6 per cent.

Tobacco, 1,186,000,000 pounds, 120.3 per cent.

GAVE HIS LIFE FOR MATES.

Ingram's Heroism Saved Others On Destroyer Cassin.

Washington.—Osmond Kelly Ingram, of Pratt City, Ala., the gunner's mate lost overboard when a German submarine attacked the American destroyer Cassin in the war zone on October 16, deliberately sacrificed his own life to reduce the risk of his mates.

A detailed report from Admiral Sims, shows that Ingram, standing aft on the destroyer where some high explosive depth charges were stored, saw the torpedo coming. Instead of rushing forward to save his own life by getting away from the explosion, Ingram stuck to the spot throwing overboard the high explosives, which he knew would further endanger the lives of his fellows if they were detonated by the explosion of the torpedo. He was the only man lost, being blown overboard by the explosion.

The Cassin got in under her own steam, and the gallantry of her crew in effecting temporary repairs was commended by Admiral Sims in a special report.

LA FOLLETTE CASE.

Inquiry Will Not Be Taken Until After Congress Reconvenes.

Washington.—Absence of the senators on the subcommittee appointed to investigate Senator La Follette's St. Paul speech last September caused a postponement of the inquiry probably until after Congress reconvenes.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Rye firm; No. 2 Western, \$1.88 c. l. f., New York. Oats—Spot farmer; standard, 75¢ @76¢.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 46¼¢@47¢; creamery extras (92 score), 46¢; frats, 42¼¢@45¼¢; seconds, 40¢@42¢.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, 54¢ @55¢; extra frats, 52¢@53¢; frats, 48¢ @51¢; seconds, 42¢@46¢; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennerly whites, fine to fancy, 72¢@78¢; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennerly browns, 55¢@62¢.

Cheese steady; State, fresh specials, 23¼¢; do, average run, 23¢.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern Spring wheat, \$2.27; No. 1 hard winter wheat, \$2.27; No. 1 Durum wheat, \$2.27; No. 1 Red Winter wheat, \$2.27; No. 1 soft red wheat, \$2.25.

Rye—No. 2 Western, in export elevator, \$1.84 per bushel; nearby, as to quality, \$1.73@1.78 per bushel.

Corn—Western, No. 2 yellow, nominal; do, No. 3 do, nominal; do, No. 4, nominal; do, No. 5, nominal.

Oats—No. 2 white, 75¢@75¼¢; standard white, 74¼¢@75¢; No. 3 white, 74¢@74¼¢; No. 4 white, 73¢@73¼¢.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to size and quality, 20¢@23¢; roosters, 18¢; Spring chickens, not Leghorns, according to quality, 19¢@22¢; White Leghorns, 10¢ @20¢; ducks, Peking, 21¢@22¢; do, Indian Runner, 19¢@20¢; do, Spring, 22¢@23¢; turkeys, 27¢@29¢; geese, 20¢@24¢; guineas, young, per pair, weighing 1½ to 2 pounds apiece, 90¢; smaller sizes, 70¢@80¢; guineas, old, per pair, 60¢@65¢; pigeons, old, per pair, 24¢@26¢; do, young, per pair, 20¢@22¢.

Butter—Solid packed, creamery, extra, 46¢; do, higher scoring goods, 47¢ @48¢; extra frats, 45¢@45¼¢; frats, 44¢ @44¼¢; seconds, 41¼¢@43¢; sweet creamery, extra, 47¢; under grades, 44¢ @46¢; nearby prints, fancy, 50¢; average extra, 47¢@49¢; frats, 45¢@46¢; seconds, 41¼¢@43¢; special brands of prints, jobbing at 55¢@56¢.

Eggs—Nearby frats, \$15@15.20 per case; nearby current receipts, \$14.70 per case; do, seconds, \$12.45@13.20 per case; Western extra frats, \$15@15.30 per case; do, frats, \$14.70.

Cheese—New York, full creamy, fancy, June, 25¼¢; specials, higher; do, do, fresh made best, 23¼¢@23½¢.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 Soft Red, \$2.22; No. 3, \$2.19; No. 4, \$2.15; No. 5, \$2.11.

Corn—Sales of new white, delivered, at \$1.80 per bu., and of new yellow, delivered, at \$1.60@1.65 bu. Cob corn, new, fairly firm on a basis of \$6.25 per bbl. for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot and at \$6.50 per bbl. for prime white on spot.

Oats—Standard white, 73¢; No. 3 do, 72¼¢.

Rye—No. 2 Western export, \$1.84 nominal; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, \$1.60@1.70.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$27.50; standard timothy, \$27; No. 2 timothy, \$26.50; No. 3 do, \$22.50@24.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$26.50; No. 2 do, do, do, \$25.50@26; No. 1 clover mixed, \$26; No. 2 do, do, \$22@24; No. 1 clover, \$27; No. 2 do, \$22@24; No. 3 do, \$14@17.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$18; No. 2 do, do, \$17@17.50; No. 1 tangled do, \$14.50@15; No. 2 do, do, \$13.50@14; No. 1 wheat, \$13@13.50; No. 2 do, \$12.50@13; No. 1 oat, \$13.50@14; No. 2 do, \$12.50@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 46¼¢@47¢; creamery, choice, 45¢@46¢; creamery, good, 43¢@44¢; creamery, prints, 47¢ @47½¢; creamery, blocks, 46¢@47¢; ladies, 27¢@38¢; Md. and Pa. rolls, 24¢@35¢; Ohio rolls, 32¢@33¢; West Virginia rolls, 32¢@33¢; storepacked, \$1@32.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby frats, 51¢; Western do, 50¢ @51¢; West Virginia do, 49¢@50¢; Southern do, 48¢@49¢. Cold storage eggs are quoted at 25¢@27¢ per dozen.

Dressed Hogs—Choice, Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, light-weights, 20¢@21¢; Southern Maryland and Virginia lights, 19¢@20¢. Choice medium weights, 19¢@20¢. Stags and sows, 15¢@17¢.

Potatoes—Quotations for white potatoes are on a basis of 100 lbs. as follows: Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, choice round, \$2@2.10; do, long, \$1.90@2. Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia, cobbles, \$1.75@1.90.

Cattle.—Veal, choice, 14¼¢; do, good, 14¢; light, ordinary, 13¢@13¼¢; heavy, smooth, fat calves, per head, \$22@24; heavy or rough, per head, \$14@16; small, thin, per head, \$5@10.

Lambs and Sheep—No. 1, \$8@9; old bucks, do, 6¼¢@8. Lambs—Spring, 40 lbs. and over, 15¼¢@16¢; fair to medium, 14¼¢@15¢.

Live pigs, as to size, per head, \$3@4.50; shoats, as to size, do, \$5@6.50.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$17.65@18; light, \$17.25@17.90; mixed, \$17.45@18; heavy, \$17.40@18.05; rough, \$17.40@17.55; pigs, \$14.75@17.85.

Cattle—Native steers, \$7.40@15; Western steers, \$6.10@12.75; stockers and feeders, \$6@11.25; cows and heifers, \$5@11.90; calves, \$7@13.

Sheep—Wethers, \$8.75@12.90; ewes, \$7.60@11.40; lambs, \$12.65@17.40.