

FINE MORALE OF YANKEE TROOPS

Boys Go Into Fight With Remarkable Coolness and Fight Like Tigers.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 7.—Last night the correspondent slept on the ground among the troops of one star company of Americans who played a prominent part in Thursday's great show. Here is a story told by one of the officers:

"The Americans went into the line after a hard march. The Fritzes undoubtedly had no inkling that the attack was to be made. At midnight Wednesday we were sent forward to lie out, ready for an advance at 3:10 o'clock Thursday morning.

"Many of our boys were tired when they reached the positions and despite the fact that they were just embarking on the biggest adventure of their lives—a leap into the unknown—they threw themselves on the ground and slept soundly. It was an encouraging sight to us, for it means that the men were not jumpy. They never did show any sign of nerves, as a matter of fact.

"Among the officers there was no sleep.

"We had to admire the coolness of the Australian officers, who told stories and laughed as if nothing was going to happen, though we Americans knew that shortly before the kick-off the gunners would put down a barrage, which would be the signal for the hands on the job.

"A few minutes before the barrage was due, the allied artillery opened with a harassing fire and we American officers were out among our men hot foot to keep them steady, fearing they might mistake this for the barrage.

"Grenades Do Wonderful Job. "Then came the barrage, and we never dreamed there could be such gun fire. It was tremendous. The gunners certainly did a wonderful job.

"The infantry started to advance. My men were headed for Hamel village and our first trouble was encountered in a broad belt of barbed wire in front of the boche forward line of defenses. The tanks had opened the way through most of this, but in spots some of our men were held up for a little.

"Corporal Curses Huns. "I saw a funny thing here. One of my corporals, who had been a guard officer in a penitentiary and has a reputation for being a hard customer in a fight, got hung up in the wire. As he had no cutters he sat down and started pulling the stuff out of his legs, barb by barb.

"A boche got a machine gun on him, and was making things hot, but the corporal kept on pulling the wire, meantime roaring curses at the Huns. "Frame a trick like this on a white man, will you? Let me out of here and I'll show you!"

"He got out and what he did to the boche was a plenty. "About this time a German shell exploded near us and two of my men went hurtling through the air. I thought sure they were killed but in a minute I heard one call to his pal: "Hey, John, are you dead?"

"From down among the churned up ground came the response: "No, are you?"

"We got through the barbed wire very well and reached the boche front line trenches. They were thinly held and we cleared them out with bombs and rifles, on the jump. We hardly stopped here at all, but passed over toward the village.

"You understand that when I speak of we, I am talking about the Yankees and the Australians, for we were only helping in the show.

"Trenches More Strongly Held. "The support trenches, which had dug-outs, were more strongly held, but we cut our way through without much difficulty. A lot of Huns were being killed or captured by this time. From the direction of Hamel, the German machine guns and rifles were working hard and there was plenty of stuff coming our way.

"When we reached Hamel we found a lot of dugouts filled with boches, and their snipers up trees with machine guns. We cleaned them all out systematically.

"One of our sergeants, with an American private and an Australian came upon a dugout containing four German officers and some men. The officers started to come up and one of them pulled a revolver. The sergeant shot him through the head and two of the other officers who started to fight were killed. The rest surrendered.

"In another dugout, one of our sergeants and three privates captured sixteen Germans.

"Just to the left of Hamel an Australian corporal and two privates cleared out another dugout containing numerous Germans.

"In the center of Hamel, we captured a company headquarters. I saw a mighty fine thing in Hamel. A dare devil Australian officer climbed to the top of a building and raised a big French flag from the flagstaff under a heavy shell fire. The German gunners tried to shoot him down and succeeded in tearing away a corner of the building while the Australian was still working. He got the flag up and still flying. The last I saw of it, it was still flying with the German guns on it.

"Germans Surrender Before Bayonet. "There was a lively battle south-east of Hamel where the Germans had some machine gun posts and the Germans surrendered when we charged with the bayonet. We worked around the Vaire and Hamel woods which had been pretty well cleared of the Boche by gunfire. Just in front of Vaire wood one of our boys whom we called "Scotty" had a great experience.

"He came to a dugout filled with Boches, who had been left behind the American advance. He naturally thought some of our men were there and went down. It was so dark he called to his supposed pals. The answer was a crack on the head.

"He knew they were not Yanks and opened fire with his rifle in the blackness. Finally a boche began to yell "Kamerad." When the fight was over it was found that he had killed five Germans and he took one prisoner. "We got through to our final objectives all right and carried out the consolidation without much interference from the Boche who did not recuperate quickly."

Are the Packers Profiteers?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market. These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary.

The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$9,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves.

The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the businesses. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live stock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The ad-

ditional profit makes only a fair return on this, and as has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our army and navy and the Allies.

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—the packing industry with those of any other large industry at the present time.

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The Commission's own report shows the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fairmindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

Armour and Company Cudahy Packing Co. Morris & Company Swift & Company Wilson & Company

REGISTRANTS PLACED IN CLASS A1 BY LOCAL BOARD

The complacent mood of some 75 Ogden registrants who have been in deferred classes in the draft for some reason or other, has been shattered by their re-classification into Classes 1 and 2 by the legal advisory board. The list of new Class 1 men was announced Saturday by Chairman A. R. Heywood of the city board, after the legal advisory board, consisting of Judge A. W. Agee, Arthur Woolley and Joseph Evans had been working for a week on the rectification. These registrants will be officially notified of the board's action and will then be given an opportunity of defending themselves. The list of registrants and their changed status is given below:

- James W. Baggs ... A4 A1
James Harold Ballinger ... B3 A1
Walter Herman Berg ... B3 A1
Wm. Vallentyne Black ... A4 A1
Gustav Blixt ... B3 A1
James Mathew Boertens ... B3 A1
William Bryan Boyle ... B3 A1
Enoch A. Broadbent ... B3 A1
Ceor. E. Brooks ... B3 A1
Adelbert C. Brown ... A4 A1
Marriner Browning ... A2 A1
Arthur M. Burch ... B3 A1
Earl Burton ... B3 A1

- Edward E. Carr ... A4 A2
Wm. R. Buschjost ... B2 A1
Harry Fay Cobb ... B3 A1
Fred Cashmore ... B3 B1
Adnar M. Dalebout ... A4 B1
Chas. B. Eisenberg ... A4 B1
James C. Faulkner ... B3 A1
Wesley P. Folkman ... B3 B1
Wong Foo ... A4 B1
Peter Forte ... C3 A1
George Charles Fowers ... A4 B1
E. Grey Fremonde ... A4 A1
Emmett R. Fredericks ... A4 A1
Frederick Froerer ... A4 A1
Ang Moon Goon ... A4 A1
Peter Grondel ... B4 A1
Marcel A. Guynard ... B4 A1
Ross C. Hawkins ... A4 B1
James Earl Harcombe ... B3 A1
Lee Heong ... A4 B1
Everett W. Hutstetter ... A4 A1
Donald C. Hunter ... B1 A1
John Jansen ... A3 A1
Roland H. Kellogg ... A4 A1
Louis J. Kennedy ... B3 A1
Floyd A. Knight ... B3 A1
Albert Leavitt ... B3 A1
Machel A. Malouf ... B3 A1
Conly F. Martin ... B3 A1
Wm. Nickelwaite ... B3 A1
Arthur Mittleman ... B3 A1

RAILWAY MAIL MAN FROM OGDEN IS IN FRANCE

Although many letters from men in the cantonments and fighting ranks have been published, this is perhaps the first letter from a member of the expeditionary force, of the mail service branch, to be given to the public. This interesting letter on the U. S. mail service in France was received by W. H. Taylor, chief clerk of the railway mail service, with headquarters in Ogden, from Joseph H. McCullam, formerly a clerk on the Ogden branch of the railway mail service, but now in France in the same service. The writer gives some interesting information concerning the life of the mail service men in France. The letter follows: "Tours, France. Dear Friend Bill: I have been intending to write you for a long time, but have been so busy have been unable to get started. This being Sunday we have a half day off, so will employ part of it in writing letters. "We had some photos of our office taken and I sent you a set a few days ago. The young fellow in civilian clothes is the superintendent of this office; the old man is our Belgian janitor; the young woman is a French countess and spends most of her time and money in charitable work. You will probably recognize Brown, Chapman and myself. "The superintendent is going to be

married tomorrow to a French girl. He has just received a commission as captain in the army. The army has just taken over the delivery of mail here. The civil people are going to handle the money orders, stamps and outgoing mail. "We have been offered a choice of staying with the civil, entering the army service or going home. I would like to be home, but think I will stay for the finish. "As to the war, you probably know more about it over there than we do—and besides, we are not allowed to write very much about it. It is par-bon. How do you like that French—or, as they say over here, "How do you like them apples?" "This is a beautiful city and is one of the oldest in France. It was the capital of France at one time. There is a church here that was first built in the fourth century. It has been destroyed several times and the one now being used was built in the tenth century and is still in very good condition. It is one of the best examples of Gothic architecture in the country. There is a bridge here across the Loire river which is 400 years old. The city is situated at the junction of the Loire and Cher rivers. "One thing we miss is good drinking water, but one is not compelled to drink water. We had some ice cream for dinner last night at the Y. M. C. A. They serve very good meals there and prices are very reasonable. This is the first time I have even heard of ice cream since I have been in this country, except when some fellow got to raving about what he would like to eat. About that time some one usually crowns him with a brick and puts him out of his misery. "Have not run across any of the boys from home except Brown, but

there are probably several of them around here. "The buildings here are nothing like the size of those in the states. There is very seldom one over four stories. They have beautiful gardens around most of the houses, but they are all enclosed by high walls so that they can not be seen from the streets. The walls are very much in the way. In walking along the streets we get all the skin knocked off our elbows on them in saluting officers. "What happened to my pay check for the month of February? I have not received it yet. Chrisman received his in New York. It is a good thing that I brought plenty of money with me. "We had ice cream for dinner last—real chocolate ice cream. We are living very good and can get everything necessary and a few luxuries at the commissary, and much cheaper than they can be bought in the states. "Give my best regards to the gang and write soon and give me some news. Sincerely, Joe, U. S. Army Postal Clerk, A. E. F., U. S. A. P. O. 117." PERFECTLY REASONABLE. "What do you want such a large lobby for a picture theatre?" "Got to have a place to park baby carriages."—Louisville Courier-Journal. WE'VE SO MUCH TO LEARN. Some day we in the United States will learn to regard as a more formidable enemy of our institutions the man who threatens the destruction of society than the criminal whose act is confined to the injury of a single individual.—San Francisco Chronicle. Bacon—You know we used to call him governor before he got married. Egbert—Well, don't you now? "Oh, no; he married a governess, you know."—Yonkers Statesman.