TODAY'S PRICES.

Pesos, 46½c; Mexican gold, $50; nacionales, $25.50; bar silver, domestic 99½c, foreign 60¼c; copper, 14½c; grain, higher; livestock, lower; stocks, lower.

EL PASO HERALD

HOME EDITION

WEATHER FORECAST.

El Paso, fair; west Texas, fair; New Mexico, fair; Arizona, fair, warmer.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS | BY MAIL, $1 A MONTH IN TEX., N. M., ARIZ., AND MEX.; ELSEWHERE, $1.00. | EL PASO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1920. | CARRIER DELIVERY, $1 A MONTH. SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS. | 14 PAGES TODAY.

PHILIPPINE NATIVES KILLED IN BATTLE

ONCE A PLAGUE SPOT, IS NOW A GREAT PALACE

Mexican National Palace Is On Site Where Rulers Have Always Ruled.

TAKEN FROM THE MONTEZUMA KINGS

Occupied By Cortez, Then All Viceroys Of Spain, Now By Obregon.

By G. A. MARTIN.

ONE of the most interesting structures in America is the National Palace of Mexico—"El Palacio Nacional."

The property and the original structure—part of it still incorporated somewhere in the present palace—cost the country only 32,800 pesos. Today it is worth many millions.

Hernan Cortez, conqueror of Mexico, established his residence upon the site, and the Montezumas had their great "La Nueva Casa de Motecuhzoma" or government house, on the site when Cortez arrived.

Once a Plague Spot.

The great plaza on which the palace fronts was once a plague spot of Mexico.

But in later years it was one of the most beautiful spots in Mexico until Venustiano Carranza came into office. He feared another attack upon the palace, such as that made by Reyes, Diaz and Huerta on Madero and had all the trees cut down.

Americans who remembered the beautiful Zocalo of the past when Porfirio Diaz and Francisco Madero were in office, are shocked these days to find it perfectly bare of vegetation. Congress is said to be planning to restore the park.

In the earlier days of Mexico, an uninviting cemetery was located on the plaza between the cathedral and the palace and open sewers full of filth and refuse were a menace to the health of the officials who inhabited it, and a grisly gibbet, where public executions took place almost daily, could be seen at a glance from any of the palace windows.

Plaza Cleaned Up.

Pacheco de Padilla, the count of Revillagigedo, 51st viceroy of new Spain, a man with a soul and a conscience, set about to make things better in Mexico when he took office. While stopping graft as much as possible, he also cleaned up the city and built many plazas and parks. He removed the cemetery, the gibbet and the cesspools and made the plaza one worthy of the seat of government of his country.

Today El Palacio Nacional is a worthy seat of government of any nation in the world.

Though the "official residence" of the ruler of the republic, originally, it is not his residence at all. His residence now is Chapultepec castle.

The National Palace is the office of the president and his cabinet ministers and the official seat of government for Mexico. Congress also meets in the National Palace, the president receives ambassadors and distinguished visitors there and banquets can be held there, as it is equipped with a kitchen and a state dining room.

A Wonderful Garden.

There is also a wonderful flower garden in the patio, stairs leading into this garden from the banquet hall and the guide tells you that the emperor Maximilian and his guests "came down these very stairs" to sip their coffee and smoke their cigarets in the garden. One alabaster vase placed there by Maximilian still graces the garden. A companion was carried off by looters during the late revolution.

This garden was the scene of the slaughter of Chapultepec cadets by the Huerta troops on the day following the assassination of president Madero and vice-president Suarez in 1913. The cadets were rushed to the palace by the Maderistas and they say in the capital that 200 of these boys were killed in the garden.

There is a target in one corner of the garden where, the guide tells you, the president and his cabinet practice pistol shooting quite often.

The official stables are maintained in the National Palace, also the presidential and cabinet official automobiles.

Money Kept There, Too.

While many of the various cabinet ministers have their departments in other parts of the city, the minister of finance has his offices in the National Palace and the national cash is kept in the vaults there. The stamp printing office is also located in this historic building.

The National Palace fronts the Zocalo or Plaza Mayor with the great cathedral on one side of the plaza, the municipal and district government building on the other and stores on the other.

The building, which occupies a full block, contains a dozen or more patios besides the main courtyard and the gardens. It has a frontage of 675 feet on the plaza of Zocalo. There is an entrance from the front for the president himself and for ambassadors calling on him, with private elevator to his offices. All others must enter the main "rally

(Continued on page 2, column 4.)

THE experience of successful planters would indicate that at least five different trees are adapted to local conditions: Arizona Ash, Mountain Cottonwood, Silver Leaf Poplar, Black Locust and Elm. In the lower levels where the soil is deep and fertile all these trees grow luxuriantly. In the highlands, where the soil is coarse and nonfertile, the Cottonwood will generally make the most rapid growth. With exceptional care the Arizona Ash or American Elm will probably make a more permanent tree. Of all the trees mentioned the Mountain Cottonwood is generally the shortest lived, but it also makes the most rapid growth. The Arizona Cypress, an evergreen, generally considered an ornamental shrub rather than a shade tree, is being successfully grown in many parts of the city. It is a most beautiful tree and can be used to advantage in decorating the home grounds.

Picturesque Mexico: Mexico City

EL PALACIO NACIONAL—the National Palace—of Mexico, seat of government of the Mexican republic, a structure whose history goes back to Hernan Cortez, who built the first unit of it.

Tomorrow: "The House that Villa Built" but did not live in.

EL PASO OFFICERS ASK WARRANT FOR CLARA S. HAMON

Authorities Say They Know She Spent Night With Parents on San Antonio Street; Records Show Judge McClintock Married J. L. Hamon and Clara Smith in El Paso February 17, 1917; Officers Believe Trunk Taken From Smith Home in Auto.

A WARRANT charging Clara Smith Hamon as a fugitive from justice was issued by justice R. B. Rawlins Thursday morning. According to Rawlins, the warrant was signed by a deputy sheriff. The woman's arrest was expected to follow shortly, the officers said.

THE theory that Clara Smith had crossed from Juarez to El Paso and is in hiding here guided efforts Thursday to locate the woman charged with the murder of Jake Hamon, millionaire oil operator and politician.

Officers say the correctness of their theory was established when they learned that she had visited her parents at 1119 East San Antonio street, Tuesday night. She could have been arrested had local officers been in possession of proper papers from Oklahoma, they said.

A further theory is that she will eventually surrender to officers. Both her father and brother, while denying that they have seen her, assert that "the wisest thing Clara could do would be to face the charge and establish her innocence."

Clara Smith and F. L. Hamon, nephew of the man who was killed, were married in El Paso by judge E. B. McClintock February 17, 1917.

Officers said she had crossed to Juarez December 2 on a ten day passport.

Telegraphic information to Oklahoma authorities brought a tardy response which failed to include a warrant or instructions to hold the woman on a fugitive from justice warrant.

Police Theory.

J. B. Smith, brother of Clara Smith, was in El Paso on December 4, they said. J. B. Smith and J. L. Smith, the latter the father, left their temporary quarters on East San Antonio street the following day with a large trunk, they also declared.

Police have advanced the theory that J. B. Smith accompanied his sister on at least part of her journey, if she came to El Paso. Original instructions given detective captain Claude Smith several weeks ago was that the woman was headed toward El Paso in an automobile. It was admittedly the same kind of a car which Smith drove to El Paso, though he says his sister was not with him at that time.

Announcement that Clara Smith and Frank Lewis Hamon were married in El Paso followed receipt of a letter by district clerk C. M. McKinney from a woman whose name was signed as "Mrs. F. L. Hamon, general delivery, Sacramento, Calif." She asked that she be sent any existing records of the issuance of a marriage license to the above couple, adding that she and F. L. Hamon were married on August 13, 1918.

Woman 25, Man 22.

Chris Aranda, deputy county clerk, said that he issued a marriage license to Clara Barton Smith and Frank Lewis Hamon on February 17, 1917, and that they immediately were married by E. B. McClintock. The woman's age was given as 25 years and that of the man as 22 years, according to the records.

Wait on El Paso.

Ardmore, Okla., Dec. 9.—The search for Clara Barton Smith, wanted on a charge of murder in connection with the fatal shooting here of Jake L. Hamon, Ardmore oil magnate and Republican national committeeman, slowed down here today while the local authorities awaited word from sheriff Seth B. Orndorff, of El Paso, Tex., that he had definitely located her.

Sheriff Orndorff, according to Russell Brown, county prosecutor, should have received today a telegram sent by the prosecutor asking if he knows the whereabouts of the young woman.

Brown Asks Action.

Ardmore, Okla., Dec. 9.—Russell B. Brown, county attorney of Carter county, today telegraphed what he termed "an insistent demand" for action by Seth B. Orndorff, sheriff at El Paso, Texas, who is reported to have said that he knew the whereabouts of Clara Barton Smith, charged with murder in conection with the death of Jake L. Hamon, millionaire politician and oil man.

At the sheriff's office it was said nothing was known about telegraphic communications from Mr. Brown, and that it had not received any insistent demands from anywhere about the Smith case.

Bishop, In Flight To Train, Reckless Of His Luggage

When the person who found a suitcase on San Francisco street Thursday morning about 9 oclock discovers it contains a bishop's vestments instead of some of the other things suitcases have been known to contain, the suitcase may be returned to the rectory of St. Clement's Episcopal church and no questions will be asked.

The Rt. Rev. F. B. Howden, D. D., bishop of this Episcopal diocese is a deliberate man, Dr. Fuller Swift, rector of St. Clement's said. He allows himself as much as five minutes to catch a train, sometimes.

Thursday morning the bishop and the rector took their time at breakfast. In the five minutes they had left in which the bishop might catch the 9 oclock Santa Fe train for his home in Albuquerque, Dr. Swift let his coupe make up lost time. The bishop's suitcase was placed hurriedly on the running board of the car. At the station it was missing and could not be found on Dr. Swift's way back.

JAPS IN HAWAII DECREASE.

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 9.—From January 1 to October 1, 1920, the Japanese population of Hawaii was reduced by 1526 persons, according to figures made public at the Japanese consulate here.

EX-KAISER LIVING IN STYLE, HAS 50 SERVANTS, SIX COOKS; THRIFTY DUTCH ARE ANNOYED

DOORN, Holland, Dec. 9.—Revelations in the Prussian state legislature at Berlin of the money which the former German emperor has been permitted to draw from Germany during the last two years, together with the announcement that the Dutch government will tax him for an annual income of 1,300,000 guilders, have caused the burghers of Doorn to speculate as to what he does with all this money.

Nominally a guilder is worth 40 cents.

From Germany, the former emperor is said to have drawn 1,000,000 guilders, equivalent at present rates of exchange to 11,118,000 German marks, also the proceeds of the sale of some of his property in Wilhelmstrasse, said to be 40,000,000 marks. Besides all this income, the Prussian government has contributed additionally to the furnishing of his new house at Doorn.

Lives in High Style.

For a long time William complained of being financially embarrassed. Now, however, according to the people of Doorn he appears to be living in high style.

Not counting his marshal, Gen. von Gontard, and other members of his immediate suite, approximately 50 servants are employed to keep up the house of Doorn. This does not include the workmen who are still engaged about the house and grounds.

There are 24 charwomen who are kept busy polishing the floors, brasswork and otherwise keeping the castle up to the old German standard demanded by the former empress, Augusta Victoria. They receive the equivalent of about a dollar a day. Ten of them live in the castle.

Employs Six Cooks.

In all William now employs six cooks, who include a chef and an assistant living at the castle, and four women who came in to work by the day. There are also a number of gardeners and personal servants.

To maintain this army of servants whose average wages, the people of Doorn say, must be something more than a dollar a day. William pays in wages alone about $20,000 a year. Their upkeep costs him as much more and this does not include the high salaried employes, like Gen. von Gontard, Capt. von Ilsemann, the "court physician" and secretaries, who must cost the ex-emperor about $20,000 more.

During his 18 months' stay at Bentinck castle at Amerongen, William lived at the rate of about $125 daily. In his own estate, he is believed to be spending much more.

In addition to buying the house of Doorn, he has this year spent approximately $22,500 on a little hospital which he presented to the village of Amerongen.

MEXICO'S ACTS TO PLEAD FOR RECOGNITION

Obregon Will Show Faith By Works As New Policy.

AMBASSADOR TO U. S. IS READY

Only Newspaper Comment Caused By Other Nation's Actions.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Dec. 9.—Efforts to obtain recognition by the United States of the Obregon regime in Mexico will not be carried on as actively as they were under the administration of Adolfo de la Huerta, it is indicated here. It is declared president Obregon is inclined to allow his administration during the next few months to act as his appeal for recognition.

An indication that recognition by the United States is not far away, it is asserted, is the absence of Alberto J. Pani from the Obregon cabinet. It is understood the former Mexican minister to France is the new president's choice for an eventual representative in Washington.

The fact that within the past few days Japan, Germany and Brazil have recognized Mexico has aroused only mild newspaper comment. Several journals have urged editorially the necessity of recognition by the United States, asserting that would mean similar action by all the European powers.

President Obregon spent the most of his first week in official life at home recuperating from the strenuous program of the inauguration. He is following a rigid program of diet and exercise.

Gen. Benjamin Hill, secretary of war, also is ill, and it is believed will leave soon for Los Angeles, Calif., where he will receive treatment.

BIND AND GAG OFFICERS OF ITALIAN SHIP

D'Annunzio Kneels Before Deserting Sailor Crew, Who Surrendered Sub Chaser.

London, England, Dec. 9.—Officers of the Italian submarine chaser No. 68-PN were treacherously attacked, bound and gagged by their crew and then placed in a boat which took them into the harbor of Fiume, says a Milan dispatch to the London Times, describing the desertion of the vessel from the blockading fleet along the Dalmatian coast. When the boat landed, it was met by Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio, who gave the men a cordial reception and made an address in which he denounced as a traitor admiral Millo in command of Italian naval forces in the Adriatic.

Members of the d'Annunzian legionaries were asked to kneel before the deserters, because their action had "saved the honor of the Italian navy," it is said, the post-soldier setting an example by kneeling.

300,000 TEXTILE WORKERS AFFECTED BY 22½ PERCENT WAGE CUT TO REDUCE COSTS

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 9.—A wage reduction of 22½ percent in textile mills in New England and New York state was forecast today in a statement issued after a conference of textile manufacturers. The industry employs 300,000 persons.

Such a reduction, according to the statement, would bring the wage scale schedules back approximately to the figures that existed a year ago, and would leave the wage standards generally more than double those of 1915.

The present stagnant condition of the textile industry made consideration of a wage reduction necessary, it was stated.

Aim to Cut Costs.

"It is evident," said the statement, "from what has transpired in the last few months that there has been an insistent and compelling demand on the part of the public that the cost of living should be lessened by a readjustment of the price of commodities entering into the expense of daily life.

"Now that the process of readjustment has operated in the wage earners' favor and living costs are still further to be lessened, as the present low prices of raw materials are reflected in retail costs, the manufacturer can properly take some action to lessen the labor cost involved in production.

"The refusal of buyers to purchase goods for the last four or five months on a high basis of cost has led to a stagnation of the markets upon which the manufacturers depend so that at present many of the textile mills in New England have been obliged to shut down; many more are working on short time and unless something is done to remedy these conditions, unemployment will be increased and continue.

"In order to stabilize conditions so that goods can be purchased and business be done, it is indispensably necessary, unfortunate though it may be, that there should be some wage reduction.

"Accordingly, it has been suggested that a reduction of 22½ percent will aid materially in stabilizing the market.

"If this reduction is made it is hoped merchants will feel that the factor of labor as well as raw material costs has been so adjusted that they will feel secure in placing their order for merchandise.

"If this turns out to be the result, employment can be provided and it is hoped the public will respond to this suggestion and that manufacturers will be able to go on with the manufacturing processes with no further reduction in the wages of employes."

Headliners In Today's Theater.

BIJOU—"The White Moll," Pearl White.

ELLANAY—"The Vice of Fools," Alice Joyce.

GRECIAN—"Earthbound."

PALACE—"The Jail Bird," Douglas MacLean and Doris May.

RIALTO—"Love Madness," Louise Glaum.

UNIQUE—"Sweet Lavender," Mary Miles Minter.

WIGWAM—"The Divorce Game," Alice Brady.

(Read amusement ads on page 11.)

Boy, Page American Housewife! Here's Her Cook, $1.50 Per

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 9.—There is no high labor market in Haiti. The man working by the day gets one gourde, which is 20 cents, and sometimes a gourde and a half. Cooks are to be had without advertising. Most of them earn $1.50 a week, and in addition get 6 cents a day on which to feed themselves and their flock. You do not have to include car fare in the weekly wage down here.

At some points in the interior wages for cooks are even lower. Many of them live in mahogany houses, at that.

PINK BOLL WORM QUARANTINE IN N.M.CONSIDERED

Plague Discovered in Dona Ana County and Near El Paso; Plan Quick Work.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—A public hearing to consider advisability of extending pink boll worm quarantine to the state of New Mexico will be held here by the federal horticultural board December 17. Any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

The necessity for quarantine action is the finding of the pink boll worm in Dona Ana county, New Mexico, in the vicinity of El Paso, and the need therefore of extending the regulations now in force against counties in Texas and Louisiana to the newly infested regions. The adjoining county of El Paso is now under quarantine. Restrictions of the quarantine apply to the movement and utilization of cotton and cotton products for preventing the spread of the insect. The movement of lint is safeguarded by being limited to certain routes and ports of export.

Efforts are under way to secure the cooperation of Mexico in providing for the cleaning of all Mexican cars at country, to avoid as much as possible some point in the interior of that the risk of bringing infested seed to Juarez, within a distance of easy flight of the mature insects to the cotton fields on the American as well as on the Mexican side of the river.

FIRES PISTOL AT DEPUTIES, NONE INJURED

Returned Prisoner Declares After 4 Years as Prisoner He Received no Justice.

Brussels, Belgium, Dec. 9.—Three shots from a revolver were fired in the direction of the president's tribune in the chamber of deputies by a spectator in the public library, just as the chamber was adjourning tonight.

"I have been for four years a prisoner in Germany and have not obtained justice since my return," the man shouted.

No one is reported to have been wounded by the shots, but a number of deputies and spectators were bruised in the scramble to leave the chamber.

U. S. MONEY FOR RAILROADS URGED BY FEDERAL BOARD; WOODEN CARS CONDEMNED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Immediate payment to the railroads of sums due them under the guaranty provisions of the transportation act but withheld under the ruling of the controler of the treasury, was declared by the interstate commerce commission in its annual report today to be "vital in order that the carriers may properly serve the public." The commission recommended that congress amend the railroad act to permit the release and payment to the roads of the money thus tied up.

Many of the roads are greatly handicapped because of their inability to collect the guaranty, the commission said.

The year's rail operations have developed the need of several other changes in laws, the commission said. It urged congress to amend the interstate commerce act to provide for the punishment of any person "offering or giving to an employe of a carrier subject to the act any money or thing of value with intent to influence his action or decision with respect to car service and also to provide for the punishment of the guilty employe."

Appropriate legislation governing the transportation of explosives was asked as were changes in laws affecting the awarding of reparations for damages which, the commission held, should be a matter entirely for the adjudication of courts.

The menace of wooden passenger coaches was set forth as another subject for legislative action, the commission urging that the roads be compelled to use steel cars in all passenger train service.

On the subject of equipment supply the commission declared that while the shortage could be minimized by car conservation and increased efficiency, the only permanent solution was substantial additions to equipment. The latest general statistics of the commission showed that the railroads under its jurisdiction owned approximately 2,344,870 freight cars while an additional 146,000 cars were owned privately. The freight cars were divided as 1,063,830 box cars, 1,009,875 open top cars, 147,820 flat cars, 83,000 stock cars, 60,290 refrigerator cars and 45,000 cars of miscellaneous types.

Despite the shortage of equipment, it showed that the volume of freight carried during the first seven months of 1920 exceeded by 17.1 percent the first traffic for the corresponding period in 1913.

The commission's accident table discloses that 6495 persons were killed by trains or in train service accidents during 1919. Of these, 1784 or more than 27 percent met death in grade crossing accidents.

HARDINGSHOWS HE'S OWN BOSS, SAYS OBSERVER

Speech In Senate Viewed As Warning Against "Oligarchy" Plot.

NO STRINGS ON CABINET JOBS

President-Elect Has Mind Of His Own, Is Belief In Capital.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—President elect Harding's show of independence in his farewell speech in the senate is the talk of the national capital. It was not so much the impressive way the parting senator appealed to his colleagues for cooperation, but the clear cut emphasis which he placed upon the powers of the executive that caught the ear of political Washington and promptly set everybody gossiping as to the true meaning of his utterance.

It is a fact that when Mr. Harding met some of his colleagues they were almost unanimously against the idea of his making a speech at all, some suggested that it would be indelicate for him to address the senate in his present position, but Warren Harding showed he has a mind of his own.

He determined to make the speech because he had something definite to say, something that couldn't well be said if he were already president and had to address the senate on official business. He wanted the men in the senate to know he intended to be as insistent upon the powers of the executive as he had been on the powers of a senator.

Harding Gives Warning.

He gave a gentle warning that anything like "senatorial oligarchy" wouldn't be tolerated. He referred more or less humorously to Gov. Cox's phrase, "senate oligarchy," but the significant thing is that he saw fit to bring the phrase back into this particular speech at all.

Those who know Mr. Harding's mind say he wanted to take occasion to appeal to his friends not to presume too much; not to make his task hard simply because he had grown so intimate with his colleagues in the senate.

Moreover, he wanted to remove any suggestion that the senate would control the next administration, as has been so annoyingly suggested from time to time, not by Democrats alone, but by leading Republicans in the senate, with whom the wish is father to the thought. To be sure, Mr. Harding has found out one thing during this brief visit in Washington, that the most insistent demands for representation in the cabinet, either for themselves or their friends, has gone from colleagues in the senate.

Counter Movements.

This has led to two well defined counter movements, one on the part of some loyal comrades who really think they can be of great assistance to Mr. Harding by their effort to keep anybody in the senate from going into the cabinet, and another group which really wants to have a great deal to say in the next administration and thinks the best way to accomplish it is by retaining in the senate all the strong men and making the capitol the same center of gravity that it was in the days of Aldrich and Cannon.

Then there is another campaign being waged with all the subtlety that politicians can command. They have obligations of their own to fulfill. They want to see a particular friend in the cabinet, but the position for which the latter may be fitted is being sought by somebody in the senate, or else there is a conflict on the subject of geographical selection. It is not customary to take more than one cabinet member from any one state, so the process of "killing off the other fellow" is now in full swing.

Harding Good Listener.

Throughout it all Warren Harding remains shrewdly noncommittal, listening attentively even good humoredly. But the definite impression is left by the president elect that nobody has a cabinet portfolio cinched.

Mr. Harding is slow to make up his mind about anything. He is a deliberate type and he doesn't hesitate to change his mind when it is once made up. In that psychology lies the best chance of Elihu Root to be a leading adviser in the next administration. Were the choice to be made today, Mr. Root wouldn't have a chance, but Mr. Harding has yet to hear from the whole country. He has yet to learn what Republicans think about all questions.

He has been away for a month from editorial opinion and the letters of friends in all sections of America.

(Continued on page 2, column 4.)

MOROS DEFY U. S. SCHOOL SYSTEM, SLAY TEACHER

Educational Agent Murdered When Attempting to Force Children Against "Customs of Sulu Islanders"; Fighting Men of Jolo Attack Constabulary Force With Bolos and Wound Many; Natives Die in Fierce Battle.

MANILLA, P. I., Dec. 9.—Thirty Moros were killed in the Sulu islands in a battle with the Philippine constabulary growing out of efforts to encourage education of children, it was learned here today in official advices from the governor of Jolo, the Philippine province embracing the Sulu islands.

An educational agent named Abjani, a Moro, was killed by Moros on Pata island when attempting to induce the Moros to send their children to school. The resented his interference with their customs, according to the official dispatch to the interior department.

The constabulary force was called out, and was met by a force of Moros armed with bolos, daggers and other Moro primitive implements of war. The battle resulted in 30 Moros being killed and a number wounded. Many of the constabulary were wounded, but none killed.

CALIFORNIAN IN HOUSE SPEECH WARNS JAPANESE 'DEMAGOGS' AGAINST ATTACKS UPON U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Discussing the Japanese question freely and frankly in a carefully prepared address delivered today in the house, representative Kahn, of California, chairman of the military committee, declared America hoped always to avoid war and if "the statesmen, the publicists and the politicians, the agitators and the demagogs of Japan" really wanted war with the United States, they would be the ones to bring it on, and not the Americans.

Mr. Kahn said he knew he voiced "the earnest hope and the wish of every patriotic American that peace between the two countries may continue perpetually."

"But the world," he said, "has only recently learned that we are not too proud to fight; nor are we afraid to fight when we are forced into war."

Advocates Military Training.

The military committee chairman took occasion to reaffirm his belief that a universal military training policy would best safeguard the country, and added:

"I have no fear that there will be war between Japan and the United States in my lifetime nor even the lifetime of my sons, and I am thoroughly satisfied if my country remains measurably prepared, there will be no difficulty between the two nations at any time."

Mr. Kahn briefly reviewed the history of the relations between the United States and Japan and with regard to the Japanese immigration problem in California, now the subject of treaty negotiations between the two governments, said students of international law everywhere had recognized the "absolute right" of any nation to regulate immigration as it deemed best. Even Japanese students were familiar with universally accepted decisions on this point, he said, and added:

"It is, therefore, most unfortunate that a constant agitation regarding these matters is maintained by our neighbors across the Pacific, because the final effect of such propaganda and agitation undoubtedly is to install a pronounced hatred of America and Americans among the masses in Japan.

Warns Against Agitation.

"This is a decidedly unfortunate condition of affairs. Indeed, I may say it is a most serious condition—a condition that may result, unfortunately, in grave difficulties between two heretofore friendly nations."

The speaker said "many public officials in Japan," as well as political agitators, had "tried to make the world believe" that opposition to immigration of Japanese laborers into the United States was "based upon racial prejudices."

"We of the Pacific coast deny that this is the case," he declared. "No objection has ever been made to the admission into this country of Japanese professional men, of Japanese financiers, or Japanese religious teachers or leaders, or bona fide Japanese merchants or Japanese students or Japanese travelers. The sole objection is to the laboring class.

"Whether the undesirables be farm laborers, skilled mechanics or unskilled coolies, I contend the objection is purely an economic one. Japan herself is doing to the laborers of China and Korea what she claims is racial hate or prejudice when done by us to Japanese laborers."

Representative Kahn called attention to newspaper dispatches quoting count Okuma, head of the Japanese peace society, as having said if the United States restricted Japanese immigration by statute instead of by voluntary action of Japan, the latter rather than "suffer such prejudice to her prestige must resort to force."

Decries War Talk.

"Surely," Mr. Kahn said, "the head of the peace society of Japan does not advocate the taking up of arms against the United States as indicated in the newspaper articles."

From his reading of Japanese history, representative Kahn said he was sometimes inclined to believe "there are many more political agitators and demagogues on the other side of the Pacific than we can possibly find in our own country."

"Happily," he continued, "we in America are not worked into a frenzy of excitement by purely political harangues."

Mr. Kahn recalled the recent incident at Tientsin, where American soldiers had been found in the Japanese police station by the American consul general, wounded and beaten, when "the Japanese officers denied any knowledge of their whereabouts." This incident, he declared, was in a fair way of amicable adjustment between the government, adding:

"The American people have never become excited over the affair. You hear no threat of war on the part of American statesmen, politicians or even demagogues."

Publicists and authors reported, the California representative said, that Japan was "making every effort to unite the yellow races; that Japan under such a program hopes and expects to be the leader of such a race amalgamation; that she is striving in every way to acquire and maintain the hegemony of the yellow nations."

"Are the Japanese trying to bring about the world-old conflict between

(Continued on page 2, column 5.)

PROSPECTS FOR IRISH TRUCE WITH ENGLAND BRIGHTER THAN SUPPOSED, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 9.—Prospects of an Irish truce, which last night were generally regarded as having receded almost out of sight, have been revived, according to a late edition of the Daily Mail, as a result of a private interview between monsignor Patrick Joseph Clune, bishop of Perth, and premier Lloyd George yesterday.

The archbishop, the newspaper declared, conveyed to Mr. Lloyd George what, in effect, was a message from Michael Collins, commander of the Sinn Fein army.

The Daily Mail quotes the premier as saying:

"It may definitely be stated that prospects for a settlement are much brighter than they appear on the surface."

Similar information is printed by the London Times.

Urge Irish Visit.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—Hope that the decision of the British government not to permit the special committee of Americans to visit British territory to obtain information about conditions in Ireland is not final is expressed in a letter sent today to the British embassy by the commission of the committee of one hundred investigating the Irish question.

"If your letter were to represent the final opinion of the British government," the commission wrote, "certain regrettable conclusions would seem to follow. It would seem to imply autocratic interference on the part of the government with the free communication of friendly peoples."

Passport Visa Refused.

The commission's letter was in reply to one sent yesterday by the British embassy refusing an application from the commission for a visa of the passports issued by the state department to the six members of the special committee appointed by the commission.

"In seeking to send our committee to Great Britain," says the commission letter, "we have but followed the suggestion originally given us by representatives of various groups prominent in both English and Irish life. We had expected that this step would meet with your approval in view of the fact that in his letter of October 21, Sir Auckland Geddes stated that 'the British government has more to gain than anyone in ensuring that the truth is made known to the whole world.'

Explain American Interest.

"It was and is our firm conviction that such a committee as we had intended to send might make plain to the peoples both of England and Ireland the compelling reasons for America's interest. The American people are united by ties of blood to both countries. The Irish question deeply engrosses our people's interest.

"It is literally a domestic issue within the United States. If the present tragic conditions continue they will menace the world friendship and ultimately world peace."

RELIEVING THE 1ST DIVISION IN BATTLE LINE NEAR METZ

WHAT it was like up beyond Toul, moving into the line during a dark night to relieve another division in occupation of the sector in front of Metz, three months before the end of the war, is suggested in today's instalment of the "Overseas Notebook," which gives you an idea of the impressions you yourself might have received if you had been there. It isn't often that you can get hold of "war stuff" entirely free from imagination as this is, and just plain simple narrative of the little unimportant things that made up the average man's experience.

By Planting Trees, You Help To Abolish The Dust Nuisance And Modify The Summer Heat