

## MEXICAN ASSASSIN BEGS FOR HIS LIFE

Bandit Fails to Meet End with  
Fortitude of His Race and Is  
Shot as He Grovels.

### BODY PUT ON EXHIBITION

JUAREZ, Mex., Jan. 19.—The bodies of Jose Rodriguez and Miguel Baca-Valles, executed Villa leaders, which were placed on exhibition here today as evidence that the de facto government of Mexico is determined to exterminate the bandits who slaughtered eighteen mining men near Santa Ysabel, Chihuahua, eight days ago, were put aboard a train late today and sent to Chihuahua City. There, according to Mexican officials, they will be shown in public again as examples of what will happen to any one adopting the career of an outlaw in Mexico.

Rodriguez, who was captured by employees of the Fabrica ranch and executed by Carranza authorities at Madera last Thursday, was positively identified as the Villa leader who has been burning railroad bridges, looting mines and ranches and threatening the lives of foreigners ever since Villa was driven out of Sonora, following the series of defeats that began at Agua Prieta November 1, last.

Executed at Juarez.  
Baca-Valles was caught fourteen miles west of Columbus, N. M., and was executed early today at Juarez, after he had been brought here on the train that bore the body of Rodriguez. Enrique Cisneros, another Villa officer who was captured with Baca-Valles, is being brought overland to face a court martial.

Baca-Valles, contrary to the usual fatalistic attitude of the Mexicans, begged for his life. According to Americans who saw the murderer and robber killed, the Villa chief crawled, supplicating, before his executioners and was shot to death as he groveled.

A train from the interior was expected tonight. Only three Americans are reported to be on board. The train which left today for the south carried a number of Americans back into Mexico.

Attack Wilson's Policy.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Discussion of the nation's duty toward its citizens in Mexico cropped out in the senate again today, and another intervention resolution was added to the half-dozen introduced since the Santa Ysabel murder. Several republican senators attacked

President Wilson's policy in heated speeches, and Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee and other Democrats defended it.

## Russian Regiment With a Fighting Record Behind It

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST SIBERIAN CORPS, Jan. 19.—The First Siberian regiment, which, with others of the First Siberian corps, turned the tide of battle at Lodz when the Russian army was almost completely enveloped by the Germans, and which bore the brunt of the fighting before Warsaw, has a history dating back 200 years. It was created in 1720 by Peter the Great. It was the regiment sent in the Chinese expedition in 1800-02, and for its service at that time it was awarded a flag with a special inscription by the emperor. It was a part of the First Manchurian army in the Japanese war and fought at Lo-Yan, Chai-Hai and Mukden. Much has been written about their intrepid valor during that struggle.

When the present emperor, as heir to the throne, went to the far east he christened the regiment his own, with the right to bear his initials upon their shoulder straps. This special distinction has created a bond of sympathy and good fellowship among the officers and men. The regiment has many gifts from the emperor and from foreign visitors and from other regiments, creating a collection of great historic value as well. When the regiment is at home, at every feast or function a chair is kept at the head of the table or in the place of honor for the emperor. Above it always is placed his portrait, one of his many gifts. At regimental dinners the portrait is veiled until the toasts are reached when it is uncovered and the first toast is to his imperial majesty. The place at the table is served as though the emperor was present in fact.

Another tradition of this regiment, which is ancient and abandoned by nearly all other Siberians, is the presentation of the winecup. It is rarely observed except when the emperor is present or for other distinguished guests. To the singing of a special regimental song, in which the guest is addressed by his Christian name and in the familiar form "thou" and "thee," he is offered successive cups of wine and urged to "drink to the bottom in the name of our friendship." After the third repetition it is customary for the guest to break the glass, whereupon the sentiments of fellowship are expressed by cheers and song.

Advertiser and customer profit by the "Classified Ad" habit.

## THREE MILLIONS DESTITUTE

Women of Belgium and Northern  
France Must Have Help Dur-  
ing Winter.

### APPEAL TO UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Over 3,000,000 persons in Belgium and northern France, mostly women and young children, must be clothed and shod by Christmas. If the garments and shoes for these destitute people are not forthcoming at once, their sufferings during the winter will become desperate.

Such is the note of an urgent appeal, issued to the people of the United States by the commission for relief in Belgium. The New York committee has received from Herbert Hoover, chairman of the commission, the following statement:

"It appears to me that it is necessary for us to go frankly to the American people and ask them to clothe the destitute in the occupied areas of Belgium and northern France during the coming winter.

"There are 3,000,000 people in these areas and of these over one-third are now wholly or partially destitute, and are today receiving their food either wholly or partially without payment.

"As you know, we have set up economic measures, based on the ability of a portion of the population, to pay for its food, which, with the contributions of other countries, enables us for the present to find the bare minimum of food supplies for the whole 9,000,000 people, but we have no reserves with which to provide clothing for the destitute. We now plead for help on their behalf.

### No Way to Help Themselves.

"Even if these 3,000,000 people had money they could not import clothes, or the raw materials with which to manufacture them, through the blockade into an area under military occupation. While the better classes have some clothing with which they can get along, the destitute are composed of the working classes which naturally had little reserves of clothing when the war broke out. The only additions they have received since then have been the generous contributions from America, Canada and elsewhere. By Christmas time all the clothing which we have in our various establishments will be exhausted.

"It is a certainty that the undue exposure of uncovered men, women and children to the bitter winter will greatly increase mortality. The clothing for these people can be provided only if we receive gift supplies for the purpose. We must depend upon the American people.

"We have arranged that the cost of transportation of clothes from any central point in the United States to Belgium and northern France and of the distribution will be paid for out of funds which

have been especially provided so that the whole American contribution will reach the destitute without one cent of deduction.

Many difficulties in way.  
"In the matter of the character of clothing for these people, we are surrounded with a multitude of difficulties. In the first instance the drastic sanitary arrangements made by the governments through whose territory we must pass make the introduction of second-hand clothing, especially in the areas of the operating armies where the want will be greatest, practically impossible.

"We therefore must ask frankly for new clothing and more particularly for unmade material. Not that the destitute in Belgium and northern France are not intensely grateful for second hand clothing, but as a matter of necessity we are forced to ask only for unworn stuffs.

"It must be borne in mind that those for whom we appeal are living under almost total industrial paralysis; that many millions of them are idle and that the cry we have from them daily is: 'Give us something to do, give us something to work on, so that we may contribute to our support.' Therefore if we can provide them with materials they will make up their own clothing. Furthermore the poor of Belgium and northern France can devise an extraordinary amount of clothing out of a given piece of cloth and can work in such materials to patch up their own clothing. For this reason we are anxious to secure piece goods as far as possible, or, alternatively, unworn made-up clothing.

### Distribution is Free.

"We have established workrooms in all the leading Belgian cities. The one in Brussels alone gives employment to over 15,000 people. This clothing is all distributed free through our local communal committees after they have made a careful investigation of the necessities of each recipient. There are today between 30,000 and 40,000 of the noblest and best Belgian and French people giving their whole service in the volunteer conduct of these local committees, endeavoring with the greatest possible devotion and under the greatest strain to eke out to their utmost usefulness the meager supplies which we are able to furnish.

"What we urgently need is new woollen clothes for women and girls and boys, woolen and cotton materials for babies' clothing, shawls, stockings, jerseys, sweaters, blankets, boots and shoes, underclothing, overcoats, petticoats and suits of all descriptions, and in fact every article in the gamut of warm clothing.

### Hope for Much.

"It seems to us that there must be on the shelves of the stores and in the houses of the United States a large amount of remnant cloth materials and new ready-made clothing which would be contributed or could be purchased by the

various committees interested in our work on terms of the great possible economy.

"It seems to me that with the generosity of the American merchant and manufacturer our local committees from money that may be subscribed to them (for this purpose can purchase such materials at far more advantageous rates than can be obtained in any commercial transaction.

"It is our hope that we may have large consignments arriving by Christmas and we do not believe that there is any manner in which the American people can better show their inherent instinct of philanthropy and kindness than by answering this appeal from millions of helpless, destitute people."

## Uncle Sam Is Only One Not Inspired by Ulterior Motives

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, Jan. 19.—Germany has not made such a thorough pacific penetration of Italy's financial and industrial markets as is generally reported, according to Francesco Nitti, the former Italian minister of agriculture, who has contributed an article on the subject to the current number of the Dutch Journal for Economics and Geography. Germany, he says, has only placed capital amounting in the aggregate to \$8,000,000 into Italian enterprises. There are but few purely German companies of importance in Italy, he says, but, on the other hand, numerous Germans have actively participated in the working of Italian companies without putting any money into them.

Revenue statistics indicate that last year the total of taxed foreign capital in Italy was approximately 100,000,000, of which roughly \$60,000,000 was French and Belgian, \$20,000,000 British, and only \$5,000,000 German more than half of which latter sum is represented by two most prominent German steamship lines.

What there is of German penetration, says Signor Nitti, is chiefly represented by individual Germans, who act, or have acted as managers of Italian banks, and as agents of French, Belgian and British trading corporations.

The Italian authority further remarks with disappointment that American capital holds aloof from Italian financial undertakings, which is the more regrettable since America is the only country which the Italians need not suspect of ulterior motives," and he adds that the great volume of Italian exports and labor to the United States would seem to justify the expectation that Americans would show more interest in Italian finances.

Advertiser and customer profit by the "Classified Ad" habit.

## ANTI-DOPE LAW WORKS WELL

Secretary of Wholesale Druggists'  
Association Describes Effects  
of Legislation.

### DECREASED SALE OF NARCOTICS

Entire satisfaction with the results achieved by the Harrison anti-narcotic law, the federal act to limit the sale of narcotic drugs, which became effective March 1, exists among the wholesale and retail drug dealers of the country, according to F. E. Holliday, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' association, an organization which was interested in the promotion of the law when it was before congress. Mr. Holliday has just returned to New York, from a trip through the west, middle west and south, where he interviewed the leading merchants and distributors of each district.

"The Harrison anti-narcotic law has been wonderful in its effects," said Mr. Holliday on Saturday, "and has surpassed the expectations of its most ardent advocates. The sale of opium and morphine, the principal narcotic drugs, has been reduced at least 50 per cent through the operation of the law, whereas the greatest reduction which had been predicted was not in excess of 40 per cent. The sales, moreover, will steadily grow less as the habitual users of narcotic stimulants are cured, a reasonably large proportion of the drugs now being sold to these consumers being on prescription. I do not think it is going beyond the limits of probability to prophesy that the next generation will show a great improvement over the present in the numbers of habitual drug users."

"Under the provisions of the law, all sellers of narcotic drugs must have government licenses and all goods sold must be on government order blanks. Dealers are required to keep a record of all transactions, including the purpose for which the drugs were to be used. Not only are the distributors of these drugs required to obtain license before they can engage in the trade, but all physicians and others who have an interest in their distribution must be licensed. Legitimate wholesalers and retailers throughout the country have given the law almost unanimous support, although it must be recognized that it has caused a reduction of their profits on the sales of the drugs affected.

"In spite of the wide support which the law has received, there have been many prosecutions. The federal authorities have been particularly active, and where it was impossible for them to proceed against the offender, they have turned over the data and records upon which prosecution depended to the state officers. These have, in many cases, taken up the prosecution of cases presented to them, and a large part of the

illegal trade has thus been stamped out.

Mr. Holliday pointed out that the Harrison law had been urged by the leading drug interest previous to its passage, and that at the time some suspicion of the motives behind the movement might have been held by those not thoroughly acquainted with the situation. He said that members of the trade had acted not as dealers, but as citizens, and that this fact had been brought out clearly by the hearty co-operation of drug trade factors with the government authorities in enforcing the provisions of the act.

The decreased sales of morphine and opium are in no degree attributable to a decline in importations, although this has occurred, Mr. Holliday said. There was no difficulty in obtaining sufficient sales of the product to fill all legitimate requirements, although several manufacturers of opiates and importers of opium had acquired what constituted practically a corner in the opium market, and prices due to war conditions were high.

## Give Those Worn Nerves a Rest



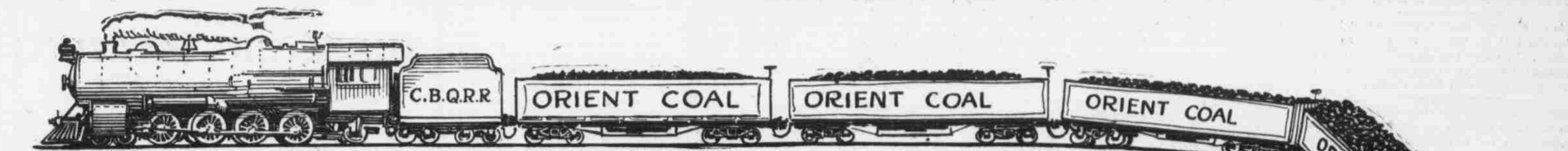
Don't give up. When you feel all unstrung, when family cares seem too hard to bear, and backache, dizzy headaches, gummy pains and irregular action of the kidneys and bladder may mystify you, remember that such troubles often come from weak kidneys and it may be that you only need Doan's Kidney Pills to make you well. When the kidneys are weak there's danger of dropsy, gravel and Bright's disease. Don't delay. Profit by others' experience.

### An Omaha Woman Says:

Mrs. G. W. Schneider, 250 Sahler St., says: "I was subject to attacks of backache, especially if I took cold. Then my kidneys would be affected and I would ache all over. Doan's Kidney Pills took away the distress in my back and strengthened my kidneys so that I felt one hundred per cent better in every way. For some years I have felt in no need of a kidney medicine."

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
50c at all Drug Stores  
Foster-Milburn Co., Prop., Buffalo, N.Y.

# 74 CARS—3500 TONS



## THE LARGEST SINGLE SHIPMENT OF ILLINOIS COAL

Ever Made from One Mine to One Company. Running Special. Shipped from the Mine Monday, Will Arrive Omaha Thursday, Consigned to

# THE SHERIDAN COAL CO.

OMAHA

# THE CELEBRATED ORIENT COAL

SHERIDAN COAL CO. SOLE DISTRIBUTORS  
1411 W. O. W. BLDG., OMAHA, NEB.

FROM THE HEART OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

LUMP -- EGG -- NUT SCREENINGS  
We Can Give You Quick Service and Best Prepared Coal in the Market.

