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RESERVATIONS

Underwood of Alabama is one of the level-headed, far-seeing senators who has done much to reconcile the difference between those senators favoring the ratification of the treaty with Germany.

Because of the unofficial leadership to which he succeeded by reason of ability, his position on the treaty and the league of nations is interesting, reflecting as it does the opinion of a number of his associates and no doubt a large portion of his constituency.

"The day after the president laid the treaty of peace with Germany before the senate, I think it was, I made a speech in the senate defining my own position in the matter and I have not myself changed that position. It was that I recognized that the treaty was a pact growing out of the compromises of 26 nations; that it did not entirely meet with my views, but I thought, in the main, it first led to immediate peace, and finally through the covenant of the league of nations it led to conditions that in the future would secure the peace of the world.

"I was willing to take it and try it, and I refused to make any compromise myself until a vote was obtained in this body on unconditional ratification of the treaty of peace. Finally I proposed that resolution and that vote myself. It did not obtain the two-thirds majority that was necessary to secure its passage. It did not even obtain a majority vote in the senate. I recognized that that vote was an expression of the sentiment of the senate which could not be overcome and must be reckoned with.

"That being the case, I do not intend that my views dogmatically expressed shall stand in the way of peace for the people whom I represent, and I have stated that now that I realize the treaty of peace can not be ratified along the lines that I desire, I am willing to yield and endeavor to make compromises to secure the consummation which I believe must be in the heart of every senator who is a member of this body.

"I believe the wise course to pursue is to endeavor to secure a ratification of the treaty of peace with reservations that will preserve the league of nations for the future and yet meet with the consent of members of the senate who are unwilling to unconditionally ratify it, that will at least secure the votes of two-thirds of the membership of this body. That is my real position in the matter."

Briefly, Senator Underwood believes the treaty represents the compromise of 26 nations rather than the achievement of one, as some would have us believe. He supported unconditional ratification, requiring a two-thirds vote, and the measure received less than a majority.

Now that he has discovered that the treaty cannot be ratified unconditionally, he is willing to yield to the majority and endeavor to secure a compromise that will result in its ratification.

LOWDEN ON RECORD

Gov. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, is an active and avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for president. In addition to that he is listed among the "probabilities" for selection.

In answer to Senator Borah, who interrogated him with reference to the league of nations, Gov. Lowden states his position clearly and unequivocally in this language:

"The league of nations as submitted to the senate seemed to me to be subject to grave objections. These objections, in the main, I think, have been removed by the reservations adopted by the senate. While the league of nations, even as modified by the reservations adopted, does not take the form which I believe it should, namely, judicial rather than political, I think it is the part of wisdom now to ratify it with such reservations. Our sovereignty is safeguarded, the Monroe Doctrine is secure, the constitutional powers of congress are not impaired and our right of withdrawal is made clear and explicit."

The prospective candidates for the democratic nomination will have an opportunity at the Jackson day dinner on January 8 to place themselves on record. We hope they will be as explicit as Gov. Lowden.

COUNTY ATTORNEY

When the war came along W. T. McLain was a city commissioner. Like other officials who do their duty, he traveled a rocky road. Unscrupulous political enemies beset him on every side. He was twice deprived of his office and each time restored by the courts.

McLain resigned to try to get into the army. He overcame as many obstacles as any man that succeeded. When the war ended he came back jobless, as many other young men did, but his successor held on to the job that McLain had resigned. Supporting the action of the administration that refused to reinstate McLain was the same influence, or more correctly speaking, the same agency, that attacks the court for electing him county attorney by unanimous vote.

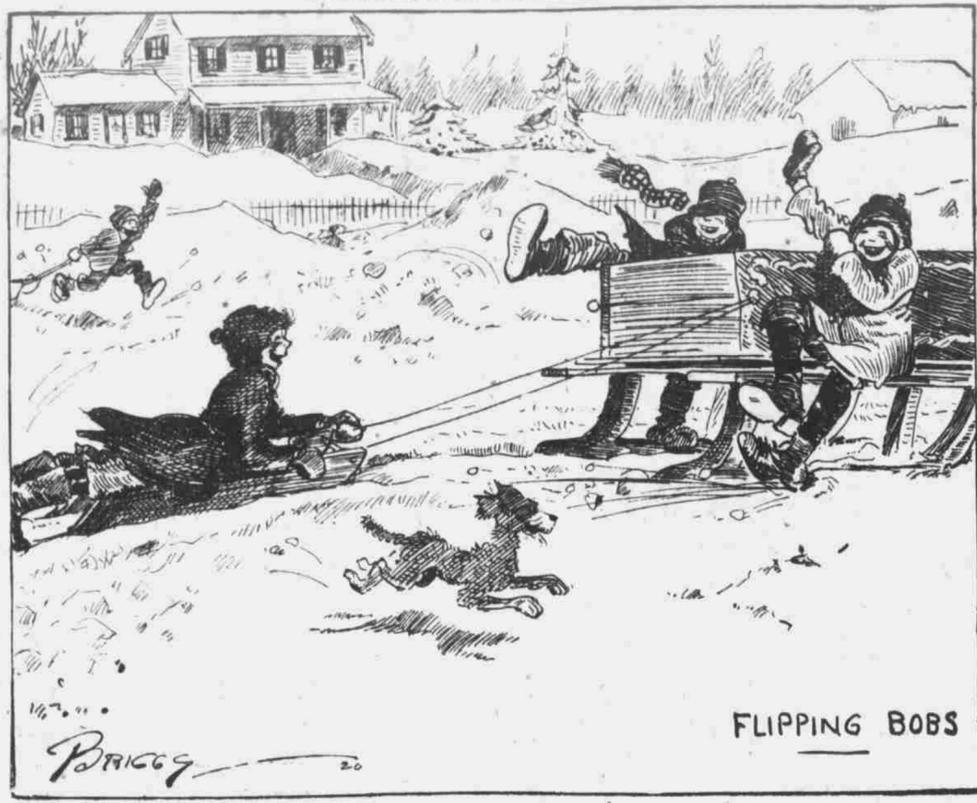
The forces that elected and sustained Mr. Bartels are the same that elected McLain. Mr. Bartels made a good record and has the satisfaction of having a final word of approval from those who never lost an opportunity to assail him during the eight years he was in office.

GOOD NEWS

Our Washington correspondent, Mr. David Lawrence, assures us that within a few weeks President Wilson will be back at work, fully recovered from his illness, though perhaps still weakened from a long and wearisome attack that has sapped his vitality, as might have been expected.

This is encouraging news. The nation needs the president in his full strength and vigor. It needs him with a clear vision and a steady hand and with a willingness to meet his adversaries in a spirit of compromise or in political combat, as the exigencies of the occasion may demand.

Much of the delay and misunderstanding that have arisen between the executive and legislative branches of the government are attributable to the inability of the president to give matters his personal attention, as has been his custom for several years, but with him back at his post the situation should be speedily clarified.



FLIPPING BOBS

RAIDS UPON REDS BOTH PLEASE AND AROUSE LEADERS

Political Aspect of Government's Action Against Radicals Presents Varied Assortment of Views.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE (Special Correspondent of The News-Scimitar).

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Not every body in the national capital is disposed to look with satisfaction upon the dramatic round of "Reds" being conducted by the department of justice. In so far as the move shows the backbone of the democratic administration and deprives political opponents of the proprietary rights of the "law and order" issue, it is, of course, approved by the pure political party.

In so far as the move affects adversely the chances of Mitchell Palmer for the presidency, it meets with the approval of all the friends of the other candidates, who seem to see in the action of the department of justice an excessive zeal to do by psychological means what the big campaign platform might be unable to accomplish by individual prosecution.

Under such circumstances the innocents are liable to be galled. And inasmuch as the labor vote and allied vote has been largely democratic, the prospect must be considered of humiliating a man who has shown himself inimical to labor, first, by the sweeping up of the injunction power, the red strike and then in the raids on so-called "Reds," whose friends among the laboring classes are many and will not soon forget what they construe as systematic persecution not of acts but of opinions.

View in Washington. So, while big business and conservative elements in both the Republican and Democratic parties will applaud Mr. Palmer for ignoring the political party, many persons inside and outside the government really think of the advertising given the "Red" movement, which one hears as he seeks to get a fair impression here of the department of justice, as a "Red" movement.

In congress, for instance, are many unopposed bills relating to radicalism. The attorney-general has removed his feet from the "Red" movement. In the big roundup of "Reds" cannot be deported or prosecuted under existing laws, unless shown to be in a conspiracy to use violence in overthrow of the government.

Alvins can be deported, but they must be given a hearing. Their cases are not subject to review by the courts, but are entirely within the discretion of the executive departments. This places the full burden of responsibility for any mistakes made in deporting persons squarely on the democratic administration. Congress, which is not to be blamed for the "Red" movement, thus far has not even passed laws to punish American citizens for doing the nation's bidding in the United States.

Purpose of Raid. The purpose of the department of justice raid was to impress upon would-be revolutionists in the United States that the arm of the law would reach and jail them, and that from this country, careful perusal of all the documents thus far added makes it a matter of speculation, whether the advertising given the "Red" movement by means of the raid was not harmful in the sense that it roused what might otherwise have been an indifferent attitude toward doctrines plausibly presented in secret meetings and street corner orations.

It is one of the interesting side lights on the situation that the arrest of 450 "Reds" occasioned much surprise in the national capital, for it was not supposed so many individuals dangerous to the nation's welfare were living in America and the uncertainty of opinion was unquestionably skeptical as to whether all those arrested were really of such a nature that such box-craters have been permitted to say in years past.

Senator Borah, who seems bent on being consistent, has announced his opposition to any measures aimed at radicalism. While he professes no friendship for anarchists, he argues that tolerant Americans ought not to place such sweeping powers of prosecution in the government's departments. His predictions of oppression of the innocent under the espionage act were brushed aside, when the debate was under way, but it became necessary for President Wilson himself to call a halt on the postoffice department, which practically acts as its own court in depriving newspapers and periodicals of the right of justice will therefore do one thing, so far as Washington is concerned. It will bring out the lines of cleavage in the debate on the sedition bills, which come up for discussion as

congress reassembles this week. It will probably split the two old-line parties.

Attitude of Partisans. There are Democrats who will take their stand by the attorney-general on the law and order issue, arguing that in a national crisis the innocent must suffer with the guilty. If they are tainted with radicalism, and there are Democrats of the Owen type who believe there has been so much restriction and restraint and that too much power is being taken away from the people by congress and the executive department.

Inside the Republican party are the conservatives like Harding, Lodge, Mann, Fordney, Longworth and others who like the iron hand type of government in dealing with "socialistic" and "radical" movements, but there are also men like Senators Cummings, Borah, Capper, Norris and others who will not permit the passage of legislation that enables the department of justice or any other department of the government to have discretionary powers to arrest anybody, dwell on examination and arrest and detain prisoners whose views or opinions may happen to be unpalatable.

The raid last Saturday excited emotion in some parts of Washington, but doubt, however, it is questionable yet whether the event is the beginning of an even more aggressive campaign than the one that is being waged by the department of justice. The draft raid in New York during the war—a movement that will be carried out in the near future—will be carried out with a different attitude, one that every case stand on its own bottom.

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CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS ORDERED BY COMMISSION

Applicants for appointment to the police or fire departments hereafter will have to pass a civil service examination. There will be no exceptions, except in cases of emergency.

The civil service commission will meet next Monday and fix the date for the next physical and mental examination for some time in the latter part of the month. J. W. Shepherd's term has expired and Martin J. Condon will be elected a member of the commission.

Besides new applicants some of the men now on the police force may be asked to re-examine themselves in the civil service law is not retroactive, and no man will be dismissed if he did not pass the civil service tests.

Application for blanks may be filed with the secretary to the mayor. An applicant must be between 21 and 35 years of age, a native-born citizen, and must be a resident of the city. The applicant's character must be certified to by six citizens.

Eventually Commissioner Edgar hopes to extend the civil service to the entire city government, including the police and fire departments.

SQUIRE MUST PAY COSTS IN LAWSUIT

Although a squire himself, W. W. Thompson, of Germantown, who runs a saloon in Memphis, filed suit in the McNamara court against Henry Loo and Louis Laundry, asking damages of \$10,000. The suit was filed on Jan. 5.

However, when the case reached the circuit court on appeal the squire did not succeed so well. Judge Campbell on Monday found in favor of the defendant company, so the squire will have to pay the costs.

OVER 100 KILLED OR SHOT IN SOFIA RIOTS

GENEVA, Jan. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—More than a hundred persons were killed or wounded in the anti-Semitic manifestations in Sofia, according to Helgrade advices published here. Large crowds of manifestants, including the leading bourgeoisie, assembled before the palace, shouting "long live the republic!" Down with the king!

They attempted to rush the palace, but the troops opened fire and the crowd dispersed. In this fighting, the most of the casualties occurred. The serious situation is due to increasing unrest throughout Bulgaria over the terms of the treaty, especially the loss of lands in Thrace.

OPEN AIR MARKET MAY BE REALITY FOR GOOD YEAR 1920

Movement Begun Eight Years Ago—One Phase of Fight Against H. C. L. Will Be Carried Out by New Heads.

BY ARTHUR J. FORBES.

Who gets the money? Is the farmer to blame for the high price of foodstuffs, or is the retailer, the middle man, the commission merchant, the retailer or someone else? That is one of the many problems with which the new city administration is grappling.

The cost of everything grown on the farm, from sweet potatoes to spars, when they reach the city consumer, almost prohibitive. To the retailer, the farmer or the wholesaler, is added transportation costs, commissions, city drainage and the retailer's profit—and the consumer pays it all.

Writers on economic subjects for years have pointed out the need to reduce this cost to the producer and consumer together and eliminate the middle man.

They are right. The method would seem to be simplicity itself in such a community as Memphis, surrounded by a great tract of fertile land, and a region. Yet it has taken eight or 10 years of educational effort to bring it about. Free open air, or curb markets, it has been decided, would solve the problem.

Many Markets Possible. Mayor Payne and his associates on the city commission intend to have a general ordinance passed providing for curb markets, at a number of convenient locations in the city, as soon as they have had sufficient data to enable them to decide upon the locations.

M. F. Kerby, of the United States bureau of agricultural economics, within a few days to make a detailed survey of conditions. He will look into the density of the population in various sections of the city, and into the source of supply, not only in Shelby county, but in Western Tennessee, in the adjacent territory in North Mississippi, and across the river in Arkansas.

This investigation he will be aided by the bureau of farm products, which has been tried in scores of other cities, and have proved to be the solution. Now at last Memphis is about to take up the plan.

Long Talk—Short Action. The agitation for the establishment of such free open air markets has had a long and rocky road through the mazes of municipal politics. As far back as 1912 the city appointed a market commission to study the subject.

An exhaustive investigation was made by John W. Farley, chairman of that commission and a report was made in 1912, which included data from 12 cities which maintain such markets.

It was shown that in every case the cost was reduced to the consumer, while providing a ready cash market for the producers, and a number of small lots which they could not dispose of to commission merchants. In some cases it was reported that the low prices of vegetables and farm products in the stores, had a rule in the market themselves were the most enthusiastic advocates of the free market system, as the cash farmers received more than they spent for other retail supplies.

There seem to be hundreds of good arguments in favor of the free open air curb markets, and none against them. Yet, in Memphis, in past years, there was strong opposition to the proposed markets on the part of those who were engaged in the business of peddling green vegetables from house to house and along the corners of the streets, and the dealers in city markets who also thought that such markets would injure their established trade.

the location of one market on two streets adjoining the county courthouse and city hall buildings, Mayor Payne and Mr. Johnson favored the general plan, but the ordinance was not presented because they wished broader powers. Now after eight years, the free markets seem to be actually almost in sight.

MANY SCHOOL OFFICERS ARE UNDER NEW LAWS

CORINTH, Miss., Jan. 6.—(Sp.)—No new officers ever assumed their duties in Alcorn county with as much uncertainty of what they were to receive as those coming under the provisions of the new salary law, who took hold this morning.

According to the new law the sheriff, as an example, is to receive a stipulated amount, payable monthly, provided always that the fees and commission, as heretofore charged, amount to that sum. With the cases practically all collected and no commissions coming from that source, and all ex-officio discontinued, it is agreed that the first few months will be practically certain to fall behind. That is regarded as the certain feature of the complication. The uncertain feature then follows in the speculation on where the deficiency will be made up, if made up at all.

They are all hoping that they will be made up in the first things to be levied. Among the first things to be levied is the tax on the land, an evident intention of those who drew and those who voted the enactment of the bill, and the bill doesn't so read, and will this anxiety continue until there is a final settlement of the matter in some way.

BURNETT IS PRESIDENT OF SCHOOL SUPERVISORS

CORINTH, Miss., Jan. 6.—(Sp.)—T. E. Burnett, member of the board of supervisors, was elected president Monday morning at the organization of that body for the ensuing four years.

The new members as well as the old were present at the organization. Immediately after the organization matters of business were taken under consideration. Among the first things to be considered was the office help of the new officials. Heretofore these have been supplied by the county, and the cost of the salaries collected. The new law provides that the fees be turned into the state and that the board of supervisors provide the salaries.

J. C. PUMPELLY DIES

SUMMIT, N. J., Jan. 6.—Joseph Collins Pumpley, one of the founders of the Hugenot Society of America, is dead here. He was 80 years old and was the author of several books.

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS

BRISTOL, Va.—Vollie A. Sharratt, 21, is dead here from wounds received last July 18, when he was shot by a local fireman.

NEW YORK.—The will of the late Vicepres William Waldorf Astor, filed here, dispensed of his United States property, distributes \$5,000 among employees of the Astor estate office here.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—All funds of Russell county, Ala., from tax levies of 1919, were tied up here by Judge Henry D. Clayton in United States court on appeal of the Troy National bank.

TACOMA, Wash.—A warrant for the arrest and deportation of Wilhelm von Brincken, on release from the federal prison at McNeil's island, where he is serving a sentence for violation of neutrality laws, has been obtained.

HONOLULU.—Heavy Japanese reinforcements have been rushed to Kilauea to aid the forces of Admiral Kojika there, according to a cable from Tokyo to the Nippo Jiji, a Japanese newspaper here.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Gen. Pershing, visiting Camp Grant, personally directed soldiers fighting a fire which broke out in one of the camp buildings and which was quickly extinguished.

BARCELONA.—Bakers and butchers, who have been on strike here for some time, have resumed work.

Ye Editor Nods Jolts and Jest

Slipped Past The Blue Pencil

BONUSES OR BONI? The question of whether the word "boni" is happy, "pluri" or "word bonus" is "bonuses," or "boni" has ceased to worry most local recipients, there are those who believe the word "boni" at this time could be put in the eye, anyway.

No, kind sir, Dr. Briggs will not lecture at the Goodwyn institute on the disease whose name he bears. Europe needs more credit, according to "LAST ROSE OF WINTER."

"Dago Rose" failed to appear when called upon to answer charges including those of assault or attempted assault, on her husband. Could she have joined the "Dago Rose" melodrama, coming to the Lyric Thursday?

Rose seems to be some tiger, anyway. Unlike Frank Stockton's novel, you editor believe he would have chosen the less deadly beast—the tiger. Roses are expensive, anyway.

DIDACTIC DOCTOR DOGGING HIS DOOM. The didactic doctor dogged death, he says, by doing his duty, not wood, alcohol and its derivatives.

He dogged, not eluded, death, he says. God bless our section to drive away the hastening things, is his theory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A dramatic story of eight months' hardship and privation in a Mexican bandit camp was told here by Mrs. Cora Lee Sturgis, a Virginian, before a senate committee investigating the Mexican situation.

With tears in her eyes Mrs. Sturgis told of her husband's capture, work done by long suffering and humiliation, died of starvation after their plantation had been looted by the bandits and those she had been forced to go into the hills and cut wood and of a long tramp to another camp with a secret message from bandit leaders to drive away the sole of her shoe.

"Americans were perfectly safe under Diaz," she said, "but under the rule of Underwood, because the people liked him. We had no trouble with Huerta, and folk in my part of the country, Chiapas—hardly knew him. Our first trouble was in 1915 when Carranza sent troops to our section to drive away the help. As a result we lost big crops, right on the eve of the harvest."

"I was nearly crazy later than the home of the Sturgis family, comprising Dr. Sturgis, a dentist, his wife, Mrs. Sturgis, and their two sons, who were sent to a prison camp by federal soldiers who charged them with giving refuge to rebels.

"Mrs. Sturgis's husband and a lot of soldiers came to our home and beat us with guns," Mrs. Sturgis testified. "When my husband protested and reminded me of the country, the Americans they pushed him aside and laughed, saying 'your old government has been overthrown. You are now an American, not a roof climber, but they struck me on the shoulder with a gun.'"

Reported Raid. Dr. Sturgis reported the raid to the American consul at Fronton, who advised the family to remain at the plantation, the witness said.

Mrs. Sturgis's husband and Carranza forces frequently worked together and that both factions disseminated anti-American propaganda, including a charge that Henry F. Fletcher, American ambassador to Mexico, had accepted \$1,000,000 to uphold the Carranza government. Mrs. Sturgis said she told the bandit who made this charge that "it was a lie."

"One of the bandits told me that Ambassador Fletcher could not return to that country," Mrs. Sturgis said. "I don't know Mr. Fletcher, but I know his conditions were why things were awful. Once when I went to Mexico City they beat me up in front of me and one behind me."

The most thrilling chapter of her experience was the capture of her husband by Zapata bandits who took everything movable from the plantation, including the family, and were sent to 40 miles across the country to a prison camp, Mrs. Sturgis and her husband, and the former's mother on a train.

Some months later Mrs. Sturgis was ordered to proceed to another camp with a secret mission and warned that unless she returned in two months, other members of the family would be killed. She and her husband stopped at Mexico City and reported her troubles to the American embassy. The embassy sent her a letter and she was ordered to the camp where she was to deliver the message was blown up and the shoe, with the message in the sole, was sent by messenger.

Returning to camp, Mrs. Sturgis found her mother dead and her husband alive but starving. Some months later she was released, and "more dead than alive" walked with her hands over the hills to their old plantation, to find it bare as a bone.

FAIR PRICE AIMED AT DOWN IN MISSISSIPPI

CORINTH, Miss., Jan. 6.—(Sp.)—In response to a suggestion from T. J. Locke, Jr., federal fair price commissioner for the state of Mississippi, that a meeting be held for the purpose of naming a fair price committee for the county, a joint call was issued by Sheriff Lee Gray, Mayor T. E. Henry and Postmaster A. Candler for a meeting Thursday night of this week, which date was named by the federal official.

These meetings are being called throughout the state and immediately after the personnel of the committee have been reported to the state commissioner these county committees will begin to function to the end of reducing the high cost of living. It is the purpose of the state commissioner to proceed at once under the direction of the attorney-general of the United States to investigate any and all reports of excessive profits. The call follows: "Pursuant to a suggestion from the fair price commissioner for the state of Mississippi, T. J. Locke, Jr., we hereby call a meeting of all persons interested to be held at the mayor's office Thursday night, Jan. 8, for the purpose of naming a fair price committee for Alcorn county, to be made up of consumers and dealers, this committee to be composed of not less than five men and three women."

WOULD REPRESENT MISSISSIPPI ON STAGE

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 6.—Edmond F. Noel, formerly governor of Mississippi, is the state actor from Hattiesburg county, and George L. Sheldon, former governor of Nebraska, is the Washington county representative in the house.

BOLSHEVIKI EVACUATE DVINSK BEFORE ENEMIES

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Bolsheviki army has evacuated the city of Dvinsk on the Livonia. It is admitted in a Russian soviet communique received by wireless from Moscow today. The place was abandoned under enemy pressure, the statement says.

THEATERS.

LYRIC

Tonight, Wed.—Wed. Mat. The Merry, Mirth Compelling Farce Comedy Hit. "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath"

Prices—Nights 80c to \$2.00 Matinee 25c to \$1.50

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, Matinee, Night, January 8-9-10. Belasco's One and Best Company. Curtain, 8:15 and 8:15 Motor Cars, 5:27, 10:57 Tremendous Dramatic Surprises

David Belasco presents

TIGER ROSE In a Melodrama of the Canadian Northwest. Portraying Love Youth Terrific Outburst of Passion

Seated as Only Belasco Can. Night Prices, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2 Saturday, Matinee, 25c to \$1.50 SEATS NOW ON SALE.

OWEN'S LYCEUM Continuous, 1 to 11 p.m.

Arthur Finn & Co. In a Military Travesty "Beggies in the Trenches."

Delbridge & Gremmer In Song and Story

3 Other Classy Acts

A Wonderful Picture The Sensation of Two Continents

"The Man Who Stayed at Home" (Not a War Drama)

Matinee 15c-20c Night, 15c-25c-35c

Orpheum THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE TODAY, 2:15. TONIGHT, 8:15.

Percy BRONSON & JOSIE BALDWIN HEATHER Present VISIONS OF 1919 Singing Several Songs

MALETA BONCONI LIBBY & NELSON ED AND BIRDIE CONRAD In "HONEY SONGS" LONSE & STERLING HARRY ROSE

Juila—Nash-O'Donnell—C. H. "THREE G. M." The Season's Gaiety De Luxe KINGGRAMS—TOPICS OF THE DAY

Prices: Matinee (except holidays), 15c-25c-50c. Nights, 15c-25c-50c-75c-\$1.00

MOVING PICTURES.

PRINCESS HIGH CLASS PHOTOPLAYS Today Only MARY PICKFORD

"The Hoodlum" "The Hoodlum" is Mary's second big picture from her own studios, as entertaining, if not more so, than "Daddy Long Legs." Coming Wednesday MABEL NORMAND in "UPSTAIRS"

Formerly OLD MAJESTIC No. 1 Today Only CHARLES RAY

"Crooked Straight" A virile, thrilling and amusing story of a rube boy's adventures in the city. One of Charles Ray's best.

Coming Wednesday BEATRIZ MICHLENA "Heart of Juanita"

FIX ELECTION DATE. PARIS, Jan. 6.—Jan. 17 was fixed as the date for the election of a president of the French republic by the French cabinet today.