SH-H-H! REVOLUTION NO. 57575757 IS ABOUT TO START IN MEXICO

NEW YORK METAL MARKET.
New York, April 3.—Copper quiet; electrolytic 15 3-8@15 1-2.
Iron steady and unchanged.
Lead firm; spot and May, 5.20@5.40. Spelter firm; East St. Louis spot 6.15@6.30; May, 6.20@6.40. At London, spot copper £x. 16, 5s; tin £x. 222, 5s; lead £x. 28; spelter £x. 37.

The Evening Herald

STEER PRICES
Kansas City—$9.85 to $18.15.
Chicago—$11.50 to $20.40.
Denver—$12.50 to $17.00.

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TODAY IN THE NEWS

Japan's Chance to Prove It
The Gun at Germany's Head
A Government Gone Mad
How About Our Back Yard?

JAPAN'S protestation of willingness to do her "full share in the maintenance of the world's peace and order and the reign of justice for all peoples" would have a more convincing ring to it if, at the very moment that these words were being uttered by her chief delegate to the peace conference, 20,000,000 of her Korean subjects were not clamoring for release from the Nipponese yoke.

While Baron Makino declares that "all we want is simple justice," Korean girls, if we may believe the usually reliable Associated Press dispatches, are being beaten by Japanese police for taking part in demonstrations in favor of freedom for their native land.

While the Japanese peace commissioner declaims feelingly about the "principle of equity and justice" that should rule the proposed league of nations, American members of the Y. M. C. A are being detained and searched for copies of the Korean declaration of independence.

The consistent dignity and orderliness with which Korea, backed by the traditions of 5,000 years, is going about obtaining her rights, are winning the sympathy and respect of the entire world.

If the principle of self-determination is a just one, Korea's demands merit attention. What's sauce for the Occidental goose, should be sauce for the Oriental gander.

By placing troops along the left bank of the Rhine, the associated powers will assure themselves of the payment of the indemnity by Germany better than by almost any other means. And Germany's past performances have conclusively proved that the only way in which we can be sure that she will keep her engagements is by holding a pawn against her.

The Rhine means much to Germany. Not only is it bound up with sentiment, legends and traditions, but it affords a military bulwark of vast strength.

The Huns will give up much before they will relinquish their Gibraltar. Let us hold on to our pawn-ticket until they foot the bill.

Bolshevism has cut another of its fantastic capers. Priests, monks, merchants, common criminals and lunatics are alike denied the right of suffrage under the new Hungarian regime.

Such insane legislation cannot help bring grief to the soviets. If they confined themselves to the task of letting the condition of the working class, without indulging in excesses against other classes, they could accomplish more.

Equally fantastic are the capers being cut by the Bolsheviki in the senate of us. While we are busily studying the problems of Russian Leninism, of the Magyar soviets and of German Spartacism, we are burying our heads, ostrich-like, while a national disorder of far greater stubbornness for greater duration, and far greater menace to our own national peace exists unchecked in Mexico.

Bolshevism cannot be killed by a "labor strike." And this seems to be the only weapon that our government is using against Carranzism Grande.

Peace Terms to Be Ready by Easter, Pichon Believes

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris, April 3.—"I hope all work thought and think more than ever today that the peace preliminaries to be imposed upon Germany will be ready before Easter unless something unexpected arises," said Stephen Pichon, foreign minister, yesterday, in reply to questioners at a banquet given by French republican journalists, according to the Petit.

Get Mexican Oil Rights.

New York, April 3.—Royal Dutch-Shell Oil interests have acquired control of the Mexican Eagle Oil company, limited, a Lord Cowdray property, with oil concessions in five states in Mexico, according to a cable message received here today at the New York offices of the latter concern.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

At the University of New Mexico Albuquerque.

For 24 hours ending 6 a. m.	
Highest temperature	66
Lowest temperature	27
Daily range of temperature	23
Mean daily temperature	48
Relative humidity 6 p. m.	37
Relative humidity 6 a. m.	93
Precipitation	Trace
Maximum velocity of wind	
Miles per hour	60
Prevailing direction	North
Character of day	Partly cloudy

State Weather.

Fair tonight and Friday. little change in temperature.

PRIESTS, LUNATICS AND CRIMINALS IN SAME CLASS UNDER NEW MAGYAR RULE

All Men and Women Over 18 May Vote Except Those Named and Merchants, Employes, and Monks, Says Budapest Dispatch.

BOLSHEVIKI DEVISE AN ELABORATE SOVIET PLAN

Government System Is Based on Village, Town, District and County Units, With a National Assembly at the Top.

Copenhagen, April 3.—The new government in Hungary has definitely promulgated a system of government by village, town, district and county councils and a national assembly of councils, a dispatch from Budapest says.

The representatives to the national assembly will be elected by the town and county councils.

All men and women who have reached the age of eighteen will be permitted to vote with the exception of those who employ wage earners for profit, or who live on unearned income, or are merchants, priests, monks, common criminals or lunatics.

Hindenburg Breaks Armistice, Report

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Geneva, (Thursday) April 3.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, with a large staff, has arrived at Glywice, northern Silesia, and, contrary to the terms of the armistice, has ordered a general mobilization in that region, according to dispatches to the Journal De Geneve.

ROTARIANS HEAR OF RETURNING OF U. S. SOLDIERS

League of Nations Discussed by Home Men and Visitors With Wide Variance of Views as to Principles and Practicability.

An outline of the work in behalf of returning disabled soldiers featured today's meeting of the Rotary club. W. T. Nye, district supervisor of the work of the four states of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico was the speaker. He is here to attend a conference tonight with J. C. Ross, local official in charge of the vocational work. The conference will be held at 7:30 at the Y. M. C. A. and all interested have been asked to attend. As outlined by Mr. Nye the plan made and being carried out for returning disabled men is thoroughly practical and gives every prospect of broad usefulness.

League of Nations Discussed.

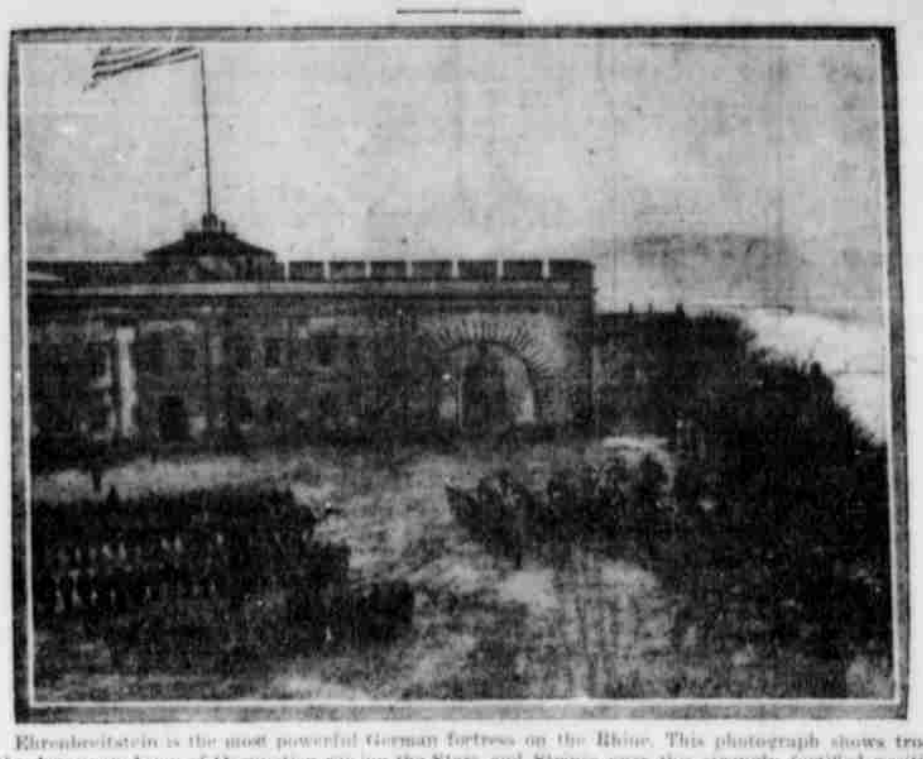
A. B. McMillen, R. H. Hanna, Newton Mantonya and a number of visitors discussed the league of nations, its principles and practicability at the meeting today. Mr. McMillen frankly stated his disappointment at the way in which the league is developing. He expressed himself doubtful as for "the immediate time, our internationalists" and quoted Theodore Roosevelt in support of his view. The war, he thought, should be settled first and this nation should yield none of its national rights to say who shall be admitted to citizenship and who shall be excluded. "What we need now," he concluded, "is an enforcible peace."

Judge Hanna thought too many men were talking about the league of nations who knew little or nothing about it. He believed it would be necessary in order to preserve our nationalism as we would have it preserved and protected, to enter into an internationalism, and that the time had come when the United States must go outside its own borders. He believed, however, that we must wait for the final draft of the league before we could study it intelligently and reach sound conclusions regarding it. He believed it should win as a trial proposition, upon the general principle that it would eliminate itself in a few years if its operation proved unsuccessful.

George Shurtle, brother of Dr. W. G. Shurtle, who is visiting in Albuquerque, expressed the view that in the pending determination England stood to take the profits, as he said she had done in former wars. Lieut. Wheeler, of the United States army hospital at Denver, expressed the view that the psychology of the races had not been sufficiently considered in laying the foundations of the league and that without such consideration it could not hope for permanency.

Col. E. T. Conway, of Phoenix, a Rotarian recently discharged from the army after 18 months of service overseas, expressed the view that the league of nations is a prerequisite to the peace treaty because it alone could be employed to settle the conflicting claims of nations large and small.

ALLIES TO HOLD LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE AS PAWN FOR THE INDEMNITY



Ehrenbreitstein is the most powerful German fortress on the Rhine. This photograph shows troops of the American Army of Occupation raising the Stars and Stripes over this strongly fortified position.

Paris, April 3.—The council of four has virtually decided, according to information from French sources, that the left bank of the Rhine will be neutralized until Germany has paid the indemnities fixed by the peace conference. It is understood that French and Belgian troops will hold this territory

GENERALS AWARDED MEDALS FOR THEIR SPLENDID SERVICE

Wood, Scott and Morrison Are Given Distinguished Service Medals; Japanese Commander-in-Chief Also Honored

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, April 3.—A list of officers who have been awarded the Distinguished Service medal for exceptionally meritorious service during the war, issued by the war department today, includes the names of Major Generals Leonard Wood, Hugh L. Scott and John F. Morrison.

At the same time the department announced an award of the medal to General K. Akashi, of the Japanese army, "for especially meritorious and distinguished service as military representative in Siberia."

Among other officers given the medal are:

Brigadier Generals Robert M. Danford, Hunter Liggett, Frank E. Ferguson, Charles G. Ayres, and Harold B. Rodgers. B. Brooks Wendover, John Hodges, John J. Bradley, Major Generals William A. Mann, Irwin Cantonment commander James G. Harbord, Robert L. Walsh, J. G. McAdoo, Leonard Colonels S. J. H. Auld, Harold Wood, Colonel F. D. Ellis, Jr., Dwight Eisenhower.

The citation of Major General Harbord refers to his command of troops at the mounting general southern department, which he thereafter and last in handling a disturbance after on the Mexican border, material in impressed the committee, between the United States and Mexico.

General Wood's decoration was based on his service as a department, division and corps commander during the war. The citation says:

"He has displayed qualities of leadership and professional attainments of a high order in the administration and training of his various commands and has furthered in every way during the war the system of officers' training schools."

DOTS AND DASHES

Washington.—Director General Hines of the railroad administration, the largest user of steel in the United States, refused to accept the steel price agreed upon by the industry and the industrial board of the department of commerce.

San Francisco.—The full text of the Korean proclamation of independence which resulted in rioting in Seoul when it was publicly distributed was brought here by V. S. Mercatchy, director of the Associated Press, who returned from the orient. The 33 signers of the proclamation are all men of influence in Korea.

Paris.—President Wilson and the premiers decided to send to south Hungary for information concerning the situation and to remove the misunderstanding that has arisen regarding the frontiers of new states.

Paris.—It is officially announced that General Jan Christian Smuts member of the British league of nations commission, is proceeding to Hungary to investigate certain problems arising from the armistice.

INDIANS ALLEGED TO HAVE SLAIN HUBBELL FINALLY CAPTURED

Navajos Who Are Said to Have Slain Brother of Albuquerque Man Had Sent Word They Would Not Be Taken Alive.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Flagstaff, Ariz., April 3.—The two Indians sons of Tuttlebury, in pursuit of whom a posse left Winslow today, were captured by an Indian policeman and are in jail at Leupp, an Indian trading post. The posse will be recalled at Leupp.

In four automobiles loaded down with rifles, shotguns and ammunition, Sheriff Harrington of Coconino county, and Sheriff Harp of Navajo county, with a posse of 15 persons left Winslow at 10 o'clock this morning for the mountains within ninety miles south of that point, where the two sons of the Navajo chief Tuttlebury, said to be the confessed murderers of Charles Hubbell brother of Frank A. Hubbell of Albuquerque, N. M., are reported to be hiding in a mountain cave.

GERMAN TROOPS ON WAY TO FRANKFORT TO QUELL REVOLT

Mob of 10,000 Workmen Parade Through Streets in Interest of Spartacan Movement; Storm Food Warehouse.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Coblenz, April 3.—German troops opposite the Coblenz bridgehead began moving early Thursday toward Frankfort, where a Spartacan revolt has been causing disorder.

According to information reaching American headquarters the trouble in Frankfort became serious Tuesday. The workmen formed groups in the streets and eventually a mob of more than 10,000 began parading through the streets. The mob stormed a large warehouse and the members helped themselves to the food stored there. Hundreds filled baskets and sacks with food of various kinds.

Street fighting followed an attempt by the local authorities to gain control of the situation.

KOREANS TRY TO CONDUCT THEIR FIGHT FOR LIBERTY IN PACIFIC MANNER; JAPANESE RESORTING TO VIOLENCE, EYE WITNESS CLAIMS

Many Girls Who Join Demonstration Are Dragged Out, Tied Up and Beaten Across Shoulders With Scabbards of Police Swords; Rough Handling and Brutal Treatment of Prisoners Not Only by Police but by Japanese Hoodlums Is Reported.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris, April 3.—An appeal for the independence of Korea will be submitted to the peace conference before the end of the present week by a delegation representing the new Korean young men's society. The appeal is accompanied by a long memorandum reciting the alleged injustice and unpopularity of Japanese rule and the harshness of the measures with which Japan is declared to be endeavoring to repress the national movement for liberation.

Tokio, March 14.—News from Korea of the interesting scenes leading up to the proclamation of independence noted March 1, is being received here with the receipt of the copy of the proclamation.

One outstanding point is the statement that two members of the Young Men's Christian association staff at Seoul, both Americans, were taken from the street in front of their building to a room inside and subjected to a personal search because they were suspected of having been handed a copy of the proclamation by a Korean on the street. The search was unrewarded and the men were released.

There is strong feelings in Tokio against the missionaries, but on the part of Japanese who know Korea this is discredited. At least on intentional effort on their part at bringing on a revolt is discredited.

An Associated Press correspondent at Seoul, writing under date of March 5, says an account received from an eye witness of what took place in Syengkang, the second city in importance, in Korea. Similar disturbances have occurred generally throughout Korea, authentic reports of which are only now coming to hand.

The apparent feature of the demonstration everywhere was said to be the desire and intent of the Koreans to use only peaceful means. In all the cases of arrest and alleged assault by Japanese civilians, as well as soldiers and police, this eye witness reported, no instance of resistance by a Korean was reported. Many girls who joined the parade at Seoul were dragged out, tied up and beaten across the shoulders with the scabbards of police swords in public view. Rough handling and brutal treatment of prisoners and often of innocent bystanders not only by police but by Japanese roughs were said to have added bitterness to the situation.

NEW REVOLUTION IN MEXICO IS PLANNED BY GEN. BLANQUET

Former Minister of War Lands in Mexico After Dangerous Trip; His Object Is to Overthrow Carranza Government, Re-establish the Constitution of 1857, and Revoke Alleged Confiscatory Decrees Issued by Don Venustiano; Lands on Coast of Vera Cruz, and is Welcomed by Forces of General Felix Diaz, Who Is Said to Have 40,000 Troops Scattered Throughout Fifteen of the Twenty States of the Republic; Leader Is Said to Be an "Ardent Admirer of the American Democracy."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, April 3.—Notice of the safe arrival in Mexico of General Blanquet, war minister under the Huerta regime and now avowedly second in command in the Felix Diaz revolutionary movement, was received today at the state department. Officials said no attention would be given the matter, since it was one to be dealt with by the government of Mexico recognized by the United States.

New York, April 3.—General Aurelio Blanquet, Mexican minister of war during the administration of President Victoriano Huerta, and described as second in command to General Felix Diaz, recently reported as having undertaken a revolutionary movement against President Carranza, has arrived safely in Mexico, "after a very dangerous trip," according to an announcement made here today by Roberto Gayon, his secretary.

Blanquet was accompanied by General Juan Montano, chief of staff; General Enrique Gonzales, chief of artillery; Colonel Francisco Trasloscheros, judge advocate; Colonel Luis Acosta, Captain Guillermo Rosas, and two other Mexican officers of the old federal army, according to Gayon.

The purpose of General Blanquet's return, Mr. Gayon said, was to reorganize the Diaz forces, overthrow the Carranza government and re-establish the constitution of 1857, which he says was repudiated by Carranza and revoked by the alleged confiscatory decrees of the present government.

Acting Secretary of State Frank Polk has been advised of General Blanquet's safe arrival and the purpose of his visit.

General Blanquet and the members of his party sailed from a port in the West Indies for Mexico, March 14, on the motor sloop La Providencia and successfully eluded the Mexican gunboat Zaragoza and two smaller patrol boats which they learned had been sent out to apprehend them, Mr. Gayon stated. The party landed at a desolate point on the coast of Vera Cruz and were met by the forces of General Diaz and escorted to his headquarters at Tepatlaxco.

General Blanquet, who has been living in New York with his family for the last four years, sailed for Havana, Cuba, from this port January 5. Gayon said that he understands that the motor sloop, which registers less than 100 tons, also carried some munitions, but that they were not obtained in this country.

General Diaz, according to Gayon, has 40,000 troops scattered throughout fifteen of the twenty-seven states of Mexico. Of these, he said, 7,500 were at Vera Cruz including 1,600 men at the headquarters in Tepatlaxco. Several officers in the old federal army are reported to have crossed over to the Diaz forces. General Candido Aguilar, son in law of President Carranza and a former secretary of state in his cabinet, is said to be leading the government forces against Diaz in the Vera Cruz district.

General Blanquet, Gayon explained, intends to remain in Mexico until the revolution is successful or the Diaz forces are overcome. "I will see you in Mexico or eternity," were the general's last words to friends who gathered to bid him good bye on the eve of his departure, his secretary said.

In his communication to Acting Secretary Polk, Mr. Gayon describes General Blanquet as "an ardent admirer of the American democracy." General Blanquet is 78 years old and holds the rank of field marshal in the Mexican army.

The Diaz forces are officially known as the National Reorganization Army of Mexico. Mr. Gayon states that they now control three small ports, Tonolo, Tuxpan and Nautla, the latter being captured about a month ago. General Blanquet during the Madero revolution took a prominent part in nearly all the actions of the federal army in the states of Puebla, Guerrero, Moreles, Chihuahua, Durango and Chahuila, achieving fame for himself and the 29th battalion which he commanded.

After the "coup" of Generals Felix Diaz and Mondragon, General Blanquet, by command of Huerta, arrested Francisco I. Madero and his cabinet at the national palace in Mexico City and Huerta became provisional president. Blanquet became minister of war in the Huerta cabinet. In July, 1914, he became vice president of Mexico.

The success of the constitutional forces under Carranza in 1914 resulted in Huerta and Blanquet being driven into exile. After a few weeks' sojourn in Jamaica they went to England and then made their way to Spain.

In Spain Huerta and Blanquet were reported to have had political differences which caused a severance of their relations. Blanquet, Mr. Gayon said, took no part in the revolutionary uprising planned by Huerta after the latter's exile. Blanquet subsequently returned to New York where he has since made his home.

El Paso, Texas, April 3.—General Blanquet is one of the most famous characters in Mexican history of the past fifty years. He was credited with having commanded the firing squad, as a sergeant in the Juarez-Diaz army, that executed Emperor Maximilian at Queretaro.

According to Mexican officials he also arrested President Francisco I. Madero on February 17, 1913, in the national palace in Mexico City after the coup de etat by General Huerta and Felix Diaz. President Madero was killed five days later.

C. OF C. TO HOLD A MEMBERSHIP DINNER ON MONDAY EVENING

Will Be First of Series to Be Given This Year; Members Invited to Bring Their Business Friends; to Be Held at 'Y'.

Plans have been completed by the chamber of commerce for the first "Forward Albuquerque" dinner which is to be given at the Y. M. C. A. on next Monday evening at 6 o'clock. The dinner is for the entire chamber of commerce membership and for their friends.

The dinner will be the first of a series, to be given every few months for the purpose of acquainting the members with the workings of the chamber and the officers with the ideas of the members.

It is expected that at least 250 will attend the dinner. Tickets are on sale by committees at one dollar each, but as it may be impossible for the committees to see each member, tickets will be sold at the door.

A free program aside from the general discussion, is being arranged.

Real Estate Boom Spreading to All Sections of State

That spring building in all sections of the state is going to be on a larger scale than ever before is the prophesy which was made at the meeting last night of the loan board of the New Mexico Loan and Mortgage company, which took place at the company offices in the Woolworth building.

The loan board considered a number of loans for real estate builders in Alamogordo and passed upon many of them favorably. The New Mexico Loan and Mortgage company is doing a large business throughout the state and is in an excellent position to judge both real estate movements and expansion.

"The building boom is hitting Albuquerque as never before," stated one of the officials of the company this morning, "and our company is doing everything possible to assist in its continuation."

Still Working on League Plans.

Paris, April 3.—The drafting committee of the league of nations commission has finished work but has not passed on the French amendments to articles VIII and IX as well as American and Japanese suggestions as to the Monroe Doctrine and the equality of nationalities.

New Orleans.—Southern pine lumber manufacturers at a mass meeting declined the proposal of the industrial board of the department of commerce to enter into a joint price agreement as a means of stabilizing market conditions.