

ZAPATA PLEDGES SAFETY WILL BE GIVEN FOREIGNERS

General in Charge of Mexico City Declares There will be no Trouble.

QUIET PREVAILS IN CAPITAL JUST NOW

President Wilson Gives Warning to American Citizens Regarding Mexican Situation, Saying Some Are Interested in Keeping Up Fight.

Mexico City, Dec. 1.—General Villa yesterday entered the capital at the head of 25,000 troops. He arrived during the afternoon in the suburbs, where he remained during the evening, receiving delegations and foreign consuls.

Washington, Dec. 1.—General Emiliano Zapata, whose forces occupy Mexico City, has assured the United States government, through American Consul Silliman, that foreigners will be given every protection and that his troops will continue to preserve order.

President Wilson spoke a word of warning to the public regarding the reports on the situation in Mexico. At his weekly conference with Washington correspondents, the president declared there are many persons in Mexico as well as in the United States who found it to their advantage to have trouble in the southern republic, and were interested in issuing false reports of the situation.

Dispatches from Consul Silliman in Mexico City, reported the arrival in person of Zapata on Sunday. The general at once restored tram car properties, confiscated by the constitutionalists, to the owning corporation, and restored the property of an American named Hill, which also had been taken.

BERLIN CLAIMS TO HAVE MADE GAINS

War Booty in Eastern Area Declared Greater as Result of Successes.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—The following official announcement was issued here: "There is no news to hand from the western front of war. In East Prussia and in Southern Poland it was generally quiet yesterday. In Northern Poland, south of the Vistula, our war booty was increased still further as a result of the successes announced yesterday. The number of prisoners taken by us has been increased by about 9,000 men and we have taken 13 more cannons. In addition 26 machine guns and numerous ammunition carts fell into our hands."

INITIATIVE ASKED IN 1883.

South Dakota Records Show Progressive Idea Old There.

Pierre, S. D., Dec. 1.—What is apparently the first suggestion of the use of the initiative for legislation in South Dakota has just been discovered in the old records of the first constitutional convention for South Dakota, which was held in 1882. The suggestion was from Hugh J. Campbell, who urged a constitutional provision requiring the legislature to enact any law which a majority of the people of the state might petition for.

DISCOVER UNPAID NOTES.

Chicago Police Find Emil Emsheimer's Lent Money to Son-in-Law.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Papers among the effects of Emil Emsheimer, who was found strangled in his downtown office on Saturday afternoon, revealed the fact, according to the police today, that he had loaned Harry A. Sachs, his son-in-law, \$3,884 and that none of the five notes was marked paid.

WILSON WILL BE VERY BRIEF

Address at Opening of Congress to Deal With Program Already Known.

Washington, Dec. 1.—President Wilson today went over his forthcoming annual address to congress with the cabinet. It is short and deals with legislative program already known in general terms, conservation, bill for general ton owned merchant marine, the Philippine bill, and regular appropriation measures. It does not urge an immigration bill.

MANITOBA TO BE CURTAILED IN LIQUOR SALE

Roblin Declares Plan of Curtailing Down Use are Under Consideration.

EARLY CLOSING CAMPAIGN LAID

Proposed That Municipalities Shall Have Power to Limit Licenses, With Special Provision Governing Hours Bars May be Open.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 1.—Premier Sir Rodmond Roblin announces in a long statement that the Manitoba government has decided to take drastic action for the curtailing of the liquor traffic during the war period. The first step in the curtailing of the liquor traffic will be asked to pass a government bill giving municipalities the right to limit, by majority vote, the number of licenses, with a clause inserted giving the government special powers to curtail the hours at which liquor may be sold.

SEE ABANDONMENT OF MONROE VIEWS

Melbourne Newspaper, Discussing Taft's Address, Thinks Change Coming

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 1.—The Melbourne Age, referring to the views of former President Taft concerning the Monroe doctrine, expressed recently at Montclair, N. J., particularly his statement that the United States would not be compelled by the terms of the Monroe doctrine to intervene if Canada should be attacked, has this to say: "If this interpretation represents the views of the government of the United States, it is an event of first importance to the entire civilized world has taken place. If the Wilson government shares Mr. Taft's opinion, it is a change of policy very clear that the United States has abandoned the position she has been jealously guarding for a period extending upwards of 80 years."

HONG KONG GERMANS JAILED

Sau Francisco, Dec. 1.—The liner Manchuria, which arrived today from the orient, carried from Hong Kong to Shanghai 56 Germans, the last who were permitted to leave the former city. Ship's officers reported all Germans eligible for military service remaining in Hong Kong have been confined in a detention camp at Kowloon, where they will be held until the close of the war.

Big Corporation Heads Should See Death 'Festival,' Says Hunt

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 1.—"When I spoke of inviting the heads of corporations to witness the festival of death, I referred to what should be done, rather than what would be done," said Governor Hunt when interrogated concerning his utterances respecting the eleven men under sentence of death, who were reprieved to December 19 to await the referendum of the people on the abolishment of capital punishment. Abolishment lost at the polls.

"I find by careful reading of the law," the governor went on, "that the duty of issuing invitations to all executives develops upon the prison superintendent, and not upon the governor, and that, in addition to officials, relatives and others indicated, twelve citizens must be invited to witness the proceedings. Though it is not my privilege to invite them, I think I can safely promise that next week, perhaps on Monday, I shall be in position to make public the names of the twelve men who will be thus distinguished."

Asked to express himself more specifically as to his meaning in charging that the big corporations were largely responsible for defeat of the measure to abolish capital punishment, the governor said: "I did not charge that corporation heads personally took the stump or individually directed the campaign against this measure, but I do charge that corporation papers of the state, particularly those controlled by the big copper companies, of which the Phelps-Dodge company is the most notable, opposed this measure most vigorously."

"In their instructions to readers as to how they should vote on the referendum, these journals measured their statements explicitly to this one should be defeated. Furthermore, these journals never lost an opportunity to denigrate the prison management and criticize prison policies, and though they have had ample opportunity they have refused persistently to publish anything concerning the prison that could not be construed as derogatory to its management."

HERE'S BRITISH BREAD LINE IN FRANCE



British soldiers in France besieging a supply train arriving in camp with a consignment of bread for the soldiers.

REMOVE FEDERAL TROOPS SHORTLY

United States Will Cease to Exercise Jurisdiction in Strike Zone.

Washington, Dec. 1.—President Wilson will withdraw the federal troops from Colorado strike zone as soon as he receives official word from Governor Ammons that the state is ready to resume control. The president reiterated that the commission named by him Sunday would have nothing to do with the present strike, but was appointed to be of service in settling differences which might arise in the future.

- THE WEATHER. North Dakota: Fair tonight and Wednesday; somewhat cooler in eastern portions tonight. UNIVERSITY READINGS. 7 a. m. 20, maximum 28, minimum 20, wind 15 miles north-west, precipitation .04 inches, humidity 80.03.

LAMAR IS PLACED ON TRIAL TODAY

Accused of Impersonating Congressman in Attempt to Work Fraud Scheme

New York, Dec. 1.—David Lamar, accused of impersonating officers of the United States, with intent to defraud Wall Street bankers, and complices, was placed on trial in the federal court today.

CRUISER AND TRAWLER COLLIDE

London, Nov. 21 (delayed in transmission)—A British destroyer transited at the River Tees last night badly damaged in the stern as the result of a collision with a trawler in the North sea.

HARRIMAN DEAD

Washington, Dec. 1.—J. Borden Harriman of New York died here today after a lingering illness.

GERMANS ESCAPE DEATH BLOW IN POLAND; UNFORMED REPORT SAYS TEUTONS RETIRE FROM DIXMUDE

Arrival of Re-Inforcements on Eastern Battlefield Leaves Issue There Still Undecided-Desperate Position of Invaders Brought Every Ounce of Fight Out of Them

London, Dec. 1.—Though it seems clear now that the German army in Russian Poland, or that part of it which the Russians surrounded near Lodz, narrowly missed annihilation, the Germans fought with such fury that the cordon encircling them was broken, and as German reinforcements are coming up, the issue is yet undecided.

The British press, interpreting news dispatches from Petrograd, contends that Russian success on a colossal scale still is possible, but in all quarters it is admitted that the recent claims of a complete Russian victory were premature.

Poland, with Emperor William on the field, will likely continue to overshadow all other war areas for some days to come. Even the London press is devoting more space to the battles there than to the conflict in Flanders. This is partly due, of course, to the fact that there has been so little change in the western conditions—conditions which may persist until some sharp turn occurs in the eastern struggle.

Throughout Belgium, the Germans are remaining, generally speaking, on the defensive, and immediate signs of a renewal of their attempts to hack their way to the French coast are lacking.

A general retirements of the Germans before the Belgian town of Dixmude is reported unofficially. The Germans recently captured from the allies this town which lies in the heart of the contested section of Belgium, where uncounted thousands have died as a result of the German effort to force a way to the English channel.

There is no official confirmation, however, of the reported withdrawal, which could not be reconciled with reports late last night that a great battle was in progress between the Yser canal and the river Lys. It was said that 120,000 Germans had been brought up before Ypres to make the "last effort" to capture the town.

The latest information concerning the situation in the east indicated that the Germans, whose position had been described as a desperate one, have undertaken vigorous offensive movements on some of the scattered battlefields of Russian Poland.

In East Prussia the Russians have succeeded in penetrating about 30 miles beyond the border, and in Galicia it is reported that the Austrians have been swept back to the gates of Cracow.

In all these regions, however, the issue still hangs in doubt.

COTTON NEED TO BE INVESTIGATED

Washington, Dec. 1.—The world's need for cotton at the present time and the estimated demand for next year is to be the subject of an investigation by state department officials. The treasury department announced last night that Secretary McAdoo had requested Secretary Bryan to secure all possible information on this subject.

BIG COPPER THEFT LAID TO TWO MEN

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 1.—George K. Robertson and Joseph Regal, the two Northern Pacific switchmen who were arrested last week with Zeigmond Zalk, foreman of a Duluth scrap works, in connection with the theft of \$40,000 worth of copper anode plates, were called a doctor.

NO INFANTRY ACTION EXISTS

The Fighting in Flanders is Confined Entirely to Artillery Duels.

COMMUNITY PLAN FAILS TO WORK

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 1.—Henry Pauly, manager of the Hotel Liberty, equipped by the municipality to shelter and feed the unemployed, resigned today, saying that he had found among 552 men at the institution not enough help to do the work about the place. The men, he asserted, had refused even to carry in fuel and food supplies.

SEVEN MILLIONS TO IMPROVE HUDSON

Washington, Dec. 1.—An ultimate expenditure of \$7,000,000 would be required to carry out the proposed plans for improvement of the Hudson river, instead of \$5,000,000, as previously estimated, according to data submitted to the house rivers and harbors committee. The projects include the deepening of the Hudson to co-operate with the great barge canal project of the state, the construction of the locks and dams at Troy, and the destruction of Coenties' reef in New York harbor.

EIGHT HUNTERS KILLED

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 1.—Eight persons were killed in Washington by hunters' guns during the season which ended yesterday, the number being smaller than usual.

GERMAN BUSINESS DEMORALIZED BY WAR, SAYS HERBERT COREY

(This is the first of a series of articles by Herbert Corey on war conditions in Berlin. He spent some time in the German capital, leaving one of the few American newspaper men to reach it. His stories give the best description of the state of affairs there so far by any correspondent.)

(By Herbert Corey.) Berlin, Nov. 7.—Two things strike one on entering Germany. The first is the air of smiling assurance with which one is greeted on every hand. Each German shakes hands warmly. "Aren't you surprised to find everything is perfectly normal in spite of the war?"

Not Normal at All. The second thing one notices is that nothing is normal at all. That is, in the eyes of the foreigner, a deep wrinkle when the German finds himself alone. The truth is that he is whistling to keep his courage up, and, German-like, is whistling in perfect time and tune. Before the conversation ends he is apt to sound a note of uncertainty: "How long do you think the war will last?"

Everybody Has Suffered. When I say that things are bad—very, very bad—in Germany I do not refer to all to the final issue of the war. That is on the knees of the reddest of the red gods. The Germans may win or they may lose. I am not prophet enough to say with certainty. But it is perfectly obvious that every little shopkeeper and every manufacturer and every banker—almost every servant—has suffered in his pocket. That loss will grow at an increasing ratio with every week of war.

Lights Brightest of Europe. Berlin's street lights are the brightest in Europe. An excellent performance is given at the Imperial opera house every night. Several of the theaters are open. The restaurants are comfortably filled—pot crowded—every evening. Whenever one turns one's eyes, in opera or theater or restaurant, one sees the greenish-gray of the German uniform. There are no "for rent" signs on the business thoroughfares. One hears a dozen times a day the excellent music of a military band. Small prizes have not been increased in any important item. At first one gets the impression of liveliness—almost of gaiety. All trains run on time. But no business is being done.

"Suppose the war lasts a year?" I replied to the inevitable question one became painfully serious.

"By that time," said he, "none of us will have any money."

Little Business Going On. Let me give a concrete example of what is going on in the capital. At 4 p. m. one day—right at the shopping hour—I visited the most important dry goods store in Berlin. Clerks stood behind every counter. All the machinery of trade was in evidence. There were five other customers in the store. Two went out without buying anything.

"We buy what we must," said a Berlin shopkeeper to me. "No one buys more."

One afternoon I visited ten shops on the Friedrichstrasse. This street is rarely compared to the Strand in London. Perhaps I had been unfortunate in selecting the time for my call. But in seven of these shops there were no other customers. In one there was one in another two, and in the third half a dozen. I had not selected my shops in advance. I had merely started at a street corner and walked into the first ten I came to.

One Elevator in Hotel. I do not know how many patrons were registered at the Hotel Bristol. I do know that the bar in this very excellent hotel was open every night at 9 o'clock, and that for a part of my stay—perhaps for all of it—only one elevator was running. The breakfast room was comfortably filled each morning in the "cash restaurant," and the dinner room at night. My observation led me to believe the patrons were practically all residents of Berlin. At 1 a. m. I sat in one of Berlin's best restaurants. The head waiter was politely yawning behind his hand.

"When do you close?" I asked. "When our customers leave," said he. As our small party happened to be the only customers, the inference was obvious.

A year ago Berlin's nights were the gayest, most costly, dissipated nights in Europe. Berliners followed a regular schedule. Having amused themselves with light eating and drinking up to 3 a. m., they then settled down to the serious business of the night. The Palais de Danse closed at that hour. The sportive Berliners drank champagne—nothing but champagne—at the Palais de Danca. Perhaps he danced with one of the reticent creatures who smiled at him. Perhaps he merely drank with her.

Two Fast for Foreigners. Then he moved on. At 8 o'clock another café opened, and he ate and drank. At 5 o'clock another café opened, and he ate and drank. At 7 o'clock he took breakfast at another café. At 8:30 o'clock he went to his office. No one but a Berlin, with a constitution of reinforced concrete, could have stood the pace. In fact, no one but Berliners ever tried to. After one night of Berlinic entertainment, the foreigner slept for 24 hours and then called a doctor.

This stratification of nocturnal entertainment ran through every circle of Berlinese society. Those whose purses and tastes did not run to champagne and 7 o'clock breakfasts might if they wished do a round of cabarets and bier halls. All of that is now gone. The porters of the three largest Berlin hotels were unable to tell me of a cabaret show. Dance halls are all closed. The street lights flare brilliantly until dawn. It is rarely that a cab rumbles past. But the Berliner will assure you that "everything is quite normal."

How could it be normal? There are 1,100 hospitals in Berlin alone. Not one of them has less than forty beds. Their total capacity, according to the staff surgeon, is 25,000 patients. He declares they are now about half full, but only visited our or five of them, but it seemed to me these were running pretty close to a comfortable capacity. One meets scores of slightly wounded men—limping, perhaps, or bandaged or palmed—upon the streets. An entirely unofficial estimate is that there are 40,000 wounded men in hospitals and out in Berlin. I accept no responsibility for the figure. But Berlin is the capital—and almost in the center of the country—and these men are those whose light wounds have permitted them to be transported. Normal? No.

Spirit is Wonderful. This spirit is the most striking phrase of that wonderful—that utterly magnificent—German courage which has walked raw recruits up to the guns' mouths singing "Deutschland Ueber Alles." They must know—every man and woman in Germany must know—that behind this brave front is the possibility of disaster. They all know, and frankly say, of the events of the war are running upon the foreordained schedule. But not one admits defeat. Not one admits the possibility of defeat.

How Long Will It Last? "We have been checked, yes," they tell you. "But defeat is impossible. When a great people feel as we do—when every man and woman and child believes that victory must come and is willing to die for it—victory must come. We are invincible."

Then, a little later, this pathetic note of doubt creeps in. "They are very brave and very patient, these united Germans. One hears no word of criticism or of despondency. But always into every conversation this question comes: "But how long do you think the war will last?"

Paris, Dec. 1.—The French official communication issued here this afternoon says that yesterday the enemy showed considerable activity north of Arras. In Belgium there was a heavy exchange of artillery, but no infantry attack.

The text of the communication follows: "In the Argonne district and in the Vosges there is nothing to report."

"In Belgium there was a rather spirited artillery fire during the day of November 29, but no attack was made by the German infantry."

"The enemy continued considerable activity to the north of Arras. In the region of Aene there was intermittent artillery fire along all the front."

"The Argonne fighting continues, but without bringing any change in the situation."

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