

PROPHET SEES END OF WAR NEXT MAY

Popular Japanese Seer Now on Visit to America.

HIS PREDICTIONS FOR 1915.

He Says Roosevelt Will Continue Going Down Hill Gracefully and President Wilson Will Meet Three Big Problems, Probably Being Peacemaker For Europe.

Following a custom at this time of the year that was imported into Japan from China ages ago, Denzho Kodama, a popular Japanese prophet and diviner, prayed before a fruit trimmed altar for two hours at the Nippon club in West Ninety-third street, New York.

For many years at this time of the year it has been his custom, Kodama said, to ask of the "almighty power" about national and international events and to announce his prophecies.

Symbols Used in Ceremony.

"But this year I was away from my own land," he explained, "and so I made by devotions and sought answers to my questions in the Nippon club. The prophetic power which I invoked was not taught to me as part of the Shinto religion or any other religion. It came to the Japanese before the standard religions did. In Japan I would have erected on my altar a plain piece of wood, on which I would have draped decorations of white. But here I chose a little green tree and decked it in white and put fruit near it and lighted candles. The white decorations represent truth and the power and purity of the Almighty power."

A question submitted to Kodama had to do with Colonel Roosevelt's immediate future. "It was a picture of a stream running placidly downhill," he answered. "No tendency to run uphill, or tortuous tendency. That means that Colonel Roosevelt will be going down all next year and never going up at all. It also means that he will submit to it. I saw this picture once before. I asked what would happen to Victoriano Huerta in Mexico. He was then at the height of his power, but he ran downhill after that as I prophesied he would."

Kodama announced the picture he saw when he inquired about President Wilson. "I saw a man rowing a boat across rough water," he said, "and I saw him reach the other shore in safety. This means that President Wilson will face troubles, but will solve them all right. I predict that he will meet three big problems next year, two of them domestic and one connected with foreign affairs. He will settle them all right, and when he has done so there will come an end to his unpopularity. The people will like him for doing it. One will come to him from the southwest. I would say from Mexico."

Intervention of Powerful Nation.

"When I asked about the end of the war I saw a picture which enables me to predict that the war will end next May by the intervention of a powerful nation. Since one of the problems I saw brought to President Wilson came from abroad I feel that it may be the powerful force which intervenes to end the war."

"The German attack on the allies' line will not make progress, and especially the Germans will suffer from the English navies and the French cannon."

"Most interesting will be the great naval battle between the British and the Germans, which the British will win in a great victory and crush the German navies. The French navies will receive unexpected attacks, probably in the Mediterranean sea, but no great damages will be rendered."

"The attack of the Russians on the Germans will be like a hunter looking in the wrong place. The Russians will not attack the right place, and the Germans will win in that district."

SAW NAPOLEON, DIES AT 117.

Russian Woman Shook Hand of Czar's Great-grandfather.

Mrs. Hannah Kosokopp, a native of Kovno, Russia, who always was proud to say she had shaken the hand of the great-grandfather of the present czar and had seen Napoleon when he invaded Russia early in the nineteenth century, died in the Harlem Home of the Daughters of Israel, in East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, New York city, at the putative age of 117 years. She was widowed sixty-five years ago, came to America five years later and had kept a burial shroud ready for use for more than half a century.

Until recently Mrs. Kosokopp could see well without glasses, and her appetite was vigorous. All her own children died many years ago. She had twenty-four great-great-grandchildren.

HALF OF FRENCH TERRITORY TAKEN BY KAISER RECAPTURED.

A comparison of the present situation with that on Sept. 1 shows that the allies have recovered about half of the territory once occupied by the Germans, according to French figures. The percentages of the territory of each of twelve French departments or provinces held then and now by the enemy are given as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Department Name and Percentage. Includes Alsace (100%), Aube (7%), Ardennes (100%), Marne (99%), Meuse (55%), Somme (59%), Meurthe et Moselle (70%), Nord (89%), Oise (55%), Pas de Calais (35%), Seine and Marne (20%), Vosges (20%).

RUBENS MASTERPIECE MAY BE TAKEN ON AMERICAN TOUR

Artists Plan to Borrow Famous Painting From Belgium to Aid Her.

At the meeting of the artists connected with the art benefit sale for the French-Belgian relief fund in New York the suggestion made by Kenneth Frazier that an effort be made to secure for exhibition purposes in America one or more of the great masterpieces of art that the Belgians saved from the cathedrals upon the approach of the Germans met with instant approval.

The Belgian minister became interested in the plan, and through him the committee hopes to induce the Belgian government to permit an art loan that would be without precedent. It is even hoped that so great a painting as Rubens' "Descent From the Cross" may be secured. This would bring a large income to the relief fund, as undoubtedly great crowds would be willing to pay an admission fee to see such a work, and Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and other cities could in turn be visited with certainty of success.

Just what has become of many of the greatest Belgian treasures of art is still a matter of conjecture. They are variously reported to have been sent to England, to have been sunk in water tight metal tubes in the river Scheldt and to have been hidden in cellars.

The "Descent From the Cross," which hung until quite recently in the Antwerp cathedral and is universally regarded as Rubens' masterpiece, has already done considerable traveling. For over twenty years it was in Paris, being sent back to Antwerp in 1816, where it remained continuously until the war.

BERLIN EATS REINDEER MEAT

Lamb Imported From Iceland Is Another Novelty There.

Reindeer meat and lamb imported from Iceland have found their way in considerable quantity to the markets of Berlin since the war began, according to a trade bulletin published in the German capital.

In general, it states, there has been plenty of food since the railroads began to run on a normal basis, although some prices have advanced.

"During the mobilization of troops at the beginning of the war," the report reads, "when the railroads were used almost exclusively for military purposes, the Berlin food supply suffered to such an extent that it was necessary to use wagons and automobiles to bring supplies from nearby districts. In spite of the demands upon the railroads the authorities have managed to improve the supply from day to day. However, peas, beans and lentils cannot be had in sufficient quantities and have therefore advanced in price."

"The supply of meat is satisfactory, though prices may increase in the future. Novelties upon the market are reindeer and also fresh lamb from Iceland, both being of very good quality."

"The game supply is also short, since hunting has almost ceased. Poultry is offered in large quantities, with the exception of geese, which come largely from Russia in normal times. There is a plentiful supply of salt water fish, the season's catch of herring having been exceptionally good. At this time of the year eggs are always scarce, and this year, as large supplies usually come from Galicia, the scarcity is felt more than usual."

FOR A "BREAD LINE" RESERVE

Bill Would Enlist 100,000 Unemployed For Four Months.

Conversion of "the army of the unemployed" into a reserve corps for the army is the proposal advanced in a bill introduced in the house by Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois.

Mr. Britten would take 100,000 of the unemployed and enlist them for four months, after which they would be discharged, subject to reserve duty for a period of ten years. Mr. Britten believes that if these men were kept drilling instead of loafing during the winter months the country would be better off.

To use Mr. Britten's words, the bill "affords an opportunity to take from the soup houses, the bread line and charitable institutions thousands of able-bodied men who are now tramping our cities out of work."

BIG FRENCH ARMY TO ATTACK RHINE

Report Says Joffre Now Plans to Carry War into Germany.

GALLIENI TO LEAD FORCES.

The Object is to Bring Horrors Home to Kaiser's Subjects, While Cities Will Be Ransomed and His Troops Compelled to Withdraw From the North. Feverish Haste in Preparations.

The invasion of upper Alsace, combined with a south to north movement along the Rhine. It is learned on the most trustworthy authority, is the foremost feature of the French plan to carry the war into Germany, says a London correspondent.

The present French activity in upper Alsace and the Vosges and the bombardment of the Metz forts—of which nothing has been said officially—are the first steps in the great scheme, but the general offensive will come soon, when the French armament makers have given the army a clear superiority in heavy guns.

A captain deputy on fifteen days' leave from the east to attend the brief meeting of parliament in Paris said in the lobbies of the chamber of deputies: "More quickly than is generally believed we shall strike a swift and deadly blow at Germany from the southeast of the battle line."

"General Joffre declares he could end the war by the early spring if the reinforcements of 1,000,000 troops from England could be put in the field at once. But as their training is not complete that is out of the question. Nevertheless Joffre means to give the Prussians, Wurttembergers and Bavarians a taste of military invasion before many weeks have passed."

A Threefold Object. The new plan, which has been worked out in detail since the deadlock on the Aisne and in Flanders was established, is designed with the triple object of bringing home to the German people the horrors of war, ransoming German cities near the Rhine and forcing the kaiser to withdraw his troops from the north. The allies' original plan for clearing France and Flanders was based on the assumption that the Muscovite army would rout Von Hindenburg in Poland and thus make the German retreat in the western theater of the war a strategic certainty.

When, however, it was realized Von Hindenburg was capable of holding up the Russians in Poland for an indefinite period the French general staff was confronted with the problem of devising a powerful offensive movement in the west.

Of the two alternatives of striking the Germans violently all along the line or throwing an army across the Rhine near Fribourg, General Joffre selected the latter because it is more likely to succeed and will cost fewer lives.

General Gallieni, the present military governor of Paris, will command the forces which will make the attempt and which will be called the army of the Rhine.

If he succeeds Gallieni will be made a marshal of France, not because his work will necessarily be finer than that already accomplished by Generals Foch, De Castelnau, Dubail and others, but because he will have fulfilled the tacitly formulated army regulation which came into force after the 1870 war that future French marshals must fish up their batons in the Rhine.

Simultaneously the same dignity—a marshalship is a dignity, not a rank—would be conferred on Joffre.

Rapidly Pushing Preparations. Meanwhile preparations for the "coup" are being pushed ahead with feverish haste. Thousands of workers have been withdrawn from the trenches and garrisons and sent to the great armament factories of Creusot and Schneider for the intensive manufacture of guns.

It is also a positive fact that 10,000 artisans are employed at Creusot's hastily building light transportable iron bridges, which will be thrown across the Rhine for the French army to pass over the river.

I also learn from a creditable military source, continues the correspondent, that the French are making a heavy siege gun which will eclipse Krupp's famous seventeen inch mortar. Its caliber is given as twenty inches, and it fires a ton and a half of explosives and metal with every shot.

In addition to this gigantic death dealer and other heavy guns of smaller caliber, Creusot is making thousands of six inch Rimmalhos, so called after their inventor, a lieutenant colonel now serving in the army.

500,000 Canteens Ordered. An order for 500,000 aluminum canteens for one of the belligerent nations of Europe was received by a manufacturing company in New Kensington, Pa. Several months will be required to fill the order, but shipments are to be made each week.

Prohibits Transfer of British Ships. An order in council has been issued prohibiting the transfer of British ships to foreign register unless a license for the purpose is obtained from the British board of trade.

Can It Be?

We shiver as we read the tale Of slaughter done by Ghengis Khan. Or Europe suffering the bale Of Attila "the scourge and fall," Or when the vikings overran

The early land of Saxon king And knew no pity, spared no soul. Such deeds of death up-conjuring. The poets all our vitals wring And tell how man has paid the toll.

The war gods of a thousand names, A thousand weapons, thousand fears; Of stately cities set in flames, Consumed even to their names And shifting desert sands their biers.

But this we pictured as the past And in our comfort thanked our fate That man in different mold is cast Today, the world has seen the last Of such immeasurable hate.

But mild the work of Tartar chief Of Hun, of Norman and the rest, Beside this masterpiece of grief When man today drives all belief In God and pity from his breast.

The thousand years of wisdom won Are put to service of ill! Must all this fancy fabric spun Be trayed, and all anew be done; Can such, indeed, be heaven's will? —R. B. Mayfield in New Orleans Times-Picayune.

SHIRT WAISTS ARE DOOMED, SAY THE STYLE ARBITERS

Women Next Spring Will Wear Only One Piece Suits.

Women's shirt waists are doomed. It has become as unfashionable for the up to date woman to own one of the formerly popular garments as it is for a man to appear in his shirt sleeves. The feminine coat and skirt hereafter must be in one piece, according to the style bulletin of the Fashion Art League of America, issued in Chicago.

California and the amusement resorts are to see the first of the new frock, which is designed particularly for balmy days.

Another feature of the 1915 warm weather gown will be high collars to supplant the low bodices of the winter season, say the fashion makers.

"Women of fashion are showing preference for this robe de tailleur, and it is destined to great popularity this season," says the bulletin. "The smartest style will be in white, although shades may be worn. It will be in great demand for traveling because of its adaptability to traveling conditions. The shirt waist has outlived its popularity."

"Fine serge, gabardine, silk cashmere, satin cloth, faille, taffeta and

poplin are all popular and suitable materials for the new garment. The shades include the new sand and putty and numbers of others, but for California and the south white will predominate.

"The style may include any adaptation of a flaring skirt and a long, close fitting sleeve, with a short jacket effect bodice to be worn with an adjustable gulmpie with or without a high collar.

"The high stock collar will be in decided evidence again next spring, but that is only another fashion caprice that demands a low neck for fall and winter and a high neck for spring and summer."

WOULD DIVERT POOR BOYS.

Schiff Says Pranks of Rich Youths Are Called Larceny in East Side.

Mortimer L. Schiff appealed to the young men of the east side at a meeting in the Straus auditorium of the Educational alliance, New York, to work together to keep young boys from joining the east side gangs. They said the extension of the Big Brother movement was the best means of offsetting gang allurements.

"When we first started to take note of boys who went wrong," said Mr. Schiff, "we called them 'little criminals.' Later we adopted the name of 'juvenile delinquents.' Both titles are defective.

"As a matter of fact, the boyish spirits of our youngsters demand an outlet. If the youngster is well to do and goes to college he may steal a barber pole and be excused. It is forgiven as a college prank. But if he is a poor boy and steals a peanut then we call it 'larceny' and lock the boy up. Probably in his act he was having fun in the most exciting way he could find. We must find him new ways.

"Don't preach at the boys, but take them to baseball games and look in at their homes and try to make their homes so the boys will want to be there instead of away from there at night. I hardly ever see a boy in court but that I'd like to have his parents there in his stead."

ARCHBISHOP RIORDAN DEAD

Veteran Catholic Prelate Succumbs to Pneumonia.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—Most Rev. Patrick William Riordan, archbishop of the diocese of San Francisco of the Catholic church, died here of pneumonia. He was born in New Brunswick in 1841 and appointed archbishop of the San Francisco diocese in 1888.

Subscribe for The Herald.

COURSE IN FARM MANAGEMENT

One of the features of the Farmers' Week at Bozeman January 25-30 will be a short course in Farm Management. The lecturers in this course who will assist Mr. E. L. Currier of the Agricultural College in giving instruction are:

Dr. L. B. Bassett of the Bureau of Markets.

Prof. C. B. Smith of the Office of Farm Management at Washington, D. C.

H. B. Cannon, Specialist in Farm Management in the Agricultural College Extension Service.

D. A. Brodie, Government Survey Expert.

Prof. Alfred Atkinson. M. L. Wilson.

The following list of subjects is announced for the course:

- Marketing Farm Products. The Gallatin Valley Farm Survey. The Farm Profit. Planning the Farm. Distribution of Labor on Gallatin Valley Farms. Farm Equipment. Problems in Management on the Dry Farm. Cooperation. Farm Book-keeping. Relation of Live Stock to the Farm. Counting the Cost. Farm Efficiency.

Already a considerable number have made plans to take this course and a large class is assured. Reduced rates are expected on Montana railroads for Farmers' Week.

"This is a fine country, Bridget!" exclaimed Norah, who had but recently arrived in the United States. "Sure, it's generous everybody is. I asked at the postoffice about sending money to me mither, an' the young man tells me I can get a money order for tin dollars for tin cents. Think of that, now!"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

When the frost is on the punkin' and the war tax comes to bat, you'd better mind your p's and q's and find where you are at. And if you have to pay a tax, you'd better get in line and do within a week or two the things to dodge a fine, for though you love your neighbors and your country fond and dear, it doesn't do a bit of good to try to dodge this here, for the government will git cher ef yer don't watch out.

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