"BOLSHEVIZE" SEEMS TO BE AN IRREGULAR BUT ACTIVE VERB THESE DAYS

NEW YORK METAL MARKET.
New York, Jan. 9.—Copper dull; electrolytic, large producers holding at 23, some small lots sold at 20 and 21. Spelter quiet. East St. Louis delivery, spot offered at 7.9. January 550. Yesterday's London, spot copper Lx 95; electrolytic Lx 105.

The Evening Herald

NEW MEXICO'S WEATHER.
Tonight and Friday fair, not much change in temperature.
Local: Maximum, 41; minimum, 8; range, 33; at 8 o'clock, 32; north wind; clear.

Vol. 9, No. 267. Albuquerque, New Mexico, Thursday, January 9, 1919. Price Five Cents

BERLIN GOVERNMENT IS CRUSHED

TODAY IN THE NEWS

The Worm Turns
Twenty-Three
A Poor Apologist

THE GERMANS are reported as having opened negotiations with the Polish invaders. How the mighty are fallen! There was a time when Germany boasted of the "good old German spirit"—a time when the only way for the Fatherland to negotiate with any invader, however powerful, was to destroy him or to expel him from the native soil, at the very least.

And today! An army of 30,000 Poles, representatives of a nation which has been buffeted by Europe for decades, is able to camp out on German soil and force the government to send envoys to "negotiate."

This is a clear betrayal of the desperate condition of the country. Although reports conflict as to the fate of the Ebert government, some declaring that it is overthrown, others that the Spartacans have set up a rival government, it is clear that conditions in Berlin today are worse than they ever were in Petrograd, as far as actual bloodshed is concerned. The overthrow of the czar, in fact, was accomplished with comparatively little bloodletting.

The Spartacans are seizing provision depots and some parts of the city are without light and water, and sanguinary fighting is reported in wireless messages picked up in London. A reign of terror is truly in progress. The disorders, furthermore, are said to be spreading to other parts of the country.

It is for this reason that the Poles are finding their progress into Germany not seriously obstructed. It is doubtful whether they will be deterred in their determination to make "a tearing raid" into the country.

West Virginia is the twenty-third state to have banished Juan Barleycorn from its domains. The legislature of that commonwealth today ratified the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution.

The days of liquor in the United States are numbered. The people are speaking their minds in unmistakable terms.

It is to be hoped that the legislators of New Mexico will speak with equal clearness and promptness.

Senator Hitchcock must have spent an unpleasant half hour in the senate today when he was attempting to explain the government's policy in Russia. To the persistent demands why the American forces are remaining in Russia and what are the plans for them, the senator could find no satisfactory reply.

As a matter of fact, the exact purpose of the troops in Russia has never been explained to the American people, who have a right to know. If it is to repress the Bolshevikl, it is too small. Our administration should remember the fable of the lion and the scorpion—if the boy had grasped the arachnid tightly it would not have stung him.

So it is with our troops in Russia. If we are going to crush Bolshevism we need a larger force than is now operating there. A force of the size of that which is now clashing with the Reds can serve only as an irritant and accomplish nothing.

MAY EASE BLOCKADE OF CENTRAL POWERS TO RELIEVE SLAVS

Allied Leaders in Paris Considering Relaxation in Order to Permit Movement of Food Supplies to Poland and Other Nations.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris, Jan. 9.—The representatives of the allied nations here intend to give immediate consideration to the question of mitigating the severity of the blockade of the central powers, according to indications today.

Such mitigation would be granted in order to permit movement of food supplies for Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and sections of Russia and other territory which cannot be reached except through territory which the central powers are holding.

15,000 WORKERS IN NEW YORK PORT ARE OUT ON STRIKE AND CITY FACES HUNGER

Fresh Food Stocks and Milk Supply of Metropolis Are Limited; Movement of Coal Is Likewise Suspended.

1,200 OF M'ADOO'S BOATS ARE TIED UP

Only Small Fleet of Ferryboats and Similar Craft, Engaged in Handling Home-coming Troops, Are Still Operating.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, Jan. 9.—Secretaries Daniels and Baker called in conference today representatives of the railroad administration and shipping board to consider the New York harbor strike situation. It was intimated that some definite action might be expected during the day. Reports were current that either the navy or the war department would take over operation of all harbor facilities.

War labor board officials said the board had exhausted its powers in efforts to adjust the difficulties and could do nothing but let the strike take its course, until a favorable situation developed.

New York, Jan. 9.—Except for a small fleet of ferry boats, tugs and lighters engaged in debarkation of home coming troops and loading of perishable supplies for the American expeditionary forces, harbor shipping was at a standstill today as the result of the strike of 15,000 marine workers in an attempt to force arbitration of their demands for higher wages and an eight hour day.

Not only privately owned craft, but the boats of the railroad administration, 1,200 in number, were tied up, and the sailing or berthing of ocean steamships, as well as the ferrying of passengers between Manhattan and its neighboring boroughs and suburbs, was impossible.

The tie-up left New York with a limited stock of fresh foods and the milk supply, already seriously curtailed by the strike of the New York Dairymen's league, was farther threatened when shipments from New York halted. Movement of coal, essential to maintenance of the limited supply which the city's storage facilities can accommodate, also was suspended.

Union officials announced that all the city's tug and police boats would be tied up by the calling out of their crews. Establishment of an eight-hour day is demanded by the strikers.

Swift Made Profit Of $21,157,277 in 1918, Says Report

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Gross sales in excess of $1,240,000,000 returned net profits of $21,157,277 to Swift and company, according to the annual report read at the annual stockholders' meeting held her ytoday. The net is reached after deducting $11,528,184 for federal and foreign taxes. The net for the previous year was $24,850,000. The 1918 profit on meat and all other products was approximately 1 3-4 per cent, according to the report.

American Girl War Workers Who Presented Flowers to President's Wife at French Port

American girl canteen workers rise to all emergencies. Here are some of them who after months of hard work were assigned to greet President and Mrs. Wilson on their arrival in Brest. From left to right, they are: Miss Lillian A. Clemens, Bayonne, N. J.; Miss Helen Alexander, Philadelphia; Miss Margaret Teachinor, Columbus, O., and Miss Beatrice Allen, New York City.

REPUBLICAN CHIEFS ARE TO GATHER IN CHICAGO TOMORROW

Death of Roosevelt to Give a Somber Tone to Meeting: Vacancies in Various States Are to Be Filled, and Some Addresses Made.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's death has cast gloom over the meeting of the republican national committee scheduled for tomorrow. The committee will adopt resolutions on the death of the colonel at its meeting, elect national committeemen in several states where vacancies exist, decide a contest over the national committeeship in Louisiana and listen to addresses by Governor Beckman of Rhode Island, Governor McKelvie of Nebraska and Governor Burnquist of Minnesota.

F. Salinas will be elected committeeman for Wyoming.

Chairman Will Hays' first act upon his arrival was to direct the love feast planned for the committee by the Republican club not as a respect for the memory of Colonel Roosevelt.

Ready to Ratify Dry Measure.

Denver, Jan. 9.—The Colorado legislature has not yet ratified the federal prohibition amendment. Announcement on January 7 that the senate had acted favorably and the house had acted previously, was an error, growing out of the fact that on that day the senate passed the bill on second reading. The senate late yesterday, 21 to 1, approved the resolution on third and final reading. Today the house of representatives passed it on second reading and it is expected to pass on final reading tomorrow.

SENATORS TOLD OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP PLAN BY RAIL HEAD

Dewitt Cuyler, Chairman of Association of Railway Executives, Lays Comprehensive Program Before Solons.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, Jan. 9.—A comprehensive program for private ownership and management of railroads under strict government regulation was laid before the senate interstate commerce committee today by Dewitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, representing practically all leading roads in the United States. The plan includes provision for merging systems, a large measure of unification of operation, pooling of facilities and, in certain cases of earnings, enforcement of adequate service under supervision of a secretary of transportation, a new cabinet office with the interstate commerce commission acting as a supreme court of review of rate disputes.

Mr. Cuyler said future wages, in case roads are returned to private control, must depend on trade conditions. He added that the railroads probably could not do business profitably under private control with the present scale of rates, wages and costs of materials.

Senator Townsend suggested that director General McAdoo had testified that the government expected to be able to reduce rates and Senator Kellogg interjected:

"But every act of his indicates he is planning to raise them."

"Have the rates made by the director general been as satisfactory as if they were made by the interstate commerce commission?" inquired Senator Cummins.

"I don't believe they are scientific at all," replied Mr. Cuyler.

Senator Townsend inquired what the big railroads would do in short lines under the program presented. Mr. Cuyler said the executives had no particular plan further than the provision for mergers under supervision of a secretary of transportation. Several senators asked whether a secretary of transportation might not be subject to strong political influence. Mr. Cuyler declared that a secretary of transportation probably would rise above political considerations.

Senator Cummins suggested that through frequent changes of policy by a cabinet officer, at least once every four years, national conditions might be disrupted. Senator Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the committee said:

"I am rather of the opinion that a cabinet officer changing every four years would create a situation in which we would never know where we were."

Slew Woman and Self.

Los Angeles, Jan. 9.—Certificates of homicide and suicide were signed by the coroner here today in the case of Mrs. Cecelia B. Carroll, who was shot and killed last night by Sidney R. Johnson, and in the case of her assailant. The shooting occurred at the woman's home. Johnson drove to the house and through a window shot the woman then killed himself. He left a note alleging that Mrs. Carroll, who was divorced, had declined his attentions. Mrs. Carroll was said to have come here from New York City.

PRESIDENT WILSON HOLDING INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH ALLIED DELEGATES

Meeting Is Held in Office of French Foreign Minister; Italian Premier and Japanese Representatives Are Present.

CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS POSTPONED FOR FEW DAYS

Absence of Lloyd George Is Cause of Delay; French Protocol Is Presented to the Other Allied Conferees.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris, Jan. 9.—President Wilson's conferences with the premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy, which were to open today have been delayed and probably will not begin before early next week.

Mr. Lloyd George is detained in London by work incident to the reconstruction of his cabinet. Premier Orlando of Italy, who is due here today, probably will return to Rome, where his presence for forty eight hours is necessary because of matters under consideration by the Italian parliament.

There will, however, be a meeting today at the office of Stephen Pichon, foreign minister. It will be attended by Mr. Wilson, Premier Orlando and Japanese representatives, but it will be informal because of the absence of Mr. Lloyd George, although British representatives will probably be present.

The procedure that will be adopted will be the simplest possible, having the advantage of avoiding laborious poor parlers and exchanges of notes between chancelleries. It is pointed out that the committee in question will be composed of the premiers and foreign ministers of the allies, Mr. Wilson figuring as American premier.

As regards questions concerning enemy countries, it is understood that those concerning Germany will be taken up first, then those of Austria, Hungary and finally those relative to Bulgaria and Turkey.

The procedure now being discussed is, roughly, as follows:

First, a general agreement between the United States and the entente belligerents for the creation of a league of nations, or similar machinery to enforce the terms of peace and preserve it.

Second, the setting up of new independent states growing out of the war.

Third, the assessment of damages and indemnities and the manner of their payment.

Fourth, the conclusion of peace treaties with the central powers.

The peace treaties may be left to the last because none of the agreements can bind the central powers unless, in the meantime, they have established governments which satisfy the peace congress.

Premier Clemenceau of France and Premier Venizelos of Greece, conferred this morning with the American peace delegation.

A French protocol, giving a detailed program of the procedure of the peace conference has been submitted to the American and other delegations, by whom it now is under consideration.

DOTS AND DASHES

Chicago.—Congressman-elect Berger and four other socialist leaders were found guilty of conspiracy to violate the espionage law. They face prison terms of from one to twenty years, a fine of from $1 to $10,000 or both.

New York.—Major General J. Franklin Bell, commander of the department of the east, and famous for exploits in the Philippines, died of heart disease, aged 63 years.

Washington.—French army casualties up to November 1, were 1,787,800 according to the French high commissioner.

Washington.—Local Russian troops under the Omsk government defeated a large Bolshevikl army capturing 21,000 prisoners and large quantities of war material, according to a message received at the state department.

Washington.—Russian embassy announces dispatch from Russian minister of foreign affairs at Omsk as saying all-Russian government at Omsk had succeeded in winning to its support all factions in Siberia and some of the strong organizations of Russia.

No Privilege for Wilson's Request For Relief Funds

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, Jan. 9.—By a vote of 5 to 2 the house rules committee today refused to report a rule giving "privileged status to the bill appropriating the $100,000,000 requested by President Wilson for European relief work.

EXTREMISTS VICTORS AFTER BLOODY BATTLE AND FORM A CABINET

Reports From German Capital Conflicting, However, and Details of Struggle Are Not Clear; Civil War Spreading to Other Provinces; Casualties in Berlin Fighting Said to Have Been Heavy; Conservative Element May Start Uprising of Its Own; Bavaria Threatens War on Berlin.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris, Jan. 9 (Havas).—The Ebert-Scheidemann government in Germany has been overturned, the extremists having gained the upper hand in Berlin after sanguinary fighting, according to the latest German advices received here.

A new revolutionary government has been proclaimed, composed of independent socialists.

A part of the government troops is reported to have gone over to the rebels and the Spartacans now hold the principal points in Berlin.

Civil war is spreading to other parts of Germany, the advices indicate and parts of the Rhenish provinces and Bavaria now are reported to be involved.

A desperate reaction by the more conservative elements is expected.

The casualties in the Berlin fighting are reported to have been heavy.

The independent socialists said to be at the head of the new government are George Ledebour, Herr Liebemann and Herr Tick.

Berlin, (Tuesday) Jan. 7.—War on Berlin to restore order is threatened by Bavaria, according to a speech made today in the Bavarian chamber of deputies in Munich by Herr Auer, the minister of the interior. Bavaria, he said, proposed to intervene with arms if conditions in Berlin continue unsettled.

Bloody Fighting Reported.

London, Jan. 9.—(4:37 p. m.)—German government messages picked up by wireless here say that parts of Berlin are scenes of bloody fighting.

The government, it is added, is taking all necessary measures to destroy "the reign of terror."

The messages say that some parts of Berlin already are without light and water. Provision depots have been stormed by the Spartacans and the feeding of soldiers and civilians has been interrupted.

Berlin, (Wednesday) Jan. 8.—Heavy fighting continued throughout last night at various points in Berlin. The civil warfare already is estimated to have cost twenty as many as many lives as were sacrificed in the overthrow of the Hohenzollern dynasty sixty days ago.

Government Troops Repulsed.

The correspondent is informed that the government troops have been repulsed in every attempt they made to recapture public buildings from the Spartacans. The opposition forces hold the reichstag building, the approaches to the Brandenburg gate and the Silesian railway station.

The excitement and disorganization in the city is so great that it is impossible to secure details.

Since Monday the Spartacans have not repeated the attempt to capture the government headquarters in the chancellor's palace, which is strongly guarded by soldiers.

The conference between the government and the executive committee of the independent socialists was resumed this morning, but it is believed to be doomed to failure because Dr. Liebknecht and his followers, who comprise the great bulk of the rebels, refuse to deal with the "blood hounds, Ebert and Scheidemann."

Spartacans Triumphant.

The Tageliche Rundschau says: "The Spartacan Domination has entrenched itself and Berlin today is under the terror of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg."

The Rundschau says it learns that the new German foreign minister has informed the cabinet that it is impossible to carry out any policies in the present condition of affairs. All business and industry is at a standstill and the inhabitants wander curiously through the streets in small groups.

The Spartacan movement is beginning to affect other centers in Germany. In Brunswick the Red Guards and the independent socialists have adopted a resolution in favor of a Spartacan uprising and seized the newspapers. It is reported that the Spartacans have taken over the government at Mulheim and Oberhausen, near Essen.

The Berlin independent socialist organ, Die Freiheit, today throws off the pretense of following the independent leaders like Carl Kautsky and says:

"We summon the revolutionary workmen and the socialists of Berlin to demonstrate again today their numbers and their decisions."

The newspaper calls on the revolutionaries to meet in the Siegesalle where a great mass of people already had collected.

Washington Hears Nothing.

Washington, Jan. 9.—No advices had reached the state department today concerning the fall of the reichstag-Ebert government or any other late developments in Berlin.

Amsterdam, Jan. 9.—Severe fighting in which artillery was employed, took place in Berlin yesterday near the central telegraph office. The Spartacans renewed their attempts to seize the chancellor's palace, it is declared in Berlin dispatches to the Handelsblad, but were driven back with the loss of thirty killed and 45 wounded.

The government has been concentrating troops in Berlin and on Wednesday, the advices add, the Spartacans were driven from the Potsdam and Anhalt railroad stations, the Brandenburg gate and the central railway office.

The correspondent reports that the Spartacans obtained 18,000,000 marks in paper money when they captured the government printing offices.

Strikes in Munich.

Basle, (Wednesday) Jan. 8.—Strikes and demonstrations in sympathy with the Liebknecht movement in Berlin have taken place in Brunswick and Munich.

London, (Wednesday) Jan. 8.—Negotiations between the government and the revolting elements in Berlin were in progress all day yesterday, according to Copenhagen and Amsterdam dispatches received here tonight, but no definite result was apparent.

The Spartacus group, the dispatches show, has proclaimed a general strike for January 13.

The Potsdam division with an equipment of machine guns is reported moving on Berlin.

Outside the capital, the message states, the Bolshevik movement is weak, the bulk of the people disapproving of it.

Berlin, (Tuesday) Jan. 7.—The report that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is in Berlin is denied in government circles.

New Government Formed.

Berne, Jan. 9.—Telegraphic reports from Berlin today state that the rebels there have formed a new government under the title of the revolutionary committee.

This committee comprises three members, Herr Liebmann, Georg Ledebour and Herr Tick, the last named the president of the Spartacan league.

The Spartacans thus appear still to be working with the socialists of the left, or independents.

The dispatch would also seem to indicate the possibility that the new government set up is a rival one to the Ebert-Scheidemann government and has not in fact displaced it, as today's advices through Paris report.

Berlin, (Tuesday) Jan. 7.—General Ludendorff, former chief quartermaster general of the German armies, according to the Nachrichten of Leipzig, has returned to Germany from a recuperating trip to Sweden.

INDIAN WHEAT FARM IN THE NORTHWEST SAID TO BE ONE OF THE LARGEST IN WORLD

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Great Falls, Mont. Jan. 9.—Wheat will be harvested next fall from one of the world's largest farms comprising about 200,000 acres of Indian lands in Montana and Wyoming. Of this big tract, about 12,000 acres of irrigated land have been plowed and seeded, and the remainder, it is announced, will be cultivated during the coming summer.

The land is located on the Crow, Blackfeet and Fort Peck reservations in Montana and the Wind River reservation in Wyoming. To make this land productive a corporation with $2,000,000 capital was organized last spring when Thomas D. Campbell, a North Dakota farmer, conceived the idea of cultivating the thousands of acres of the Indian lands in Montana and Wyoming. He looked capital but obtained the approval and assistance of the secretary of the interior, Franklin K. Lane, and J. P. Morgan and other leading New York bankers. The corporation was then formed with several of these bankers as members of the board of directors and Mr. Campbell as president.

On this farm one a horse will be used. Instead large tractors capable of turning over large quantities of prairie sod were purchased. In 1917 2 of these machines are now the property of the corporation and the growing record for last summer was more than nine to a minute for the working time. On one day 1,400 acres were turned and seeded.

It is proposed to organize the farm into 5,000 acre units, each with its own group of permanent buildings, modern equipment and in charge of a competent farm manager. Each farm will be separately managed. Contracts for the leasing of the land on long term agreements have been executed with the government through Secretary Lane.

Many acres of similar land exist in practically all of the Pacific coast states as well as in Colorado and steps are being taken to open that land to the returning soldiers. No steps have thus far been taken in Montana to invite soldiers to settle on the uncultivated land.

CARELESS SMOKERS AND USERS MATCHES CAUSED $15,724,556 FIRE DAMAGE IN SINGLE YEAR

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York, Jan. 9.—Careless smokers and users of matches were responsible for $15,724,556 of the total loss of $69,466,954 worth of property by "preventable fires" in the United States during 1918, according to numbers of the Fire Marshal's association of North America who are holding a two days' conference here with the National Board of Underwriters beginning today.

Figures showing that the United States leads the world in property destruction by fire were given in the