

# PROVIDE BASIC PLANS FOR ARMY DEMOBILIZATION

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The British government has completed its basic plans for demobilization of the army and providing employment for the men whose sole business for four years has been war. It is calculated that 60 per cent of the men in the army will go back to their old jobs or have new ones awaiting them but taking care of the remainder even though every ounce of manpower will be needed after the war, presents a most difficult problem.

It will be a long tedious task to transform millions of men from khaki to civil life and must be done by degrees. By the plan agreed upon these degrees have been fixed upon the needs of industry with certain consideration being given to married men or those who may otherwise be needed in the home.

The government has a record of what each man is best fitted for in civil life. The Ministry of Public Service which has efficiently compiled this data has, together with other official agencies, prepared a list of necessary industries in the order of what is deemed their importance. The first few are called "key" trades, many of which produce materials needed for use in other trades. The idea is that it would be useless to release a lot of structural steel workers ahead of the men who produce steel. The trades list is complete but will not be announced because of controversies it might arouse.

The fact that a man has a job awaiting him will not insure his early release. The government would like to be rid of that class but it cannot handle more than half the army at one time hence a rigid adherence to industrial needs. A soldier may be a diamond setter with a job to go to while his trench mate may be a railway brakeman without a job. The brakeman will be taken first and given an opportunity to go to work.

It is reasonable to suppose that "key" list, are very close to the top of it and also that miners are well up. It is vitally necessary to demobilization plans to have the railways in running order and the miners are needed to increase the fuel supply for industries and home comfort. And so on down the long list until practically every recognized trade is included.

When a man has been selected for discharge he will be sent to a collecting camp, the most of which of course, will be in France. He will then be sent to a distributing camp in England, where he will receive his allowance for civilian clothing. He will be given a month's furlough which will mean that he will be on army pay while getting located in new work. From this stage the minister of labor assumes charge. He will have the aid and co-operation of local employers, associations and labor unions. Already long lists of jobs open to soldiers have been prepared. It remains for the government, employers and unions to get the job and the man together.

## SUPERIOR COURT ROOM ACOUSTICS NOW PERFECT

(From Saturday's Daily.)

C. Deming of San Francisco, who had come here as the representative of the Johns-Manville Company to superintend the work which the firm was doing on the new superior court room here, yesterday evening completed the work and expects to leave today for the Bay City taking with him Ted Sampson, the Frisco man who first came here to superintend this work and who was later injured when his scaffolding in the court room collapsed. The Johns-Manville company had taken the contract to cover the ceiling of the room with a mat of felt composition which was designed to remedy the faulty acoustics of the place. An inspection of the room made yesterday evening revealed the fact that the deafening echoes which had heretofore followed the slightest bit of sound in the room had been entirely eliminated, and a whispered tone can be easily heard in the opposite end of the chamber.

The appearance of the handsome white ceiling was not in the least changed, and the casual observer could never alone detect the fact that the top of the room was not in the same state that it was in prior to the alteration. The felt mat, which was about an inch and a half thick, was tacked to a framework which had been laid over the plastering, and then two coats of brilliant white muslin stretched over the mat. From the floor it is impossible to note any difference between the muslin surface and the plastered surface of the walls. The outer coating of muslin was glued to the under covering, and then treated to a coating of white, transparent dye which is designed to prevent dirt and dust attaching itself to the cloth and giving the ceiling a murky appearance.

In explaining the reason for the absence of the echoes since the felt ceiling had been installed, Mr. Deming, who is an expert on acoustics, stated yesterday that the objectionable sound vibrations which had marred the utility of the court room had been caused by the fact that the sound traveled up and upon striking the glazed surface of the ceiling literally bounced back and jarred upon the ears of the occupants of the room, becoming intermingled with

the subsequent sounds and producing a condition which made it well-nigh impossible to conduct a trial in the room. With a ceiling of soft felt, however the major portion of the sound is absorbed or allowed to sink in and the small part that is enabled to rebound from this surface is so infinitesimal that its presence cannot be detected by the human auditory apparatus, consequently a correct acoustic proposition can be obtained.

## HUERTA WASN'T SPIRITED AWAY FROM HOME

PHOENIX, Dec. 20.—A question of veracity has been raised between Senora Euriquita Huerta of Douglas, Arizona, and Governor P. Elias Calles of the state of Sonora regarding an important matter immediately preceding the execution of the woman's husband, Dr. Enrique Huerta.

Last Sunday she telegraphed the office of the governor here that four men, who had been haunting her residence in Douglas for some time, took her husband away about 1 o'clock that morning at the point of a pistol. Other information which reached the office of the governor from Douglas seemed to confirm the woman's statement. Colonel Morgan, commanding that military district, also stated that Huerta had been taken across the line and had been kidnapped.

The circumstances were referred to Washington, and Acting Governor McGillen requested the office of the county attorney of Cochise to investigate the matter further. From all that could be learned, it appeared that three other Mexicans who had been captured on the other side of the line had been executed at Agua Prieta and that no execution was in pursuance of an order issued by Governor Calles in punishment of the men for robbery and murder.

The acting governor sent a telegram to Governor Calles requesting such information as he might be possessed of regarding the affair and outlining the reports that had been received here. A reply was received from Governor Calles yesterday, translated, it follows:

Nogales, Arizona, Dec. 19, 1918. R. E. McGillen,

Acting Governor, Phoenix, Arizona. Referring to your appreciable telegram of the 16th, permit me to say to you that the reports which you have received are entirely false. Tranquilino Silva, Alfonso Leyva and Manuel Huerta, all Mexicans, are the master assassins of the administrator of the custom house of Agua Prieta, Mr. Caturegly, and two of his companions, from whom they stole the amount of \$130,000. Tranquilino Silva and Alfonso Leyva were apprehended in Mexican territory at the moment when they came to remove a part of the stolen money which they had hidden, and Manuel Huerta was apprehended to the west of Agua Prieta. All were executed for their horrible crime as outlaws and highway robbers. I extend to you my best respects as well as to Governor Hunt and you will please express to him my best regards and remembrances.

Governor of the State, GENERAL P. ELIAS CALLES.

## GILA MONSTER BITE CAUSES BAD WOUND

(From Saturday's Daily)

An arrival yesterday from Wenden stated that aboard the train was a prospector named Hiram Wordell, who was rushing to San Antonio, Texas, to reach a Pasteur sub-agency to be treated for the bite of a Gila monster. The man's right hand and arm were swollen to an astounding size and he complained of being in great pain, especially in his head. It appeared that infection had fully developed, and under the supposition that hydrophobia might result, the unfortunate miner deemed it expedient to receive medical attention as soon as possible.

Wordwell told the following story: He and a companion were sitting on the ground at an early hour of the morning, when he laid his hand on the side of a slanting rock. In a few minutes he felt something clinging to it. He jerked the hand away, and hanging on was a Gila monster about seven inches long. He endeavored to compel it to release its hold, but this was impossible. His companion secured a butcher knife and cut the body in two, when it required more effort to have the jaws released from the vice-like hold. It is the belief of Wordwell that after the body was severed, the reptile emitted the poison from its glands, as he felt something of a stinging sensation at that particular time.

The trouble occurred in the Harqua Halas, at a point about four miles west of the Bonanza camp. Three days afterward Wordwell became alarmed as his hand was swelling, when he concluded to take the above treatment at the nearest Pasteur agency.

A similar occurrence was that at the old Tiptop mining camp in this county during the early 80's when a man named John Bostwick was bitten on the hand by a huge Gila monster, from which paralysis to the right side of the body followed, and in less than a year afterward he died.

## 'NOTHER INVITATION

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The British labor party has invited President Wilson to attend the national gathering of labor to be held in his honor when he visits London.

# POETIC JUSTICE AS HUN DIVERS SURRENDERED

## SAILORS OF THE ENGLISH FLEETS WHO HAD SPENT FOUR YEARS HUNTING FOR SEA SKUNKS, ARE MADE THEIR CAPTORS.

HARWICH, Eng., Dec. 20.—The business of actually accepting the German submarines in surrender was performed by officers and men of the British submarine force who for more than four years had maintained a tedious but relentless vigil of waters of the British Isles. An Admiral in a light cruiser commanded the fleet to which the U-boats surrendered but it was a submarine officer who first stepped aboard each submarine, curtly went through with the brief formalities and it was a crew of men who had fought the U-boats by under-water methods that manned it and took it to port.

These men had uncomplainingly stuck to a job that was recognized by the admiralty as one of the most unattractive in the navy but it was ended by participation in an event unique in naval history and a fitting ending for service performed.

Although British submarines always were on the lookout for U-boats their success in the war was not measured by the number they destroyed. Nevertheless it was coincident that 20 U-boats should have been sunk by British submarines during the war and it was the same number first surrendered to the British submarine crews on the day the taking over of the German fleet was inaugurated off this port.

As far as possible the admiralty distributed the honor of taking over the U-boats among all the men of the submarine flotilla. Fourteen men were placed on each surrendered boat and as they surrendered in batches of twenty a total of 280 officers and men were allowed to participate each day. Every man looked forward to it eagerly, all of them wanted to be selected for the first day's work but when they boarded the beaten craft they maintained excellent discipline and orders against any demonstration were so carefully obeyed that it was almost an air of disinterest that they went about their duties.

So much had been said of the intricacies of the German submarine that there were many misgivings among the British officers of their ability to navigate them soon after they had received them. They were soon reassured however as nothing so far different from other submarines was found. Among the first twenty brought in was the U-135 which is 276 feet long, was completed three months ago and had never been to sea until she crossed the British channel to be surrendered. Her type attracted Commodore S. S. Hall, who has been at the head of the British submarine force since the beginning of hostilities.

He was taken to the vessel soon after she was placed in her berth in the River Stour and inspected her with the young British Lieutenant who had taken her over and brought her into port with the aid of the German engineers. Commodore Hall about to leave, smilingly asked the lieutenant when he would be ready to "shove off." But the young man took the question seriously and promptly replied:

"I can take her to sea in a couple of hours. She is frightfully dirty, but the engines are in good shape and my men can operate them."

## WANTS A DIVORCE

(From Saturday's Daily)

Mrs. Amy M. Beaman yesterday filed suit in the Superior court asking for a divorce from her husband, Elliott E. Beaman, the complaint charging the defendant with cruel treatment and failure to provide. Mr. and Mrs. Beaman were married at Santa Ana in the fall of 1914, and the wife alleges that before they had been married three months, the husband lapsed into his former habits of drunkenness, and that for long periods he did not contribute anything toward the support of his wife. The defendant is alleged to have beaten his wife while they were living at San Diego in 1915. Mrs. Beaman asks for a monthly allowance of \$50 and \$200 attorney's fees.

## FEARLESS ARIZONA OFFICER COMES TO YAVAPAI TO LIVE

(From Saturday's Daily)

Thomas H. Rynning, one of the best known and most popular officials during territorial days, is now residing at Clarkdale, and is to remain in the country. He has been appointed a deputy sheriff for that zone, his commission being issued a few days ago. Captain Rynning was at the head of the Arizona Rangers for several years, acquiring himself admirably, and later was superintendent of the penitentiary at Yuma, his administration being excellent. In other minor official capacities this valiant officer has a fine record and his coming to Yavapai is occasioning favorable comment from his many friends.

## FRENCH CASUALTIES

PARIS, Dec. 20.—French soldiers to the number of 1,400,000 were killed during the war, according to a statement made today in the chamber of deputies.

# HUNS MUST BE MADE TO PAY FOR DEPREDATIONS SAYS LIEUT. H. J. NORRIS

## Prescott Officer, Now With Army of Occupation, Believes Beaten Foe Will Look to Wilson for Sympathy

(By Lieut. H. J. Norris, U. S. A.)

We haven't moved yet but now know what is to be done with us. We have been detached from the First Army, Army of Occupation. We are at present about twelve miles from Verdun just east of the Argonne forest, where the 91st Division had such hard fighting, and south of the line of departure of the First Army in their offensive of September 28th. This line had been unchanged since General Petain's counter offensive in February, 1916. Tuesday we move to the town of Stenay, which is on the east bank of the Meuse, a little south of Sedan. That country is quite interesting, but—though shot up somewhat—does not show signs of war as one sees them around here. Verdun is interesting from a historical view point, but other than the signs of Germanism in the way of shell torn buildings, and the so-called underground city which is built so that some of the ordinary pursuits of peace time could be carried on in spite of the almost constant shelling to which the city was subjected, there is little to be seen.

To me the real interesting sights consist of German cantonments built in the Argonne forest. The Huns evidently meant to stay until the French and English were completely tired out. One of the buildings is supposed to have been occupied by Prince Rupprecht. It is part underground so as to afford protection in case of shell fire. It is fitted up with electric lights and running water. There is a marble bath room and all rooms are either tinted or papered. Further up on the forest some of the officers' houses were stucco work, beautifully finished inside. There were concrete chicken houses, rabbit pens, and other signs of their intention to remain and make themselves as comfortable as possible. I would give a great deal to be able to get some of the solid oak furniture with which the houses are furnished. In the open the only signs are gun positions and less elegant dugouts—that is, other than the never-ending maze of trenches and barbed wire. Even this is lacking after you get beyond Montfaucon—the town in which one of the German high officers had his observation station. It consisted of a concrete dugout with a periscope some thirty-five feet long. Beyond this point, which was taken twice by the 89th Division before it was finally held, the Germans were never given an opportunity to dig in and it was open war-fare until Sedan was reached. We are northeast of Verdun on the 5th, the morning the Second Army started its first offensive.

As usual the Boche resistance was machine gun with a little desultory artillery fire, the latter doing no harm, but not so with the former. This offensive succeeded in pushing the Boche from all the high ground east of the Meuse and he was out on the flat, open land even before the armistice was signed. We had been ordered to report to the second army at Toul and were packed and would have left in another half hour, but the order came to unload just in time to catch us—that was about two hours after firing had ceased. The Second Army was to have staged an offensive in front of Toul which probably would have resulted in an enveloping movement on Metz, this was to have begun at midnight on the twelfth, but as you know hostilities ceased 37 hours before.

It was hard to realize that the war is over and the Allies are the victors. It came so suddenly and at a time when it really seemed as though the Germans intended to make a stand on the Rhine. We are not quite sure the United States had enough of the war to make her stern enough at the peace table and at home dealing with the interned alien enemies and the other Hun agents which are bound to appear. I hope you will do everything to cause public opinion to demand that Germany be dealt with as she has and would have dealt with others. She has begun to whine for mercy and beg for food already. Thank goodness, Hoover seems to see things in the right light and doesn't propose to send them any great amount of food. As he says they have not starved during the past four years—why should they starve now? And they are not starving! One of the officers in our battalion came back from Luxembourg, today and he says they have far more than the French. The only two things of which they were noticeably short, was rubber and bread. Everything including meat

and other foodstuffs were plentiful.

Another thing, the German army was not whipped and they know it! They were being whipped and would have been. Whether they know that or not makes little difference for their cursed idea of their duty among the peoples of this earth remains unchanged. If a repetition is to be averted, stern yes, harsh terms must be demanded and exacted to the letter. Every Boche prisoner interviewed by the intelligence officer of the First Army, whether of high or low rank had the idea so firmly imbedded that it was a part of him, that the German people were the ones chosen to rule the world and it was to be accomplished through the military. They regard the turn the war has taken as an unfortunate and unavoidable occurrence, but one which is merely a set-back and not the defeat of their plans of world domination. Take for instance the attitude of the submarine commander who told the British officer to whom he surrendered that he would be back after it shortly, and on leaving Metz telling the people they would be back again in ten years. It will take at least a generation for this feeling to die out to such an extent that there will be no likelihood of another attempt on the part of Germans to conquer the world even if every possible measure is taken to guard against it.

The only way to deal with the Hun is to give him the treatment he best understands. His idea can't be coax out of him—it must be knocked out and this can only be done by demanding such terms that he will have nothing for anything but the compliance with these terms for some time to come.

I believe the Germans are relying a great deal on President Wilson to obtain an easy peace for them. You may have spent the four past years reading of the Hun brutities yet you haven't begun to realize the suffering caused nor the damage done. You may travel along the vast strip of desert from the Channel to Switzerland and see the wrecked cities, (even if you have a map you may have trouble in locating certain villages for after having been blown to pieces the stones were used in repairing roads which the Hun destroyed, felled trees, ruined orchards, land which will take years to restore to its former fertility, systematically gutted forests—in fact every conceivable thing which could possibly deteriorate the country will be seen. To the west of this strip here are thousands of fatherless "french babies, to the east also thousands of fatherless babies—but are they French? All this may help to a realization of the suffering caused but will only be a partial realization of the best. Let us fervently hope that these scenes will harden the heart of President Wilson so that he may deal to the Hun his just deserts—that is as nearly his deserts as humanity will allow.

Public opinion will do a lot. Do everything you can to cause it to despise the Hun as he should be despised.

Another thing which I am greatly afraid our country will fail to do—that is ship every interned alien enemy back to his country never to return, and allow only a limited number of German immigrants. It is too much to hope that they would allow none at all. We have seen what the Germans once accomplished in our country when he was not being watched. Remember he is the same Hun—and I truly believe controlled by the same government.

The war is over, but the treaty of peace is likely not to be signed without considerable trouble. Though of course, I am anxious to get home it will be extremely interesting to be in Germany during these times and I am glad we are in the Army of Occupation. Our first move to Stenay, by the way, is only for the purpose of mobilizing the 7th Corps. From there we go through southern Belgium, Luxembourg and on into—or near Coblenz.

## ESCAPES HUN BULLETS

(From Saturday's Daily)

Charles Born yesterday received a letter from his son Robert who is now with the Expeditionary Forces in France. The young man's letter was brief, but stated that he was still in a position to enjoy life, having fortunately dodged all of the projectiles which the enemy sent over in his direction previous to the signing of the armistice.

# CAPTAIN CUPID TRIUMPHS IN LOVE SECTOR

## WINSOME PRESCOTT GIRL AND GALLANT YOUNG WHIPPLE SOLDIER SIGN NUPTIAL ARMISTICE FOR EVERMORE.

(From Sunday's Daily)

One of the prettiest weddings to take place in this city was that of Miss Helen T. Carpenter and John M. Sorrells, which was solemnized by Judge Charles H. McLane during the latter part of last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Scott on North Granite street. The wedding was of a quiet nature, only a few friends being invited to enjoy the occasion with the relatives of the principals. The scene was in keeping with the patriotic spirit of the day, and had a military air in deference to the groom, the parlor being festooned with autumn leaves and a profusion of the flag of the Allies, tastefully interwoven. This scheme of decoration also prevailed in the dining room, where a splendid repast was spread as a fitting sequel to this happy nuptial event. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Scott, and attending the ceremony was Miss Della Love. The groom is a young soldier stationed at Fort Whipple, in the medical corps, and his best man was Clarence Dyer also of Whipple. The bride is a very popularly known young lady for many years a resident of this city, and has become endeared to many for her winsome personality and many accomplishments. The groom enjoys a splendid name in military circles, as well as is quite well known in Prescott, having made many friends during the short time he has been here. Mr. and Mrs. Sorrells are at home to friends at 144 North Granite street.

ALBUQUERQUE, Dec. 21.—The violation of any provision of a state game law on a National Forest within the state concerned is now a federal offense and subject to federal prosecution, according to an announcement made by the District Forester. Under authority granted by Congress to the Secretary of Agriculture to make rules for the occupancy and use of the national forests, the Secretary has promulgated a new regulation as follows:

"The going or being upon any land of the United States, or in or on the waters thereof, within a national forest, with intent to hunt, catch, trap, willfully disturb or kill any kind of game animal, game or non-game bird, or fish, or to take the eggs of any such bird, in violation of the laws of the State in which land or waters are situated, is hereby prohibited."

## DON'T VIOLATE GAME LAWS IN U. S. FORESTS

As pointed out by forest service officials, the act of pursuing or taking or killing fish or game need not actually be committed to constitute a violation of the regulation. It is only necessary to prove the intent. Practically all forest officers in the Southwest are deputy game wardens and it is expected by the Forest Service that the new regulation will not only strengthen the state and federal officials in the enforcement of state game laws, but will lead to an increase of activity on the part of forest officers in the work of protecting game on the national forests.

## WHIPPLE TO GET A POSTOFFICE FEB. 1ST.

(From Sunday's Daily)

It has been announced by the local postal authorities that a postoffice is to be opened at Whipple Barracks on February 1st and arrangements have been made whereby the three trains which carry mail will stop there and receive and discharge mail matter. In fact all four of the local passenger trains will in all probability be stopping regularly at the post within the next few weeks, as the traffic to and from that point is becoming quite heavy. It is also understood that the Santa Fe is making arrangements to build a depot at the post, but whether or not an agent will be detailed there has not yet been announced.

The Whipple mail is at the present time averaging five or six sacks per day, about 500 pieces of mail being handled there daily. It will be readily seen that when the big hospital gets under full swing with something like 2,000 patients, the mail can no longer be handled through the Prescott postoffice without greatly increasing the present clerical staff. Most of the post mail is at present handled by men from the post who are experienced in such work and are detailed there by the post commandant.

## GETTING OUT OF FINLAND

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.—Reval, the capital of Esthonia on the gulf of Finland has been evacuated by the Germans, according to a Berlin telegram. The Germans, it is reported, have been fighting the Bolsheviks 80 miles southwest of Kiev and captured 15 of the Bolshevik gus.

# DEATH SUMMONS CLOUDS HAPPY HOME LIFE

## MRS. L. V. CRABB, LOVELY WOMAN, FOR MANY YEARS RESIDENT OF THIS CITY, PASSES AWAY AT PHOENIX.

(From Saturday's Daily)

News of the death at Phoenix of Mrs. L. V. Crabb, which was received in Prescott on Thursday, will evoke expressions of sincere sorrow as another lovely woman has been called away. The fatal illness was pneumonia which followed influenza, and her loss is greatly regretted by the many near and dear ones who are left to mourn. Mrs. Crabb until a short time ago had made her home in this city, living here for over five years, when her husband, Conductor Crabb, of the S. F. & P., resided here. Her home life was graced with cheerfulness for all, and in this community she enjoyed an irreproachable name for her womanly virtues.

She was laid away yesterday, in Phoenix, several of Prescott attending the funeral. Surviving are her husband, a daughter, Verna Crabb, five years of age, and a baby only four days old born during her illness. Mrs. Ray Vyne and Miss Nettie Bowen, of this city are her sisters, while two brothers, John and Jerry Bowen, are residing in Colorado. Mrs. Crabb affiliated with the Macabees, of Prescott and was an ardent worker in that cause.

# \$3850 WORTH OF BOOTLEG TAKEN AT ASH FORK

(From Sunday's Daily)

One of the biggest hauls of contraband booze ever recorded in Yavapai county was made at Ash Fork early Saturday morning, at which time Deputy Sheriff C. S. Patterson and his assistant, Jim Showalter, arrested five Mexicans, who were attempting to bring in 528 pints of whisky from Needles, the liquor being on its way to Jerome. The prisoners, who gave their names as Juan Basconegra, Domingo Bilbao, Juan Cabrales, Filberto Rosales and Santos Agedano, were brought to Prescott on the afternoon train yesterday along with the big shipment of liquor.

According to the story told by Deputy Patterson, the men and the booze had come into Ash Fork from the west in a deadhead or empty coach which had been attached to a local passenger which travels between Needles and Winslow. When the train reached Ash Fork the car was dark and apparently unattended, but the officers broke into the place and found the five Mexicans guarding their bottled treasure with two Winchester. One of them attempted to escape when the cops broke in, but he was captured before he got very far. It is said that the booze was to have been unloaded at Seligman and from that point transported into the Jerome district, but something apparently went wrong at that point and the bootleggers had to bring their cargo on into Ash Fork with the intention of getting off the train at that point with it. It is understood that the Mexicans were working in partnership with one or more of the railroad men on the main line, as it is stated that it would have been impossible for the men to have traveled in the dead coach without the railroaders knowing of it.

Patterson and Showalter brought the prisoners as far south as Jerome Junction and at that point the handcuffed quintette was taken in charge by Undersheriff Robinson and Deputy Jensen and brought to this city. Robinson states that he is convinced that his prisoners are part of the organized bootlegging fraternity that has been keeping the Verde district in a comparatively moist state for the past few months, and the men are members of the same band of Mexican booze importers that last summer staged a gun battle with Robinson and Deputy Sheriff Tom Marks at Bakers Pass after the officers had intercepted a burro train which was laden with wet goods.

The booze seized yesterday is worth, at current bootleg rates, \$3,850, there having been 22 cases worth about \$125 a case.

## CUP RACE IS OFF

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The New York Yacht Club decided at a meeting to decline the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for a race for the American cup in 1919, but announced that if the challenge was renewed in 1920, it would be accepted.

## TRY THE JOURNAL-MINER FOR ARTISTIC JOB WORK.