

THE TRIBUNE

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ISSUED EVERY DAY

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THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER (Established 1873)

WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours ending at noon, Nov. 20. Temperature at 7 a. m. 46 Temperature at noon 57 Highest yesterday 69 Lowest yesterday 32 Lowest last night 43 Precipitation None Highest wind velocity 22-W

Forecast.

For North Dakota: Generally fair to night and Wednesday; Colder Wednesday afternoon west portion.

Lowest Temperatures.

Fargo 31 Williston 31 Pierre 38 St. Paul 48 Wainwright 32 Helena 38 Chicago 40 Swift Current 44 Kansas City 38 San Francisco 52

HEAR RUSSELL

Through some blunder the date of the Russell lecture was confused. A chalk artist placarded the side-walks announcing the fact that Mr. Russell would address a meeting Monday evening when it was thoroughly published that his appearance was billed for Tuesday evening.

Charles Edward Russell, well known publicist and lecturer, appears under the auspices of the department of information of the United States. President Wilson named him as a special envoy to Russia because he represents the more conservative type of socialists. He refused to follow the party in its pacifist tangent and like John Spargo preferred to be an American first and a socialist "within the law" second.

He then vigorously denounced Senator Gronna and had nothing but contempt for the recent St. Paul meeting where La Follette uttered sedition which he must explain in charges preferred by the United States senate.

Russell went so far as to say that the mouthings of such pacifists as Gronna and La Follette were responsible for the upheavals in Russia and that the fall of Riga was traceable in part to the disloyal utterances of such men.

Go and hear him this evening. He will have a message well worth while. Community gatherings to secure correct information are necessary. It will be a fine chance to show the loyal brand of Bismarck's Americanism which has been demonstrated so vigorously in Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. campaigns.

OVER THE TOP

A word of appreciation is due the members of the Y. M. C. A. team. They made a fine record demonstrating again Burleigh county's patriotism. This county leads the state for responding to calls for aid. Counties double and three times its population have been distanced by Burleigh. Mr. Graham and his coworkers are to be congratulated.

Burleigh "always goes over the top." How is that for a slogan?

STILL HELPING RUSSIA

Chaotic conditions in free Russia have so far not stopped the efforts either of the United States or of the American Red Cross to help.

Early when we entered the war, the treasury department extended credits of 325 million dollars to Russia, and this has never been cut off.

The government does not actually hand Russia money, but accredited Russian agents are free to purchase arms, munitions, railway supplies, food and clothing in this country, and Uncle Sam honors the bills and pays them.

Just how much of this 325 millions has been spent, is being kept quiet.

Civilized states do not repudiate their international debts. Revolution

ary France did not repudiate the debts piled up by previous monarchs and revolution-torn Mexico also has acted honorably.

All Uncle Sam gets from Russia, and in fact from all the allies to whom he lends money, is an I. O. U. No bonds or securities are put up. Nations trust each other in these matters.

Even if we give Russia the entire 325 millions we will have done but a very small part of her war financing.

In October, 1914, she issued a war loan for \$250,000,000 at 5 per cent; in February 1915 another for the same amount at 5 per cent; in May 1915, another for half a million at 5 1/2 per cent; in November, 1915, another for half a million, at 5 1/2 per cent; in April, 1916, one for a billion at 5 1/2 per cent, and a final one for \$1,100,000,000 in November 1916, at 5 1/2 per cent.

Then came the revolution, and free Russia floated a liberty loan for a billion and a half at 5 per cent in April, 1917.

The old and new governments also have issued exchequer bonds for a half million dollars; currency and other loans for \$100,000,000; treasury bills for about three billions.

England has honored bills to the tune of nearly two billions, France for a half billion, and Japan for \$130,000,000.

This brings the total war loans, up to Aug. 1, to more than eleven and a half billion dollars, of which we have extended probably less than a quarter of a billion.

The American Red Cross has rendered efficient aid to the wounded soldiers and to the suffering children of free Russia. The commission that went over took three carloads of medical supplies. A warehouse and distributing center was established at Moscow. Nearly \$250,000 of drugs and surgical supplies has either gone to Russia or will soon go.

The food, clothing and footwear problem of Russia will be serious this winter. There is enough food, but transportation has so broken down that famine threatens certain sections. To save children, the Red Cross sent one million pounds of condensed milk to Russia in October, and another million pounds will go this month.

Another crying need of Russia is ambulances. On the eastern front Russia has only 6000 for its vast armies, while on the French front, one-third as long, there are more than 60,000. The Red Cross has just shipped 125 complete motor ambulances for use of the Russian army.

THE UNFILLED ORDER

"Get out of the war! Give us a bunch of 'human interest' editorials!" ordered the Boss.

An expression of finality, that asy hue which deadens men's features when the end has arrived came quickly over the face of the old editorial writer. His pencil paused upon the paper. His hands dropped upon his knees. His eyes turned to cement. His jaws fell apart.

For weeks and weeks, from rising of the sun to disappearance of the last candle in the house, through newspapers, magazines, trade journals, religious publications, all the current literature, he had sought the "human interest" inspiration and the only such was war, war, war. And now implacable Fate had seized him for her own.

With one weak look of reproach at the Boss, he silently lowered his forehead to the desk, and moved not. He was dead, dead!

Samuel Gompers showed wisdom when he refused to listen to the siren call of Townley. Federated labor is too big an institution to climb on top of a band wagon. Anyway union labor is patriotic from the soles of its feet to the top of its head.

It is in the war to help America win not to block the war plans of the administration.

London Post, referring to Woodrow's Buffalo remarks on pacifists, says that "he is a good man to go hunting tigers with." That London editor ought to come over here and take a good look at such "tigers" as David Starr Jordan, Amos Pinchot et al.

Since mother, daughter and little Willie took to knitting, the price of a bank of yarn has risen some 400 per cent. Here's where papa goes to knitting something strong enough to lynch yarn profiteers with.

The German officer who sank the Lusitania has been made head of a submarine school. It's an appropriate appointment, and we'll know where to look for him when we're able to hang him.

Benedict Arnold also blamed congress for plunging the country into war, without a popular referendum. But Ben had the wisdom to collect cold cash for his war opinions.

Teutonic kultur consisting largely in shooting up works of art and anything of historic value, the Italians are preparing to protect the beauties of Venice.

THE ALLIES



FAILURE OF ALLIES TO REINFORCE STRUGGLING ITALIANS BIG HANDICAP

Defenders Generally Successful in Holding Lines Along the Piave Front.

BOTH ARMIES INACTIVE ALONG WESTERN FRONT

Indications Point to Another Attack by General Haig in Flanders Region.

Headquarters of the Italian Army in Northern Italy, Sunday, Nov. 18, 6 p. m.—Having felt the Italian steel along the Piave, the enemy is again massing his forces on the north. Austrian prisoners taken at Polina and Fagare say that Von Buelow's forces, who were present four days ago at Vidor, on the Piave river, now have been swung northward, probably back to Asiago, on the front between the Piave and Brenta rivers.

Some of the heaviest blows now are being struck there, and, although the enemy forces in that territory have exceeded the Italians, heavy reserves are being added to them, and the pressure has been steadily increased since Friday.

It is not possible to state where the allied reinforcements are, but it can be stated that they are not on the Piave nor in the fighting zone at the north, which now appears to be one of the enemy's chief lines of approach.

It is felt that the allied reinforcements could render incalculable service at this juncture in furnishing reserves to meet this concentration on the north, and the correspondent is authorized to state that this would be considered most timely now.

Austrian prisoners also say that fresh enemy divisions have recently been brought from the Russian front and the prisoners include a large number of Poles thus far used on the Russian front. They give strange accounts of what is happening along the Russian front and assert that Russian resistance is giving place to easy living and feasting.

ON ALL FRONTS.

While the Italians are holding the middle and lower reaches of the Piave river against the Teutonic allied invaders and have thrown back the greater portion of those who crossed the stream and gained the western bank, the enemy is trying with strong forces in the north to beat back the troops of General Diaz, pierce the line and force a retirement westward from the river from the region of Vidor to the Adriatic sea. The Austrian statement of Saturday admits the withdrawal of "reconnoitering detachments" from the west bank of the Piave.

Points of Vantage.

In this endeavor the invaders have captured several important points of vantage—notably the villages of Querc and Monte Cornelle—and have compelled the Italians under a heavy bombardment to evacuate their fortified position on Monte Tomba, almost the last stronghold barring the way to the northern edge of the Venetian plains. These captures are reported by the German war office, but the admission had been made previously by Rome that the enemy was attacking in this region with heavy effectives, doubtless among them reinforcements which it had been known for several weeks they were hurrying southward. The

defenders generally successful in holding lines along the Piave front.

Both armies inactive along western front.

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WILSON GIVEN FREE HAND TO SATISFY BIG 4

Railroads Place Their Case in 'Big Four' Controversy with the President.

FULL POWER TO ACT IN CASE OF CRISIS

White House Studies Britain's Plan of Dealing with the Traction Problem.

Washington, Nov. 20.—President Wilson today was given a free hand by the railroads in his effort to avert a strike for higher wages by engineers, conductors, trainmen and brakemen, with whose representatives he will confer here Thursday.

This came in formal announcement by the railroads' war board that the railroads were ready, should any crisis arise to place their interests in the hands of the president for such disposition as he may determine is necessary in the public interest and the announcement was expected to clear away misunderstandings of the brotherhoods over the attitude of the roads, which had caused the unions to refuse to arbitrate the dispute.

Steady Flow of Traffic. Possibility of a stoppage in the steady flow of commerce, thereby paralyzing war preparations was voted by officials to have passed. They expected that an agreement to leave the wage question to an impartial tribunal would result from Thursday's conference, and already suggestions for means to forestall any further agitation concerning wages and conditions of work during the war which at the same time would protect the workers in maintaining their standards of life in the midst of war prices, are under consideration. England's example of allowing the board of trade to regulate wages at intervals of several months and at the same time adjust rates to protect the railroads, is being given close study.

Some form to continuing arbitration, it is believed confidentially, will result from the president's conference and succeeding negotiations. The railroads may ask for some form of control of wages and rates similar to that in effect to regulate coal wages and prices.

Foreign Interference. Brotherhood officials have disclosed a serious situation in their discussions with Judge Wm. L. Chambers, chairman of the United States board of mediation and conciliation, who has been President Wilson's representative in preliminary conference with both sides. They said increased wages are necessary to maintain the operating personnel of the roads against the inducements of higher wages paid in other industries which have government contracts. Recruit ing of railroad regiments for service in France, enlistment in the army and navy and the operation of the draft law also have aided in depleting the number of highly trained railroad men.

ENLISTED FOR THE WAR. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20.—Every American railroad is enlisted in this war to fight until America wins, R. H. Aishton, president of the Chicago and Northwestern railway and chairman of the central department of the railroads war board, said tonight, speaking before the Western Railway club's meeting.

"American railroads will do their

TRIBUNE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

CHANGE FOR BETTER AT MARKET'S CLOSE

Outburst of Activity Carries the Leading Shares to Several Points Advance.

BOND MARKET SHOWS SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT

New York, Nov. 19.—A sudden and inexplicable change for the better came over the stock market toward the end of today's trading after more than four hours of listlessness and irregular price changes. Final dealings were characterized by an outburst of activity in which leading shares were carried two to four points over lowest levels of the day.

There were no known developments to account for the movement, but the character of the buying which naturally included considerable short covering, suggested early and favorable news in the railroad rate situation.

U. P. and Steel Bounces. Union Pacific featured the rails, and United States Steel the industrials, the former jumping at half point gains from \$1.12 1/2 to \$1.16 1/2. Steel was taken in large lots at a steady rise from 92 1/2 to 95 1/2, closing at its best, a net gain of 3 1/4 points.

The turnover in the last 30 minutes aggregated almost 25 per cent of the day's total. Between 11 and 2 o'clock dealings barely reached 100,000 shares, the three periods being marked by the most complete stagnation of the year.

In the morning and during the intermediate session the only noteworthy features were of a depressing or negative nature. Delaware and Hudson dropped 4 1/2 points to 87, its minimum of many years. Pennsylvania's fractional recession to 4 1/2 represented the lowest quotation for that stock in over a generation. Italian exchange closed a further collapse and liberty 4 1/2 fell to a discount of three per cent.

Rally Aids Bonds. These adverse conditions were largely relieved in the rally at the close, although the bond market shared only slightly in the improvement manifested elsewhere. Sales amounted to 420,000 shares.

Liberty 4 1/2's varied from 98.24 to 97, closing at 97.50. The 3 1/2's ranged from 99.80 to 99.92, closing at 99.20. Total sales of bonds (par value) aggregated \$4,325,000. United States bond (old issues) were unchanged on call.

INCREASED VISIBLE SUPPLY. New York, Nov. 19.—The visible supply of American and bonded grain shows the following changes: Wheat increased 1,934,000 bushels. Corn increased 434,000 bushels. Oats decreased 78,000 bushels. Rye increased 226,000 bushels. Barley decreased 855,000 bushels.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL. New York, Nov. 19.—Mercantile paper, 5 1/2 per cent. Bar silver, 57 1/2. Mexican dollars, 65 1/2. Government bonds, weak; railroad bonds, weak. Time loans, steady; 60 days, 5 1/2; 90 days, 5 1/2; six months, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. Call money, strong; high, 5; low, 3 1/2; ruling rate, 4; closing bid, 4 1/2; offered at 5; last loan, 5.

NEW YORK STOCKS. American Beet Sugar 7 1/2 American Can 33 1/2 American Smelting and Refining 73 American Tel. and Tel. 108 1/2 American Zinc 11 1/2 Anaconda Copper 56 1/2 Atchafalaya 85 1/2 Baltimore and Ohio 51 1/2 Butte and Superior 16 1/2 California Petroleum 11 1/2 Canadian Pacific 32 1/2 Central Leather 62 1/2 Chesapeake and Ohio 47 1/2 Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul 38 Chino Copper 38 1/2 Colorado Fuel and Iron 32 1/2 Crucible Steel 53 1/2 Cuba Cane Sugar 26 1/2 Erie 14 1/2 Great Northern Ore cts. 24 1/2 Great Northern pfd 92 Inspiration Copper 41 1/2 Int. Mer. Marine pfd cts. 83 1/2 Kennecott Copper 113 1/2 Louisville and Nashville 75 1/2 Mexican Petroleum 75 1/2 Miami Copper 27 1/2 Missouri Pacific 22 1/2 Montana Power 65 New York Central 70 1/2 Northern Pacific 85 1/2 Pennsylvania 47 1/2 Pay Consolidated Copper 21 1/2 Reading 70 1/2 Republic Iron and Steel 82 1/2 Southern Railway 82 1/2 Southern Railway 24 1/2 Texas Co. 139 1/2 Union Pacific 116 1/2 U. S. Industrial Alcohol 103 United States Steel 95 Utah Copper 75 1/2

CORN RECEIPTS SHOW SHIPPING ACTIVITY

Prices Slightly Lower on Liberal Arrivals and New Reading of Crop Estimates.

PROVISIONS ACTIVE ON ADVANCED HOG PRICES

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Enlargement of supplies, together with improvement in the quality of arrivals, had a bearish effect today on the corn market. Prices, although steady at the close, were quarter to 1/2 cent lower, with January \$1.16 1/2 to \$1.16 1/2 and May \$1.15 1/2 to \$1.15 1/2. Lots finished unchanged to 1/4 cent higher, and provisions up 2 1/2 to 10c.

Receipts of corn showed a liberal total for the first time in a long while the aggregate being 417 carloads, of which 270 were new corn. Besides, the United States visible supply began to display an increase, having gained in the last week 434,000 bushels. Betterment in condition of spot offerings here was of a notable character, especially as to moisture content. Another decided handicap to the bulls lay in a special government report which seemed to imply that the latest federal crop estimate, 3,191,000,000 bushels, did not include the worst damaged corn and therefore meant a larger percentage of good corn traders generally had figured upon.

Some renewal of seaboard demand strengthened the oats market in the last hour. Previously corn weakness had acted as a drag.

Provision prices were away by changes in the value of hogs. Most of the buying came from shorts.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Table with columns: Option, Open, High, Low, Close. Rows for Corn, Oats, and Flour.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Table with columns: Receipts, 608 cars, compared with 831 a year ago. Rows for Corn, Oats, and Flour.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Table with columns: No. 3 yellow corn, No. 3 mixed, etc. Rows for various grain types.

DULUTH.

Table with columns: Oats on trk, Oats to arrive, etc. Rows for grain types.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK.

Omaha, Neb. Nov. 19.—Hogs—Receipts, 6,000, lower; heavy, \$16.20@16.50; mixed, \$15.25@16.40; light, \$16.30@16.50; pigs, \$14.00@20.00; bulk, \$16.25@16.50.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVE STOCK.

South St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 19.—Receipts, 24,000 at 5c to 10c lower, with range at \$16.90@17.10; bulk, \$17.00@17.10.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Hogs—Receipts, 47,000; tomorrow's receipts, 22,000, strong at Saturday's average; bulk, \$17.40@17.75; light, \$17.10@17.65; mixed, \$17.20@17.85; heavy, \$17.20@17.85; rough, \$17.20@17.35; pigs, at \$14.00@17.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; tomorrow's receipts, 13,000; market today, unsettled, with native steers at \$7.15@16.25; western steers, \$6.00@13.65; stockers and feeders, \$5.85@11.50; cows and heifers, \$4.70@11.85; calves, \$6.50@12.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; tomorrow's receipts, 15,000; market today, firm; ewes, \$7.60@11.40; lambs, \$12.25@17.25.

Advertisement for ECKMAN'S ALTERNATIVE, an ideal lime treatment for pulmonary and bronchial troubles.

WANTED, AT ONCE. Three live newboys to sell morning and evening Tribunes. Boys going to school or otherwise employed need not apply. Circulation Dept.