INCREASE IN RATES FOR ROADS IN WEST

Commerce Commission Grants Partial Concessions on Iron and Steel.

RISE NEARLY 40 PER CENT.

Advances Not as Great as Railroads Had Asked—Higher Live Stock Tariffs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Increases in freight rates on iron and steel articles ranging as high as 40 per cent. were allowed to Western railroads to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The increases, however, were not so great as the railroads asked.

The railroads had asked to cancel commodity rates and apply fifth class rates, which would have caused increases varying from 20 to 50 per cent. The commission held, however, that these were too high and allowed a varying scale of increases, ranging up to 30 per cent. of the fifth class rate.

The new rates, which may be filed shortly, would apply principally from Chicago, Peoria, Ill.; St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Mississippi River crossings to various Western destinations.

In explanation of the abnormally low rate heretofore prevailing on iron and steel products in this territory the commission's decision said:

"If the difference between class rate levels in central freight association and Western trunk line territories may be taken as representative of transportation conditions generally the proposed rates are not relatively high."

Applications for increased rates on livestock in less than carload lots east of the Mississippi River were denied, but permission was given to make new minimum rate rulings which would result in small increases.

The increases allowed amount to an average of 15 per cent. and apply mainly to shipment of breeding animals. The commission also ordered Eastern railroads to cancel proposed rates providing charges on ordinary livestock, dependent upon value.

The commission deferred until April 4, 1918, the effective date of proposals of the principal trunk line railroads east of the Mississippi to raise joint rail and lake rates to the level of all-rail rates. Investigation of the entire water competition situation on the Great Lakes will be made meanwhile.

WILSON BLACKLISTS 1,600 ENEMY FIRMS

Continued from First Page.

factory substitutes without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. The board is, however, prepared on application to inquire of United States Consuls abroad for the names of suitable substitutes.

Latin America is dealt with first, because of the large number of German firms in the southern republics active in aiding German's cause. Evidence put before the War Trade Board has shown that many of these firms, including public utilities companies, have financed to a large degree German propaganda work in the United States. All those named in the list have been charged with secretly or openly assisting America's enemies.

Any licenses issued for trading with firms named in the list will be apart from the regular export and import licenses, which must be obtained for the shipment in or out of the United States of most commodities. It is possible that in many instances licenses may be issued, as it may be found that trading in certain commodities with those named in the list will not work to any advantage for Germany or her allies.

The names in to-day's list were compiled by the War Trade Board's intelligence division with the assistance of commercial attachés and consular officers. It will be extended in the countries listed as rapidly as additional information is obtained, and within a short time to other countries. Additions and variations will be published, probably twice a month.

Most of the firms named in the section of the list issued to-night bear German names, although others evidently are of English, Spanish, French and Portuguese derivation. The list as it applies to Brazil contains the greatest number of firms, with Mexico second.

The provision of the trading with the enemy act under which the list is issued reads:

"It shall be unlawful for any person in the United States, except with the license of the President, as provided in this act, to trade or attempt to trade, either directly or indirectly, with, to, from or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any other person, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such other person is an enemy or ally of enemy, or is conducting or taking part in such trade, directly or indirectly, for or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy or ally of enemy."

COMMITTEE TO GUARD FOOD.

Williams Body Taken Over by Federal Food Body.

The Federal Food Board has taken over automatically a committee on food protection devised by Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for this city, whose duty it will be to protect all foodstuffs not in warehouses and granaries and live stock not in stock yards which are now being guarded by the military authorities and police under orders issued by Herbert C. Hoover.

The committee will be authorized to employ its own guards to look after stores of foods and live stock that enemies of the country might be tempted to destroy.

It is composed of the following: W. Forbes Morgan, Ray Palmer, Ernest Biardot, Henry T. Peters, T. I. Jones, H. Rogers Winthrop, C. Morton Whitman, C. A. Bruns, Erskine Hewitt, James L. Putnam, Woodward Babcock, Robert M. Parker, Oliver C. Macey, Maurice Bouvier and William Fellowes Morgan.

The Food Council met yesterday at the office of Dr. Moskowitz, Commissioner of Public Markets, and adopted a plan calling for organization by boroughs and Assembly and election districts.

The following executive committee was elected with power to add to its numbers: Dr. Jonathan C. Day, William Holden, Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Algernon Lee, John H. Love, Max Pine, Mrs. Willard Straight, Nathan Straus, Mrs. Robert Bruere and Miss Mary Garrett May.

HARVARD RUSHING ITS MILITARY WORK

Doing More in Less Time, Says President Lowell.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 4.—The fact that the immense amount of military work engaging the attention of Harvard University students has not interfered with regular collegiate work is emphasized by President A. Lawrence Lowell in his annual report.

After describing the work done by the Harvard reserve officers' training corps under American and French officers the report says:

"The courses will cover the ground prescribed by the War Department for military training in colleges, but instead of taking four years it will be completed in much less time and include much more.

"The needs of a country fighting a modern war, and the special knowledge on which it calls, extend into fields of which one would not have dreamed. A couple of examples have been brought home to us. The Bussey institution is the headquarters of the botanical raw products committee organized under the Council for National Defence.

"At the opposite end of the scientific spectrum the psychological laboratory is engaged in standardising tests that will enable the Government to select from a group of volunteers for aviation those most likely to be successful.

"The number of members of the instructing staff who have been doing war work of some kind in addition to their ordinary duties is 127. The number of those given leave of absence for this purpose is 128."

WILSON WILL LOSE BUDGET PLAN FIGHT

Democratic Leaders Oppose His Scheme for Central Money Control.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President will lose his fight to put control of appropriation legislation in the House in the hands of one big committee. His recommendation to this effect to-day meets with practically the unanimous approval of the Republicans, but the Democratic organization already is out to defeat it.

Representative Swagar Sherley of Kentucky, Representative Fitzgerald's successor as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, agrees with the views held by Mr. Fitzgerald, who had advocated such a committee, and will continue the fight, backed by the President's plea, but seems doomed to fail.

Opposition to the plan is led by Majority Leader Kitchin, which is sufficient to mark the plan for the scrap heap. The Democratic chairmen of all of the big House committees see in the plan a loss of some of the power and prestige they hold because of their chairmanships and are lined up with Kitchin. Their Democratic colleagues on the committees hoping for continued Democratic control of future Houses and their own gradual elevation to chairmanships back them in their stand.

Republican leaders declared that the President skirted close to the edge of partisan politics in making the suggestion. They believe that the President was aware of the popularity of a supervisory Congressional committee having jurisdiction over war expenditures, and that he made the suggestion when he knew his own party in the House would kill it, thus providing the Administration with a complete alibi if the Republican demand is repeated, as it is likely to be.

Republicans have one other fault to find with the suggestion made by the President to-day. They assert the Administration is well aware that time will show that under the present system great wastes have occurred.

ITALY EXPECTS NEW DRIVE.

Air Scouts Report Concentration of Enemy Forces.

ROME, Dec. 4.—Nothing more than minor attacks occurred on the Italian battlefront to-day, although reports persist that the invaders are preparing a great blow to the north, and Italian aviators have noted heavy concentration of Austro-German forces behind the lines.

Some Italian strategists predict a new offensive in the mountain region in order to break into the plain between Verona and Vicenza, and they believe the forces between the Piave and the Brenta will be used in this operation.

ITALY SALUTES U. S.

Premier Orlando Sends Message to American People.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, sends through the Associated Press the following message to the American people:

"Italy has lived days of sadness and grief since her army, which nevertheless for two years and a half had ever borne forward her flags victorious and glorious, has had to retire when the changing fortune of arms had turned against it under the formidable shock of Germany and Austria, directing against us their most powerful and united efforts.

"But the most alarming period of the crisis may be considered as past. Italy's soldiers with admirable heroism have succeeded in opposing the barrier of their breasts to the invader, and behind her army stands the Italian people to a man, animated by one single will and overflowing with energy, now more than ever united in the struggle and confident of victory.

"Our allies' aid has come to us spontaneously as from brothers at our most difficult hour, and Italy fully recognizes and appreciates the high value of the sympathy and support which have come and continue to come every moment to us from the United States. The democratic soul of Italy knows well that it can have the fullest confidence in the great American democracy.

"It is with the utmost joy that I have noted the direct participation in the Interallied Supreme War Council at Paris of authorized representatives of the United States. Their intervention can only signify the cordial and complete adhesion of their country to the theory of a single front, and can only affirm in the most tangible manner the harmony of our souls and wills, the union of our energies and means, the fraternity of our arms in the face of the common enemy.

"I say common enemy because henceforth we all have but one single enemy. Just as evidently it is a single will which guides and directs the effort of the opposition. The champions of violence and autocracy represent consequently but a single people and a single army. That is why it is so much the more necessary that the nations defending justice and liberty, while not renouncing any one of the supreme reasons for their free, independent and sovereign existence, should declare themselves a compact, integral and complete unity.

"Such unity will conduct us with irresistible force to victory, which we shall salute on each side of the ocean as a radiant liberation of the human race.

"And then the prophecy of President Wilson, the great leader of a great people, will be fulfilled."

GERMAN OFFENSIVE PREDICTED IN WEST

Col. Repington Says Foe's Strength Will Be Massed Against Haig.

WARNING TO ALLIES

Enemy's Strength Taxed to Meet Attack by Byng's Forces.

By COL. CHARLES A. REPINGTON.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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LONDON, Dec. 4.—The German communiqué, which announced in the usual grudging manner the victory won by Field Marshal Haig at Cambrai a fortnight ago took occasion to reassure German public opinion by stating that measures to retrieve the disaster were in progress.

The German Second Army, which was defeated, consisted of some eleven divisions (approximately 135,000 men) and could not pretend to alter the fortune of war. German armies of late have not had free control of the divisional reserves, as was formerly the case, so that German main headquarters was besought to find troops to recapture the lost positions. Although there may have been nearly forty German divisions in reserve on the western front at the moment of Gen. Byng's attack, it took time to collect the necessary reserves and reenforce them with guns.

Crown Prince Rupprecht, who commands the northern group of armies, was compelled to detach five divisions on his Flanders front to strengthen his broken army on the Somme. Other divisions from the French front were added until some fifteen divisions were available for the counter stroke. The total number of German divisions in reserve in the west seems large, but it would not allow much more than an active defence of all the various sectors. Drawing down fifteen divisions to repair a defeat is a strain upon the German armies and takes time.

Germans Took Sporting Chance.

In the days that elapsed between the British victory and the counter strokes time was allowed for Gen. Byng to strengthen his hold on the ground gained, but necessarily the new line could not have the strength which belongs to positions occupied for months, nor could all the obstacles be accumulated which usually break the rush of hostile troops. This fact gave the Germans a sporting chance and they took it.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. von Ludendorff, his Chief of Staff, were evidently out for blood when they launched the great massed attack of Friday. We have seen nothing like it on our front since 1914, and it speaks well for the heroism of our troops that on two-thirds of the front the powerful German enveloping attack was beaten back, suffering immense losses, and the hostile break through in the south was promptly countered and deprived of most of its gain.

We have admitted and must always admit that a first success attack is practicable for either side, given wise preliminary dispositions. The trouble always comes when the enemy's reserves are encountered. There can be no doubt that the capture of the Hindenburg front support line by Gen. Byng filled with rage the entourage of German main headquarters, and they intended and doubtless still intend to recover the lost ground. They have not succeeded, but they fought right well and gained a meritorious though a short lived triumph.

The reserves will now take the field on both sides. We have compelled the enemy to attack and suffer heavy loss, not in gaining ground but in attempting to recover it. Anger is a bad counsellor, and in reverting to their old system of massed attacks the Germans paid a heavy price.

It was not a disadvantage to us that this great German counter stroke should have taken place. It demonstrates that the overthrow of Haig's armies is the dearest wish of German hearts and nothing will be spared to accomplish it. It shows also that the Germans are still capable of delivering massed attacks on a grand scale and suggests the suspicion that the long German defensive in the west, broken since 1914 only by the fruitless Verdun enterprise, may be drawing to a close.

Decisive Front in the West.

It warns us once more that the Germans know the decisive front is the west and the fate of the war will be decided there. It suggests to us that large drafts upon the forces of Field Marshal Haig for the purpose of extending his front and succoring Italy cannot be admitted without reserve; in any case, our first duty to our armies in France is to maintain their strength.

Were such a misfortune to happen to us as defeat in the west, then the whole scaffolding of our saratego would tumble down and we should realize in a flash the precise value of all our other distant operations, which would be completely nullified by failure in the principal theatre.

Equally it warns us that the vast programmes in nearly all our departments will be labor lost if by withdrawing or withholding men from the army they deprive us of the victory which carries everything else. We have looked so long upon Fritz as a sort of toy with whom we can play when we like, who will lie inert in his trenches when we do not want to play with him, that it is well to have a reminder that he is alive and to remember that trench warfare has not always that unchanging character which we too readily ascribe to it. With the right man and the right idea, even a tank, all is changed in a trice.

ASQUITH IS WITH LANSDOWNE.

Former Premier Approves Recent Letter Regarding War.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Manchester *Guardian* to-day says it understands that a meeting of the opposition Liberal leaders, at which former Premier Asquith was present, was entirely favorable to the recent Lansdowne letter, although some of the leaders went further than others in their approval.

When Mr. Asquith speaks at Birmingham on Monday his reference to the letter, the *Guardian* predicts, will be, "to say the least, sympathetic."

77,500,000 Cents Coined in Month.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Within a month 77,500,000 one cent pieces have been coined to relieve the shortage caused by war taxes. The holiday shopping demand is being met by the coinage of 18,700,000 dimes and 11,000,000 nickels.

ALL THE HOLIDAY BOOKS
Old and Rare Volumes. Single Volumes and Sets in Fine Binding. Children's Books.
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WADSWORTH MEN GET PROMOTIONS

Frank H. Hines Is Made Colonel of the 106th Field Artillery.

MANY INFANTRY CHANGES

De Witt C. Weld, Jr., Becomes a Lieutenant-Colonel—Two New Majors.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 4.—Promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers in the Twenty-seventh Division were announced to-day as follows:

Adjutant-General's Department—Capt. Edward E. Gauche, personnel officer division adjutant's office; Capt. Tristram Tupper, war risk insurance bureau; First Lieut. William J. Grange, war risk insurance bureau.

Quartermaster Corps—Second Lieut. Herbert Forsch, division quartermaster's office.

Engineers—First Lieutenants: David Whelpley, James Doyle, Norman D. Richardson, Herbert F. Ross. Second Lieutenants: John McDowell, Jr., William H. Smith, Patrick J. Waters, William R. Joyce, Arthur R. Garland, Daniel R. McDougall, Edward J. Eagan, Clarence S. Strang, James P. Fogarty, Albert E. Gibbs, Robert J. Dieges.

Infantry—Second Lieut. Hugo F. Jaeckel, aid to Gen. O'Ryan; Second Lieut. Ralph P. Buell, aid, Fifty-fourth Infantry Brigade; First Lieutenant William B. Lester, 104th Machine Gun Battalion; First Lieut. Alfred E. H. Harry, 107th Infantry; First Lieut. Edward Willis, 107th Infantry; First Lieut. William H. McMullen, Jr., 105th Infantry; First Lieut. John F. Mahoney, 105th Infantry; First Lieut. Lucius H. Biglow, 105th Machine Gun Battalion; Second Lieut. Michael Conry, Fifty-third Infantry Brigade, aid; First Lieut. Harold G. Pearson, 102d Trains Headquarters.

Artillery Appointments.

Fifty-second Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters—Capt. Harry C. Miller, Capt. W. H. Schoelkopf; First Lieutenants Harold L. Jones and Phillip S. Herbert, Second Lieutenants Joseph Eddy, Aide Second Lieutenant Hugh DeY. Stillman, from Officers Reserve Corps.

104th Field Artillery—First Lieutenants: Phillip J. Meany, Archibald P. Clark, Mason Wheeler, Arthur Acheson, Edward Shippen, Richard J. Bush, John Farr, Jr., James Park, Edward S. Bottelheim, John W. Pulleyn, Phillip B. Weld, Harold LeR. Whitney, Capt. Francis P. Gallagher.

Seconds Lieutenants L. O. Thompson, Harold F. Thomas, Edward A. McGrath, Jr., George W. Martin, all from the Officers Reserve Corps; Second Lieutenants Charles McAdams, Charles Sahourin, James E. Andrews, William H. Merrick, George H. A. McNeill, John T. Drennan, Louis D. Janne, Paul Hasselbrink, Nicholas Ransler, Marshall O. Sanchez, Bernard Heineman, Walter H. Vallance, William J. Knight, Phillip J. Meany.

105th Field Artillery—Lieut.-Col. Dewitt C. Weld, Jr., Major William O. Richardson, Capt. Charles H. King, First Lieuts. James H. McSweeney, Francis V. Hayes, Clarence H. Higginson, Alexander W. Chauncey, Arthur A. Farrell, James H. Beard, Max L. Van Norden, Frederick Pruter, William E. Yeomans, Charles E. Dunn, Emil M. Podeyn, Wesley L. Brid., Frederick E. Heller, William S. Court, Ernest E. Ulrich, James F. Bishop, Victor B. Withstanley, William Stonebridge and W. Sherrill Babcock. Second Lieuts. William K. Leufer, Walter L. R. Adams, John P. Crehan, Edmund J. Bellis, John C. Orgill, Louis R. Palmer, Henry E. Kneirim, George W. McNulty, Raymond Sheehan, Charles E. Smith.

Hines Made a Colonel.

106th Field Artillery—Colonel, Frank H. Hines; Majors, Guido F. Verbeck and William H. Kennedy; Captains, Harry L. Gilchrist, Howard W. Parker, John J. Curtin and Howard N. Duckhardt; First Lieutenants, Walter O. Parlour, George E. Fahys, Louis Wotjowski, Harold E. Honharte, Paul F. Mann, William J. Gaskin, Theodore R. Farley, Stewart M. Chambers, Nathan F. George, Oswald Knauth, John C. Orr, Donald H. Roy, Edward J. Joseph, Ember C. Rogers, Reginald Knox, George L. Usher, F. C. Kingsland, Richard W. Ellis and E. J. Devlin, Jr.; Second Lieutenants, Kalman J. Kortrellyesse, Russell T. Backus, Leighton Lobdell, Charles E. Burnett, Charles R. Jobe, Howard Stetson, Louis Snell, Joseph R. Hess, Herbert R. Rollins, Humphrey D. Neill, Fakley D. Coxe, Frank C. Carey, George Toomey, Edwin S. Durrows, Edward Streeter, Louis N. Eller, Hector Turnbull, Gilbert E. Ackerman, George A. Jones, Whitney A. Wagner, Douglas P. Walker, Roy G. Kennedy.

Second Lieut. Joseph H. Brady of the 106th Infantry, formerly a reporter on the New York *World*, met with painful injuries last night while on a tour of observation through "No Man's Land" in front of the trenches. About midnight he was undertaking to pass the barbed wire entanglements and get up to the trenches when he stumbled in the darkness and fell into the barbed wire. One hand was fractured and the other lacerated.

Mgr. Connolly of New York, formerly chaplain of the Twelfth (New York) Infantry, is spending several days in camp. The division chaplains gave a dinner in his honor to-day.

WILLS AND APPRAISALS.

THERESA EMDEN, died June 20, 1917. Net estate, $29,316. Beneficiaries, her sister, Hannah Friend, $28,396; Temple Beth-El and Congregation Rodelph Shalom, $300 each. Small legacies to five friends and relatives.

TWO INDICTED FOR CHARITY WAR GRAFT

100 Per Cent. Boy Delahunty Makes New Confession.

Exposures of the methods of the "Hundred Per Cent. Boys" in their fraudulent collection of funds in the name of war relief and charity was made in the confession yesterday of Michael J. Delahunty, according to Assistant District Attorney Kilroe. Delahunty told him, says Mr. Kilroe, that he had been one of the band of alleged grafters for six months, that the band had been operating "the easiest graft in the world," and that they had been obtaining contributions ranging all the way from $5 to $1,000. Delahunty himself, according to the Assistant Prosecutor, says he saw at least thirty checks which had been paid in ostensibly for charity, but which were cashed and appropriated by members of the gang.

Delahunty yesterday was indicted by the Grand Jury on charges of forgery and grand larceny. The Grand Jury also indicted on the same charges Lester Winkelman, named by Delahunty as the man who effected the cashing of the $1,000 check obtained from Walter J. M. Donovan and made out to Col. Louis D. Conley of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Winkelman, who lives at 52 West Ninety-fourth street, surrendered and is being held in $1,000 bail.

U. S. SUGAR CONTROL FEARED BY BROKERS

Doubt Is Expressed as to Wisdom of Measure, Even in Emergency.

Sugar brokers are beginning to talk "right out in school" about the policy of the International Sugar Committee of the Federal Food Administration, and their belief that present plans seemingly indicate the virtual taking over by the Government of the management and administration of the sugar business.

"This intention would seem to be clearly indicated," James S. Connell & Son, sugar brokers, 88 Wall street, say in a weekly market letter, "by the recent announcement that the Food Administrator would apply to Congress at the coming session for an amended food control act, giving the Food Administrator authority 'to trade in sugar.'

"What the effect of the working of such a plan will be upon the future of the sugar industry—even though some measures be taken to protect or compensate interests heretofore actively engaged in same—may be surmised."

Herbert S. Connell, head of James S. Connell & Son, said yesterday afternoon he thinks the Government would have done better by advising with the recognized sugar trade for the distribution of raw sugar through the highly organized trade machinery. He questioned whether the ordinary trade channels would be able to "come back" if a too dangerous and a too radical plan of eliminating the regular channels of trade is carried out.

He pointed to a statement issued by the International sugar committee on November 7 and signed by Henry C. Mott, agent for arranging the purchase of raw sugar, in which it was declared that the committee intended to respect and not to disturb the channels through which the purchases of sugar have been made hitherto either for the United States or for European allies, and to continue the intermediary of brokers and the agencies as heretofore.

"Sugar brokers are in touch with the refiners and planters, and fill a necessary place in the sugar trade," Mr. Connell said. "They negotiate for sugar, protect the interests of refiners, attend to deliveries and report on conditions and character of sugar. In this way sugar is under our supervision from the time it leaves the Cuban docks until it reaches the refinery."

DRAFT BOARDS ORGANIZE.

New Society Will Work With Red Cross to Aid Recruits.

The local draft boards met last night in the auditorium of the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third street effected an organization and arranged to cooperate with the Red Cross in assisting needy families of soldiers. The permanent central organization is to be known as the Selective Service Boards of New York City. The following officers were elected: John H. Hallock, chairman; George E. Brower, vice-chairman; Phillip Zalkind, secretary, and John H. Gamaldi, treasurer. An executive committee of twenty also was chosen.

Chairman Hallock voiced the purpose of the organization to serve both the Government and the men passing through the hands of the local boards. Appeals from relatives from now on are to be handled direct by the service boards and the Red Cross working together. The service boards also will try to see to it that men of the National Army returning from service are reintroduced to civilian life as expeditiously as they are now snatched from it—and without loss to themselves in the matter of jobs.

ALL TO SING NEXT SUNDAY.

Patriotic Airs to Be Rendered by Communities the Country Over.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, has asked all schools, public and private, to help make next Sunday, designated by the National Council of Women as "Community Music Day," a day of genuine patriotic service.

People of every community are asked to meet at 4 P. M. and sing the same songs with unity of thought and purpose. Among the songs selected are "The Star Spangled Banner," "America" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

$300,000,000 GOLD SEIZED BY LENINE

Continued from First Page.

government, fled from Mohilev before the arrival of the Bolshevik forces.

An unofficial report here says that Gen. Dukhonin was dragged from a train and beaten to death.

The text of the communication of Krylenko follows:

To-day I entered into Mohilev at the head of the revolutionary troops. The headquarters was entirely surrounded without fighting. The last obstacle to the cause of peace has fallen.

I cannot be silent on the sad act of lynch law practiced upon the former highest commander in chief, Gen. Dukhonin. Popular hatred surpassed the limits of reason and in spite of all attempts to save him he was thrown out of a railroad train at the Mohilev station and killed. The flight of Gen. Korniloff the day before the fall of headquarters was the cause of this excess.

I cannot allow the banner of the revolution to be stained and it is necessary strongly to condemn such acts. A revolutionary people are fearful in a struggle but they must be soft after victory.

Gen. Dukhonin assumed the post of Russian commander in chief after the disappearance of Premier Kerensky, with headquarters at Mohilev. The headquarters staff refused to carry out the orders of the Bolsheviki to enter into negotiations with the Germans for an armistice. The Bolshevik Government announced the deposition of Gen. Dukhonin, but he refused to recognize its authority.

Ensign Krylenko telegraphed to-day that the General Staff, which has refused to recognize the authority of the Bolsheviki, had surrendered.

TRUCE FOR 48 HOURS.

Bolsheviki Issues Manifesto to Germans and Austrians.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—An armistice between Russia and Germany has been signed at the headquarters of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam today. The armistice is valid for a period of forty-eight hours.

The Maximalist Government, says a Petrograd despatch to the *Daily News*, has issued a manifesto to German and Austrian soldiers which will be distributed in great numbers by airplanes and other means to the Austro-German army.

The manifesto sets forth the aims of the Bolsheviki, with a list of social, economic and political measures they already have taken. It also appeals to the soldiers to help them end the war, promising that if they assist peace will be declared within a few days and the other nations will join.

NEGOTIATIONS STARTED.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria Welcomes Bolshevik Envoys.

BERLIN (via London), Dec. 4.—Negotiations for an armistice on the Russian front have begun, the War Office announces. The official statement says:

A Russian deputation for the conclusion of an armistice was welcomed yesterday afternoon by the Commander in Chief of the East, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, in a short speech. Negotiations regarding the conclusion of an armistice were thereupon begun, in which, under the chairmanship of the Chief of the General Staff, Gen. Hoffman, the representative of the German land and sea fighting forces and the plenipotentiaries of the army administrations of Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and Turkey are participating.

THINKS WE WOO HIM.

Trotsky So Construed Letter of Lieut.-Col. Judson.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 1 (delayed).—Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has taken the recent note sent to the Chief of the General Staff at Petrograd by Lieut.-Col. William V. Judson, chief of the American military mission to Russia, as an effort to cultivate friendly relations with the Bolshevik Government. The note, in which the American officer said he saw no reasons why the relations of the Allies to Russia or to any influential part of its population should not rest on the most friendly basis, also is commented upon favorably by Trotzky in Maxim Gorky's newspaper, the *Novaia Zhizn*. The friendly relations which Trotsky assumes the note was attempting to promote would constitute "a splendid measure, meeting the competition of German and especially British capitalists after the war," Trotsky said to-day in commenting upon it.

Speaking before the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, Trotsky dealt with questions embracing the embargo, the quitting of Russia by British subjects, Lieut.-Col. Judson's note and the protest made by Major Kerth, American Military Attache, to Gen. Dukhonin against the Russian negotiations for an armistice with Germany.

"The Allies lost their presence of mind," he said. "This alone would explain the almost simultaneous appearance of the two documents—the letter of Major Kerth to Gen. Dukhonin and the letter of Lieut.-Col. Judson, his chief. If you read them you see the one absolutely conflicts with the standpoint of the other.

"However, this is not the chief affair. To-day there came to the Smolny Institute (the Bolshevik headquarters) two Americans who have close relations with the American capitalistic classes, who informed me that the state of mind in America was correctly stated in the letter of Lieut.-Col. Judson and not in the letter of Major Kerth."

AS STOCKHOLM SEES IT.

Pro-German Press Has Distorted View of Judson Letter.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 4.—The pro-German press in Sweden is elated over the report that Lieut.-Col. William P. Judson, chief of the American military mission to Russia, paid a friendly visit to Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, at Petrograd, and "assured him that Russia had a right to start peace negotiations" and that "the time for menaces against the Bolsheviki had passed."

The *Dagbladet* says: "This means, assuming that Lieut.-Col. Judson acted under instructions from Washington, that the Entente may expect little help from America in a war to the bitter end."

Even newspapers friendly to the Allies see in Col. Judson's reported action indications that "America inclines to accept the consequences of the Bolshevik rule and that France and England will be left to carry on the war alone."

The Russian Minister to Sweden, M. Goulkevitch, is openly incredulous concerning the report. He said he did not believe it and asserted it was either a direct falsehood or had been improperly reported over the Bolshevik controlled telegraph line.

The Petrograd Telegraph Agency, which is controlled by the Bolsheviki, on Monday announced that Lieut.-Col. Judson had paid an "official" visit to the Smolney Institute, the Bolsheviki headquarters, and that the visit had caused a sensation in allied diplomatic spheres.

OTHERS LEAVE LENINE.

Embassy to Rome and Legation at Vatican Ignore Bolsheviki.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A cablegram from Rome to-day said the Russian Embassy in the Quirinal and the Russian Legation at the Vatican had given notice of their refusal to recognize the Lenine Government in Russia.

They have stopped all correspondence with the Lenine Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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The One Genuine Aspirin has been made in the United States for more than 10 years.
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BILL IN TO REPEAL POSTAL WAR TAXES

These Affect Second Class Matter and Cards.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Pursuant to his promise made while the conference report on the war revenue bill was under consideration in the Senate two months ago Senator Smoot of Utah introduced to-day a bill for the amendment of that measure in two particulars. Senator Smoot proposes to repeal section 209, under which salaried men are compelled to pay excess profits taxes on the unexempted portions of the incomes, just as would corporations, firms and individuals engaged in industry.

The Smoot bill also provides for the repeal of sections 1101 to 1107 of the act of October 3 last. This was the provision for the advance on a graduated scale of the second class postal rates of the United States.

Senator Calder of New York introduced an amendment for one cent postal cards and Senator Pomerene of Ohio another to compel Congressmen to pay income taxes.

Republican and Democratic opponents of the war revenue bill assert that several parts of the measure were inserted by the conference committee in defiance of the will of either house of Congress. As a result there was inaugurated today a movement to revise the rules of the Senate so as to prevent in future the inclusion by conferees of matter which has not previously been considered by either house.

AMERICAN LEGION PROPOSED.

Senator Owen Would Permit U. S. Soldiers to Receive Decorations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A joint resolution to establish an American Legion of Honor and to permit American soldiers to receive decorations for gallant service from foreign nations was introduced to-day by Senator Owen of Oklahoma.

The legion would consist of 200 named by the President, with confirmation by the Senate, who had performed distinctive war service in connection with military operations or otherwise. It provides for ribbons or other decorations, to be selected by the President, and for a cross of valor.

Recently the French Government awarded war crosses to fifteen American officers and men who distinguished themselves in the first attack of the Germans against the American trenches in France. The award was made with the provision that the men would not wear the crosses until Congress had authorized them to do so.

A trade paper prints an interview with a prominent western retail clothier who urges men to lay in an extra supply of present season suits and overcoats, because of the expected scarcity of woolens next winter.

This stocking up policy has its disadvantages, in that it tends to produce the condition apprehended. Besides, men do not calculate on garbing themselves so far ahead—a fellow may be called to the colors.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"—and also the overcoats—if you buy the right sort now.

We are prepared to advise men and boys how to select clothes of greatest durability.

Prices reasonable.

Army officers' uniforms.

Everything a soldier needs and wears.

Garrison Caps. Officers' Stetson hats. "Westpointer" shoes. Boots. Leggins.

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¶ For years our "chief" in the Saks' tailoring shops created the most distinctive evening garments New York's best known merchant tailor presented to his exceedingly critical clientele, which is one reason why Saks' Dress Suits and Tuxedos can more than hold their own with the costliest tailored-to-order productions.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

¶ Their grace of line, their skilful tailoring, has made of them a work of art. For the man of discernment no one can do better in a dress suit or tuxedo than Saks.

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Tuxedo Coat and Trousers, $25 to $45
Dress Vests, $3.50 to $12

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