

ELABORATE UNION OF THE AMERICAS LANGSING'S PROPOSAL

PRESERVATION OF PEACE IDEA OF NEW SCHEME

Arbitration of all Boundary Disputes and Munitions Embargoes.

WOULD PREVENT REVOLUTIONS

Matter has Been Presented to Representatives of Southern Nations.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Secretary Lansing has suggested to all nations which, with the United States, comprise the Pan-American union, that they join in a convention for the arbitration of all boundary lines disputes, and for prohibitions of shipments of war munitions to revolutionaries.

Secretary Lansing's proposal which has the full support of President Wilson, is being forwarded by the Latin-American ambassadors and ministers here to their home and foreign offices for consideration.

It is regarded as one of the steps in a wide plan, in which the Pan-American scientific congress now in session here is a part, for the preservation of peace in the western hemisphere, and closer union of all Americas.

The status of negotiations and details of Lansing's proposal so far as being held as confidential between the state department and Latin-American chancellors here, Lansing declined to discuss it, and the diplomats uniformly declared they could not discuss a matter which in its preliminary stage, and under consideration by their home and foreign offices.

It became known, however, that soon after his return from the Pan-American union speech before the scientific congress, in which he advocated a Pan-America "one for all, and all for one," he began inviting Latin-American representatives to the state department two at a time, outlining to them his proposal. At the same time, it is understood, various details were discussed and approved.

TERMS GERMANY MAY CONSIDER

Berlin, via London, Dec. 30.—The Vossische Zeitung, commenting on the article published in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung which purported to outline the terms upon which Germany is ready to consider peace, says it thinks the moment has not arrived for the discussion of definite peace terms.

"The publication in neutral countries of Germany's ostensible peace terms," says the Vossische Zeitung, "probably was designed to start a general discussion of the matter with quite another purpose than the bringing about of an understanding between the belligerents. The Zürcher Zeitung's assuming that Germany alone will fix the central powers' peace terms, as these terms will be arrived at through a consultation with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey."

NOTED LUTHERAN OF CANADA DIES

Was President of Canadian District of Joint Lutheran Synod of Ohio.

(Herald Special Service.)

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—Rev. George Gehrke died last night at his residence on William avenue, after an illness of one week. Gehrke was president of the Canadian district of the joint Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and other states, and also superintendent of the Lutheran missions for western Canada. He had been connected directly or indirectly with the founding of all Lutheran churches in this part of Canada.

Born in Hanover, Germany, in 1863, he came to America and lived some time in Belle Plaine, Minn., until ten years ago, when he moved to Winnipeg. About three years ago he had a nervous breakdown from overwork and never fully recovered. Pneumonia set in and proved fatal.

He is survived by the widow, four daughters and three sons, all of Winnipeg.

HAD TO SETTLE FOR STOLEN GOODS

St. Paul, N. D., Dec. 30.—James Stonehouse, who has been located here during the past few months, was forced to make a cash settlement with F. A. Hahn, a local merchant, by whom he had been employed. Stonehouse being arrested after a search of his baggage revealed a quantity of goods which Hahnman charged had been stolen from him.

TWO AUSTRIAN DESTROYERS ARE SUNK IN FIGHT

Purpose of Ships Was to Bombard Durazzo—Allies Meet Them.

Paris, Dec. 30.—Two Austrian torpedo boat destroyers have been sunk as a result of an encounter with sea forces of the allies at a point outside of Cattaro, in the Adriatic.

The purpose of the Austrian ships was to bombard Durazzo. The allied squadron went to meet them, with the result set forth.

In addition, the remainder of the Austrian squadron was pursued by warships of the allies and compelled to flee toward the Austrian base.

Workers in Cotton Mills getting Under \$10 Per week to Get Raise.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—Notices of wage increases affecting many thousand employees were posted yesterday in cotton mills in various cities of northern New England. The action followed a conference of mill treasurers held in this city at which it was agreed that improvement in business conditions warranted an advance to operative.

Cities in which wage increases were posted included Manchester, Nashua, Dover, Somersworth and Salmon Falls, N. H., and Lowell and Lawrence, Mass. While no specific amount was named it is understood here that the advance will average five per cent for all employees receiving \$10 a week or under.

The number of operatives affected by the increase said to be \$75,000. Whether this advance will be followed by a general readjustment of wages in the entire textile industry in New England is uncertain, but other interests are said to have the matter under consideration for some weeks.

G. H. GETTY MADE RECEIVER FOR BANK

Pittsburgh, Dec. 30.—Judge Josiah Cohen, in common pleas court here yesterday, acting on the petition of a deputy from the attorney general's office, made permanent the temporary appointment of G. H. Getty as receiver for the closed Pittsburgh Bank for Savings. This will place the liquidation of the institution in the hands of the court at an estimated saving of \$13,000. Getty, who had closed the bank as bank examiner, gave bond for \$500,000.

Clerks are arranging the accounts for the closed school children depositors so that they may be paid next week under the plan of Henry C. Frick, who advanced the necessary \$159,000.

PART OF COPY AT COPENHAGEN

Copenhagen, Denmark, via London, Dec. 30.—Madame Rosika Schwimmer, Madame Aina Malmberg, Lieutenant Governor Andrew J. Bethwa of South Carolina, Bernard Stern of New York, and Ellis O. Jones, secretary of the official staff of the Henry Ford expedition, arrived here yesterday from Stockholm. The others of the Ford party will reach here on Friday. Lieutenant Governor Bethwa, who was ill in Stockholm, is in good health again, but has decided not to continue with the party and will leave for the United States in a few days.

MRS. FRANCES HARE DIES WHILE ASLEEP

She was Considered Oldest White Woman in Northwest, Aged 104 Years.

Astoria, Ore., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Frances Ellen Hare, oldest white woman in the northwest, died here while asleep, at the age of 104 years. She was born February 6, 1811, in Winchester, Va., and married Joseph Hare in Woodsfield, Ohio, in 1827. Four sons of Mrs. Hare are living in St. Paul, Minn.

Her father, the late Judge Davenport, occupied the bench in the supreme court of Virginia and also served three terms in congress. Of eight children born to her, seven survive, one son, W. D. Hare, former collector for the port of Astoria, dying five years ago. The four sons living in St. Paul served throughout the Civil war.

THE WEATHER

North Dakota: Generally fair tonight and Friday. Strong tempestature Friday and in extreme west portion tonight.

ASQUITH THOUGHT NEAR FALL; CARSON OR LLOYD-GEORGE LIKELY SUCCESSOR



CAMPAIGN AGAINST SUEZ CANAL WOULD NOT BE DIFFICULT

Transportation from Constantinople to Canal Takes 12 Days.

DESERT COULD BE MASTERED EASILY

With Supplies and Machinery in Order There would Be no Hardships.

Constantinople, Dec. 30.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—A campaign of Turkish and German forces against the Suez canal and Egypt would be as difficult an enterprise as the factors involved would seem to indicate, according to the opinion held by military authorities here. They say that those contending that such an undertaking would be next to impossible are unfamiliar with the means of communication between Constantinople and the canal, and overlook that the food resources of Arabia and Syria are fully sufficient to meet the needs of a large army.

Last night, the Associated Press correspondent traveled over the greater part of the route which an army marching against the Suez canal would have to use. He found the following:

From Constantinople to Bosant in the Taurus mountains, over the Anatolian railroad and the Bagdad connection, would require about forty-eight hours for military trains. At Bosant the old pass road, through the Cilician gate to Taurus would be used. The road was then improved, with thousands of Armenians who had been drafted into the Ottoman army for this purpose, and whose work was being directed by Turkish, German and Austrian engineer officers. Motor trucks could make the trip from Bosant to Taurus in from six to eight hours, especially if, as is asserted, they will be assisted by the steeper grades, of which there are three.

Tunnels Not Completed.

In June the tunnels of the Bagdad railroad near Entilly and Karababa, and a large bridge near Rodjo, heavy work had been completed. The railroad facilities from Tarsus, on the Mersina, Tarsus and Adana line, ended for this reason at Omani and later at Mamori, points in the Amanus Mountains. But an excellent road connects these places with the terminus of the Bagdad railroad near Rodjo. Heavy traffic might find traversing the Glaur Dagh Pass at Entilly, a severe strain but no insurmountable obstacle. The same is true of the pass near Rodjo.

From Rodjo the railroad runs to Aleppo, then over the Hama and Homs extension to Rymack. Here a narrow-gauge to Damascus would necessitate transshipping at Damascus the Hedjas railroad begins. It would serve the expedition as far as Maan, Arabia, or some point directly east of Omani and later at Mamori, points in the Amanus Mountains. It is this line which the Turks, under the leadership of Meisner Pasha, German engineer who built the Hedjas railroad, have extended into the desert east of the Suez canal. How far the line is completed at this date is unknown. According to a statement made by Meisner Pasha to the Associated Press correspondent at Dera, Arabia, last June, the railroad had been surveyed and the route into the desert, and about 150 kilometers were ready for traffic. Little is known of the line, beyond the fact that in the Hebron valley it is the property of a French company. One of the purposes of the road might be to carry water into the desert in case the water supply system established in the vicinity of the canal should prove unable to meet the demand.

Number of Days Needed.

A table of days needed last June in transit from and to the various points on the Constantinople-Suez canal line of communication is here given:

Table with 2 columns: Point, Days. Constantinople to Bosant by rail-road 2, Bosant to Tarsus by road 1, Tarsus to Mamori by rail-road 1, Mamori to Rodjo by road 1, Rodjo to Rymack by rail-road 1, Rymack to Damascus by rail-road 1, Damascus to Jerusalem by rail-road 2, Jerusalem to end of railroad line 2, Total 12, Constantinople to Damascus (see above) 12, Damascus to Maan by rail-road 1, Maan across desert by motor vehicle to the canal 4, Total 15.

But the Rodjo line of the Bagdad railroad has been pushed as hard as possible, notwithstanding the fact that the Italian workers of the Entilly and Karababa are leaving their posts. Difficulty in securing rails and bridge

EFFICIENCY DUE TO SCARCITY OF POORER CLASSES

Parasitical Classes in Foreign Countries Effect Prosperity.

Washington, Dec. 30.—"Germany's greater efficiency, as compared with Great Britain and France in the present war," William English Walling of New York, told the American Sociological society in session here, "is due to the fact that in Germany the parasitical classes have been largely done away with, and that has led to relative industrial superiority. I believe the influence of the autocratic and class controlled German state on the industrial of that country has probably already done as much harm as any other factor."

"Largely idle or dilettantes at best, and in almost every instance, given over to foolish and unsocial extravagances of colossal dimensions, they have absorbed a very large part of the nation's income and industrial power."

"Political democracy has not failed in these countries; it has not known what to do with its success."

FAIRBANKS' NAME MAY BE PLACED

Action Will be Taken to Make Him Republican Candidate.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 30.—Action looking toward placing the name of former Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks before the country as a candidate for president probably will be taken today at the party love feast, according to many republicans who had gathered here last night for the occasion. It was estimated that more than 5,000 already had signed a petition to place the former vice president's name on the ballot in the Indiana primary next March.

Edwin P. Morrow, the republican candidate for governor in Kentucky last November, and Congressman W. E. Humphrey of Washington, will deliver the two principal speeches at the meeting.

Candidates for the republican senatorial nomination and for state offices have opened headquarters and the gathering has taken on the air of a state convention.

UNIVERSITY READING.

7 a. m. 1; maximum 20; minimum 0; barometer 29.44; wind north, 9 miles.

HAMMOND, MINNESOTA GOVERNOR, IS DEAD; SUDDENLY STRICKEN WHILE ON SOUTHERN BUSINESS JOURNEY

PETROGRAD IS SILENT ON NEW OFFENSE PLANS

Fails to Give any Information on what Appears to be a Big Effort.

AUSTRIANS SHOW REPEATED ATTACKS

Germans and Czar's Men are at it in the Mitau District Also.

London, Dec. 30.—Although Petrograd remains silent on the subject, the public is inclined to believe the Russians are undertaking a great offensive in Bukovina, near the Bessarabian border.

Official Austrian reports, telling of attacks by dense masses of Russian troops, indicate that an important battle is under way. The fighting centers at a point near Toporetz, a small town just within the border of northern Bukovina, but a simultaneous attack is being made along an extended front, reaching from Pruth river to a position north of Dnlester, a distance of about 40 miles.

The latest advices state that the Russian assault is being continued, accompanied by equally heavy bombardment.

Fighting in North End.

Unofficial reports from the extreme northern portion of the eastern front state that the Germans have made a serious but futile attack in the region of Lake Babi, where the Russians of the lake are threatening Mitau.

These attacks create a delicate situation as a successful advance by either side would result in considerable forces of the defeated opponent.

Fighting in the West.

Along the western front, except for mining and aerial engagements on the British lines, the chief fighting seems to be confined to the Vosges, where in the region of Hartmanns Weilerkopf, the French claim to have made a successful advance.

Berlin officially minimizes this success, but does not deny it wholly.

FRENCH HAVE OCCUPIED IMPORTANT TURK ISLAND

Paris, Dec. 30.—French troops have occupied the island of Castel-Orizo (Kasteloz) in the Aegean sea, between the island of Rhodes and the Gulf of Adalia, according to morning papers here. Possession of Castel-Orizo naval base has characterized as indispensable.

EVERYTHING RESTS ON GRAND FLEET

Fleet Has Had no Opportunity to Go Into Action.

London, Dec. 30.—"The British grand fleet, which as a grand fleet, has never yet had the opportunity of being in action, has nevertheless from hour to hour, day by day, through all the months of the war, been the foundation upon which everything else has rested," was the summary by A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, on the lessons to be derived from a moving picture record of the play of the fleet, over the first production of which he presided yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Balfour declared that the film shown was "packed with lessons of the deepest import to Britons and to the world." The success of all the land operations of the allies, from Archangel on the north to the Persian gulf, ultimately depended, he believed, on the British fleet, because were it removed, the allied nations "now banded together against the tyranny of the central powers" would be cut off from the outer world and from each other. He doubted whether the magnitude of the task thrown upon the British navy and "so far triumphantly accomplished" was yet realized.

"Though silent," said the first lord, "it is performing at this moment not alone for the allies, but for the whole world, the greatest, the most important part in the drama now being played out for the freedom of the world. The world has yet to know how much the assured victory which is coming to us in the future is coming at least as much as the gift of the British navy as of the splendid valor of the allied troops, whether British or foreign."

ENGINEER KILLED IN BAD COLLISION

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 30.—Engineer George Klitt, a Canadian Pacific railway engineer, was killed this morning in a freight train, resulting from a rear-end collision wreck eight miles north of Moose Jaw, Sask., on the Outlook branch. An unknown stockman in the caboose also was killed. The fireman of the same train was badly injured.

STROKE OF APOPLEXY HITS GOPHER EXECUTIVE IN CLINTON, LA. HOTEL; DEATH COMES WITHOUT ANY WARNING

Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 30.—Governor Winfield S. Hammond, of Minnesota, died suddenly early today at Clinton, Louisiana, about 30 miles north of here, according to a telephone message from Clinton.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 30.—Gov. Hammond, who died in Louisiana, departed from St. Paul for the south just a week ago to inspect farm lands which he owns in the vicinity of Clinton.

At the state house it is said that he was expected to return tomorrow. No intimation of his illness had been received here, and members of the governor's personal and official staff were greatly shocked by the news which came without any warning.

The governor's brother, Milton Hammond, at St. James, Minn., also had no intimation that he was ill. Lieutenant Governor J. A. Burnquist, who becomes governor as the result of Hammond's death, was ill at his home here when given the news.

Burnquist is a republican. He was re-elected a year ago at the time the head of the democratic ticket was named governor.

Clinton, La., Dec. 30.—Governor Hammond of Minnesota died suddenly in a hotel here from a stroke of apoplexy, which the physicians stated apparently has been superinduced by a recent attack of ptomaine poisoning. He died before physicians could arrive.

Hammond, accompanied by his private secretary, J. A. Nowell, arrived here three days ago to inspect his extensive land and lumber interests in East Feliciana Parish. He was noted on the scene, and with streaming eyes returned to his office to tell his subordinates.

All Express Sorrow.

Citizens of all parties today expressed sorrow at the death of Governor Hammond. It was the universal feeling that not only had the state lost a chief executive of rare ability, but that the death of the governor was a loss to the nation.

Many republicans agreed with democrats that had the governor lived he would have filled the offices of still more importance than that of governor.

Cyrus Northrop, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, said: "He was a splendid type of citizen. Splendid in every way. The state has suffered a tremendous loss."

Winfield S. Hammond is the second governor of Minnesota to die in office. John A. Johnson being the first. Both were democrats, and both died before completing the first half of an elective term of two years. Each was succeeded by a republican lieutenant governor.

From New England Stock.

Governor Hammond came of old New England stock, beginning with William Hammond, who came over in 1832 and settled at Watertown, Mass. Another direct ancestor, Thomas Hammond, took part in the battle of Lexington, first struggle of the revolutionary war.

Winfield S. Hammond was born Nov. 17, 1863, at Southboro, Mass. He attended the common schools and was graduated in 1880 from the Petera high school at Southboro. He then went to Dartmouth college, graduating in June, 1884, and came directly to Minnesota to engage in school teaching.

Politically Active in 1890.

From the first young Hammond's intention was to practice law, and he employed his spare time reading law. He resigned from his position in the schools to take part in the state campaign of 1890, stumping for the democratic ticket. In the spring of 1891 he took the state bar examination and

(Continued on Page 8.)

"Shelf" Profits
"Yes," said the retailer, pointing to his heavily laden shelves, "I certainly have a fine profit in those goods, only I don't sell any."
The goods that sell that really show figures in the bank balance.
And goods that sell are good products that are newspaper advertised.
It pays the manufacturer to advertise in the newspapers and it pays the retailer to co-operate with the kind of advertising that helps him.
It translates "shelf" profits into real money, when the storekeeper pushes newspaper advertised merchandise.