

ITALIAN LINE HOLDING

WINNING RUSS TROOPS ASKED TO PAUSE FOR ARMISTICE

GEN. DUKHONIN DEPOSED WHEN HE PUSHES ON

Further Possibilities of German Influence Seen in Action of People's Council
PEACE PROPOSALS IN HANDS OF THE ALLIES
Cessation of Hostilities Requested Pending Negotiations—Army Scores Victory

Petrograd, Nov. 22.—The Russian government yesterday ordered General Dukhonin, the commander in chief, to open negotiations for an armistice with the commanders of the enemy armies. The proposal to negotiate peace was officially conveyed to ambassadors of the allied nations at Petrograd.

Russian Victory in Caucasus
The Russian Caucasus armies have won a marked success against the enemy along the river Dyal, according to information reaching the army and workmen's and soldiers' delegates. The Russian started an attack and overcame the enemy, capturing 1,600 of them, of whom 134 were officers. The morale of the troops is said to be excellent.

General Dukhonin Deposed
London, Nov. 22.—An official wireless statement from Petrograd today says that General Dukhonin has been deposed by the council of the people's commissaries for "refusing to obey their orders by offering an armistice."

EXEMPTION FOR BASEBALL STARS NOT PATRIOTIC

New York, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The National league will not ask special exemption for any of its ball players, and is not in sympathy with any "selfish plan" of discrimination in favor of its business or players, declared John K. Tenner, president of the National league, here today.

"I would not go an inch toward Washington to ask President Wilson or the secretary of war for special favors for baseball," he said, in discussing the proposal to exempt 18 ball players on each of the two major leagues, as suggested by President Johnson of the American league.

"I think it most unpatriotic," continued Mr. Tenner, "to suggest that baseball should even appear to shirk a duty at this time when so many parents are giving their sons, and when other business interests are giving their best men to the service of our armed forces and are making other sacrifices for the benefit of our country."

MINTOSH COUNTY HITS LINE HARD

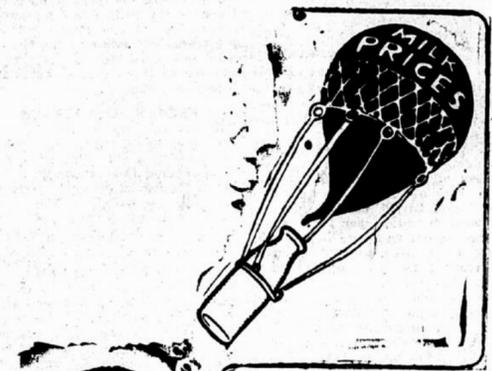
Eleventh Hour Campaign Puts Shire Across with \$1500 for War Y Campaign

McIntosh county, although it did not get under way until Monday, in its eleventh-hour campaign which closed Wednesday raised \$1500 for the Y. M. C. A. war fund. The county's quota was raised \$2500. Difficulties in organizing the county for this work were overcome when Secretary George N. Keniston of the Commercial club and F. E. Leube offered their services. These two campaigners covered the county thoroughly, by automobile, speaking in every town in English and German, and meeting with an excellent response.

This morning Secretary Keniston received advice from Wishek to the effect that it has raised \$800 to date, or double its quota. The good work is going on, and by the end of the week McIntosh hopes to be well over its quota. Ward is another county whose campaign did not begin until Monday, a week late, and many belated reports are being received at the state headquarters, indicating that the total for the state, now \$125,000, will go to \$150,000, or \$25,000 over North Dakota's apportionment.

On Lecture Tour.
Rev. George Buzzelle of St. George's Episcopal church left today for Napoleon and Braddock where he goes to lecture on the Red Cross and to address the Four-Minute men. He will speak this evening in Napoleon on the Red Cross and tomorrow evening before a big loyalty meeting in Braddock under the auspices of the Four-Minute Men.

BABIES DIE AS MILK PRICES SOAR



The death rate in an artillery regiment is about 8 per cent.
The death rate among babies in the poorer sections of Chicago is now about 30 per cent.
That means it is four times as dangerous to be a baby in those parts of America's second city as to be a soldier at the front.



By RICHARD A. BOLT,
M. D., Gr. P. H., Member Board of Directors, American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality; Chief Bureau of Child Hygiene, Cleveland, Ohio.

What is causing the recent appalling increase in the death rate of babies in this country?
Since August 1 deaths of babies under two years of age, in practically all our large cities, have increased from 16 to 35 per cent over the number of deaths for 1916 or past normal years.

This condition coming, as it did, close on the heels of a country-wide increase in the price of milk led the National Commission on Milk Standards to undertake an intensive investigation of the unusual situation, with the result that—

The preliminary report of the secretary of the commission, Dr. J. S. Neff of Philadelphia, strongly indicates that the high cost of milk is the main factor in the mounting death rate of American babies.

Already the commission, which includes eight public health officers, seven bacteriologists, three chemists, and two United States agricultural experts has found, in many cities, that because of the increase in price—

Milk has been entirely discontinued among many poor families.
That baby foods, evaporated or condensed milk, macaroni, bread, tea, and even coffee are being substituted.

Cheaper Milk Purchases.
That in other families, especially in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, cheaper milk of poor quality is being purchased for infant feeding, with the result that there is increased mortality from diarrhoeal diseases.

That with the continuance of this custom, a mortality from malnutrition more marked even than the mortality from diarrhoeal diseases will be noted.

That, all reports to the contrary, there is no general decrease of the milk supply in the United States.

In fact, the commission has found that in many localities the handling of the unusual SURPLUS of milk is embarrassing. This is particularly true in Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and Washington.

This surplus, or much of it, is due to decreased consumption, there being from a 5 to 40 per cent decrease in many large cities, varying in accord with local conditions.

The greatest decrease in the use of milk has been noted in tenement house and industrial sections—a decrease which was found to be most marked immediately after the increase in price went into effect.

For example, one dealer in Chicago, whose records were investigated by the commission, sold 4,000 quarts of milk a day in September. On October 1 the price of milk was raised and on October 3, his books showed he had sold but 2,500 quarts that day—a decrease of 40 per cent.

While a number of large dealers elsewhere were reporting similar results, merchants noted an increased demand for substitute foods for babies. These substitutes, in many instances, to say nothing of the disastrous effect of a sudden change in feeding, are held responsible by many experts in infant hygiene for the digestive disturbances listed as the cause of the increased deaths of babies this fall.

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JUDGE NUESSELE TAKES UP GRAND JURY QUESTION

Confers with State's Attorney McCurdy this Afternoon on Matter of Petitions
310 PEOPLE HAVE ASKED ESPECIALLY INQUISTION
Number of Signatures Exceeds by Fifty Requirements—Powers of Body if Impaired

Judge W. L. Nuessele of the Sixth judicial district court went into conference with State's Attorney F. E. McCurdy at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the question of calling a grand jury as demanded by petitions filed with the judge the fore part of the week.

The state's attorney admitted this morning that he is in the dark as to the purposes for which a grand jury is demanded. "I will, of course, expect to work with the grand jury if called, the same as I would with any other court," said Mr. McCurdy.

Takes Over Business
The grand jury temporarily supercedes the district court so far as all criminal matters are concerned. Should the grand jury investigate any person now charged with a criminal offense and fail to return a true bill against such person, he would be discharged unless the court should order him held and impanel another grand jury, which the court has a right to do.

This was done in Mandan some years ago when Judge Burke discharged a grand jury which had failed to indict a bevy of Morton county men charged with bludgeoning and impaneling another grand jury, which found true bills against every one of the accused.

The men who sign petitions requesting that a grand jury be called have nothing to do with the organization of that jury, which is formed in the usual manner, names being drawn by lot from lists furnished by the county auditor. The responsibility of the petitioners ceases with the filing of the petitions. The law has decreed the manner in which a grand jury shall be organized, and how its deliberations, extending not more than ten days, unless recalled by the court, shall be conducted.

The law requires that the petitioners shall equal ten percent of the male electors voting for governor at the last general election. In Burleigh county last fall 2529 votes were cast for governor, and 252 names would be needed on the petitions. A count reveals the fact that 310 signatures have been obtained.

Names of Petitioners
The following names appear on the petitions: August Helle, George Teffe, William Dohn, Tom Fresse, Victor Moynier, Frank Douce, Fred Moynier, J. Lox, T. H. Poole, Fred Olson, Frank Scott, Frank Plermon, Zack Slatery, Alex Logan, Harry Wilson, F. D. Germain, E. G. Patterson, J. W. Friddle, W. S. Malard, L. C. Baughman, William H. Harris, Bert Tizler, Menoken; Paul Eddoe, Bert Prockow, S. H. Abrahamson, Fred Swanson, Robert McIntyre, M. H. Weeks, Aaron Christensen, H. P. Knappert, Henry Burman, D. Burman, Joe Krewski, George W. Hedrick, F. R. Cole, W. K. Markham, John Grydahl, George Ely, J. A. McConkey, Andrew Perron, George W. Cochran, E. B. Klein, J. L. Peterson, James Wallace, Frank Milhollan, Abe Huggens, Menoken; James Cox, Menoken; C. H. Pherrill; H. E. Caya, S. Empting, William Ryan, J. W. Millet, H. Christopher, Alfred Casper, C. B. Wilson, Isham Hall, Alex McClelland, Thomas Gandy, Clarence Peterson, George C. Lawrence, H. L. Long, D. F. Burdick, H. E. Williams, J. H. Robison, J. A. Fredericks, J. F. Hayes, Joseph Walter, Nick Yochim, George Casper, Charles E. Miltett, E. Sundquist, John Gadram, J. P. Peterson, William Claridge, Roy Pennell, C. L. Reed, A. C. Miller, L. R. Bryan, D. B. Hussong, Albert Hill, H. M. Bryan, S. D. Rohrer, Fred Swenson, Irvan Small, William Clark, Harry Johnson, George Robideau, A. LaPoint, W. Hulm, H. C. Stracke, C. Lawrence, P. J. McGann, Harry Stockdale, Will H. Timm, H. C. Lawrence, James Brady, James Ladehoff, John Mayfield, Ed. Fisher, William Pennell, Mike Wozech, Tom Mayers, William M. Dye, Ora Stane, J. D. Inoran, N. B. Morford, W. Bryan, Ed. Kelly, J. A. Casper, Anton M. Bertsch, Oscar M. Anderson, John McCrorie, J. M. Bolton, Carl Pertsch, Henry Williams, R. Joyce, John Baldouf, Joe Morgan, Herb Otinger, George R. Peterson, R. J. Anderson, Albert Swenson, J. C. Christianson, George White, Oscar Grant, A. R. Bolton, John Ehle, Walter J. Thompson, E. B. Cleveland, Paul Willman, John C. Houlebeck, Robert Ohde, Roy B. Lund, Joseph Bertsch, Fred Norling, Tom Moran, John Sundquist, J. A. James Davis, H. Mahm, A. Schlichter, Paul Gram, E. D. Miller, David Morford, David Jenkin, Burt Jenkins, J. F. Sherman, A. W. Swartz, J. H.

England Takes Quietly Haig's Great Victory
No Unusual Demonstrations Marked News of Smashing Blow Delivered the Enemy
EXTENT OF DRIVE NOT YET KNOWN, IS BELIEVED

London, Eng., Nov. 22.—Thus far England has taken quietly Field Marshal Haig's big victory in France. This morning, despite the big headlines and eulogistic articles in the newspapers and feeling of quiet exaltations evidenced in private, the public went about its business as usual. Not an extra flag was flying, and the bells had not yet aroused the people to a realization of what their armies have done in France.

Await Bigger Things.
Unlike the Englishmen of the South African war days, when the capture of a town, the release of a garrison, or the defeat of a handful of boers, was made the occasion of street demonstrations, those of today take victory soberly and content themselves with anticipation of bigger things to come.

Cavalry Pouring In.
It is generally known that all have been in the extent of the victory in France, which is being extended hour by hour. How far the cavalry has gone is not known, but one correspondent at the front says that early yesterday morning the cavalry was "still pouring over the furthest hill, a good six miles from the cracked line."

MOORHEAD BOY KILLED AND GIRL SERIOUSLY HURT IN AUTO CRASH

Car Runs Off Grade While Party is Returning from Dance at Dilworth.

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 22.—Clarence Peterson, aged 19, of Moorhead, was instantly killed and Miss Lillian Holmes was seriously injured when an automobile in which they were returning from a dance at Dilworth ran off a grade and toppled over backward into the ditch.

The six occupants of the car were found pinned beneath the machine by a Fargo taxi-driver who arrived on the scene shortly after the accident. Peterson was found lying near the car with a broken neck. Miss Holmes was found suffering from injuries about the head and chest, and this morning pneumonia symptoms had developed at the Moorhead hospital, whether she has been removed for treatment.

By-Laws.
The original meaning was "town laws." "By" is an old Norse word meaning "town." It appears in the names of such towns as Derby and Whitby in the part of England which was overrun by the Danes in the ninth and tenth centuries.

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CAVALRY USED IN BIG DRIVE; TANKS ASSIST

Field Marshal Haig has Clung to His Horse Troops in Face of Criticism
LINE SHATTERED IN ITS STRONGEST POINTS
Iron Monsters do Efficient Work and Create Havoc Among Teutons

London, Nov. 22.—The six-mile wedge driven into the German line by the British offensive on the Arras-St. Quentin front is penetrating still deeper and spreading out, Reuters announces today. On some stretches of the front British troops have broken into the enemy's final defense lines. All German attacks have been repulsed.

Triumphant in their brilliant stroke against the Hindenburg line, British troops are pushing on Cambrai now only three miles away. In two days, the British have gained almost as much ground as in the first four months of the battle of the Somme.
As it was unlike any previous operation on the western front, so was the success of General Byng's smash. Without artillery preparation and with only tanks to cut the wire entanglements, the British infantry tore holes in the German defenses, and the British cavalry is now taking part in the drive toward the Belgian border. Surprised by the suddenness of the thrust Tuesday, the Germans fought back Wednesday, but the British pushed steadily toward their goal.

British Headquarters in France, Wednesday, Nov. 21.—The present battle, more than any other in the western theatre, has taken on the flavor of fighting in other wars when men struggled in the open and cavalry made thrilling charges against enemy guns. Many military critics are long contending that cavalry was a thing of the past.

Field Marshal Haig has clung to his horse troops throughout the weary months of trench fighting. He believed that some day he would have a chance to use them and his judgment has been vindicated.

Field Marshal's blow against the Cambrai front represents true strategy. He had hammered at the enemy's flanks until they were worn out completely. He had driven them back as far as the mud would permit, and had compelled them to call on every ounce of strength they had to maintain themselves. Then he suddenly sprung his surprise attack in an unexpected quarter.

Strongest lines.
The Hindenburg lines on the Cambrai front were the strongest the Germans had laid out in the west. The enemy considered them impregnable. Not only were they strongly fortified but they were protected by barbed wire, which, it was thought, would give a protracted bombardment by great concentrated guns would cut sufficiently to allow the infantry to get through.

British tanks had never before been called upon for such extensive work, but they did in a few hours what the artillery would have required days to accomplish. The Hindenburg line was pierced absolutely on a wide front and to a greater depth than ever before.

Wide Gaps.
The correspondent inspected the main Hindenburg line near Havincourt and saw the amazing work done by the iron monsters. In most cases they had no trouble either in tearing through the wires or in crossing the trenches. There were gaps in the wire entanglements a rod wide, where not one wire was left standing, and by following the tracks of the tanks, one could see where they had trampled across the trenches as though they were mere scratches in the ground.

The tanks, of course, went through No Man's Land under the full observation of the German artillery and while the gunfire was weak some fire was directed on the tanks as they advanced. It was interesting to follow the trail of the tanks and see where shells had struck all about, apparently without doing any damage, for in this whole section the correspondent did not see one tank which had been knocked out.

The condition of the German trenches showed plainly that the occupants had abandoned them in a hurry. All sorts of equipment and other personal belongings strewn the ground.

Since the beginning of the attack, the gunfire had been extremely weak. No Man's Land showed comparatively

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Close Shave First Demand Of Sammies

United States Soldiers Return from Trenches with Several Days' Beard Growth
OFFICERS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER MORALE OF TROOPS
With the Americans in France, Nov. 22.—The detachments of the American army which have just returned from a tour of duty in the front line trenches were badly in need of shaves when they arrived at their billets. On many faces, beards had made good start, and although the soldiers cared little about their appearance while in the trenches, their first thought on getting out was to procure razors.

Swear by New Caps
These Americans are ready to swear by the new caps they wear under their shrapnel helmets. Most of them removed their helmets, as soon as they were out of the fire zone, and officers remarked that the caps greatly improved the appearance of the soldiers. Troops belonging to units which have seen more action than the others had stories to tell and their comrades listened attentively during the long ride on the trucks on the return to the villages. Each man took a bath as soon as he arrived.

Officers Enthused
All officers spoke enthusiastically of the morale, energy and fighting spirit of their men. One said that his hardest job in the trenches was refusing permission to go on control, adding that all wanted to go all of the time, which is impossible.

HOW SAMMY GOT FIRST TASTE OF SHELL FIRE

Kenneth Payne Describes that First Ordeal of High Explosives that our Boys must face
TRENCH BECOME VENTABLE HEAVEN
KENNETH W. PAYNE
The Daily Tribune's London Correspondent
(Passed by Censor, for Publication in America Only.)
With the British Armies in the Field, France, Nov. 22—"How did they face it?" was the question put to the commanding officer of the first battalion of American troops to come under shellfire.

"How would Americans face it?" he snapped back wrathfully.

Yet the question was a fair one. Seasoned British officers say they still feel nervous under shell fire.

"Young troops just out, when they get their first taste of it, sometimes feel pretty sick for a while, and show it. It's quite natural." So spoke an English officer who himself has lived under German shell fire so terrific that it was heard across the channel.

The fact, then, that these young American engineers endured their first ordeal of high explosives with all the cool nerve of experienced regulars is worthy of mention.

A personal experience will indicate in a very mild way the kind of surprise and strain which successive batches of Sammies are now undergoing.

You are walking along a road cheerfully joking about the weight of your tin hat, or about the uncanny feeling which comes from knowing that in some observation post behind the twisting white lines on the ridge opposite a German officer is watching you with his telescope. Back of you hidden British guns are cracking methodically.

It is a "quiet day" along the front. Your attitude is that of an idle spectator watching some vast, slow-moving natural phenomena. That human lives are involved in the spectacle hardly occurs to you, much less that your own is concerned in the drama.

Suddenly, with nerve-shattering unexpectedness, the menacing wall of approaching shell stops the whole party dead in its tracks.

Every fiber in your body vibrates harshly in the metallic key set by the shell.

You feel like a trapped animal. There is a violent jar in the air and earth, a road, shell fragments whistle about your ears, and the road behind you is wrapped in a heavy pall of black smoke and dust.

Before you are conscious of safety from that shell, another is shrieking in the air toward you, and still a third is on its way.

"Damn it, they're after us," says the officer in charge of the party. "Scatter out in the field each side of the road! And if the shell is coming very

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PRESSURE ON LINE INTENSE BEFORE VENICE

Berlin Claims Capture of the Summits of Monte Fontana and Spiuccia
DEFENDERS OF CITY FIGHT LIKE DEMONS
Picked Troops of Prussia and Veterans of War Hurled Against Allies

Italian Army Headquarters, Nov. 21.—The greatest massed attack which the enemy has made is in progress along the upper Piave river at the point where it bends to the northeast into the Belluno Alps. As the action proceeds, the enemy is bringing forward fresh masses of his reserves, including picked troops of the Prussian guard, besides some of the best German troops drawn from the western and Russian fronts. Mackensen also has 20,000 mountaineers from lower Hungary, troops which are noted for their brutal vandalism.

Means Culmination.
The battle in the mountainous region in the north between the Piave and Brenta rivers is nearing its culmination. It centers at Monte Grappa and has become a struggle of giants.

It is now clear that notwithstanding the great numbers of troops employed by the enemy, and his advances of terrain, he is able to advance very slowly. Even if the Italians should be obliged to abandon the Piave river line, they may be expected to fall back more slowly and offer still more tenacious opposition.

Shifts Westward.
The action through the day has shifted westward from Monte Tomba and Monte Montefemero to the slopes of Monte Pertica, where the enemy rushes had been checked. The Italian positions remain substantially unchanged. A number of American Red Cross ambulances passed through headquarters today to the Piave front.

The fighting goes on with unabated desperation, and the conduct of the Italian troops is above all praise. They are contesting every foot of the way, fighting like tigers and with spirit and confidence even in the face of greatly superior numbers.

TEUTONS REPULSED.
Rome, Nov. 22.—The Austro-Germans invading northern Italy reached a few of the Italian outstanding positions on the Italian advanced lines in Monte Fontana Secca, but elsewhere the Teutons were repulsed, the war office announced today.

CLAIM SUCCESSES.
Berlin, Nov. 22.—The summits of Monte Fontana and Monte Spiuccia on the northern Italian front, between the front and Piave rivers, have been captured. It is announced officially.

Week's Score Of Submarine Depredations

London, Nov. 22.—Seventeen British merchantmen were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the weekly statement issued by the British admiralty. Of these 10 were vessels of 1,600 tons and over and seven of less than 1,600 tons.

Rome, Nov. 22.—Italian marine losses from submarine attacks during the week ending Nov. 18, were one large steamer sunk and another steamer damaged by a torpedo and afterward towed into port, today's official announcement says.

London, Nov. 22.—A British patrol vessel was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on Nov. 18, according to an admiralty statement issued tonight. Four officers and five men of the crew were killed.

The admiralty's statement follows: "Arrivals, 2,331; sailings, 2,463. British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine, over 100 tons, 10; under 1,600 tons, seven. Fishing vessels sunk, none. British vessels unsuccessfully attacked, two.

EARLY MORNING FIRE

At 2 o'clock this morning an alarm called the fire department to the Gamble-Robinson fruit house, 519 Main street, where volumes of smoke were pouring from the windows on the second floor over the office. The blaze is supposed to have originated during the day. Peanuts and other goods on the floor were damaged by smoke and water.