

CONVENTION CITIES TO BE NAMED SOON

NATIONAL COMMITTEES OF THE BIG PARTIES WILL SELECT THEM IN DECEMBER.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LEAD

Many Others Will Submit Their Claims—Gatherings to Nominate Next President Probably Will Be Early in June.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—The national committees of the two political parties are already beginning to prepare for next year's presidential campaign. The first actual step by either of the old party committees will be to select a convention city. Each committee will hold this at a meeting which will be held here about the middle of December. Having decided where the convention will be held, as well as the convention date, each committee will issue the formal call for the convention. Custom dictates that the party that is not represented by the occupant of the White House shall hold its convention first, and unless this custom shall be disregarded the Republicans will meet at least one week, and probably two weeks, in advance of the Democrats.

In 1916 the conventions were held about two weeks earlier than ever before. The Republicans meeting on June 9 at Chicago and the Democrats on June 14 at St. Louis, and the representatives of the parties seem to like the idea of getting the nominations out of the way early in June. So it is generally assumed members of the national committees say, that the conventions next year will be over by the middle of June, or soon thereafter. Many cities already have let it be known that they would like to entertain one or both of the old party conventions. Chicago and St. Louis have come to be known as favorite political convention cities, and the politicians express the view that it is altogether likely that one of these cities and possibly both of them will be favored next year.

Among the cities from which the party chairmen have received invitations which they will submit to the December meetings are Cleveland, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Denver. At least two Pacific coast cities, Los Angeles and Portland, have indicated that they will in due time let it be known that they also will extend invitations.

Chosen City Must Pay the Bill.
The city that takes care of a national political convention must obligate itself to pay the bills of the convention. This rule has been followed for a good while. This does not mean that the city becomes responsible for the hotel bills or other expenses of the delegates, but it does mean that it must provide the hall free of cost and take care of the legitimate expenses of the national committee. The situation is usually met by the city turning over to the national committee a cash sum sufficient to cover the legitimate convention expenses.

Next year's conventions will contain the same number of delegates that sat in the conventions in 1916. The number of delegates from each state is based on the number of senators and representatives the state has in congress, and although a new census will be taken in January next year, the reapportionment for congressional purposes will not be made in time to affect the political conventions.

Reducing Army to Peace Basis.
The army of the United States has been reduced to almost its normal strength. It now numbers about 340,000 men and 28,000 officers. The high water mark of the war was reached November 11, last year, the day that the armistice was signed, when the payroll of the army contained the names of 8,670,888 men. A bill signed by the president the other day provides that there shall not be more than 18,000 commissioned officers from October 3, 1919, until June 30, 1920. This means that 10,000 officers must be let out. The legislation which the president has just approved also authorizes the secretary of war to retain such officers as may be necessary in grades above their present rank.

Difficult as the process of building up the army has been, the tearing down and shaping into a peace time organization is a more difficult matter. The difficulties of adjustment have been increased by the uncertainties as to the future military policy of the government, the inadequacy of pay in the face of the high cost of living and the failure of all classes to realize that economies must be promptly met. In peace there cannot be permitted the latitude in the use of officers that is necessary in war and the rank and promotion of officers must be governed by consideration of length of service, experience and general value to the military establishment as well as of accomplishments during the war.

Ten Thousand Must Go.
In anticipation of the passage of the bill providing for 18,000 officers, the war department allotted this number of officers to various commands and military activities of the army at home and abroad. The total number of officers that may be retained by any command or activity for the time being was fixed and the commanding officers of these organizations were directed to select, from the officers under their command, a sufficient number of

temporary officers who, with their regular officers, will complete their quota of the 18,000. These selections are well under way and it will be necessary that the discharge from the service of all temporary officers not so selected for retention, be accomplished before November 1, 1919.

This means the discharge within the next five weeks of approximately 10,000 emergency officers, most of whom desire to remain in the service but for whom there are no vacancies under the law. In determining the manner in which temporary officers are to be retained, the department has been guided by the consideration that the immediate commanders know best the relative merits of the officers under their command and are best qualified to judge which officers will be of the greatest value to the military establishment for the particular work to be accomplished by this establishment between now and June 30, 1920. The army has important work to do before that date, and the retention of temporary officers must be based upon their fitness to do this work rather than as a reward for their services during the war.

Ranks Must Be Readjusted.
The war department has fixed the number of officers that there may be in each grade of the 18,000 officers, thereby terminating the opportunity for extensive promotion that has existed during the war. In getting the 18,000 officers into these grades, there must be sacrifices of rank and pay throughout the service; a necessary consequence of readjusting the rank of officers from that held in a military force having 200,000 officers to those they can properly hold in a force having only 18,000 officers.

The temporary officers to be retained will be largely applicants for permanent appointment. These officers along with all others have reached grades in the large army raised during the war that they cannot expect to hold in the small peace-time force. A determination of the decrease in rank of these officers in order to properly fit them into the new commissioned force will be made by the war department and announced in orders.

Much Treaty Legislation Needed.
Ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany will not end the responsibility of congress in connection with the pact. There will still remain the question as to how numerous provisions of the treaty are to be administered. It is reasonably certain that congress, in enacting legislation that will be necessary in order to put into effect many provisions of the treaty so far as the United States is concerned, will see to it that broad powers are retained by the legislative body, or at least by the senate. Assuming that the treaty, with the League of Nations covenant included, will be ratified with certain reservations, it will be necessary for the United States to have representatives on a large number of international tribunals.

The treaty is silent as to how these representatives of the government shall be appointed. Should congress fail to act, the president would appoint in every instance. But congress, so the leaders in the two houses say, has no thought of failing to act. It will provide, through legislation, if present plans are carried out, that all representatives of the United States on the international tribunals shall be nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate.

When the treaty goes into effect there will be opened up an entirely new field of international activity. It is a field that will call for trained men of the best type. Congress will fix the salaries of these men and will, of course, have to appropriate money to meet the expenses of the United States in participating in the numerous new international activities.

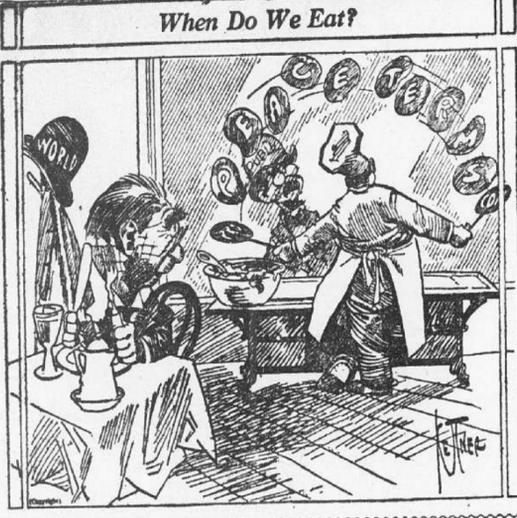
Will Require Many Experts.
There will have to be a mixed arbitral tribunal established between each of the allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other within three months after the ratification of the treaty. Each of these tribunals is to consist of three members. The United States will, in case the treaty is ratified, appoint one member of the tribunal which is to represent it, Germany will appoint one member, and the two thus appointed will choose the third. There will also have to be created a permanent commission which will advise the council of the League of Nations on military, naval and air questions. It will also be necessary for the United States to name members of more than a score of other commissions that are to deal with problems growing out of the war.

A typical commission is the one provided for to deal with the Saar basin. This commission, it will be recalled, is to consist of five members chosen by the council of the League of Nations and will include one citizen of France, one native inhabitant of the Saar basin, not a citizen of France, and three members belonging to three countries other than France or Germany. In this particular case the treaty does not say specifically that the United States must be represented, but it is taken for granted that it will be. In nearly every other case in which a commission is provided for the United States is mentioned as one of the countries that must be represented.

Congress will also have to deal with the mandates. If, as is generally understood, this government agrees to look after the Armenians, congress will have to say how the government shall go about this. There is also provision in the League of Nations covenant for a permanent commission which is to receive and examine all the annual reports of the mandates provided for under the treaty, and the United States is to be represented on this commission.

Another Cousin.
A little Angeleno boy had spent several weeks in the East, where several families of cousins lived who were very fond of him and consequently had done many nice things to make his visit a pleasant one.

A few nights after his return home, when his mother was getting him ready for bed, she was telling him about God and how good he was to him, when the little boy interrupted: "Say, mother, is God a cousin, too?"
—Los Angeles Times.



ROUND TRIP FLIGHT ENDED BY MAYNARD

Coast to Coast Flying Schedule Takes 45 Hours' Actual Going Time.

Mineola, N. Y.—Steering by compass and flying at an average of nearly two miles a minute, 5,400 miles across the continent and return, through snow, fog, clouds, and rain, Lieutenant Melvin W. Maynard landed on Roosevelt Field Mineola, 1:50 o'clock Saturday afternoon, the first aviator to finish in the army's great transcontinental air race and reliability test. He carried as passengers Master Electrician William E. Kline of Harrisburg, Pa., whom he described as "deserving the greatest credit," and Trizie, a Belgian police dog.

Figures compiled by the American Flying Club show that Lieutenant Maynard's actual flying time on the return trip was 24 hours, 45 minutes, 8 seconds; only a few minutes less than his unofficial flying time on his westbound trip.

Under the rules of the contest, however, time spent between control stations must be counted in the actual flying time as computed by the army in deciding the winner of the race. This means that the eighteen hours Lieutenant Maynard spent changing motors in a cornfield in Wahoo, Neb., where he was forced down because of a broken crank shaft, will be added to his official flying time. The unofficial total elapsed time on the return trip was 92 hours 32 minutes 48 seconds. Including three days spent in San Francisco, the round trip was made in approximately ten days and five hours.

Grain Dealers Close Meeting.
St. Louis, Mo.—Resolutions opposing government ownership of railroads, the Plumb plan, government licensing of interstate business, and urging an investigation of the federal trade commission to ascertain whether it is still useful to the government, were adopted at the closing session of the Grain Dealers' National Association Thursday.

Eliminating Hazards.
Austin, Tex.—Tabulation of relocations of the highways in Denton County received at the state highway department this week show that all grade crossings and dangerous turns have been eliminated. There has been a saving of thirteen miles by the new locations. Fourteen grade crossings and 186 dangerous turns have been eliminated.

William Waldorf Astor Dead.
London.—Viscount Astor of Haver Castle died of heart disease on Saturday morning. He had been falling in health a year. Through Viscount Astor's wish his body will be cremated and it is understood his ashes will be placed in the private chapel of his one-time country home, Cliveden, at Taplow, Bucks, now occupied by Waldorf Astor.

Duck Season Opens.
Austin, Tex.—The duck season opened Thursday morning. The bag limit is twenty-five per day. Ducks or other water fowl can not be shot from a power boat, sailboat or airplane. The last is a federal regulation and United States game wardens have been instructed to enforce it.

Ratifies the Peace Treaty.
Vienna.—The Austrian national assembly Friday ratified the peace treaty at St. Germain.

Alfonso Signs Decree.
Madrid, Spain.—King Alfonso has signed decrees establishing an air mail service suppressing the Spanish embassies at Vienna and Petrograd and creating legations at Warsaw, Vienna, Belgrade and Prague.

Motor Registration Increase.
Austin, Tex.—Registration of motor vehicles in Texas to date has reached a total of 311,183, a gain of 1903 during the past week.

More Difficult Task.
It's easy for any one to borrow trouble, but when it comes to borrowing happiness—well, that's different.

Daily Thought.
Aspiration sees only one side of every question; possession many.—Lowell.

Daily Thought.
Content thyself to be obscurely good.—Lytton.

Relief in Movement of State Wheat Crop Asked by Hobby

Austin, Tex.—Governor Hobby has wired Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads, asking for relief in the movement of the wheat crop, saying millions of bushels will spoil unless it is given transportation. The governor's wire follows:

"The condition in the wheat belt in Texas at this time in relation to the movement of wheat and other grain is indeed serious. Pursuant to the government's request for increased acreage of wheat, the people of Texas have produced an exceptionally large crop. Machinery for harvesting the crop is short, thrashing has been delayed, and a large quantity of the thrashed grain is unprotected on the ground, due to the fact that the producers were not prepared to handle the crop of this magnitude and to the further fact that they have been unable to procure lumber to build granaries. The usual wet fall is seriously damaging the present crop, and unless facilities for expeditious movement are furnished, millions of bushels of the crop will be wasted, thus causing a serious financial loss to the producers, who have been for three years past victims of an unprecedented drought. I am informed that an embargo has been in effect during the past sixty days and that practically none of this crop is moving. I am very anxious indeed to get some relief for those who are concerned, and I consider it a matter not only of importance to Texas, but to the whole world, in view of the shortage of feedstuff and as a start toward the reduction of the high cost of living. Will you not give this matter your attention and advise me if there is any relief in sight, and you will have the thanks of the people of Texas and myself."

Daredevil Aviator Victim of White Plague

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Rodman Law died at the government hospital at Camp Sevier Tuesday of pulmonary affection. Law was noted for his "daredevil" feats and was a brother of Ruth Law, the aviatrix.

Law was 34 years of age. He had been a patient in the United States public health service hospital at Sevier for several months, having been sent there from Kelly Field, Texas.

At Kelly Field in 1918 Law leaped 5000 feet in a parachute from an airplane. He also permitted himself to be shot out of an improvised cannon, sustaining severe burns. Among other notable feats were his leap off the Brooklyn bridge, a parachute jump from the 31st story of a New York building, a jump in a parachute from the Statue of Liberty and sensational balloon and motorcycle stunts. He had many spectacular escapes from death.

Law was born in Massachusetts, but most of his life was spent in New York, Chicago and in Texas. As a patient at the Camp Sevier hospital, he was believed to be improving and he had planned to leap in a parachute from a mile high airplane at the 30th division reunion, but hospital authorities dissuaded him.

Henry B. Irving, Actor, Dies.
London.—Henry B. Irving, the actor-manager, died in London Friday after a long illness due to a nervous breakdown. Henry Brodribb Irving was born in London in 1870, the eldest son of the late Sir Henry Irving, the famous actor.

Large Pecan Crop.
Lockhart, Tex.—Caldwell County has the largest crop of pecans that it has made in many years.

Senate Adopts Resolution.
Washington.—Without debate or record vote the senate Friday adopted a house joint resolution authorizing the secretary of agriculture to issue on Nov 2 a supplementary cotton estimate as for Oct. 25, next.

Price of Shoes Will Remain High.
Chicago, Ill.—Shoe prices will remain high, according to predictions made at the National Council of Tanners' convention Thursday.

Production of Jade.
Practically all the jade now mined comes from Burma, though New Zealand is a producer of some. China takes practically the entire output. In Burma the privilege of mining it has been held by the same Indian or Shan tribe for many generations.

Watch the Exhaust.
A government bulletin is authority for the statement that the greatest single factor in the operation of the steam plant is the way in which the exhaust steam problem is handled.

COTTON CONFERENCE REAL ORGANIZATION

Next Meeting in England—Officers Elected and Resolutions Passed.

New Orleans, La.—The world cotton conference came into permanent organization Thursday when a report submitted by the committee on organization was adopted. Sir A. Herbert Dixon of Manchester, England, chairman of the British delegation to the conference, was elected president, and the recommendation made that the next conference be held in England in 1921.

Other officers were elected as follows: General secretary, Rufus R. Wilson, Boston; assistant secretary, Frank Nash, Boston; treasurer for European members, Sir James Hope Simpson; for the United States, W. Irving Bullard, Boston; vice presidents for the United States, Fuller E. Callaway, La Grange, Ga.; England, Edward B. Orme and John Smithers; France, George Badern; Belgium, Count Jean de Hemptinne; Switzerland, Herman Bushler; Italy, Giorgio Mylius.

The recommendation by American members of the group on financing foreign credits and exports that congress place at the disposal of the War Finance Corporation sufficient funds to permit the corporation to finance the exportation of at least 1,000,000 bales of cotton was adopted. It was pointed out that the government had authorized the extension of \$1,000,000 of credit to finance exports through the agency of the War Finance Corporation, and the committee recommended the purchase of foreign securities against debentures which would be issued and sold in this country in order to get away from short term banking credits and stabilize rate of exchange.

Recommendations of the growers, embodied in fourteen points, were voted against in the general committee because of the objection of certain groups to several of the points. It was agreed fully, however, that the rules be suspended and that points in the growers' recommendations not previously killed at the general committee meeting be voted on. As a result all points in growers' recommendations were adopted except those condemning the sale of cotton on call, favoring gin compression, condemning gambling in cotton and other necessities; recommending that tare should consist only of the actual weight of the bagging and ties of the bale, and urging closer co-operation between the grower and spinner.

Foreign spinners objected to the condemning of the sale of cotton on call, declaring it was necessary that they should be allowed to purchase their cotton in that way. The ginners' group objected to the gin compression recommendation. Because "gambling" was not defined the bankers' group voted against that feature of the recommendation, explaining that the futures market was a necessary part of the cotton industry and that dealing in cotton futures had often been classed as gambling.

The recommendations of the growers' committee which were unanimously approved after a suspension of the rules follow:

"Diversification of crops urged. Country damaged recognized as an inexcusable economic loss.

"Storage warehouses urged. "Twelvemonth marketing system for farmers recommended.

"Formation of the American Export Financing Corporation endorsed.

"Tagging of each bale with the name and address of grower urged.

"Opposing price-fixing by government.

"Opposing embargo and restrictions on cotton in times of peace.

"Demanding a price for cotton covering cost of production and allow a fair profit."

Still Counting War Loss.
London.—British merchant vessels lost through enemy actions during the war totaled 7,759,090 gross tons, it was officially announced Thursday.

French Army Demobilized.
Paris.—The demobilization of the French army, it is announced, is virtually completed, 101,000 officers and 4,322,000 men having been mustered out.

Patterson Appeals Case.
Austin, Tex.—Appeal has been filed in the Court of Criminal Appeals in the case of N. C. Patterson from Tarrant County, convicted of the murder of Emmett Morrison November 8, 1916.

Body of Balloon Observer Found.
Detroit, Mich.—The body picked up Wednesday off Cape Hurd, Lake Huron, by Eagle boat 44, has been identified as that of Observer Verheyden, who, with Captain Dammann, has been missing since their balloon was found wrecked off Cove Light October 4.

New Italian Envoy to United States.
Rome.—Baron Romano Avezzano is to be appointed Italian ambassador to the United States.

Generosity.
There is a greatness in being generous, and there is only simple justice in satisfying creditors. Generosity is a part of the soul raised above the vulgar.—Goldsmith.

Birds Lack "Homing" Sense.
Although birds build nests, these are only used for breeding. Thousands of birds are killed by the cold each winter because they have no real "homing" sense.

The First Bottle of PE-RU-NA
Gave Relief so Writes
Mr. M. VanBuren, Engineer, G. R. & I. Ry., 17 Highland St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Entirely Free from Catarrh of the Stomach
"Peruna has positively done for me what many doctors failed to do. I have been time and again compelled to take my food and gave relief and while I have kept it in the house for many years, I consider myself entirely free from catarrh of the stomach, a trouble from which I suffered for so long before I used this remedy."
Liquid or Tablet Form Sold Everywhere Ask Your Dealer

Mothers — Know what you give your children.
The open published formula appears on every bottle of
MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP
The Infants' and Children's Regulator
Senna—a prompt, efficient vegetable cathartic.
Rhubarb—a rejuvenator of digestive action.
Sodium Bicarbonate—highly valuable in treating severe gastric indigestion in children.
Sodium Citrate—an effective regulator of the bowels—used frequently with other ingredients by learned doctors in treating colic and diarrhoea.
Oil of Anise, Fennel, Caraway, Coriander, Glycerine, Sugar Syrup, all of which help to make this formula the very best medical skill can devise. If it were possible to improve this formula it would be done regardless of the fact that a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup now costs twice as much to make as any other similar preparation. Yet it costs you no more than any ordinary baby laxative.
At all Druggists
ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., 215-217 Fulton Street, N.Y.
General Selling Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc. New York, Tenn., Canada

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC
SOLD FOR 50 YEARS.
For MALARIA, CHILLS and FEVER.
ALSO A FINE GENERAL STRENGTHENING TONIC. Sold by All Druggists

The only man who dares to give the star actor any back talk is the prompter.
The more some people tell you the less you remember.

Bond's Liver Pills Will Set You Right
Are you bilious, constipated and nervous? Do you have frequent spells of headache and indigestion? Then, go to your druggist and ask for a 25c bottle of Bond's Liver Pills and know what it means to be free of all those ills.
Bond's Liver Pills are mild. They go right to the spot and correct the trouble without causing pain or discomfort. Sold by all good druggists in 25c bottles.—Ad.

WANTED TO SEE THAT PIG
"Animal" Had a Strange Fascination for the Thirsty Easterners of a Century Ago.

The present prohibition law is much more stringent than was the dry law of Massachusetts of 100 years ago, when the "Striped Pig" gained its fame. At that time the law read that liquor could not be secured, save in 15-gallon lots. That gave the "pig" its chance.

An enterprising resident attended the military muster on the Readville fair grounds, and established a side show. A banner before the tent flaunted the likeness of a red and black pig, which, a sign said, could be seen for four pence. Many men went in to see the strange animal, and returned many times. As the law did not prohibit the exhibitor from giving away liquor he gave each patron a generous glass of the forbidden drink from a large stock he had laid in. The "Striped Pig" became famous overnight. Songs were written about the animal, a burlesque play in New York adopted the absurd title.

Asking a Favor of a Flyer.
Small Boy (to airman)—"If you be a-goin' up, zur, would ye see if you can find Billy's kite driftin' about, wot 'e lost last Tuesday?"

Rank by Christianity.
Two negroes were carrying a piece of timber. Both wanted the job.
"Lay it down here," ordered another demoralized. "Does your own kin boss me around like this?"
"Sure I kin," said the first.
"Mah name is Lew Tennant."
"Huh! dat's nothin'," replied the second son of the sunny South. "Mah name is Sam Brown."

A Saver to pocket book and health, and a delight to the palate.
Do as your neighbor is doing and cut the high cost of living by drinking
INSTANT POSTUM
Instead of coffee.
No Raise in Price
50-Cup Tins 30¢—100-Cup Tins 50¢
Made by POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY Battle Creek, Mich.
Sold by Grocers and General Stores

She Had a Different Ambition.
When William Wilberforce, the reformer, was a candidate for parliament his sister, an amiable and witty young lady, offered the compliment of a new gown to each of the wives of those freemen who voted for her brother, on which she was saluted with a cry of "Miss Wilberforce forever!" when she pleasantly observed: "I thank you, gentlemen, but I cannot agree with you; for really I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce forever!"
—Boston Post.