

ENTIRE RAINBOW DIVISION CITED

General Order Issued by Gen. Summerall at Headquarters in France.

NOTES DASH AND COURAGE

Declares Conduct of Americans Reflects Honor Upon the Division, the Army and the States From Which Regiments Came.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The Forty-second division (the Rainbow) of the American expeditionary forces in France has been cited by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, commanding the Fifth army corps, for the service rendered and the bravery displayed by its personnel. The general order, issued by General Summerall at the headquarters of the corps in France, has reached here.

Expressing appreciation to the Forty-second division upon the termination of its services with the Fifth army corps, General Summerall particularly commends the Eighty-fourth infantry brigade and Sixty-seventh field artillery brigade units of the division.

The Eighty-fourth brigade is under the command of Brig. Gen. Douglas McArthur, who on numerous occasions has been cited for bravery and dash on the western front. General McArthur has been presented with the French Croix de Guerre, and on his American service cross wears two palm leaves.

"This brigade," reads the general order, "has manifested the highest soldierly qualities and has rendered service of the greatest value during the present operations. With a dash, courage and fighting worthy of the best traditions of the American army, the brigade carried by assault the strongly fortified Hill 288 on the Kreinhild Stellung line and unceasingly pressed its advantage until it had captured the Tuilerie farm and the Bois de Catillon, thus placing itself at least a kilometer beyond the enemy's strong line of resistance.

"During this advance the enemy fought with unusual determination, with a first-class division, and in many cases resorted to hand-to-hand fighting when our troops approached his rear. The conduct of this brigade has reflected honor upon the division the army and the states from which the regiments came."

Of the Seventy-seventh brigade the general order says: "This brigade has remained continuously in action since the entrance of the division into line and by self-sacrificing devotion to duty and high skill of its officers and men it has contributed greatly to the success of all operations."

MANY MILLIONS DIE IN WAR

Loss of Men Rises to Over 10,330,000—United States Total is 236,117.

London, Dec. 2.—Austria-Hungary lost 4,000,000 killed and wounded during the war, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. Eight hundred thousand men were killed, including 17,000 officers. The German losses were placed at 6,330,000 by the socialist Vorwaerts of Berlin, on November 20.

Washington, Dec. 2.—American casualties have been announced officially as totaling 236,117. Of this number 36,154 were killed and died from wounds. Slightly more than 17,000 deaths were from disease or causes not classified.

CAN EXTRADITE EX-KAISER

Paris Law Expert Says That Common Sense Will Solve the Problem.

Paris, Nov. 29.—William Hohenzollern can be extradited, in the opinion of Professor Barthélemy of the Paris law faculty, who explains that his guiding principle is that when there is an apparent conflict between law and common sense the solution is always found by following the latter.

U. S. SIGNAL MEN CROSS LINE

Units Cross German Border at Several Places—Rhenish Prussians Appear Friendly.

American Army of Occupation, Nov. 28.—The German frontier was crossed at several places by American signal corps units and ambulance workers. Short trips were made into Rhenish Prussia, where the inhabitants are reported to have shown the Americans every consideration.

British Revise War Losses.

London, Nov. 30.—It is officially announced that during the war the forces of Great Britain actually lost nearly 1,000,000 men killed or dead through various causes. Recently it was stated the British losses totaled 655,704.

Seeks Peace Table Seat.

London, Nov. 30.—The Vatican announces Cardinals Gibbons and Mancini have asked President Wilson to use his influence to obtain permission for representatives of the pope to be present at the peace conference.

AT LAST



FLEET IS NEAR KIEL GERMANY MUST PAY

BRITISH WARSHIPS PASS SKAW IN SOUTHERLY DIRECTION.

Bavaria Breaks Off Diplomatic Relations With Berlin "Reds"—Austria to Punish Leaders.

London, Nov. 30.—Twenty-one British submarines are reported to have passed the Skaw in a southerly direction. A British fleet is near the Skagerak ready to proceed to Kiel.

The Skaw, or Cape Skagen, is the northern extremity of the Isle of Jutland, off which the great sea battle was fought May 31 and June 1, 1916. The Skagerak is an arm of the North sea between Norway and Jutland. It is part of the channel connecting the North and Baltic seas.

Copenhagen, Nov. 30.—The republic of Bavaria has broken diplomatic relations with Berlin "because of the continuation of the deceit of the people by the Berlin government."

The break has been threatening for days. At the federal conference in Berlin early this week Kurt Eisner, Bavarian president, openly foreshadowed it. He demanded the immediate ousting of Dr. Matthias Erzberger and Dr. W. S. Solf, whom he accused of trying to continue Prussian imperialistic policies.

At a soviet meeting at Berlin Minister Barth declared the counter-revolutionary movement was in full swing. Several generals, he said, had issued proclamations in an attempt to dissolve the soviets.

Bavaria now looms as the successor to Prussia as the dominant power in Germany. She is assured of the support of virtually all the new German Austrian republic. The attitude of the northern states is obscure. Prussia, where the soviets are most influential, is threatened with complete isolation.

The Vienna government has officially announced its intention to bring to trial all statesmen and generals responsible for the war, "regardless of rank." The Bavarian government demands the same thing in Germany.

FEAR CHAOS IN U. S. TAXES

Treasury Officials at Washington Criticize Delay in Passing Revenue Bill.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Chaotic conditions in the collection of taxes next year now seem unavoidable, according to a treasury statement which has been prepared commenting on the delay of congress in enacting the pending revenue bill. The only way to avoid resorting to collections under the old law, the treasury now believes, is for congress to rush the bill to completion within two weeks. Most house and senate leaders do not believe this possible.

SAVES MOONEY FROM HANGING

Governor Stephens of California Commutes His Sentence to Life Imprisonment.

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 30.—Governor Stephens has commuted to life imprisonment the sentence to death of Thomas J. Mooney, who was to die on December 13.

Berlin Press Condemns Eisner.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—"Kurt Eisner is beginning to become a tremendous danger to Germany," says the Lokal Anzeiger in commenting upon the Bavarian premier's action in breaking off relations with the Berlin foreign office.

Canada's War Cost Heavy.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The war has cost Canada well over a billion dollars up to date. This comprises accounts which have actually passed through the finance department. It does not include recent overseas expenditures.

KAISER SHOULD BE MADE EXAMPLE, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE.

Enemy Will Have to Settle to Limit of Her Capacity for Devastation of War.

London, Dec. 2.—Germany must pay a war indemnity up to her capacity, Premier Lloyd George announced in an address at Newcastle-on-Tyne. At the same time Mr. Lloyd George declared there would be a "sternly just peace."

As to indemnities, the prime minister said: "The principle always has been that the loser must pay. That is the principle we should now proceed upon regarding Germany. She must pay the cost up to her capacity."

The premier indicated that he favors punishment for the kaiser when he said:

"We should so act now that men in the future, when they are tempted to follow the example of the German rulers, would know what is awaiting them in the end."

When the premier referred to the "responsibility for the war," he was interrupted by cries of: "The kaiser, the kaiser," and when he referred to the violations of international law there were shouts of: "Hang the kaiser! Shoot him!" followed by cheers.

Mr. Lloyd George continued: "Is nobody to be punished for the crimes of the war? I mean to see that the men who mistreated our prisoners shall be made responsible. But I do not want when the war is over to pursue any policy of vengeance."

The premier declared that the German submarine pirates must receive punishment for their crimes, adding:

"As to the culpability of the authors of the war, we mean to make an investigation, and it will be conducted in a manner perfectly fair, but stern. It will go to the final reckoning, too."

"Whoever devastated the lands of another ought to be responsible. If none is made responsible for the war which has taken the lives of millions, there is one justice for the poor and wretched criminal and another for kings and emperors."

"In every court of justice in the world," Mr. Lloyd George went on, "the party that has lost bears the cost of the litigation. This is equally true between nations. Even Germany, when she defeated France, established that principle. There is no doubt that the principle is a right one. Proceeding upon this principle Germany must pay the cost of the war to the limit of her capacity and I must now utter warning that we have to consider the question of her capacity."

New York Sells Eggs at 50 Cents.

New York, Nov. 30.—The city of New York on Tuesday began combating the high cost of living by selling eggs. Municipally owned cold-storage eggs were put on sale at 50 mill stations throughout the city at 50 cents a dozen.

Five Persons Killed.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Five persons were killed when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at the Sixteenth street crossing in Chicago Heights.

Whitlock Back in Brussels.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, formally notified the state department of his reoccupation of the legation at Brussels, relieving the Spanish minister, who cared for Americans.

German U-Boat Loss 200 in War.

London, Dec. 2.—Germany lost 200 U-boats during the war, exclusive of those turned over to the allies under the terms of the armistice, according to advices reaching the Exchange Telegraph company here.

YANKS OCCUPY CITY OF TREVES

American Troops Enter an Ancient Town, Once a Roman Stronghold.

THAW GETS FOE PLANES

Germans Surrender Airships to Yankee Ace—Bavarians and Prussians at Swords' Points Over the War.

Treves, Rhenish Prussia, Nov. 28.—This ancient city on the Moselle, which still has many a landmark dating from the time when it was a Roman capital, was entered by American troops Tuesday.

Less than fifty-two miles to the northeast from Treves, or Trier, as it is called in German, lies Coblenz, the ultimate destination of General Dickman's army of occupation. The road runs along the Moselle river, which flows into the Rhine at Coblenz.

Our main forces have not yet reached Treves. Those here form Dickman's advanced guard. In accordance with the armistice terms, a certain number of airplanes were surrendered here by the Germans.

Maj. William Thaw, one of the American "aces," superintended the transfer of the aircraft and of considerable quantities of material.

American Army of Occupation, Nov. 28.—Bad feeling has developed between the Prussians and Bavarians in the German army withdrawing before the American army of occupation. Responsibility for the loss of the war is one of the chief causes of dissension, according to reports.

The trouble is said to have reached such a stage that the Bavarians and Prussians refused to divide their rations with each other or to share billets.

Beyond Treves the withdrawing German troops are being received with open arms by the civilians in the villages. This is reported by British soldiers reaching the American lines.

Everywhere, the Britishers said, the civilians had strung signs of welcome over the village streets and were receiving the German soldiers as heroes.

BOLSHEVIKI CAPTURE PSKOV

Red Soldiers Take Town 160 Miles Southwest of Petrograd—Bombard Narva.

Helsingfors, Finland, Nov. 30.—Reports from the Baltic province of Esthonia say that Russian bolshevik troops on Tuesday captured Pskov, 160 miles southwest of Petrograd. The fate of the volunteer northern army was unknown.

It was also reported that Dunaburg, 10 miles southeast of Riga, had been taken by the bolshevik forces and that Narva, 81 miles southwest of Petrograd, was being bombarded.

GREAT THRONGS IN PARIS

French Capital Is Already Overcrowded—Practically Out of Question to Get Rooms.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Paris is already badly overcrowded and indications are that the convening of the peace conference will see conditions unequalled in any other city. It will be practically out of the question to get rooms in any of the hotels.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Paris, Nov. 30.—Col. E. M. House left his bed and went outdoors this morning for the first time since he was stricken with the grip.

Mexico City, Nov. 28.—President Carranza has stated that under no consideration would he accept the nomination for a second term of the presidency.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Elimination of the one-half cent a mile extra railroad fare for Pullman transportation, effective December 1, has been decided on by Director General McAdoo.

London, Nov. 27.—Russian bolshevik troops have crossed the River Narva on a broad front and have entered Esthonia, between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Peipus, says a Central News dispatch from Stockholm.

New York, Nov. 27.—Fourteen enemy-owned seats on the New York stock exchange, the New Orleans cotton exchange, the New York cotton exchange and other markets have been seized by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian. It was announced here. The seats will be sold shortly to American citizens.

S. O. T. C. Units Broken Up.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The complete demobilization of the student officers' training corps comprising units in hundreds of institutions throughout the country has been decided upon by the war department.

Five Billion in Year for Army.

Washington, Dec. 2.—It cost \$5,645,000,000 to run the American army during the year ending June 30 last; \$1,368,000,000 for the navy and \$1,516,000,000 for the civil government proper.

To Keep Children Warm



In all well regulated, up-to-date homes, even in northern latitudes, children are given the benefit of outdoor life from babyhood on. His babyhood sleeps, well wrapped up in a room with open windows, or in a sheltered porch, or perhaps in his carriage in park or garden, if his life is ordered by a trained nurse or equally well informed mother. Little tots, old enough to play and tumble about, are clad in knitted garments, leggings, sweaters, caps, hoods and mittens, and seem as comfortable in the nipping cold as young cubs.

The next stage, so far as dress is concerned, marks the parting of the ways for boys and girls. When the little miss arrives at three or four years she takes on furs and they are her privilege for the rest of her life. Miniature neckpieces and muffs are made for these diminutive ladies. Their cloth and silk coats are provided with fur collars and cuffs, small fur hats, or fur-trimmed bonnets, crown their curls.

Many furs of indefinite origin are used for children's sets, made in imitation of other skins by resourceful furriers. Even so, one wonders that there is fur enough to go around; it is so universally worn by grown-ups. A set that owes its markings to art, instead of nature is shown in the picture.

Use of Lace.

The French models, some of them, show lace. This is an interesting announcement just now. For one thing, we haven't used lace for a good many years, excepting a bit of filet or valenciennes in our lingerie blouses. There were a few black lace evening frocks a few seasons ago, but on the whole lace has not been in high fashion for a long time. Another interesting phase of this lace question is this: Lace is scarce. At least, with the lace workers of Belgium out of the market, and with the lace workers of European countries presumably engaged in various other industries, it is difficult to see how much new lace can be produced. For lace making takes time.

A Victory Negligee



Even before news of the signing of the armistice set the hearts of the world to rejoicing, apparel began to reflect the cheerful mood of a public certain of victory. Among other things optimism showed itself first in more picturesque and colorful millinery, more formal evening dress and in dinner and house gowns of splendidly colored oriental silks. The signs point to reaction from things quiet and sedate to things lively and bright in the matter of clothes. Soon we shall see how the colonies of fashionables at southern resorts express themselves in clothes.

When it comes to negligees—there are no two minds. They are the loveliest of garments and only worn for the eyes of those privileged to enjoy them within the walls of home. War or no war, women consider themselves entitled to these lovely flurries during the strenuous times just passing. We may be sure their home-returning heroes will find them gloriously arrayed, and negligees will be as lovely as they know how to make them.

A Slipover Blouse.

A pretty slipover blouse is of white dotted swiss, with deep circular yoke of white organdie, to which the dotted swiss blouse and sleeves are attached. The organdie yoke is rounded out at the throat and finished only by a corded piping. Cuffs are of organdie and the long sleeves of dotted swiss. Swiss and organdie are joined throughout the blouse with lines of hemstitching.

Julius Bottomley