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WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 5.

CHEAP POLITICS.

It is reported in Washington that some democratic senators intend to oppose the confirmation of Henry P. Fletcher as ambassador to Mexico because Mr. Fletcher is a republican. This, of course, is not the reason advanced, but, according to the report in circulation, some of the democratic senators are aggrieved that a member of the opposite party should have been selected for this position when there are so many democrats still hankering after jobs. Mr. Fletcher has been American minister to Chile. In that capacity he has acquitted himself well, and he has displayed qualities which seem to fit him especially for the peculiar duties which will be imposed on our representative in Mexico by reason of the peculiar conditions in that country. Therefore he was transferred. To oppose his confirmation on party grounds is pretty small politics.

It is reported also that Mr. Fletcher's appointment is to be opposed by some republican senators on the ground that there is in Mexico no government which can properly be recognized by the United States. That, too, looks like pretty small politics. Whatever mistakes may have been made in Mexico, the fact remains that there is now in that country a government which is recognized throughout almost all of the country, a government against which there is little armed opposition, a government which is actually administering the affairs of the country with some semblance of system and order, and which has actually been recognized by the major South American republics as well as by our own government.

NAVAL EXPANSION.

"Preparedness" is a relative term which may mean much or little, according to the point of view of the person using it. According to present usage it has come to mean some increase in our naval and military establishment. As a rule those who profess to be in favor of preparedness are in favor of some increase in our defensive strength, while those opposed to it are in favor of no increase.

Just now there is a great deal of discussion over naval increases. Most people believe that we should have a navy, although the arguments of some ultra pacific people would lead to the impression that they are in favor of sinking all the ships we have, and building no more. But, on the basis that we actually do need a navy, the question arises: "How large should our navy be?" Obviously, if we are to have a navy at all, that navy should be large enough and powerful enough to perform the work for which it exists.

Why do we need a navy? Obviously, that we may be in a position to resist foreign attack on our shores or our commerce. If such attack is impossible, we have no need for any navy. If such attack is possible, our navy should be powerful enough to resist it.

The problem is not that of having more and better ships and guns and men than is possessed by an attacking nation. That might not be necessary. It is difficult to conceive of conditions under which it would be practicable for any large nation to send against our shores its entire naval equipment. A nation must guard itself at home even though it equips itself for a foreign enterprise. Neither is it reasonable for the United States to prepare to resist attack by the combined forces of the world. There is likely to be no such coalition against us. But as we stand today it would be possible for any one of at least three or four foreign countries to dispose of our navy, and any number of combinations of two or three of those nations could be imagined before which we would be utterly helpless.

There are few, if any, who advise that this country should emulate Great Britain in naval construction. The probability of conflict with Great Britain is generally regarded as exceedingly remote, and Great Britain, by reason of the distribution of her possessions over such enormous distances has naval needs which are entirely different from those of any other nation. But most of the more moderate advocates of preparedness believe that the United States should have a navy capable of dealing with any force which any other nation could possibly send against us. The naval board believes that we should go much farther than that, and that we should be prepared to deal with any force that two of the other nations could send. That looks like a pretty large order. It involves a construction plan to which we have not, as yet, at any rate, become accustomed. But it does seem that the other plan, that of being able to deal at sea with any force which might be sent against us by any nation other than Great Britain is about the minimum of preparedness. Short of that we have practically no naval defenses at all.

BARON ASTOR.

William Waldorf Astor has at last achieved the ambition of his later years, and has become a British baron. He has waited long for this recognition, and has experienced to the full that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick. He has his bauble. Will he now be content?

Some years ago Mr. Astor, a native of the United States, and a descendant of the enterprising old fur trader, chose to expatriate himself, take up his permanent residence in England, and became a subject of the British monarch. Had he exercised quietly his undoubted right to chose his own place of residence and determine his own political allegience, his act would have attracted little attention, as it would have been no other person's business. There is nothing either illegal or immoral in leaving one country to become a citizen of another. Millions of our best citizens have done the same thing, and no discredit attaches to them for it. Moreover, one may abandon the United States and become a citizen of another country for motives entirely as worthy as those which prompted changes in the opposite direction. Most of our immigrants crossed the ocean for the purpose of bettering their financial condition. They came, not because of any political advantages which this country held forth, but because they hoped that here they could maintain their families more easily and with greater comfort. Other considerations were, except with a very small minority, secondary, if they existed at all. The motive of greater comfort and better opportunities which governed most of those who came to the United States from abroad was entirely worthy, and it was entirely proper that those who came to take up their residence permanently here should identify themselves with the political life of their adopted country.

Whatever might have been said, had Mr. Astor chosen quietly to reverse this process so far as he was personally concerned, that act could not rightfully have subjected him to criticism. But he made the mistake of leaving his native land in a huff, and of shaking its dust off his feet in a most offensive manner, thereby inviting most of the hostile criticism to which he has been subjected. Dr. Aked of San Francisco, who recently went as a missionary of peace to Europe, made a somewhat similar mistake when he left England for America some years ago, and his course did not better his standing on this side.

Since Mr. Astor changed his allegiance his chief ambition, according to those who are versed in gossip of that sort, has been to obtain a British peerage. The ambition to occupy a place of prominence and honor is not at all unusual in any country, but when that ambition becomes a sort of obsession, as it appears to have done in the Astor case, it is apt to be viewed with either pity or contempt.

SEVEN MORE DRY STATES.

On New Year's day seven more states entered the dry column because of legislation which took effect at that time. These states are Iowa, Colorado, Washington, Idaho, Arkansas and South Carolina. This is not a change from state-wide license to state-wide prohibition, for many counties in most of the states named were already in the dry list because of the operation of the local option laws. In Idaho, for instance, most of the state was already under local prohibition, and it is said that when the new law took effect there were only about 150 licensed saloons in the state.

The new laws vary greatly in their provisions. The Idaho law appears to be unusually rigid, as it not only prohibits the manufacture and sale of every kind of intoxicating liquor, but makes the possession of such liquor in any quantity a crime. The only exceptions are that wine may be imported for sacramental purposes, and pure alcohol for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes, and these may be obtained only on an order issued by the probate court. In some other states, Oregon and Washington for example, there is a fixed maximum beyond which liquor may not be imported by any individual.

The territory within which these new laws take effect is so widely varied in character that we may expect considerable variety in the results. Iowa is chiefly an agricultural state, but it has several manufacturing cities of considerable size. Idaho has large mining industries, and those industries attract a population quite different from that found in the agricultural states, and differing also from the population of the manufacturing cities. Washington and Oregon are states of varied industries, with large seaboard cities. It is in these cities that we may expect the authorities to find some of their greatest problems in connection with the enforcement of the law.

Altogether, the experience of the present prohibition states during the next few years ought to shed some important light on the best way of dealing with the liquor problem under the varying conditions which are found in different parts of the country.

YOUR SAVINGS

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NOTE—All stockholders are urged to attend annual meeting to be held at [illegible] [illegible] Jan. 10th, 1916 at 7:30 p. m.

Paris Paper Declares Kaiser Has Cancer of Throat and Can't Speak

Paris, Jan. 5.—The Matin affirms, notwithstanding denials, that the German emperor is suffering from cancer of the throat and is no longer able to speak.

"In February, 1911," according to The Matin, "the doctors were considering whether it was necessary to remove the entire larynix in order to stay the progress of the disease. They raised the question as to whether the emperor would be able to speak if such an operation were performed. The leading specialists of every capital in Europe were consulted.

"Meanwhile, as a result of a minor operation with a bistoury, and a few weeks' absolute rest, the emperor's condition improved, as is often the case in this disease, the progress of which is implacable, but slow. It is another operation of this kind which has just been performed. But it is only palliative. The German emperor must either make up his mind to complete removal of the larynix or be stifled by the growth.

"This explains why the emperor went neither to Warsaw, Constintinople or Brussels."

What Press Says About Defense

New York World—Much more than any program of legislation is involved in the first session of the 64th congress. The honor, the welfare and probably the peace of the United States are all at stake.

Philadelphia North American—Preparedness is an issue of tremendous importance, because it concerns the defense and preservation of peace and security from outside aggression.

New York Evening Post—The main thing is that the president goes over to the theory, which he rejected a year ago, that powerful armaments are the best assurance of peace. His plans are moderate, and will, no doubt, be denounced by heady militarists as merely applying a porous plaster to an earthquake.

Herbert Corey, war Correspondent—Before I went to Europe I was passive toward any military program; it seemed such a needless thing. I felt like so many others that our distance was a protection. I didn't know then that Europe had gone mad.

Philadelphia Record—We cannot imagine what excuse any person has for denouncing the government of the United States for taking those steps to preserve its peace and dignity, which any other government in the world would have taken many months ago.

Chicago Herald—It is to be hoped that consideration not only in the senate but also in the house will be given to the subject of national defense from the broadest national and nonpartisan viewpoints. If there ever was a question on which partisanship should be silent it is one which concerns the nation's security against armed aggression. Leaving out of account a very small minority of peace dreamers, there has been absolutely no dissent from the proposition that much ought to be done to prepare this nation for the shocks that may come to it in a world in which nations deemed civilized for appealing as never before to the argument of armed force.

Boston Transcript—The embattled pacifists have started a flank attack against the nation's defense by trying to make preparedness appear as an organization of graft. Under the circumstances President Wilson, ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, the presidents of Harvard and Yale and all the other universities in the country, and 99-100ths of the American newspapers of the country, can afford to be classed with the grafters.

New York Globe—The concrete recommendations of the president's message will command the general approval of the country, and will quicken, let us hope, congress into prompt action. The naval and military program outlined should be voted at once. It is not necessary to go into a prolonged debate as to whether the proposed "continental" system will be successful. It has the support of the war department and is of sufficient attractiveness to warrant an experiment. Under the existing circumstances no other plan is likely to be adopted, and it is necessary to work to some plan.

New York Sun—In the current number of the North American Review Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, United States navy, supplements his articles on the functions of a navy and the factors controlling its efficiency by an illuminating essay on "naval preparedness." In this he deals with the preparedness both of material and of personnel, and demonstrates how each in essentials must exist and how both must be co-ordinated "because in war events follow so rapidly that preparredness cannot be made after it has begun."

Buffalo Express—Germany, using 50 per cent of her shipping, could send 387,000 men and 81,270 animals to the United States in 15.8 days and 440,000 more men and 94,600 animals in 30.8 days. Great Britain, on the basis of her regular army strength before the war, could send 170,000 men and 90,000 animals in 14 days. France could send 160,931 men and 32,185 animals in 15.8 days and 243,295 men and 48,270 animals in 30 days. Japan could send 95,745 men and 24,416 animals in 22.5 days and 142,622 men and 36,623 animals in 41 days. Is it adequate defense against such possibilities to have a regular mobile army of only 45,000 men with such national guardsmen and slightly-trained continental army men as could be mobilized at any point on the coast in two weeks? It obviously is not.

Cleveland Plaindealer—No better argument for more adequate military preparedness has been made than that contained in the annual report of the secretary of war. Without hysterics, without resort to demogogy, without trying to frighten people into taking action their cooler judgment could reject, Mr. Garrison answers one by one the arguments most commonly made against a program of further national defense. The soundness of his position is undeniable. The report should be read in every home in America. Those who argue that the possession of something approaching an adequate national defense would be likely to lead the nation into war are unanswered in this simple but convincing fashion: "If nations which possess force are likely to use it when they should not, some nation which has such force is likely to use it against us when it should not."

The New Republic—Passifists who have been doing their best to convince the country that the possession of effective armament is the main incentive to war are now reaping what they have sown. By arguing continually against armament they have spread the delusion that preparedness is the most relevant fact with regard to war. They have made easy the inference that European nations, since they will possess gigantic armies and navies after the present conflict, are likely to attack us. They have made common the impression that a pacifist is a person who wishes a country to be without defense, thus arousing a powerful opposition. They have prepared the way for an armament propaganda based on fear and capable of unlimited expansion. If our pacifists had begun by admitting the necessity of adequate armament for educating the country towards a definite and enlightened foreign policy as the best contribution which one nation can make to international organization, they would not now be making panicky attempts to stem a panicky demand for greater defense. They would be in a position to define the limits of adequate armament, and to concentrate a much larger force of public opinion where it would count most for future peace.

Baltimore News—National defense has made too much progress in the country to become a partisan question in congress.

Memphis Commercial Appeal—The first big gun for national preparedness has been fired in the senate. Senator Tillman, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, has introduced a bill for the establishment of a government armor plate factory.

Louisville Times—Gallinger is for preparedness, as is the bulk of his party's representatives in the senate. They are, however, for preparedness with this distinction: A scheme of preparedness, to receive their support, must be national—it cannot be framed in party caucus and put forward as a pet project of a democratic administration and a democratic majority in congress. The privilege demanded as a condition of republican support in the senate will, we rather surmise, be accorded willingly in both houses.

Representative Samuel J. Tribble of Georgia—I have always been an advocate of economy in public expenditures and still am, but when I think of the outlying territory of the United States, and our far-reaching frontier, I am determined that we shall be able to hold them against any enemy. I stand for a navy that can defend this country against any foreign foe.

Hilary A. Herbert, former confederate officer and former secretary of the navy—Lessons enough have been taught by the present war, if that is what we have been waiting for, to justify a very decided step forward in the development of our navy. The swift destruction wrought by German submarines, and the effective countervailing British campaign against them have taught the lesson that no navy can afford either to dispense with or entirely to rely upon the submarine of today.

The two battles that have been fought in southern waters between British and German fleets have also taught lessons about which there can be no mistake. In the one Admiral Cradock's entire fleet went to the bottom, leaving not so much as a floating spar to tell where the British ships had fought. In the other battle the whole German squadron was sunk except a single vessel that was signaled by the commander of the fleet and saved itself by flight.

The story of these battles, as related by survivors, tells of the value of swift ships, of the deadliness of long range guns, and, when carefully considered, much else. These and many other lessons now before us give light enough to guide our congress should that body deem it wise to materially increase our army and navy. President Wilson now thinks it is wise, and recommends the step.

Washington Star—Friends of preparedness report progress. It may be noted as something very unusual that while the leader of the senate minority has always been an advocate of preparedness, the leader of the majority, Mr. Kern, is like the president, a recent convert to the cause; and that while the minority leader in the house will support the president in the matter, the majority leader will oppose him. Verily, politics, at times, makes strange bedfellows.

Milwaukee Journal—Our sincere desire, of course, is for peace and friendship with all the other nations of the earth, but we also wish to be able to defend ourselves. If we are to prepare at all for defense, there is no reason why we should not prepare against England as well as against any other country. Loving peace as we do, we nevertheless realize the possibility of serious conflict. We are not gifted with the power to pick out the friend or foe of the future, We should not be talking and planning preparedness unless we felt the need for it.

Grand Forks, N. D., Herald—Many prominent men have issued warnings against the usual distribution of "pork" which has been made in the past river and harbor and federal buildings bill. It is pointed out that proper economy in these matters would go a long way towards providing for the army and navy expenditures.

Des Moines Register and Leader—America has had other and more powerful reliances than arms and boats, or the American experiment would never have gotten away from first base. That is the important thing to consider in the present situation.

Kansas City Post—The main effort should be to so prepare for defense thatthere will not be an offensive military caste, nor an army of such proportions that its influence will in any way affect legislation, or the administration of governmental affairs. The great size of the "citizen army" compared with the regular army will be an effectual answer, through its strength, as to which branch of the military service will dominate. Expectation of war is not so deep that those interested in the establishment of a great military machine may hope to ride on a wave of fear to their goal. It will take time to arrange for preparation and much more to set up the pins for it after the legislation is completed. Neither congress nor the people can be hurried into rashness.

Milwaukee Sentinel—The lesson of preparedness is so plain that only the wilfully purblind and hopelessly crotchetty cannot see it. Why, there is even George Beranrd Shaw, socialist and vegetarian, earnestly counseling us to keep permanently in the Pacific a navy fit to feud off Japan, and in the Atlantic to feud off Great Britain.

Yankton, S. D., Press—Maybe Hawaii can defend us. She has a national guard 3,700 strong, including Americans, Hawaiians, Filipinos, Coreans and Chinese. If continental United States had a national guard of the same strength in proportion to its population, it would number 3,100,000 men.

Stillwater, Minn., Gazette—Why not the states do a preparedness stunt by themselves? Then there'll be little danger of national jingos "plunging the country into war."

Crookston, Minn., Times—Congress won't make any bones of raising hundreds of millions for preparedness.

Springfield, Minn., Free Press—After all, Wilson's preparedness didn't smack so strongly of militarism as we had expected. A few more soldiers and sailors may be needed and perhaps we need a few submarines and a battleship or two. Preparedness on a large scale would meet with certain opposition.

Mankato, Minn., Record—The proposition that the government should be empowered in the event of war to take over the munition and steel plants of the country and operate them for the public good has in it much of merit.

Aberdeen, S. D., American—It is unquestionably necessary to strengthen our defenses. The sentiment of the nation is in favor of greater preparedness.

Anaconda, Mont., Standard—In endeavoring to provide an adequate national defense and to resurrect the merchant marine the democrats are doing what should have been done by the republicans many years ago.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Argus-Leader—National defense and how to pay for it will be the big issues before the present congress, and when all is said and done, and the score is completed those who have worried about "America as an armed camp" and those others who profess to see bankruptcy staring America in the face will find themselves among the foolish squad.

Fargo, N. D., Courier-News—The war factories have not created this demand for preparedness. What has created it is the sudden proof in Europe and Asia that possible foes which we thought powerless to harm us have added thousands of miles to their reach and millions of tons to their "punch." It is the great and indisputable fact that war can reach across the seas that causes the people to demand preparedness.

Montana Daily Record, Helena—The difference between men like Franklin, Washington and Grant and such pacifists as Professor Phelps lies in the fact that the former had lofty ideals, but they kept their feet on the ground. They knew that peace could not come to a righteous nation solely because of its righteousness and its helplessness.

Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review—Countries, continents and islands are no longer isolated by the wash of the seas. They once were, but no more. In our time the ocean is the easiest avenue of approach. Mr. Bryan's "splendid isolation" is but a false and foolish dream, a condition that does not exist. The only isolation of which this nation can afford to boast ,as Homer Lea has said so forcibly in his book, "The Valor of Ignorance," is that rendered by fleets of battleships and mobile armies. When they do not exist or are inferior or are destroyed the defense of the republic has been thrown down." The citizen who will not see the truth of this is a creature of his emotions more than of his mind. He is impervious alike to the lessons of history and the warnings of today.

FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

Boise, Ida., Jan. 5.—Arch Eckersall, his wife and four children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home at Salmon, Ida., on Jan. 1, it was learned here Tuesday. The victims were asleep when the fire started and perished before help arrived.

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Any $25.00 Suit..............$12.50
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$15.00 Coats for..............$ 7.50
$20.00 Coats for..............$10.00
$25.00 Coats for..............$12.50
$30.00 Coats for..............$15.00
$35.00 Coats for..............$17.50

MUSLINS.

10c grades for.................... 8c
$12\frac{1}{2}$c grades for.................10c
36-inch Unbleached 10c grade for.. 8c

CAMBRICS.

$12\frac{1}{2}$c quality at.................10c
15c quality at.................$12\frac{1}{2}$c
18c quality at.................15c

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42 inch Tubings, 23c, for.........19c
45 inch Tubings, 25c, for.........21c
42 inch Tubings, 35c, for.........29c
45 inch Tubings, 38c, for.........32c
42 inch Tubings, 40c, for.........35c
45 inch Tubings, 50c, for.........40c

Bed Spreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towelings, etc., Included

MILL CITY MAN QUITS THE RACE

Minneapolis, Jan. 5.—Believing that the fate which elevated Joseph A. A. Burnquist to the office of governor had made him the logical candidate of the republican party in the next campaign, James A. Peterson of Minneapolis has announced that he will not seek the nomination for governor but will support Governor Burnquist for the nomination and election.

Efforts to get other republican candidates to withdraw in the interest of party harmony have been unsuccessful thus far. S. G. Iverson in St. Paul and Congressman C. A. Lindberg at Washington issued statements today declaring their intention to remain in the race. Julius A. Schmahl, secretary of state, declined to say whether he will try for governor or file for another term as secretary. He will announce his decision later, he said.

Friends of Peterson in Hennepin county are urging him to file for lieutenant governor and believe that there will be a strong demand for him to accept a place on the state ticket in that capacity this year.

Governor Burnquist took up the official duties today.

FLOOD OF BILLS ON OPENING DAY

Washington, Jan. 5.—Hundreds of measures introduced when congress reconvened today included bills or resolutions to extend the thanks of congress to Henry Ford for his peace mission, to prevent clearances of American ports of ships carrying both passengers and munitions of war, to establish a United States commission for enduring peace which might act as intermediary between warring nations, and to ask President Wilson for the names of disloyal naturalized citizens referred to in the president's last message to congress. All were referred to committees.

Representative Steenerson, republican, of Minnesota introduced a resolution today aimed at British interferences with American trade with European neutrals. It proposes to empower the president to prohibit export of war munitions to any belligerent patrolling the seas and preventing exports of food or food products from the United States.

TAFT TO OPPOSE COL. ROOSEVELT

Washington, Jan. 5.—Regarding the Roosevelt sentiment in the republican party, former President Taft has let his views become known through the mediation of Gus J. Karger, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Times-Star is owned by Charles P. Taft, half-brother of the former president. Karger was publicity agent of Taft's candidacy in 1908 and 1912 and has kept up his intimacy with him ever since. It may be relied on that what he says now about Taft's views are not entirely guesses.

What William H. Taft now says is that it is ridiculous to suppose that the republican party is to be dictated to from the outside. He sees a chance for the progressives to come back into the party, but he sees no propriety in their being the party, at least right away. Taft takes it as granted that he and Theodore Roosevelt were opposing leaders in 1912, and that the republican party, seeking peace and victory, will not nominate either of them.

In short, Taft shows a disposition to block any little game that Theodore may entertain of either dictating or seizing the republican nomination.

MRS. WILSON BEGINS HER NEW DUTIES

Washington, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson took up her duties Tuesday as mistress of the White House. Soon after her arrival with the president from their honeymoon at Hot Springs, she was busy with arrangements for the brilliant social session that opens Friday night with the Pan-American reception in the Blue room.

The state department's list dividing foreign diplomats between the two diplomatic dinners that will be given this year because of the European war, was sent to the White House during the day.

One of the diplomatic dinners will be held Januar y 11 and the other January 21.

REPRISAL MADE BY THE FRENCH

Paris, Jan. 5.—The ministry of the interior announces that the consuls of the Teutonic allies arrested at Saloniki will be brought to Marseilles and from there conducted to the Swiss frontier.

The ministry further announces that in reprisal for the arrest by the Bulgarian authorities of the French vice consul and the charge d'affaire at Sofia and the seizure of the archives of the legation, the government today caused the arrest of the Bulgarian official in charge of the archives at the Bulgarian legation in Paris. As this official is ill, however, he was allowed to remain in his room, but under guard of a sentry.

U. S. Consul Turned Down.

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, Jan. 5.—The Overseas News agency says: "According to the Courriere Della Sera of Milan, John F. Kehl, American consul at Saloniki, who is caring for the interests of Austria, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey there, has called upon the Franco-British authorities to vacate the buildings of the consuls who have been arrested. Mr. Kehl's request was refused."

SHEVLIN'S WILL IS ON FILE

Minneapolis, Jan. 5.—The will of Thomas L. Shevlin, filed for probate Tuesday, bequeaths an estate valu[illegible] at $3,500,000 to Mrs. Shevlin and h[illegible] two children.

The estate is composed of $200,000 worth of real estate and $3,300,000 in personal property.

Elbert L. Carpenter, Frank P. Hixon, Eugene J. Carpenter and Robert W. Wetmore are named executors of the estate and will hold it in trust until the children reach the age of 30.

According to the terms of the will, Mrs. Shevlin will receive an income of $60,000 a year for herself, and provision is also made for additional amounts for the care of the children. If either child dies before reaching the age of 30, Mrs. Shevlin will receive that share of the state. Should both children die without leaving issue, the entire estate will revert to the widow.

GREY ANSWERS GERMAN STORY

London, Jan. 5.—A British statement issued today says:

"Sir Edward Grey (secretary of foreign affairs) has answered the complaint by the Germans through the American embassy regarding the destruction last August off the coast of Ireland of a German submarine and crew by the British auxiliary Baralong, by referring to various German outrages.

"Sir Edward Grey offers to submit such incidents, including the Baralong case, to an impartial tribunal composed of officers of the United States navy."

Killed Swimming Men.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The British patrol boat Baralong, according to several muleteers on the British steamer Nicosian, which arrived in New Orleans early in October, sank a German submarine August 19 off Lundy. The muleteers said that marines from the Baralong killed the captain and ten men of the crew of the submarine after the underwater boat had been sunk, six of them while they were struggling in the water.

PEG CLEARINGS HIT HIGH MARK

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 5.—Winnipeg bank clearings during the year of 1915 reached the total of $1,530,683,124, which is considered by local financiers to be quite gratifying. While the record exceeds that of 1914, it is passed by several years previous to that period.

The clearings during the fore part of the year were comparatively low, and while weekly records were shattered during the latter part of the year, they were unable to bring the total up to that of earlier years.

That the clearings for the coming year will be greater is generally anticipated, because conditions now are greatly better than they were at the beginning of last year.

PROMINENT TEACHER KILLED.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Miss Katherina Goggin, secretary of the Chicago Teachers' federation, was accidentally killed by an auto truck last night. Miss Goggin obtained prominence in legislative and other campaigns for the benefit of teachers.

GOAT MILK TO BE USED.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 5.—The poor children of Berlin will suffer less from a shortage of milk if the latest plan of the Prussian ministry of agriculture proves a success.

It was announced today that a large number of milch goats will be purchased in the near future and farmed out among herders in the province of Brandenburg and milk from them will be distributed free to the Berlin children.

QUAKE RATTLES DISHES.

Newport, Ore., Jan. 5.—Two sharp earthquake shocks were felt here at 11 a. m. Tuesday.

Dishes rattled on their shelves and people rushed from their homes. No damage was reported.

Now China is threatened with revolution. The spirit of conflict seems to be in the air all over the world.