TO RID COUNTRY OF ALIEN RADICALS

Drastic Legislative Proposals in the House

DEPORTATION THE REMEDY

It Is Provided That Affiliation Or Connection With Organizations Teaching Radical Doctrines—Constitutes An Offense.

Washington.—Legislative proposals of the House Immigration Committee to aid in ridding the country of alien radicals, framed after prolonged hearings here and in New York, were presented to the House by Chairman Johnson, Republican, Washington, who declared the bill was so drawn as to force the Department of Labor to act against alien agitators.

Secretary Wilson has held, Mr. Johnson said, that mere membership in the I. W. W. or kindred organizations was not sufficient under the law to warrant deportation. The committee's bill, he added, made the "letter and intent of the law plain and unmistakable," as under it, affiliation or any financial connection with organizations teaching radical doctrines, without the commission of any overt act, meant deportation.

At the same time, the House Judiciary Committee began work on various proposals aimed at suppression of radical activities generally, to reach citizens as well as aliens. Representative Blanton, Democrat, Texas, declared the Department of Labor was "honeycombed" with "the spirit of anarchism," from Secretary Wilson down; and Representative Davey, Democrat, Ohio, warned the committee that the public would take matters into its own hands and "string these wild-eyed radicals to telephone poles throughout the country" unless Congress hastened to act.

Under a resolution, introduced by Senator Kenyon, Republican, Iowa, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would investigate the activites of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, who claims to be self-styled Russian Soviet ambassador, with headquarters in New York. The resolution, which was referred to the committee, said Martens had been charged with directing propaganda against the American government, and referred to his refusal to testify before the Lusk Legislative Committee in New York which is conducting an investigation of radicals.

MEXICO SENDS REPLY.

Says Release Of Jenkins "Removes All Motive For Misunderstanding."

Mexico City.—The release of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, under bail, has removed all motive for misunderstanding between the Mexican and United States Governments regarding the Jenkins issue, according to the reply of the Mexican Government to the second American note.

The note declares that the Jenkins' case has taken on an altogether different aspect since the American agent's release. In polite terms it differs with the American objection to former legal technicalities, reaffirming that the Jenkins case is entirely a legal one.

Moreover, the Mexican answer points out, the American Government's belief in Jenkins' innocense of the charges against him is not enough to warrant setting aside Mexican law.

TO REGULATE PACKERS.

Preparations Made To Push Kendrick And Kenyon Bills.

Washington.—Preparations are being made to obtain early action on the Kendrick and Kenyon bills to regulate the meat packing industry.

Senator Gronna, of the Senate Agriculture Committee, has notified the five big Chicago packers that they will be given opportunity to present testimony against the bills for one week, beginning January 5.

Should they not desire to appear, hearings will be declared closed and the committee will prepare its report, Gronna said. If the packers testify supporters of the bill will have one week in which to prepare.

TO PROBE BILL FOR CAT'S BOARD.

Maylor Hylan Asks For Data On Animal.

New York.—The duties of a cat in the Department of Education last summer will be the subject of official investigation. Mayor Hylan sent to David Hershfield, Commissioner of Accounts, a warrant on the City Chamberlain for $6.50 for the maintenance of a cat during July, August and September of this year.

"I would like to find out," wrote Mayor Hylan, "what duties this cat performs for the people that would justify the city in paying its board during the vacation period."

TO LICENSE SUGAR DEALERS.

House Committee Adds Amendment To Bill Continuing Control.

shington.—Continuation of the Equalization Board for the year was favorably reported by the griculture Committee with an t giving the board power lers under license. The dy passed the McNary use Committee appLicensing amend-

FOUR MILLION WOMEN IN CAMPAIGN.

Washington.—An army of 4,000,000 women, representing 10 national organizations, has been organized by the savings division of the Treasury Department to enter the fight against the high cost of living.

Beginning January 1 and extending to April 1, a great thrift campaign will be conducted in an effort to induce women to keep strict accounts of their daily expenditures, in order by study of them to eliminate unnecessary items.

Women's organizations which have been enlisted in the campaign include. The Association of College Alumnae, Daughters of the American Revolution, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Catholic War Council, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Associations, National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League for Women's Service, Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation and the Y. W. C. A.

THREE KILLED IN FIGHT.

South Carolina Doctor, Brother-In-Law And Visitor Shot.

Columbia, S. C.—Dr. J. H. Pratt, a physician; his brother-in-law, John Bell, and Royall Cotton, of Charleston, were killed in a pistol fight at the country home of Mrs. J. T. Bell, near St. Stephens, according to reports received here.

Dr. Pratt, returning from church, is said to have found young Cotton at his mother-in-law's home. Pratt, it is stated, fired at Cotton, whom he had warned to stay away from the house. He then went to his room upstairs. John Bell came into the parlor and, being mistaken for Pratt by Cotton, was fired upon. He fell with a bullet in his heart. Pratt returned to the room and mortally wounded Cotton, but was himself shot four times by Cotton and died soon afterwards.

MYSTERY OVER VILLA LEADER.

Central Coahuila Forces Headed By General Or His Brother.

Washington.—Mystery developed as to the identity of the leader of the Villa forces if their operations in Central Coahuila. According to advices from the border, the question has arisen whether the leader of the Villistas was Gen. Francisco Villa himself or his brother Hipolito Villa.

The State Department is awaiting further details on the release of Fred Hugo, American ranch manager, who was taken prisoner in the Villa raids on Muzquiz. The bare announcement of the release reached the department yesterday.

CONTEMPT CASE CONTINUED.

Proceedings Against Coal Miners Put Off Indefinitely.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Hearings on charges of contempt of court against officials of the United Mine Workers of America were continued indefinitely by Judge A. B. Anderson, in United States District Court.

The charges were based on alleged violations of the injunction issued by Judge Anderson during the strike of bituminous coal miners preventing union heads from furthering the strike.

The case can now be called up at any time.

COAL COMMISSION PICKED.

Names To Be Announced When Palmer Returns To Capital.

Washington.—Announcement of the three men to compose the President's tribunal to settle the coal controversy will be made public after Attorney General Palmer returns from Chicago. The White House has decided on the personnel of the commission and is now formulating a program of matters to be considered.

PUEBLO STEEL MILLS TO OPEN

Have Been Shut Down Since Last September.

Denver.—The Pueblo steel mills of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company will be reopened next Monday. They have been shut down since September. Coal will be obtained from the company's mines in Southern Colorado.

THIS AND THAT

The planet Mars is never nearer to the earth than 36,000,000 miles.

Nearly 70,000,000 wild animals are killed yearly for the sake of their fur.

Some species of insects are in a state of maturity 30 minutes after birth.

One Berkshire county man carries between $300,000 and $400,000 life insurance.

A London factory owner believes he is the first man to use an airplane engine as an ordinary power source.

The dolphin is believed to be the fastest swimmer in the seas.

It is estimated that at least 600,000 persons from the Northern Veneto were obliged to abandon their homes at the time of enemy invasion and seek refuge in the more southern part of Italy. A considerable area of the Veneto was devastated by military operations and much time, labor and expense will be required to reconstruct this region and restore it to normal conditions.

Tract Is Added to National Forests

1,116,000 Acres in Thunder Mountain Region of Idaho Set Apart.

HAS LONG BEEN A MENACE

Recurring Forest Fires Have Endangered Adjoining Portions of National Forests—Great Tract Is Difficult of Access.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Washington, D. C.—In accord with almost unanimous sentiment in Idaho and in response to considerations vitally affecting adjoining national forests, congress has set apart 1,116,000 acres of land in Idaho known as Thunder Mountain region, as national forest lands. This great tract, difficult of access and having not over 1 per cent of its area suitable for agriculture, has for years been the scene of destructive fires and devastation due to overgrazing. It is now to be added to the Payette national forest which adjoins it on the south and west, and the Idaho national forest which adjoins it on the north and west. The area lies approximately 100 miles northeast of Boise. Because uncontrolled, it has been a recurring menace to the adjoining national forests by reason of fires that have gained great headway in its vast unpatrolled regions.

Swept by Forest Fires.

What has taken place in the Thunder Mountain region, according to officials of the forest service, United States department of agriculture, is typical of what would have taken place in most of the national forests had these areas not been protected. Three hundred thousand acres, or approximately one-third of the area, has been swept by forest fires in the past twelve years, destroying approximately 700,000,000 feet of timber. The mining resources, after being superficially exploited by miners with scant equipment, have remained practically undeveloped. Much of the wild life has been ruthlessly exterminated, and the grazing lands have been destroyed by nomadic herds. The number of sheep which have been grazing without restriction or regulation during the past year total nearly 300,000, whereas a fair estimate of the "carrying capacity" of the entire country has been placed at 75,000 to 10,000 head of sheep.

There are no towns or villages in the whole region. The log buildings of the first settlement on Monumental creek still stand—vacant, specter-like reminders of the boom days of many years ago. Hundreds of claims which were located during the rush of 1901 have been abandoned. Some high-grade ores have been found, and the general belief is that the region contains an abundance of low-grade ore, but its commercial use has not been possible because of inadequate transportation facilities. Control of the area as National Forest land, once opposed because it was feared that it might retard mine development, is now seen to be a practical step toward proper use of the mining resources, as well as conservative utilization of grazing facilities.

Travel Is Difficult.

At present the roads, trails, and bridges are in a sad state of disrepair, making travel over them on foot or by horseback impossible. One of the important undertakings of the forest service, now that the tract has been added to adjoining national forests, will be to supply the area with improved lines of travel.

A large and important watershed is included in this area, which is estimated to supply at least 1,000 second-feet of water to the Columbia river at low-water periods. It is roughly estimated that more than 100,000 horsepower could be generated from waters rising in the area. The region includes no natural wonders, large lakes or features of special scenic interest. Deer and trout are plentiful, and there are said to be a few wild sheep and goats.

Mishap to Auto Stirs All Slovania

Soldier Cuts Telegraph to Make Repairs and Results Are Astonishing.

HAS DIPLOMATS WORRIED

Ties Up Railroad Traffic and Results In Congestion That Takes Month to Straighten Out—Week to Restore Wires.

Szabadka, Slavonia.—When a wheezing little automobile of American make, driven by a Serbian soldier, broke down on a country road 40 miles from here, it started an international tangle which rolled up until it had the diplomats of four countries worried.

Here are some of the things that began to happen to rapid succession:

"Three hundred cars of French merchandise bound for Roumania piled up on the four switches of the railroad yards here and congested things until not a wheel could move.

A Red Cross supply train of 30 cars, bound for Bucharest, came up behind the French trains and completed the tieup of communications.

Ten Americans were marooned for nine days on board the Red Cross train.

Sends Train to Investigate.

Roumanian merchants who were relying on the prompt delivery of the French goods sent a special train from Bucharest to investigate the delay.

Szabadka, an important town on the frontier between Hungary and Serbia, was cut off from all communication.

The Serbian soldier who was the innocent cause of all this trouble was driving his car merrily northward one day when the steering gear went wrong. He stopped, found the cause of the difficulty and decided that he needed a piece of stout wire to repair the damage. He reached up to the long-hanging, single-wire telegraph line and cut off a generous section. Having fixed his car, he drove blithely on. The wire gave out presently and he renewed it twice, thrice, four or five times, from the telegraph line beside the road.

Meanwhile the trains of French merchandise had begun arriving at Szabadka. Official sanction was necessary for the cars to proceed. The frontier officials framed the proper sort of telegram, and it was duly countersigned and presented to the operator.

Trains Congest Yards.

He reported that the wire was "not working." So the frontier officials decided to wait until it began to work. They waited two days, while more and more trains drew into the congested yards. Szabadka was cut off from wire communication.

The telegraph officials finally decided to send out a line-repairing party. The party returned after another day's delay, with the announcement that so many breaks had been found their supply of spare wire had given out.

Meanwhile, congestion in the yards increased and the appeals from the French convoyers, the American convoyers and the Roumanian merchants became more urgent. It was a full week, however, before the wires had finally been restored and the official vises obtained.

GENERAL WOOD AND FAMILY



Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Wood and their family, in the first photograph taken of them together since the general's return from France. The sons, Capt. Leonard Wood, Jr., and Lieut. Osborne C. Wood, went into the service at the outbreak of the war, the captain serving with the Eighty-first division in France. The daughter, Louise, is still in school.

Must Ride Wild Moose To Be Member of Club

Nipisiguit River, Can.—One of the most unusual sportsmen's associations is the Moose Riders of the Nipisiguit. To qualify a man must ride moose in the presence of a guide in good standing. He must get a photo and have this placed in the book of records there, together with the signatures of witnesses and guide. He then receives a metal badge picturing a man riding a moose and the words "Moose Rider of Nipisiguit."

Wore Sister's Shoes to Fool Police.

Camden, Pa.—For months detectives followed what were evidently the footprints of a woman burglar. Five small boys were arrested and confessed to a long series of housebreakings. One of the youngsters said that he always wore his sister's shoes while on the job.

FACE MUCH RED TAPE

Americans Find Travel in Germany Is Difficult.

Absence of Official American Representation in Berlin Causes Embarrassment.

Berlin.—Lack of American official representation in Berlin is causing American travelers considerable embarrassment.

The Spanish embassy representing American interests can sometimes help the traveler, but more often not. It has too much business to handle. And red tape unwinds slowly in Germany.

As a result of this situation Americans coming here are complaining considerably of the situation.

England and France are liberally represented on missions here. America has none. And its interests have to be conserved mainly by the American legations in The Hague and Copenhagen.

Two stranded American sailors reached town recently, expecting passports here. They were penniless but expected a lift. They couldn't get a passport right away; maybe by waiting long enough they might have had one through the Spanish embassy. Probably they passed the borders somehow "on their own;" it can be done, but it's unpleasant.

And at the same time an American business man arrived with a perfectly good pass, but found he needed to travel to Czechoslovakia to complete an important deal. Could he get his pass amended here? No, he had to travel to Copenhagen and run the risk of losing his business deal through the delay.

These are only sample cases. Daily Americans with difficulties as bad as or worse than those above cited are here, and find that the U. S. A. isn't among those present.

FALL FOR NEW SCHEME

Indiana University Expert Makes Hens Work Overtime by Electric Light.

Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue university's experiment in increased egg production here through the use of electric lights in poultry pens is proving a success, according to Prof. A. G. Phillips, who has charge of the work. He says that the hens in the coops that have electric lights are laying more eggs than the hens in unlighted coops.

In the coops with lights the hens continue scratching and hunting for food, it is said, whereas in the other pens the hens hunt their roosts as soon as darkness comes. With the additional amount of food and exercise the hens in the lighted pens become better egg producers. The electric lights are kept lighted until ten o'clock each night, giving the hens about five and a half hours' overtime work each day.

"Then hens have no unions that we know of, so there is no objection to the longer working day," said Professor Phillips.

Church Bell Out of Date.

Hognian, Wash.—Principally because of the development of leaks that are difficult to locate and repair, the upper portion of the tower on the Methodist church of this city is being removed and the bell will be sold. A bell is all right on a country church, but it is an unnecessary antique on a twentieth century house of worship in a progressive city or town that has the advantage of newspaper publicity," was the statement made by Rev. W. W. Switzer, the pastor, when asked about the disposition of the ancient equipment for calling a congregation together.

Deposits of a peculiarly hardened peat that burns almost as well as coal have been discovered in southern New Jersey.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING URGED ON METHODISTS

New York.—Collective bargaining "as an instrument for the attainment of industrial justice," is recommended in a report by the executive committee of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, which requests ministers and members of the church "steadfastly to insist on its application and constantly to promote in the Christian spirit discussion of the methods by which it might be applied."

Bishop Wants to Box.

Clermont, So. Afr.—Bishop McLaglen of this city sent to the All Sports Weekly an offer to box any bishop for a fund for disabled soldiers, and adds that to aid in making the match he will extend the offer to any editor of his own age. The bishop is 68 years.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Canada Would Like 8,000 Square Miles of Maine

WASHINGTON.—Senator Johnson of California read into the Congressional Record in the closing days of the last session an article by Sir Andrew McPhail of McGill university, Montreal, and said by way of introduction: "It is an article by a distinguished Canadian, in which he shows the purposes to which the League of Nations ought to be put when subsequently it may be in operation, and he delineates the boundaries, as he believes they ought to be, between Canada and the United States, and shows that under the League of Nations, under article 19, that boundary should be fixed whereby about 8,000 square miles of the state of Maine should be added to Canada." Sir Andrew elaborates on the proposition that a free nation must have reasonable access to the sea by communications that are reasonably secure. His conclusion is: "All access to the sea, even by the St. Lawrence, is under direct control of the United States, on account of the projection of the state of Maine to within 30 miles of the St. Lawrence. This one outpost dominates the life of Canada, which exists only by the will of its neighbor."



So he argues in favor of the United States giving Canada that part of Maine lying north of the Canadian Pacific railway between Megantic in Quebec and McAdam in New Brunswick. After discussing ways and means, he concludes:

"It may be urged that this barrier against future development exists merely in our minds and sentiments; but nationality itself is an affair of sentiment, which none appreciate better than the people of the United States. This proposal for an act of generosity on their part will, it is believed, appeal to their just and generous nature and will be entirely in harmony with that spirit of idealism which impelled them to come to the relief and rescue of the distressed nations of the world which were striving to be free and to remain in freedom. Here is a master chance of putting the League of Nations to the test."

"Direct and Indirect Costs" of the Great War

THE first comprehensive report on the "direct and indirect costs of the war" has just been made by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. After taking each of the countries separately, those on both sides, and then summarizing the total direct and the total indirect costs, the report gives the direct cost as $186,000,000,000, and states that the indirect costs "have amounted to almost as much more."



The capitalized value of soldier human life, which is given among the "indirect" costs, is placed at $33,551,276,280.

The property losses are divided as follows: On land, $29,000,000,000; to shipping and cargo, $8,800,000,000. Loss of production is an indirect cost of the war which has meant to the nations $45,000,000,000. War relief added $1,000,000,000.

The loss to neutrals through the indirect cost to them is placed at $1,750,000,000. The total indirect costs to all nations, those engaged in the war and the neutrals, is $151,612,542,560.

In addition to the $33,551,000,000 given as the economic worth of those who lost their lives or were injured in actual warfare, an equal amount is allowed for civilian losses.

California Is Last Word in Superdreadnaughts

THE superdreadnaught California, launched the other day at Mare Island navy yard, represents the last word in battleships. She is expected to cost more than $45,000,000 and will carry 12 14-inch guns. Besides being electrically driven, the new warship will be electrically operated from her guns to her potato-peeling machine.



In commission the California will have a crew of 1,022 men and 58 officers, full complement. She has a length over all of 624 feet, a breadth of 96 feet and a depth of 47.2 feet. Her displacement at her mean draught of 30.5 feet would be 32,000 tons. She has an estimated speed of 21 knots and a normal fuel capacity of 1,900 tons. It is estimated that she is fully 20 per cent better protected than any other vessel in the United States navy, not excluding the New Mexico.

Her great turbines are of 28,000 horsepower. The guns will be fired by electricity. Her ventilation, steering, supplying of power to the drive shaft, laundering, printing, ice cream freezing, cake making and dishwashing all will be electrically operated.

Although this has brought her total cost to something in excess of $15,000,000, a saving in fuel is expected quickly to offset this cost. Her hull alone cost $7,800,000.

Some Bull's-Eyes and Stray Shots by the Young Idea

THE schoolboy of the nation means well and will probably grow up to be a useful citizen—in some line of activity where accuracy is not absolutely essential. In the meantime he is, as Artemus Ward would say, a "most amuzin' little cuss." For example, here are excerpts from the examination of classes in general history:



"Romulus obtained the first citizens of Rome by operating a lunatic asylum." "Pompeii was destroyed by an eruption from the Vatican." "There were no Christians among the early Gauls, they were mostly lawyers." In mythology we have the following: "The Gorgons were three sisters that looked like women, only more horrible." The class in English history furnishes some interesting material: "My favorite character in English history was Henry VIII. He had six wives and killed them all." "Edward III would have been king of France if his mother had been a man." "Henry I's son William was drowned in the White Ship and never smiled again." "The Black Death was terrible for the laborers, because they were forced to do all the work left by the thousands that died."

We derive various bits of biography: "Benjamin Franklin produced electricity by rubbing cats backward." "Andrew Jackson was called Old Hickory because when he was a boy he was a little tough." "George Washington married Mary Curtis and in due time became the father of his country."

Definitions of this and that: "A deacon is the lowest kind of Christian." "The Pharisees were people who liked to show off their goodness by praying." "The Pharisees were people who liked to show off their goodness by praying in synonyms." "An ibex is where you look in the back part of the book when you want to find anything that is printed in the front part of the book."

Nearly All U. S. Girls Are "Just 18" Years Old

"THOU shalt not bear false witness," says the Bible, meaning, don't lie. Uncle Sam, knowing the proclivities of his nieces and nephews to fib when tax matters are involved, has made an iron-clad law that nothing in the census records can be used against anybody. So when the nose-counters call just after January 2 everybody should tell them the truth. Their statement will be barred to the tax inquisitor.



Income tax dodgers are not the only ones who pervert the truth, census takers say. In 1910 more girls were eighteen than any other age above seven. There were 1,000,000 more girls that age than there were fifteen. There were more native-born girls eighteen in 1910 than there were eight in 1900, which is an impossibility, census-takers say.

A girl is taking only one chance in telling her right age—that is, if she should want to marry the census-taker it might be a handicap. Otherwise the truth will not hurt, as the census-taker is sworn to soft-pedal everything.

All that stuff told before the draft registration about the census bureau furnishing information about draft evaders was camouflage. The department of justice tried to get a peep at the records, but there was nothing doing.

Miller Hamilton, publicity man for the bureau, has a request from a magazine for a "breezy, human interest" story about the census with pictures. Hamilton found just four pictures available for publication, and they were photographs of machines.

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