

TODAY'S PRICES

Mexican bank notes, state bills, 9@18; pesos, 78c; Mexican gold, 59@59.50; national, 17 1/2@18 1/4; bar silver, H. & H. quotation, \$1.01 1/2; copper, 22; grains, lower; livestock, steady; stocks, lower.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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EL PASO, TEXAS, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1918.

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HOME EDITION

WEATHER FORECAST. El Paso and West Texas, fair; New Mexico, fair, not much change in temperature; Arizona, fair and warmer in south, unsettled in north.

TWO MILLIONS DEAD IS HUMAN TOTAL; LOSSES, 6,066,769

Of All German Casualties Reported To October 25, 4,750,000 Were Prussians; Losses Described by Cologne Paper as "Appalling"; Loss in Officers Alone Exceeds Teuton Casualties Franco-Prussian War.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—When the total German casualties are published, the number of dead will be about 2,000,000, according to the Cologne Gazette of November 25, a copy of which has been received here. Up to October 25, the total casualties were 6,066,769, of whom more than 4,750,000 were Prussians. The total includes the naval casualties, which were 24,999, comprising more than 25,000 dead, more than 15,000 missing and nearly 25,000 wounded. The Cologne paper uses the word "appalling" in describing the casualties among the officers. On October 25 included 44,700 officers killed, 81,400 officers wounded and 15,600 missing, a total of 148,700. The loss in officers alone, the paper points out, exceeds the total casualties of Germany in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

Gumman Executed After Refusing To See Aged Mother

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Jacob Cohen, Brooklyn gumman, died in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison last night, refusing to see his aged mother, Mrs. M. A. Cohen, who had come from Brooklyn to comfort him in his last hours. It was the guards who informed him that his mother had come, Cohen replied: "Send her away. Friendless, I have lived here until now, and, friendless, I will die." Cohen, who was 23 years old, was shot and killed Samuel Rosenfeld, a Brooklyn policeman last February, when the latter surprised him in an attempted holdup.

PRESIDENT SAYS POLICIES MUST PRECEDE TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

Would Postpone Until Later the Consideration of Territorial Questions and Claims For Indemnity; Allies Bound by Their Acceptance of His 14 Principles, But Their Practical Application Is Yet Uncertain.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

PARIS, France, Dec. 20.—In his negotiations with the principal statesmen of Europe, president Wilson has adopted the policy of making it clear that he has an open mind on the practical application of each of his 14 principles as a basis of peace. He has purposely denied the newspaper comment that he has definitely committed to the plan of the American branch of the League to Reforce Peace in order to emphasize that he did not come to Europe with a mind closed to discussion. As a matter of fact, all of the allies have something more than a simple statement of the 14 points to guide them because, prior to sending the final notes accepting Mr. Wilson's proposal in regard to an armistice with Germany, the official heads of Great Britain, France and Italy were given an opportunity to ask the meaning of each article. A lengthy memorandum, interpreting the 14 principles, was transmitted to them by Col. House with the approval of the president. All points accepted but two. All were agreed to with the exception of two points, so that it may be said that if the allies had intended to deviate from the 14 principles every opportunity was given to them before they sent the final notes to Mr. Wilson, which led to the armistice. One can hear many interesting bits of gossip here and read many expressions of opinion by influential individuals which indicate a desire to make peace along these differing points. The 14 points, but not official of any belligerent government has so expressed himself. Indeed, the attitude of president Wilson and the American delegation seems to be to assume that the acceptance on the part of belligerents of the principles laid down in the correspondence was intended to view suggestions that our allies disagree fundamentally therefrom as merely the work of trouble makers and propagandists who are trying to give the impression that the great free governments associated with America will go back on their pledged words. How To Apply The Principles. There is nevertheless much room for discussion in regard to the exact workings of our main principles and the president has revealed in informal conferences thus far his mind here desire to compare his mind with that of the Europeans and to determine the common ground of the best formula for peace. This is especially true with respect to a league of nations, the removal of economic barriers and the freedom of the seas. All know that every formula must be applied to the facts of the situation. (Continued on page 2, column 4.)

HUNS FACE COUNTER REVOLT HINDENBURG BACKING PLOT TO REINE WGERMAN WARFARE

PARIS, France, Dec. 20.—Field marshal von Hindenburg has telegraphed the Berlin government, advising it of his intention to form a new front six miles behind the neutral zone fixed by the armistice, according to a dispatch to Le Journal from Zurich today. The government has asked the field marshal for an explanation, adds the dispatch, but has not yet received a reply.

It also is announced that two regiments of the active army will be sent to Frankfurt on the Main at an early date. Behind Counter Revolt. The correspondent affirms that Max Baer, a Central Reserve division commander, and Gen. Lequis (probably Lieut. Gen. Lequis, former governor of Metz) who is in command of the active troops in Berlin, are behind a counter-revolutionary movement. He declares the Berlin government is manifestly incapable of preventing the realization of a counter-revolution.

"People's League" Formed. London, Eng., Dec. 20.—A "people's league" has been organized in Berlin, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen today. The league's committee included Prince Maximilian of Baden, former German imperial chancellor; Hugo Haase, independent socialist; count von Bernstorff, former American ambassador; and Max Brauer, former German foreign minister. The league's program is to bring about a new government in Germany, and to bring about a new government in Germany, and to bring about a new government in Germany. Reports from Copenhagen state that the German cabinet headed by Hindenburg has resigned, but there is no confirmation of them as yet. Elections January 19. Berlin, Germany, Dec. 20 (by Associated Press).—The congress of soldiers and workmen's councils has decided that election to the national assembly shall be held January 19. Those opposed to the summoning of a national assembly held only 49 votes out of a total of 210. Open Letter to Wilson. Munich, Bavaria, Dec. 20 (by Associated Press).—Gen. count Max Baer, who was recalled from Switzerland to enter the Bavarian cabinet on November 21, and who has been recalled to the German government as the "second Lichnowsky," because of his revelations of conditions prevailing in Germany since the war, has published an open letter to president Wilson. In it he says: "I feel that the world are upon you, above all the eyes of the German people are watching you. We do not beg, we do not want forgiveness, we want justice. We do not separate ourselves in these days of suffering from any of our countrymen, high or low. We want to keep in common with the principles you laid down in your 14 points, devolving upon our people in this world catastrophe. If you know your country, you know what proud, conscious American nation beneath the Star Spangled Banner and the Union Jack, you know that you will, despite all opposition, achieve success with the principles you laid down. We are a building upon the words you spoke at Washington's grave, and cardinal von Hertmann, archbishop of Cologne, says that it appears upon, must be destroyed or of discontent and resentment sweeping westward in the train of the Bolshevik movement. The relief plans that have matured since the arrival of Herbert C. Hoover to a committee, which England, France and Italy are represented. A number of exchanges have been going on with the committee, which is gradually tending toward agreement. Mark Hunt Tonnage Idle. As a great deal of German tonnage is lying in German ports, the idea of this was contemplated, the passenger ships to be employed in moving American troops homeward and the sale of the freighters, equipped with American and allied freight tonnage, to be devoted to relief work. "Because of president Wilson's special interest in the subject, he has made it known that he considers it our most important cooperation by all the allied interests in securing at the earliest possible moment, and it now is believed that the entire question will be decided by the government. Confers With Italian Leaders. President Wilson spent the most of today conferring with Italian statesmen and considering the claims that Italy will lay before the peace conference. Early in the day Mr. Wilson conferred for some time with premier Orlando and foreign minister Sonnino of Italy, who explained in detail their country's ambitions. The president expressed warm sympathy with Italy's aims, but has not committed himself fully as to his views. Consider Italy's Claims. After the conference, Mr. Wilson spent some time in going over material submitted to him by the Italian delegation. (Continued on page 4, column 4.)

ORGANIZED RIOT APPARENT AT SHIPYARD

Department Of Justice Report On Hog Island Plant Revealed.

FRAUD IS NOT ESTABLISHED Contractor Considered Cost Of War Job "Of Minor Importance."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The report of the department of justice on the government's great Hog Island shipbuilding project, made public at the white house today on wireless instructions from president Wilson, says searching investigation has disclosed no criminal liability, but recommends that a board of arbitration determine what part, if any, of the more than \$50,000,000 plant cost, was in excess of reasonable necessity. Investigators' Findings. In brief, the investigators report: "That the facts do not justify criminal process and that no fraud or secret profits has been established. "That the probable cost of the plant will be about \$41,000,000, (including \$4,000,000 for buildings by order of the emergency fleet corporation, compared with an original estimate of \$21,000,000 and a revised estimate of \$27,000,000). "No Clear Explanation. "That no clear explanation of this discrepancy has been forthcoming. "That prior to February 1, last, a condition existed at Hog Island 'which superficially, at least, would impress anyone as an organized riot.' "That the contractor, or agent, of the American International corporation, in substance, has taken the position that since this was a war job, cost was of minor importance. "And that the question of responsibility of the expenditures should be referred to a board of arbitration provided for by the contract, proceedings to be closed if the board finds the expenditures reasonable necessary, or otherwise, payment of the same to be demanded by the government. Contract Complied With. "The report also states that the contract substantially was being complied with, and that the controversy hinged 'not so much upon the question of accountability, but upon means, methods and expenditures.' The department of justice investigation was made by two assistants to the attorney general—Carroll Todd and Mark Hyman—beginning last February. "The most significant single fact indicating the point of view of the contractor, the report says, is that bills for material, largely timber, were prepaid (and properly paid) to the extent of over \$10,000,000, but an effort was made by the contractor to obtain payment of bills, in fact, followed by actual receipt of the material and labor." (Continued on page 2, column 1.)

FRENCH TO MILLION TONS SHIPS TO AMERICAN TRADE

Released Vessels Will Be Put In Export Trade With This Country; Tonnage To Be Divided, Giving Preference To European Relief, Return of American Soldiers and Commercial Business, Respectively.

3 TRANSPORTS BRING TROOPS Mallory Gets To New York With 1461; Others Land 3720 At Newport News.

PARIS, France, Dec. 20.—Arrangements have been made by which 1,000,000 tons of shipping will be released from the army supply service and diverted to American export trade to aid home industries in changing from war to a peace basis. Satisfactory arrangements have been perfected with the French authorities to cease canceling the charters of ships intended to carry home American troops. An important meeting at which the shipping needs of all the allies and the United States will be discussed, will be held tomorrow. Arrangements, it is said, will be made for a division of tonnage so as to give preference in the following order: European relief, return of American troops and commercial business. It is believed that the result will be the home coming of all American troops within 12 months. President Wilson, in addition to the conference he had today with Italian statesmen, also conferred with Gen. Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, with whom he discussed relief work in France and economic questions, including shipping. It is known that the French government is eager to place large building contracts in American yards, to keep the war time demobilization conference developments fully yard the United States may need for its navy. (Continued on page 2, column 1.)

Believe Wilson Going To England To Work Out New Russian Policy; President Meets Victor Emmanuel

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 20.—Newspapers here make extended comments on the impending visit of president Wilson to England. The Daily News expresses profound satisfaction over Mr. Wilson's plan, and adds: "Every section of the nation is eager for an opportunity to display its gratitude and admiration of the president's unflinching idealism and steadfastness of purpose."

The newspaper hopes that nothing may stand in Mr. Wilson's way to prevent his coming in personal contact with the people. The paper contends that it is necessary to press forward the negotiations and name conditions of peace for Germany, and determine the future of Russia. Swift Decisions Necessary. "Only swift decisions by the allies," it says, "will enable Germany to resume something like her normal life. The condition of Russia is a matter upon which Mr. Wilson's aims can be more completely than any other American aim, and which has no material considerations to influence him and no question of the bondholder will affect his judgment. He presumably has full knowledge of the facts which the people of this country have not and a straightforward declaration from him that the allies are taking the only course open to them would dispel misgivings which viscount Milner's statement yesterday has caused."

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian suggests that president Wilson's endearing visit to England is due to his desire to consult the British regarding the Russian situation. He calls attention to the statement of viscount Milner, secretary for war, on the Russian situation, when he says, "We are definitely intended to prepare the public for events to come." "The British are growing daily," the correspondent continues, "and feeling has become very tense about our not being able to do anything to share which America must take in any big attempt to overthrow the Bolshevik and reconstruct Russia, if that is a further share, must be a large one." Relief Plans Assume Shape. Paris, France, Dec. 20.—Plans for extending relief to famished Europe, which president Wilson regards as the most pressing question, are rapidly maturing in such a way as to secure full cooperation by the allies. The announcement has been known to the allies that he regards the relief measure as of extreme importance, both for the stricken lands which are to be the means of holding back the wave

King To Entertain Wilson At Palace

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 20.—It was definitely announced this afternoon that president Wilson will arrive in London on Thursday next week, December 28. The king will entertain him at Buckingham palace. The British are growing daily, and feeling has become very tense about our not being able to do anything to share which America must take in any big attempt to overthrow the Bolshevik and reconstruct Russia, if that is a further share, must be a large one.

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British Leaders Say Our Sea Doctrine Menaces Security Of Their Scattered Lands From Enemy

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 20.—England and America have never been such friends as now. But on the clear blue sky of friendship has appeared a tiny cloud, no larger than a man's hand, and the name of that cloud is the freedom of the seas.

It is point two of the famous 14 points forming the president's program—the only possible program, as we see it—that has caused and is causing more heartburning, misgivings and even mistrust, in this island empire that has ruled the waves for so many generations, than any other war aim laid down by an allied nation. Point two is this: "Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, in peace and in war, except as may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants." Great Britain insisted, in the teeth of all opposition at the prolonged negotiations that took place in Versailles, that the word "absolute" be inserted upon that accepted point two from her assent in general to the president's points. The whole matter will be discussed further at the inter-allied conference to come and at the final peace conference itself. Meanwhile the American people ought to understand how the British feel about the issue that is vital to their national existence.

This story presents the dispassionate view of intelligent men. There is also, unfortunately, a great deal of wild and pernicious talk in circulation. Perhaps in America people are saying with some heat: "There is no room in the new international order for the control of the sea any more than of the land, by a single power, and the sooner the British realize this the better." As such talk does not represent American opinion, in sober British opinion reflected by

They intend to maintain their navy so that if League of Nations plan doesn't work they will be defended as usual from invasion by any strong land power

By JOHN LLOYD BALDERSTON.

"Editorial Note—Mr. Balderston, who during four years has formed important connections in allied political circles and studied European affairs, has written this article which will be one of the El Paso Herald's correspondents at the peace conference. This is the first of a series of preliminary articles explaining the rival points of view on issues controlling which divergent opinions exist among the entire powers. Next week Balderston, from Paris, will set forth the conflict between the applications of the Italians and the Jugo Slavs, as set forward to him by leaders of both countries." "Why should not the seas be free, outside territorial limits, to neutral powers? Why should belligerents have any more rights on the free seas than they have on other people's territory? And you forget that we are an island and that our problem, as an island which draws from the sea its livelihood, is different from yours or that of any continental country. "We are separated by less than 30 miles from one great power, and by less than 100 miles from the terrible menace which, with your help, we have for the time being crushed, but which may break out again. We do not propose to encourage militarism in one side and to make England one huge camp, but we must do so unless our sea power is so strong that invasion by even a few divisions of disciplined veterans becomes a manifest impossibility. You are not only neutral ships, but German ships as well, might sail later with munitions and food in safety four miles from the cliffs of Dover, through the channel to the waiting ports of Hamburg and Bremen, and the English navy, under point two, would be powerless to interfere. "Absolute freedom of navigation" can mean not less than this, Englishmen insist. "What is the answer? The difficulty lies in part in the fact that president Wilson's point two assumes that a league of nations that is not merely a debating society, but a substitute for the world against any security to every unoffending nation and prevent war by limiting all the powers of the world against any country that may propose to break the peace. "England Favors League. "Newsweek" editorial says that the league of nations more powerful advocates than in England, but not in the whole English world, of opinion here that does not believe in and does not want such a league. "Navies take years to build, (Continued on page 2, column 1.)

Help Swell The Rescue Home Christmas Joy Fund

CHRISTMAS gifts for the Rescue Home tots continue to come in, but they are not being received as fast as The Herald would like to see them come. Last year almost \$500 was donated. This year the total is less than \$300. There is a great need at the Rescue Home for this money for the purchase of bedding, clothing, shoes, stockings, medicines and everything that little children need.

Toys, fruits, cakes and candies must also be donated for their Christmas or these things must be purchased. Donations of any of these will be acceptable—also food of all sorts in any quantity—but the money is needed most of all.

- Send donations to The Herald office and acknowledgment will be made in these columns. The Herald supervises the expenditure of these funds and the money will all go to make the children happy on Christmas or to buy them things they actually need to keep them warm and in health. Following contributions have been received since yesterday: Previously acknowledged...\$283.08 Turned In At Herald Office: El Paso committee and office workers for French orphans \$35.00 Chas. De Groff 10.00 Maccabee Review No. 42 10.00 A Friend 1.00 H. W. Fowler, Socorro, N. M. 1.00 Mrs. C. F. Compton, 2404 Portland 1.00 Mrs. Lizzie Avirett 2.00 L. C. 2.00 Laues S. Bray 2.50 M. P. Cogg 2.00 B. C. Quinn, 429 S. Copia 1.00 White-Franch Co. 5.00 B. F. Dutcher, 4123 Westminister 2.00 Ida E. Shannon, Anthony 1.00 Wm. and Florence Pickles, Santa Rita, N. M. 1.00 Mrs. C. J. Oxley, 2859 Bliss 1.00

RESOLVE HOME CHRISTMAS FUND. Name: Address: Amount contributed:

300,000 Troops Already Returned To Civil Life; 150,000 Released Weekly

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Well over 300,000 soldiers have been discharged from the army and returned to civilian status. Secretary Baker said today that the rate of demobilization had now reached 150,000 a week, and that the war department was preparing to make the average daily discharge 200,000 men. Daniels and Shipbuilders Discuss New Navy Program. Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—All working on navy department today with secretary Daniels to discuss a new program. The secretary today said that the navy department contracts where work has not been started, so that work laid from one year to the next is being designed in the light of war experience. "There is no intention," Mr. Daniels said, "of reducing the destroyer program, for which most of the contracts are outstanding." He explained, however, that he wanted to see that the navy department would reduce costs instead of continuing on a war building basis.

URGES PRIVATE OPERATION OF SHIPS BUILT BY U. S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Hainbridge, secretary of the United States shipping board, in an address here last night, urged that the government should operate either through lease or through private operation. He said that the government should operate either through lease or through private operation. He said that the government should operate either through lease or through private operation.

Minister Wants No Billy Sundayism

Editor El Paso Herald: Let me congratulate you upon that editorial which you published last night in regard to Billy Sunday. It is not the easiest matter, as I realize, for a paper to make so unambiguous an issue of a problem in religion. But you will minister to your view the more reasonable part of the population of this city. It seems to me that Protestant preachers have a fatal way, in most instances, of thinking that they must poke and prod away at the community like a backwoods ox-driver with his goad. Something always must be reformed; a crusade must be carried out. But day observance, abbreviated skirts and silky coats, movie theatres, etc.—in fact every proposition that a plain imagination can conceive—comes in for "vicarious" guilt. The result is a variety of pest. If we would only spend our time in trying to develop a finer personal idealism in the community, and our money in building a better equipped not only for meeting places, but for social and athletic centers—we should really get something out of it. I am, of course, a Billy Sunday revival would build and equip a gymnasium, swimming pool, billiard room, and having athletic, and pay the salary of an expert social director for a year. Sincerely yours, Dwight J. Bradley.

Let's Get Ready For The New Year By Putting Together For Smokestacks