

ALL DIPLOMATS TO QUIT MEXICO CITY

Representatives of European Nations May Leave Capital, as Little Respect Shown.

VILLA TELLS OF VICTORIES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Withdrawal from Mexico City of many foreign legations was imminent tonight because of friction between the Carranza government and the diplomatic corps.

Some of the prominent diplomatic representatives of European countries already have cabled their home governments suggesting that, inasmuch as communication is growing more and more restricted and little respect is given them by the Carranza authorities, it might be advisable to unite with other governments in a movement to abandon all foreign legations in Mexico.

U. S. Not Committed. As the American embassy has been closed since the rupture with the Huerta government, the action on the part of the other diplomatic missions is being considered without consulting the United States so far as is known.

The plan of the diplomatic corps in Mexico City, which is understood to be acting as a unit, is to leave affairs in Mexico in charge of consular officers. This would mean practically a severance of diplomatic relations by all countries and present a unique status for Mexico in the family of nations.

Villa Tells of Victories. EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 5.—General Villa arrived today at Silobuano, Guanajuato. From that place he telegraphed tonight a report upon the progress of his troops in various parts of Mexico.

General Augustin Estrada, operating in Guanajuato, has defeated decisively a much stronger force of Carranza troops. Villa's troops practically have crushed the troops under General Eulalio Gutierrez, former provisional president. The Gutierrez forces, it was said, were fleeing into the mountains.

Eight Aged Inmates of Yonkers Home Killed With Drugs

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Investigation of Fred Moss' story that he put to death eight aged and infirm inmates of the Germania Old Fellows home here "because they were old and a nuisance," extended today to physicians who are said to have signed the death certificates in some of the cases. Adam Bangert, superintendent of the home, and three porters are under arrest as material witnesses. Moss is in Bellevue hospital, New York City, under the surveillance of alienists.

The coroner said that the three porters told him that when an inmate of the home died a certain mark was chalked on the door of the room in which the body lay, and that a physician was supposed to see this mark and examine the body before issuing the death certificate. The porters said, according to the coroner, that in some instances the doors had been passed by and the death certificates made out showing the cause of death to be apoplexy.

According to the story told by Moss, when he walked into the district attorney's office in New York several days ago five inmates were killed with an anesthetic and three with other drugs.

Little Rock the Only Oasis in Arkansas; "Dry" Law is Signed

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.—A bill providing statewide prohibition in Arkansas was signed today by Governor C. W. Hoge. The measure, as amended and passed by the senate yesterday and granted today by the house prohibits the opening of further saloon licenses for 1915, but does not disturb those already granted.

Forestalling the effect in Pulaski county, Judge Joe Asher granted the petition of Little Rock saloon men for license at 10 a. m. forty minutes before the measure was signed by the governor. Fifty saloons opened immediately. The Little Rock saloons had been closed since December 21, pending the circulation of petitions for their opening. The Little Rock licenses were granted under a law that requires the petitions of a majority of the white adults of the city asking for the grants. Pulaski county prohibitionists said they would continue the fight against the liquor interests. A representative from the county said he had prepared a bill to forbid the sale of liquor within ten miles of any church in the county and would immediately introduce it into the legislature.

CLAIMANT FOR OGDEN ESTATE DROWNS HIMSELF

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 6.—T. E. Earl, who failed to make good a claim to the estate of the late multimillionaire, Francis A. Ogden, formerly of Madison, Wis., was found drowned early today in a water tank at his home. A verdict of suicide was returned. Earl was a proofer. A work ago the probate court rejected the will Earl produced as the basis of his claim. While the will presented by him contained no such provision Earl insisted Ogden instructed him verbally to deviate the majority of his estate to educating rural youths.

NINE HURT IN COLLISION ON NEW YORK ELEVATED

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A local train and an express on the Ninth Avenue elevated line collided at Fifteenth street during the rush hour this morning. Nine persons were injured. The forward car of one train and the rear car of the other were burned to the trucks.

Stop the Child's Cough—It's Serious. Croup and whooping cough are children's ailments. Dr. King's New Discovery is what you need—it kills the cold germs. All drug stores—Advertisement.

Hudson Maxim's Reply to the Carnegie Dream of a World at Peace Forever

enemy should be land as to make him exceedingly sorry he ever tried it." The foregoing statement of Mr. Carnegie contains in a nutshell the whole pith and gist of the present anti-arms peace advocacy, backed by the \$100,000,000 Carnegie foundation, representing an income of \$50,000 a year.

Now, if it happens to be a fact that these views of Mr. Carnegie and his coterie of peace advocates are wrong, and if we need to take immediate and radical measures for our national defense, then every battery of guns that the Carnegie advocacy prevents being built does the same injury to the country as though a battery of our guns were to be destroyed, or the same injury to the country as though a battery of guns were made for a possible enemy.

Truly, as Mr. Carnegie states, we are friendly to other nations, and we do not want any of their territory, but I do not agree with him that we have nothing which they might want, for we are both very rich and very defenseless, and the history of nations has shown that always the rich and the defenseless sooner or later become the prey of the poor and the powerful.

Mr. Carnegie seems to think it would be quite a difficult undertaking for a foreign nation to land troops enough on our shores successfully to contend with our people. Our expert army and navy officers who have been educated at government expense, and who are supposed to know about these things, tell us that it would be impossible for us to mobilize and bring to the front more than 30,000 of our standing army during the first month, and that it would be impossible to mobilize and get our militia into shape to resist an army of 100,000 of the well trained and well armed troops of one of the great powers inside of a year.

Also, our naval and military experts tell us that it would require not only months, but years, to get our navy into such efficient fighting trim as to be able to resist the navy of any one of the leading powers of the world. They tell us that we are so short of ammunition that we might easily exhaust the present supply in the first four weeks of the war, and possibly in the first few days of the war.

Invader Could Conquer Before Our Militia Was Armed.

We are in the habit of speaking of our navy as ranking somewhere second or third from the top. As a matter of fact we rank much lower than that, for the reason of the shortage of our ammunition supply. Just as a steam engine can not be run without fuel, regardless of its size and power, so a navy can not be run without gunpowder.

When the present war broke out, France, Germany and England each had ten times as much smokeless powder on hand as we had. We have between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder on hand at the present time, whereas we should have 500,000,000 pounds on hand.

The only difficulty in landing as large an army as an enemy might desire upon our shores would be in overcoming our fleet. Once our fleet was smashed, an enemy could land 100,000 men either on our Atlantic or on our Pacific seaboard long before we could mobilize the troops we have. In fact, they could land 200,000 men before we could get the troops we have into fighting shape.

Let us examine for one moment Mr. Carnegie's proposition to welcome an army of invaders, showing them the best roads to the interior, and then turning loose on them 1,000,000 improvised citizen soldiers. Like Pompey, Mr. Carnegie seems to believe that he can raise an army at will by stamping his foot on the ground.

Not only would Mr. Carnegie have to raise the 1,000,000 men, but also they would have to be provided with small arms, with Maxim guns, and with rapid-fire field cannons and steel howitzers. Also they would have to be provided with at least four years' experience in the use of them, and yet, furthermore, they would have to be imbued with that courage which veterans have, and which can be acquired only after much experience on the firing line; and, lastly, they would have to be officered by men of military education and training, and they would have to have large corps of trained and experienced engineers, and also a trained commissariat.

None of these things can be created in a day, nor a month, nor made efficient in a year, so that the army of invaders, after it had received the Carnegie welcome and had taken possession of the country, would have to wait quietly for us to get ready to swoop down on them.

Mr. Carnegie suggests that an army of invaders should land at New York, and take possession of the territory east of the Allegheny mountains. I have shown in a previous article in these columns that within a circle with a radius of 150 miles described around Peekskill, N. Y., are included 90 per cent of the smokeless powder works, small arms works and ammunition works of the country; all of our torpedo works, and all of our torpedo boat works, and the principal coal mines of Pennsylvania.

Perhaps I may be pardoned for quoting briefly from this previous article. In it I said: "Within a radius of 150 miles they would find the smokeless powder works of the United States army and the Picatinny arsenal, where all of the smokeless powder and high explosives of the United States army are stored, near Dover, N. J., about thirty-five miles from New York; also they would find there the big naval depot for ammunition and explosives.

"At Bridgeport, Conn., they would find the Union Metallic Cartridge works and the American and British Manufacturing company's works for the manufacture of rapid-fire cannons, and at New Haven they would find the Winchester Repeating Arms and Cartridge Company's works and the Martin Firearms works. At Springfield, Mass., they would find the Smith & Wesson revolver works and also the United States arsenal, where our rifles are made. At Hartford, Conn., they would find the Colt Patent Firearms and the Pratt & Whitney works; at Ithaca, N. Y., the Remington Small Arms works, and at Utica, N. Y., the Savage Arms works.

United States Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., and one of our biggest navy yards, together with the E. W. Bliss Torpedo Works, in Brooklyn. The New York Arsenal they would find unprotected on beautiful Governors Island. They would find the great DuPont Smokeless Powder Works at Carney's Point, Parlin and Pompton Lakes, N. J., and at various points in New Jersey the largest and most important high explosive works in the world.

"What a prize for the invader! What a crime to leave unguarded the solar plexus of Uncle Sam compassed within this circle!" While we were arming and training our 1,000,000 men to make the sloop, the army of invaders would be very busy. They would commandeer all our above-mentioned factories, and proceed to operate them with skilled American labor, which they would also commandeer and force to work, just as the Germans have forced the Belgians to work for them, and Mr. Carnegie's army of citizen soldiers would find themselves without means either of arming themselves or supplying themselves with ammunition or of getting the skilled labor necessary to do the work.

Might Find Ourselves Forced to Fight Our Own People.

But this is not all that the invaders would be doing while we were getting our 1,000,000 men together. They would have means of knowing what we are doing, and they would send out a detachment and "burst up" our whole enterprise. They would probably levy on New York City for a billion dollars, and levy upon every city in the captured area every dollar that could be squeezed from the inhabitants under threats of destruction.

Not only this, but they might take the notion, and probably would take the notion, to annex the country, just as Germany has annexed Belgium, and, as we would then automatically become citizens of the enemy's country, we would be conscripted and forced to fight our own people, just as the Belgians have been forced into the ranks of the Germans.

This is not a new military measure. It is as old as war itself. Frederick the Great frequently forced his prisoners to fight in his own ranks, and Napoleon Bonaparte sometimes gave them the option of joining his legions or of facing much worse. Attila took the entire male population of the country which he passed through with him as additions to his military host. Those who resisted were immediately killed, and those he did not need were killed, whether they resisted or not.

It is not so pleasant a thing as Mr. Carnegie assumes to receive an invading army. As guests they are just about as lovable and make just as good pets in the family as rattlesnakes, cobras, scorpions and tarantulas.

Invaders always live off the invaded country. It is considered more important that they should live, and live well, than that anyone else should live at all. If there is enough left after the invaders' wants are supplied for the people to live on, well and good. If not, then the people must starve. Not only must the invaders have food and clothing and the bare necessities of life, but also they must have luxuries. They must have cigars and cigarettes, wine, women and song.

If our country should be invaded we should not only have to furnish food,

clothing, cigars and cigarettes and wine for the armies of the enemy, but also our wives and our daughters and our sweethearts would be commandeered to supply the women and song.

It is not unlikely that some of us will be forced to see wife or daughter or sweetheart nameless maltreated to gratify the brutal lust of an invader, and lose our own life for a blow on the scoundrel's jaw, unless—aye, there's the rub—unless this whole country awakens to its danger and rises up as one man and demands prompt and adequate defensive measures for national protection.

As this saving thing is likely to happen, the other thing is likely to happen, and the entire country east of the Alleghenies will probably be Belgiumized with fire and the sword, depopulated, degraded and desolated by an invading army within a very short time after the European war is over. This is an age of mechanics—an age wherein man-made mechanism more and more replaces hand work. Everywhere in our industries of peace, we have seen labor saving machinery replace the labor of human hands. Today all the men in the world could not do by hand all of the world's plowing and sowing and reaping and carrying of the world's food to market, and all the workmen in the world could not today do the world's sewing without the sewing machine, and all the men in the world and all the women in the world combined could not today do a tenth of the world's writing without the typewriter and type-setting and printing machinery.

One of the giant dredges that have been lading out of the Panama canal the vast landslides can do the pick and shovel and wheelbarrow work of a thousand men. Everywhere, in everything we do, and in everything done for us, we find human hands now mainly engaged in guiding the work of labor saving machinery.

The people of the United States of America have been able to develop their enormous resources and keep abreast of the world's industrial progress mainly by the invention of labor saving machinery under the protection of our patent law. In our competition with other nations for the markets of the world no one thinks of referring to the prowess of our unskilled citizen soldiers of industry unsupported by machinery, but all reliance is placed upon our multimillion labor-saving machinery, and our skilled labor behind that machinery.

A "Citizen Soldier" Without Training Would Be Only a Mob.

With these pregnant facts before us, it is very strange that it should not be very plain to everyone that what is true of labor-saving machinery in peace is likewise true in war. It is very strange indeed that there should be intelligent men and women among us unable to see and to understand that labor-saving machinery and labor skilled in its use are as applicable and as indispensable to successful warfare as to peaceful industry. Furthermore, labor-saving machinery in war is life-saving machinery. The rapid-fire gun is the greatest life-saving instrument in the world.

These persons do not seem to appreciate that war is an industry. As a matter of fact, war is, and has always been, the biggest and most vital industry of mankind, and in no other industry is labor-saving machinery so important and so vital, and in no other industry does so

much depend upon the skill of the labor operating the machinery.

We are the slaves of belief, and we love our chains. Although our faith may be false, we hate the hand that tries to free us. The people of this country have a great false faith in the fighting qualities of their citizen soldiery, improvised in time of war. They point proudly to the war of the revolution and the war of the rebellion to prove how our volunteer soldiers can fight. They overlook the fact that fighting then was mostly done by hand; that now it is mostly done by machinery, and that it is just as foolish and absurd to think of taking untrained men off the farm to operate the guns and machinery of war as it would be to try to operate the factories with them.

The negligence of England and France in not being prepared to defend the integrity of Belgium, which they had pledged themselves to defend, knowing that it might be violated, was a crime which we must take into our reckoning when we declaim about the crime of Germany in violating that integrity, which it had pledged itself not to violate.

There are two national crimes of equal enormity—the one that of military aggression, and the other that of unpreparedness in respect of the necessary safeguards against aggression to protect the property and homes and families of those who trust and depend on us to safeguard them.

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Plot to Sink French Passenger Liner at Sea is Frustrated

PARIS, Feb. 6.—A plot to blow up the French line steamer LaChampaigne, which has arrived at Coruna, Spain, from Mexico, was frustrated by a wireless message received aboard the ship on January 19, according to the Journal's Madrid correspondent. Officers of the vessel are said to have stated that the information given in the wireless was that a man aboard, believed to be a German, intended to destroy the ship. Prompt measures were taken by the captain and the man was arrested. Five dynamite bombs, the correspondent says, were found in his trunk.

IDLE WORKMEN IN SPAIN SUFFER FROM HUNGER

MADRID (Via Paris), Feb. 6.—Workmen and their families throughout Spain are suffering much distress because of the increasing lack of employment. Conditions are especially bad in the provinces of Huelva and Almeria. Farmers in the Canary Islands, who are threatened with famine as the result of an embargo on the export of fruits, have protested vigorously against an increase in the price of bread.

MANY ILLICIT STILLS FOUND IN RUSSIA

PETROGRAD (Via London), Feb. 6.—During the half year since the sale of vodka has been prohibited there have been discovered 1,300 secret distilleries. Many of them have been engaged in refining shellac and converting methylated spirits into alcoholic beverages.

There are Men who Oppose Peruna

Advertisement for Peruna featuring a man's portrait and the text: "Peruna Restored me from a Breakdown. I find the Tonic Peruna invaluable. I think Peruna the Best Tonic It cured me." Includes a testimonial from Mr. O. E. Combs.

Advertisement for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey featuring a man's portrait and the text: "This 'Old Chemist' has been the trade-mark of the genuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for more than 50 years. Be guided by it—be sure you get what you ask for." Includes a testimonial from Mr. George Winsenreid.

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Advertisement for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey featuring a circular logo with a man and the text: "ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED. TRADE MARK. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. A Medicine for all Mankind." Includes a testimonial from Mr. George Winsenreid.