TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican bank notes, state bills, 9@18c; pesos, 78c; Mexican gold, 58@58½c; nacionales, 17¾@18¼; bar silver, H. & H. quotation, $1.01⅛; copper $26; grains, higher; livestock, lower; stocks, lower.

EL PASO HERALD

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

HOME EDITION
WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso and West Texas, probably fair and slightly warmer; New Mexico and Arizona, fair, not much change in temperature.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. DELIVERED ANYWHERE, 75c MONTH EL PASO, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1919. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS 12 PAGES TODAY.

SENATOR FLAYS PEACE PARLEY DELAY

HOLDS U. S. COURT CANNOT ENJOIN NEW TELEPHONE CHARGES

Federal District Tribunal Without Jurisdiction To Hold Up Rates Instituted by Burleson, Rules Judge A. B. Anderson, Dissolving Temporary Restraining Order In Indiana Case; Decision At Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—The United States district court has no jurisdiction to grant an injunction against collection of the new long distance telephone rates, ordered into effect by postmaster general Burleson, judge A. B. Anderson decided here today. The temporary restraining order against the rate in Indiana was dissolved.

Bumps, Cuts, Bruises, Bites And Smashed Chair In Fight Inventory

TUESDAY evening, in the office of the Border Oil company, after a scuffle that involved the smashing of a chair, numerous bumps on the heads of two participants, a cut on the nose and on the forehead, and a tooth bite through the fingers of the right hand of one of the belligerents, W. C. Jackson, manager of the Border Oil company, Lynn Lockhart, discharged oiler, and Arthur Lockhart of the Rio Grande Oil company, were alive Wednesday morning, but tied up strongly in litigation.

The Thrilling Tale.

Mr. Jackson alleges that while he was sitting alone in his office at 5:30 o'clock Tuesday evening, he was surprised by the sight of Arthur Lockhart, whom he knew slightly, and his brother Lynn Lockhart, a sailor, both of whom rushed at him and proceeded to abolish him from the earth. His story continues:

"I do not know what the purpose of their attack was. The first thing I did know was that one of them got behind me and hit me. As I turned around at him and knocked him down, the other fellow jumped at me and pinned my arms to my side. I fought them back, and in the fracas one of them bit clear through my finger, and one of the mpicked up a chair and brought it down on me like a trip hammer. The chair broke to pieces; but luckily I am still alive. After I had fought them awhile, they took to their heels and jumped into an automobile that was waiting. I understand that they charge that I kicked one of them, which is untrue, as I could handle them without that sort of thing."

Brothers Are Plucked.

Mr. Jackson notified the police who arrested the two brothers at the home of Lloyd Lockhart, 49 Aragon apartments, another brother. The two were released on $10 bond each, according to police records. Further court action is being taken by the brothers and by Mr. Jackson.

Arthur Lockhart stated Wednesday morning that the trouble was the result of a family grievance between his brother Lynn and Mr. Jackson, and that he himself was an innocent bystander, forced to take part only to assure fair play. His story continues:

As Brother Tells It.

"When we went into the Border Oil company's office, Mr. Jackson made a move as though going for a gun. My brother Lynn, rushed at him, and in the scuffle, Mr. Jackson kicked him in the face. I interfered then, and was willing to let up on the fellow, but as he said he did not get enough, we kept at it. We did not run out but walked, as there was no occasion for running. We are taking legal action in the matter now."

Mr. Jackson has a cut on nose, several bumps on his head, and deep finger bites on the fingers of his right hand, according to his statement Wednesday morning. No report was received as to the bumps on Lynn Lockhart's head, though it was said he had many.

RUSSELL CASE IS REVERSED

Court of Criminal Appeals Affirms Felix Jones Case On Appeal.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 29.—Because of two errors of the trial court, the court of criminal appeals today reversed and remanded the case of W. G. Russell from El Paso county. Russell, who was a resident of Lubbock, was given ten years in the penitentiary on conviction of the killing of Charles Quabey, on New Year's day, 1918. In reversing the cast, the court today held that it was error because the trial court failed to charge manslaughter and, second, because there was an unpardoned excuviet on the jury.

The court affirmed the case of Felix R. Jones, another noted case from El Paso county. Jones was given a term of 25 years in the penitentiary on conviction of the murder, last May, of Thomas Lyons, a wealthy stockman and land owner of Silver City, N. M.

The contention of appellant that the venire had not been regularly summoned and the other claims for review were not sustained by the higher court.

BOYS ADMIT KILLING.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29.—Three ten year old boys, who boasted of their liking for whisky, beer and cigarets, confessed to the police last night that they had killed Wadisin Wideikis, 10 years old, by clubbing him over the head with empty beer bottles while he was asleep in a shed. The police believe robbery was the motive.

SEND GREETINGS TO PADEREWSKI

Lansing Says U.S. Willing To Have Relations With Polish State.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—A message sent by secretary Lansing from Paris to Ignace Paderewski, congratulating him on becoming premier of Poland and saying the United States will be glad to enter into relations with the new Polish state as soon as possible, was made public today by the state department.

Nation Goes Dry January 16, 1920; Many "Pro" Leaders Are Witnesses As Mr. Polk Signs Proclamation

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution, effective January 16, 1920, was proclaimed today in a proclamation signed at 11:20 a. m. at the state department by acting secretary Polk.

The proclamation was signed by Mr. Polk at exactly 11:20 o'clock, in the presence of senator Sheppard of Texas, author of the amendment resolution, former secretary Bryan, representative Randall, of California, prohibitionist member of the house, and officials of the Anti-Saloon league of America, the Women's Christian Temperance union and other anti-saloon organizations.

Mr. Polk used several pens in affixing his signature and presented them to senator Sheppard, Mr. Bryan, representative Randall and others.

Text of Proclamation.

The proclamation follows:

"To all to whom these presents shall come, greetings:

"Know ye, that the congress of the United States at the second session, 65th congress, began at Washington on the third day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

"Joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States:

Two-Thirds to Concur.

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein) that the following amendment to the constitution, be, and hereby is, proposed to the states to become valid as a part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the constitution.

"'Section 1.—After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof, from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"'Section 2.—The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"'Section 3.—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of its submission thereof to the states by the congress.'

Ratifying States Named.

"And, further, that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

"And, further, that the states whose legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of section 205 of the revised statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the department of state to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

(Signed) "Frank L. Polk,
"Acting secretary of state."

Don't Crowd, Men; Soft Drink With a Kick

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 29.—To offset the terrible Sahara thirst that will be the vogue after June 30, a temperance "cocktail" has been connected by an enterprising ex-bartender who is now engaged as a soda clerk. The "drink" is composed of grape juice and yeast, and according to imbibers has a "kick" like TNT.

A recipe issued for "regulars" is as follows: One glass of grape juice, one small pellet of yeast, one large thirst. Stir the pellet in the juice and mix thoroughly with thirst. Result—the kick.

Drunken Dog Tips Off Location Of The Still

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 29.—Droop is just a dog, but—what a gay old dog is he! Rufe Anson, a descendant of Ham, admits Droop is "my dawg." The two lived in Dawson county until revenue officers suspected moonshine activity on the part of Anson. The revenuers arriving in the vicinity of Anson's abode were unable to locate the still until they came upon Droop, dog drunk. When the dog was sufficiently aroused to stand up and wag his tail, he wanted another drink, the distinct odor of corn liquor indicating that the dog had inside information on the location of the still. They followed the dog and that's why Anson is in jail and the dog is disconsolate.

Sailor Peddled Booze, But Escapes Sentence

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29.—That John W. Parker, a sailor in the United States navy, might get to his ship on its sailing day, judge Dyer refrained from sending him to jail, despite the fact that Parker pleaded guilty to sending liquor to a soldier.

Parker had been in jail since January 2, and on recommendation of attorney general Williams, judge Dyer ruled that his term of imprisonment could serve as a sort of retroactive sentence.

15 Year Old Boy Gets Away With $33,000.00 Check

Denver Bank Runner Twice Makes His Escape With Officers On Trail.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 29.—Frank Leroy Silvie, a 15 year old runner, employed by the Denver National bank, is the object of a search on the part of police and private detectives, following two escapes from officers today, after he had absconded, according to bank officials, with $150 in cash, checks approximating $33,000 and several Liberty bonds.

On Job But Two Days.

Silvie had been employed but two days at the bank. Shortly before closing yesterday, he was dispatched to other banks of the city with the checks. At 4 oclock, when he failed to return, detectives were put on his trail. One of the operatives located Silvie in a Capitol Hill home this morning. He attempted to place him under arrest, but the boy made his escape and ran to a waiting motor car, which had taken the detective to the home and, according to the chauffeur, ordered him, at the point of a revolver to drive him away. Later, he was again cornered, but succeeded in making his escape.

According to the police, the checks are on their way to Kansas in an envelope addressed to the boy there.

CLYDE STRIKE STATUS GRAVE

Belfast Labor Committee Assumes Attributes of "Industrial Soviet."

London, Eng., Jan. 29.—The strike on the Clyde was reported today to be growing more serious. Nearly all the big shipyards and engineering works are on the verge of closing down or carrying on their work with small forces.

The strikers say that their object is to remodel trades unionism and to establish on a national basis the policy of direct action, of which this strike is an example.

The leaders of the Glasgow strikers are said to be trying to link up the strike on the Clyde with the strikes in Belfast and London, notwithstanding the differences in the aims of all three of these movements.

Wields Immense Power.

The Belfast strike committee, which wields immense power, has taken upon itself, with the voluntary acquiescence of the civil authorities, some of the attributes of an "industrial soviet," the Belfast correspondent of the Manchester Guardian reports.

The strike committee, it is added, is peremptorily discouraging violence.

Weakness and subordination of convictions to their personal interests is charged against many of the trades union leaders by food controller George H. Roberts, in an interview printed in the Mail today. He says that this is one of the chief causes for the "present anarchy" in the industrial circles of Great Britain.

WALKER ORGANIZES BUREAU FOR SOLDIERS AT PECOS

Pecos, Texas, Jan. 29.—Henry M. Walker, of El Paso, representing the department of labor and the U. S. employment service, addressed a meeting of 20 of the leading citizens of this community at the Pecos Valley State bank upon the objects and purpose of the bureau for returning soldiers and sailors.

A permanent organization was formed to assist the government in carrying out its work by the election of the following officers: F. W. Johnson, president of the Pecos Valley bank; John Hibbon, vice president, editor of the Enterprise; M. W. Collie, secretary-treasurer, of the Tri-State Telephone company. Roy I. Biggs and Harry Anderson, members of executive committee at large. These five officers constitute the executive committee. The purposes of the new bureau are to see that all discharged soldiers and sailors returning home are given their former positions or better ones and also to see that any one needing additional employes secures them through the aid of the U. S. employment service. Mr. Walker left for Barstow where he will organize a similar bureau.

DELAY ACTION ON MEASURE ASKING REMOVAL ON PIEZ

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 29.—At last night's meeting of the Metal Trades council, in connection with a strike of 35,000 metal trades workers and shipyard employes, action on a resolution, presented by the strike committee, asking president Wilson to remove Charles Piez, head of the emergency fleet corporation, because of his attitude toward labor in upholding the Macy wage award, was set over for one week by the council.

Action of the strike committee in seeking a general strike throughout the country of shipyard workers, metal trades unions, was indorsed.

ASSESSED $50 ON CHARGE OF OVERWORKING WOMEN

Joe Soltner, charged with violation of the state labor law, pleaded guilty

(Continued on page 4, column 6)

Weimar Getting In Readiness For German Assembly

Hun Students Parade At Bremen Out Of Respect For Former Kaiser.

Weimar, Germany, Jan. 29.—(Associated Press.)—The transformation of Weimar from a literary shrine and unimportant provincial town into the seat of the German national assembly is presenting physical difficulties of no small caliber.

The chief problem is in connecting Weimar with the outside world, as the town is wholly unequipped for accommodating an important political gathering. At present, there are more than 1000 telegraph and telephone experts at work here establishing needed communication.

Pay Tribute to Ex-Kaiser.

London, Eng., Jan. 29.—High school students paraded the streets at Bremen on Monday, carrying black, red and white flags. Twenty of them, when arrested, declared the demonstration to be one of respect for the former emperor and not in favor of the monarchy, according to a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen.

Still Counting Votes.

Amsterdam, Holland, Jan. 29.—The work of counting the vote cast in Prussian elections is still incomplete, but partial returns show that the majority Socialists vote was cut down in the larger towns, according to advices from Berlin. The independent Socialists made gains, probably as a result of propaganda carried on after the shooting of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. It is believed that the Social Democratic party, led by Philip Scheidemann, will be the strongest in the Prussian parliament. The next party in strength will be the Democrats, with the Christian People's party, formerly the Centrists, ranking third.

To Nominate Prince Max.

Prince Max of Baden, the former German imperial chancelor, will be nominated by the German Social Democrats and the German Democrats as their candidate for the presidency of the German republic, according to a Berlin dispatch printed in the Neues Journal, of Vienna.

Banks in Turkey Reopen.

Constantinople, Turkey, Jan. 29.—German and Austro-Hungarian banks have reopened under allied control. Only small sums of gold and silver were found in the vaults, the bulk of the currency being paper money.

Withholds Food From Huns.

Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 29.—The Norwegian sailors' organization has passed a resolution declining to assist in carrying food to Germany until the German government has paid an indemnity of $4,000,000 for members of their organization who were victims of submarines.

GERMAN DOCTORS STRIKE.

Paris, France, Jan. 29.—The doctors of the German port of Wilhelmshaven, which is in control of the Spartacans, have gone on a strike, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Matin.

Says 200,000 Yankees Will Stay In France, Charmed By Country

Paris, France, Jan. 29.—At least 200,000 Americans now in the army will remain in France, according to a statement made by a prominent member of the American colony in Paris, and quoted by the Intransigeant today. The army will remain, it is said, because some wish to marry French women and the rest because they are charmed with French life and see great opportunities here for American energy.

U. S. MAY SELL ITS MERCHANT VESSELS

Pressure For Sale Of Some Of Them Comes From Shipping Interests.

WILSON, HURLEY DISCUSS PLANS

Hurley Will Present All His Data To Shipping Board For Action.

By DAVID LAWRENCE

PARIS, France, Jan. 29.—President Wilson and Edward M. Hurley are devoting attention today to the problems of the American merchant marine. A great deal of pressure for decision on this subject has been coming from the United States.

Messages received from the shipping board indicate the insistence that there should be some determination as to whether many of the ships which are unsuited to American purposes should be sold or placed on contracts and whether some of these now under construction should be canceled and new contracts let with the money obtained from the sale of those vessels under construction, or whether foreign offers for them should be accepted.

The American phases are not alone involved in the present situation and the general development of the American policy depends directly upon certain other questions, the economic character of which becomes paramount just now in the diplomatic discussion.

There is every reason to expect an early decision, but it is doubtful whether much can be done for a fortnight.

Mr. Hurley plans to leave here within a week for America. He will present all data he has obtained here to the shipping board and get ready the general program of a policy for submission to president Wilson on his return to America about February 25.

The impression seems to prevail that when all problems are finally solved, the sale of the mercantile marine vessels probably will be sanctioned, though precautions will be taken in the case of other vessels to safeguard American registry and control as much as possible in order to develop our merchant marine.

President Wilson has succeeded in obtaining the acquiescence of the great powers of the principle that all unconquered territory with the exception of Alsace shall be internationalized.

It means that the British idea, first advanced by Gen. Smuts, of having the league of nations designate the mandatory or agent nation, to take care of certain areas not on behalf of itself, but for the common benefit of all, will be followed by actual practice.

How It Will Work Out.

Thus, the German African colonies would be given by the league to Great Britain as the agent of the league, but at the end of ten years or any other interval, another agent would be designated, particularly if the people desired a change.

This method puts the Pacific Islands, the Adriatic territory and other conflicting claims up to the league of nations for settlement.

Mr. Wilson made it clear as far as the United States was con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

SAYS SECRET PACTS MENACE ALTRUISTIC AIMS OF PRESIDENT

JOHNSON CALLS INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA 'USELESS AND WICKED'

California Senator Again Demands Return of Overseas Troops, Declaring That They Should Not Be Used In Maintaining Peace in Europe; Says Allies Already Have Reached Conclusions, Disregarding the U.S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Another demand for immediate withdrawal of American troops from Russia was made in the senate today by senator Johnson, of California, in an address, vigorously critising the Russian course of the United States and the allies.

Military activities in Russia were denounced by senator Johnson as "wicked and useless," and "a criminal policy of intervention," which had helped hold the Bolsheviki in power while starving the Russian people."

Declaring again that America has no policy in Russia, senator Johnson added:

"We have engaged in a miserable misadventure, stultifying our professions (of friendship for the Russians) and setting at naught our promises. We suffer the odium and infamy of undeclared warfare."

Senator Johnson also criticised delay in the peace negotiations and declared anew for an American policy to bring home all American troops from foreign service at the earliest possible moment, warmly opposing their use to maintain stability of peace in European countries.

"Bring home American soldiers," said the California senator; "resume our own democracy, and its free expression. Get American business into normal channels. Let American life, social and economical, be American again."

Speaking of the Paris agreement, calling for the meeting of Russian factions, the senator said:

We are wholly in the dark as to what is contemplated when all parties meet on an almost uncharted island, but we are becoming accustomed to the open diplomacy, by which the daily communiques, with few words telling nothing, soothe the perturbed spirits of the Democratic peoples of the world."

Criticises Use of Troops.

Senator Johnson criticised use of American troops to aid in setting up and maintaining independent countries in Europe.

"I would not shed the blood of one American boy in the internal disturbances of Esthonia, Livonia, etc." he said. "I will not concede that it is the duty of the republic to maintain order in a Jugo-Slav or Czecho-Slovakia.

The senator suggested that the European nations, some by secret treaties, which would be enforced, were likely to thwart the altruistic purposes expressed by president Wilson in his 14 principles.

The first point for open diplomacy, he declared, had largely been ignored, while the second point, regarding freedom of the seas, "has been lost for a considerable period now in historical mystery and rests in oblivion with the unrealized dreams of the Akoond of Swat."

Points Seem Submerged.

The third, fourth and fifth points of the president on removal of economic barriers, reduction of armaments and impartial adjustments of colonial claims, he said, "apparently have been submerged in weightier questions."

Regarding territorial adjustments, senator Johnson said:

"The difficulty of the president in interpreting his peace points is that long ago England, France and Italy reached their conclusions and the president is up against the contracts, signed, sealed and delivered and in the pockets of the allies."

"If the president could cause these secret peace treaties to be disregarded, and compel the altruistic peace which he has so often spoken," said senator Johnson, "it would be the greatest achievement of any statesman of any time."

Senator Johnson said "the principle of self determination had fallen by the wayside."

He recalled questions presented to the associated nations last March by the Russian soviet government and refusal of the American government or the allies to give an answer. The United States government, he asserted, induced New York Socialists and anarchists to send messages to Lenine and Trotzky.

After citing president Wilson's address and other documents regarding Russia, he added:

Calls Policy Vacillating.

"Weak and vacillating and stupid has been our policy with Russia. We solemnly promised we would not intervene and then, prating of our love for the Russian people, we did intervene. Prating about guarding at Archangel, we advanced 100 miles from that port, burned little Russian towns and upset little soviet governments. In the name of protecting military supplies, we shot down Russian peasants and our boys are shot down by them.

"If it had not been for this criminal policy of intervention, Lenine and Trotzky would have fallen long ago and the Bolsheviki would have been at an end. There is a heavy reckoning some day for those responsible for this wicked and useless course in Russia."

The state department's statement that Americans are in Russia to protect military stores, the senator said, "was to fool the people into believing American bayonets were necessary to protect Archangel stores from the Germans," and that the suggestion is "the veriest kind of pretense."

Disclaiming sympathy with Bolshevism or belief that it is likely to find root in America, senator Johnson said he expected "the servile part of the press" would apply the term Bolshevik to him.

Term Is "Fashionable."

"During the war," he said, "it became fashionable to call all who disagreed with any governmental policy pro-German. Now, any man who will not accept the wrongful edict of entrenched power is, by that token, Bolshevik."

Before senator Johnson delivered his address, the senate foreign relations committee met, but took no action on his resolution, calling for official announcement of American purposes in Russia nor on that of senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, Republican, proposing postponement at the peace

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

Antidote For Bolshevism Is Food, National War Garden Commission Head In New War For Edibles, Says

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK, President National War Garden Commission

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The new war—the war for food—is on. No truce can end that war, no armistice can stop the cry for food, nothing in the world meets the situation except food. The food administration has just announced that thousands upon thousands of tons of sugar were saved by a patriotic public. That sugar was saved by the spoonful and so with the production of food—it must be produced by the spoonful. It may be a painful process, but by the sweat of our brow we eat and that injunction still holds good.

We have just read of the call for food to feed the people in the stricken areas of Europe. The menace of the Bolsheviki is growing, we are told, but the best antidote for Bolshevism is food. The man with ten bushels of potatoes in his cellar will think twice before leaving his job and chasing a red flag. He will think three times if he produced those potatoes himself.

Washington has made a big start in the campaign to produce food. The Washington Advertising club has started the drive with the distribution of garden posters of the national war garden commission. Food is the fortress upon which the "frontiers of freedom" must be maintained. It is also the fortress upon which sound business must proceed.

"FOOD is the fortress upon which the frontier of freedom must be maintained."

* * *

"On our ability to feed the world depends the safety of the world."

* * *

"Joseph was the first food administrator which history records and Uncle Sam must become the food administrator of the world."

* * *

"The best antidote for Bolshevism is food. The man with 10 bushels of potatoes in his cellar will think twice before leaving his job and chasing a red flag. He will think three times if he produced those potatoes himself."

On our ability to feed the world depends the safety of the world and before we can save food we must produce it. To go a step farther, there is but one way to produce food and that is to produce. There is no known recipe but that one. Joseph was the first food administrator which history records and Uncle Sam must become the food administrator of the world or the new war will be lost and then it follows that the war just won will have been lost.

There is no more important subject before the world today than the food question. The people of the world will care little as to the disposition of Poland or Alsace if they are fighting for food. The national war garden commission is distributing thousands of its posters and garden books through the agricultural agents of the railroads, the libraries, the gas companies and the banks of the country. Any one can have a free garden book by sending the National War Garden Commission, at Washington, a two cent stamp to pay the postage.

Victory gardens is the slogan this year, and food F. O. B. the kitchen door is the aim. Organization work is being completed in almost every town in the United States. Business concerns that plowed hundreds of acres for employes last year will do so again this year. In the garden we find food, peace and contentment. We see this well demonstrated in France and England. The farmers in these countries went to the front and died for their country because they knew the value of freedom. The disaster in Russia well exemplifies the difference in the food producing classes and in the campaign for home food production there is another far-reaching side—the side that teaches love of home and country.

Though Minus Hands, Accused Of Stealing

Uniontown, Pa., Jan. 29.—Charles Green, a boy without hands, has been arrested, charged by the local telephone company with being one of a group of lads who cut down a stretch of wire and sold it to junk dealers.

Blames Fortune Teller For Matrimonial Woes

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 29.—If it were not for the fortune tellers Wendell Worney's life would be all bliss. So he says in his divorce petition filed against his wife, Elizabeth.

"She was comparatively happy until she started going to fortune tellers," he says. "When she would come back from seeing one of them she always came with false accusations against me."

Discussion Of German Colonies Develops Views Much At Variance With Those In Wilson's Points

Reported Decision Of The Supreme Council Is Disquieting Germans.

BERLIN, Germany, Jan. 29.—(By the Associated Press).—President Wilson's speech of Saturday last before the peace congress contains the following sentence, as transmitted to Berlin and here retranslated from the German:

"The United States would have a feeling that it could not take part in guaranteeing these European adjustments unless this guaranty included the permanent surveillance of the world peace by the associated nations of the world."

This sentence, together with the reported decision of the supreme council at Tuesday's session that the German colonies must not be given back to Germany, has disquieted some German circles.

The Boursen Zeitung, for instance, says:

"If president Wilson is correctly reported, he confesses openly that he, too, like premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George, does not desire Germany in the future community of nations as an equal among equals, but as a nation watched by overseers. The president cannot wonder if people in Germany gradually begin to form the opinion that the hopes they placed in him are to be disappointed."

The Socialist newspaper, Vorwaerts, in commenting on the report regarding the division of the German colonies among the allied nations, says:

"Lovely Beginning."

"The league of nations is making a lovely beginning. The decision of the western powers to take the German colonies for themselves is borne of a spirit diametrically opposed to that proclaimed by president Wilson. It appears more and more as if it were the intention of the western imperialists to leave to Mr. Wilson the merry, musical and declamatory roles of the performance and to reserve for themselves the business end of the show. We Germans would prefer an honest policy of stand and deliver to a policy of imperial aggrandizement, adorned with ethical and oratorical phrases.

"But since America has not yet agreed to the pact, we shall later see whether America can do anything except make speeches."

(The official text of the passage in president Wilson's speech of Saturday alluded to in the foregoing, as transmitted from Paris Saturday night, reads as follows:

"It (the United States) would feel that it could not take part in guaranteeing those European settlements unless guarantee involved the continuous superintendence of the peace of the world by the associated nations of the world.)

Gouraud Supports Foch.

Coblenz, Germany, Jan. 29.—(By the Associated Press).—Supporting marshal Foch's opinion that the French should remain on the Rhine, Gen. Gouraud, under whom the Americans fought in the Champagne, made a similar declaration to the American commander today.

"The Americans will go home when peace is declared and the British will go home when peace is declared. But the French will remain on the Rhine as a strategic barrier," he said.

It would never do, after the sacrifices of the great war, to leave open points where Germany might again pose day strike, he declared.

President Begins to Believe He Must Make Second Trip Abroad.

PARIS, France, Jan. 29.—(By the Associated Press).—The future of the colonies taken from Germany has assumed a place as one of the most interesting of the immediate basis of the many sided problems under consideration by the supreme council of the peace council. Hearings are now being given by the supreme council to members of the conference and to colonial experts upon the disposition of the colonies. The council is at the same time proceeding with the consideration of a general policy, which shall be adopted by the five great powers in this matter.

At present, it appears these powers, through the supreme council, intend to dispose of the subject, confident of the approval of its decision by the conference itself. The hearings have already progressed to the stage where the existence of views, greatly at variance with those set forth in president Wilson's 14 points, have been disclosed.

This development has determined the American delegates to remind the other powers of that fact and to urge the adoption of the American plan at the very outset in order to keep the rival claimants within the bounds of fairness.

This plan, which was discussed Monday and is receiving immediate further consideration, looks to international control of the colonies, back-

(Continued on page 2, column 1.)

Consider Carefully, Think Sanely, Decide And Then Stand Pat, Is A Good Rule