

ONE PEST DOOMED

SURGEON GENERAL GORGAS IS TO UNDERTAKE ANNIHILATION OF YELLOW FEVER.

BRAZIL AND ECUADOR AGREE

Guayaquil and Other Strongholds of the Dreaded Disease Are to Be Cleaned Up and Poison-Carrying Mosquitoes Extirminated.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Yellow Jack is to be annihilated.

William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army, has made a report to the Rockefeller Foundation to the effect that the governments of Brazil and Ecuador have consented that American physicians shall undertake the stamping out of yellow fever from the places in their countries where it exists, an operation which, when completed, will mean Yellow Jack is dead.

Unquestionably, within a short time, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, General Gorgas with a staff of American physicians will proceed to Guayaquil, Ecuador, and to several localities in northern Brazil, there to undertake a work of the kind which in Havana and on the Isthmus of Panama made the American soldier-doctor's fame secure.

Naturally the surgeon general does not say that he will be the man chosen by the Rockefeller Foundation to undertake the grapple with yellow fever in its greatest strongholds, but the understanding is in Washington that the United States government will be asked to loan his services to the Foundation and that before long with his fellow physicians and scientists he will undertake the dangerous mission.

Learned What Is Necessary.

From General Gorgas I have learned some of the details of his recent journey to South America. He was received with consideration by the authorities of the countries which he visited, and was given promises of help in the work which is to come. While in Ecuador and in Brazil the general made a close study of conditions. He learned enough to know thoroughly just what must be done in order to make successful the effort to get rid of yellow fever for all time.

Yellow fever exists today in Guayaquil, which is the chief port of Ecuador, a town of 50,000 people. The government is spending money to improve the sewerage system and the water supply of the town. Improvements have been made to an extent that will be helpful in the work of overcoming Yellow Jack. The fever mosquito breeds largely near human habitations in cisterns, small pools, and even in small vessels of water which are allowed to stand. Certain conditions precedent to driving out Yellow Jack must be met before the finishing work is done.

One thing will make the work of overcoming the disease difficult, but not too difficult to make success at all problematical. There are places in northern Brazil which are isolated and in which it is suspected that yellow fever lurks. Moreover, there are frequently cases of the disease which are so diagnosed, the illness of the patient being of such a light character that proper diagnosis by the local attendants is not always possible.

Will Exterminate Mosquito.

The American physicians must trace down every suspected case and make certain that the work is complete. The yellow fever mosquito will be exterminated in the immediate neighborhoods of the places where the fever exists. This will be done after the manner of the work in Havana and in Panama. Then all the known cases of yellow fever must be taken in charge, and it must be made certain that every one of the sick has been reached.

The experiments conducted by American medical officers have shown that it is possible for the mosquito to retain the poison from a yellow fever patient for 55 days. When it is known finally that for two months' time there has been no patient from whom it is possible for the mosquito to get a supply of poison, all danger of the spread of the disease or of its springing anew is passed, and dreaded Yellow Jack finally will be put into his grave.

National Zoo Needs Money.

Congress is to be asked to increase the appropriation for the National Zoological park located in Rock Creek park in the national capital.

The Smithsonian institution with its record of seventy years of usefulness behind it is in charge of the zoological exhibits in Washington and it is the desire of the scientists to have the Washington zoo rank with those of other cities of the country, and if possible, to exceed them in the value of its natural history treasures.

Congress never has paid much attention to this educational institution in Washington. Year after year the appropriation which has made has never varied from the fixed sum of \$100,000, and this amount has been appropriated regardless of what men who knew said were the "urgent necessities in the case." The Washington zoo is one of the most beautiful and most popular resorts for tourists in the District of Columbia.

The park receives many specimens from army and navy officers and from officers of the state department stationed abroad; also from foreign dignitaries, either directly or through officials of this government. Any person

may feel free to present the park with birds or animals, and if the specimen be a particularly interesting one, credit to the donor usually is given in a legend hung upon the cage.

Opossums From the President. The list for one year contained the interesting item, "Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C., 3 opossums." These presumably were a gift to the president which he passed on to the Zoological park. The following year President Wilson contributed only one opossum. The most noteworthy contribution of this kind was the collection of animals sent by King Menelik of Abyssinia to President Roosevelt. The park also contains a fine collection of South American animals, a gift from the governor of the state of Para, Brazil, and a lot of lions and other animals of East Africa, presented by W. M. McMillan, the wealthy American big game hunter, who has interests there.

Animals received from these sources often have been rare and of especial interest and always have been gladly received; but the park officials, not having means to provide suitable permanent quarters for them, have been compelled to house them temporarily in such structures as could be built at the smallest possible cost. This is especially true of the bird collection, which includes many valuable and interesting specimens but is exhibited in a frame building of the rudest and cheapest construction, with the pretty creatures necessarily huddled together with relatively little regard for their habits or needs.

For years the superintendent has tried to point out to congress the urgent need of a new structure, but so far without lifting the annual appropriation above its prohibitive level. It is not even good business to continue the use of this old shack. This building, like many others in the park, is continually supplying object lessons in the ultimate costliness of cheap temporary construction. A new aviary could be built for \$80,000. Visitors often contrast this building with the houses for birds which are to be seen in other American cities, such as the one in Philadelphia zoological park, recently completed at a cost of some \$65,000; the beautiful building in Franklin park, in Boston, built in 1912-13, which cost about \$150,000, and the great general aviary building in the New York zoological park.

President a Hard Worker.

With eight-hour, immigration, corrupt political practices, and ten or a dozen other forms of important legislation confronting him in congress, President Wilson has a mentally anxious time of it, and a physically hard time of it with a score of daily duties, but he manages to find time for recreation and such rest as recreation brings, plus a comparatively short night's sleep.

The president of the United States gets up early, sometimes as early as five o'clock, although it probably is not true that his invariable practice is to rise sometimes more than two hours earlier than at this season the sun leaves its bed. Woodrow Wilson, however, probably will go down in history, if history pays any attention to details, as the earliest-rising president in the history of the republic up to the time that the chronicle is written.

All presidents of the United States are forced to work hard. There may have been men who held the presidential position who by nature were lazy, but nature sometimes has to give way to the force of circumstances. Mr. Taft was not lazy, but he was leisurely. He had a habit of putting off things until a day or so, or perhaps an hour or so, before they must be done. Then he would pitch in and do the work of four men and do it without eating or sleeping. It is said that Mr. Taft was glad of the chance to be forced to abstain from eating because in his presidential days he was overweight.

Works Before Breakfast.

For an hour or two before he eats his breakfast President Wilson dictates letters to his stenographer. Then he has to meet callers, some of whom are on business bent and more of whom are not. An attempt has been made recently to keep down the number of mere handshaking visitors. Their ranks have been growing in recent years until something had to be done to limit the handshaking attendance during the morning hours in the White House.

When Theodore Roosevelt was president he met hundreds of visitors of the handshaking class. He had the gift of saying something nice to each one of them and getting rid of him almost instantly. President Taft could not do this. He could say the nice things all right, but he was inclined to chat on his own account, and at times almost the entire morning was given over to the job.

Woodrow Wilson does not see anything like as many visitors of this kind as his immediate predecessors in office did. Grief knows, however, that he sees enough of them. He cannot ignore the requests of members of congress who put in verbal petitions in behalf of their constituents who are sightseeing in Washington. The president, of course, is one of the sights of Washington.

Members of congress, however, have learned that they must discriminate, and now none of them sends visitors to the White House unless, for sharp personal and political reasons, he is compelled so to do.

Often the Case.

"Can you support my daughter in the manner to which she is accustomed?"

"I don't know whether I can or not, but she's willing to take a sporting chance."

ENVOY IS RECALLED

CARRANZA ORDERS AMBASSADOR ARREDONDO TO LEAVE WASHINGTON AT ONCE.

SEE BREAK IN RELATIONS

Officials Believe First Chief Will Refuse to Agree to Protocol Offered by United States—Lansing Admits Conditions Are Serious.

Washington, Dec. 29.—General Carranza, first chief of the Mexican de facto government, has ordered Eusebio Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, to withdraw from the United States without delay.

This move, which has the aspect of a rupture of such diplomatic relations as exist between the Mexican de facto government and the United States, created consternation among administration officials, who confessed they are mystified by the unheralded action.

Arredondo informed his associates of the order recalling him from Washington and said that he would leave cards at the state department in accordance with diplomatic usage and depart for Mexico City.

Carranza's move increases the alarm of advisers of the president. They fear that Carranza, after all the surrendering to his demands by the president, intends to rebuff the administration in some spectacular manner.

The first chief's reply to the proposals for an agreement made in the Atlantic City protocol was to have arrived in Washington on Wednesday. Instead there came word that Luis Cabrera, one of the Mexican commissioners, will consult with Secretary of the Interior Lane, chairman of the American commission. It is supposed that he will bring the Carranza reply.

The chief advisers of the president on the Mexican question are a prey to forebodings that the recall of Arredondo signals the refusal of Carranza to agree to the protocol and that the first chief intends to proclaim that he will not continue diplomatic relations with the United States so long as American troops remain on Mexican soil. Under ordinary circumstances this would be a step in the direction of war.

Secretary Lansing broke his long silence on Mexican matters to the extent of admitting the conditions in the northern section of the country are bad. Mr. Lansing's statement was based upon information which has been coming to the state department from all directions.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL RETURNS

President Wilson Is Given 9,116,296 Votes in 1916 Election—568,682 Plurality.

New York, Dec. 27.—Complete official returns on the presidential election show that Mr. Wilson received 9,116,296 votes and Mr. Hughes 8,547,474, a plurality of 568,822 for Mr. Wilson. In 1912 Wilson (Dem.) received 6,297,099; Roosevelt (Prog.) 4,124,959; Taft (Rep.) 3,846,399.

The vote for Mr. Benson, Socialist candidate for president, was 750,000, with eight missing states estimated, against 901,573 for Debs (SOC.) in 1912, and for Mr. Hanly, Prohibitionist candidate, was 225,101, against 207,628 for Chaffin (Pro.) in 1912.

The total popular vote for the four candidates was 18,689,871, as against 15,045,922 in 1912. This is an increase of 3,568,549, accounted for by the increased population and the woman vote in the new suffrage states.

Table showing the following is a table showing the vote by states for Wilson and Hughes:

Wants Chinese in Hawaii.

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 29.—Permission for the entry into Hawaiian territory of 25,000 Chinese immigrants will be asked of congress by Farm Corn, a wealthy Chinaman of this city, and J. H. Hindel, a business man.

Landslide Sweeps Train Off Track.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 29.—A landslide near Shirley, Ark., swept a Missouri & North Arkansas railroad freight train from the track and buried the engine, according to reports received in Little Rock.

THE NEXT BIG DRIVE?



BIG YEAR FOR ROADS WAR WILL CONTINUE

GREATEST PROSPERITY EVER KNOWN FOR CARRIERS.

Eastern Roads Show the Largest Profits in Record of Over Billion Earned.

Washington, Dec. 27.—More than \$1,000,000,000 net income from operations was made by the railroads of the country during the year now closing. The huge total is the peak of prosperity in railroad operations, and stands more than one-third higher than the total of 1913, hitherto the banner year.

Statistics gathered by the interstate commerce commission complete for nine months and made the basis for circulation for the entire year, indicate that the total net income from operations will be approximately \$1,098,000,000. For the first nine months of the year complete returns show \$785,558,296. Even this does not represent the full amount, as roads whose income is less than \$1,000,000 are not included.

Wide divergence in receipts among the roads of various sections is disclosed. The overburdened railroads of the East have skinned the cream of the traffic.

12 FARM BANK CITIES NAMED

Board Announces Centers Under Rural Credits Law—Loans Limited to 50 Per Cent of Value.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Springfield, Mass., Baltimore, Columbia, S. C., Louisville, New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Wichita, Houston, Tex., Berkeley, Cal., and Spokane have been chosen as locations for 12 federal farm loan banks. The 12 districts into which the country is divided were announced by the farm loan board, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas are in district No. 6.

The banks will be established as soon as practicable. Under the law each will have a capital of \$750,000. Loans on farm land are limited by the law to 50 per cent of the value of the land and may be payable in from five to forty years. As fast as loans are made bonds will be issued to cover them, so that at no time under the present plan will a bank's entire capital be tied up in loans to the detriment of other applicants.

WANTS NOTE LEAK INQUIRY

Secretary Lansing Anxious to Learn Who Violated Confidence of State Department.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Administration men said Secretary Lansing will welcome the investigation by which Representative Wood proposes to ascertain whether any high government officials or their relatives profited by the Wall street upset attendant upon Lansing's two interpretive statements Thursday and the Wilson peace note.

Government men indicated they were admittedly concerned over the apparent fact that a tip as to the peace note reached the street ahead of publication.

Banks Gain Four Billion.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Resources of the National banks have increased over \$4,000,000,000 since the inauguration of the federal reserve system three years ago, according to the report of the comptroller of the currency.

Germany's New Submarines.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Submarines of hitherto undreamed-of offensive power and radius of action are being constructed by Germany. These underwater fighting units will be put into service as fast as they are completed.

KING GEORGE DECLARES FOR PROSECUTION OF CONFLICT.

Bonar Law Says Statement Cannot Be Given to Commons at Present.

London, Dec. 26.—Parliament was prorogued by King George until February 7. In the address from the throne proroguing parliament King George declares that "the vigorous prosecution of the war" would be the single aim of England until the security of Europe had been established. He indicated that peace is not yet in sight. The king's address follows:

"The vigorous prosecution of the war must be our single endeavor until we have indicated the right so ruthlessly violated by our enemies and have established the security of Europe on a sure foundation. I am confident that we shall finally achieve the victorious confirmation of the aims for which we entered the war."

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague says it is announced semi-officially that should the entente allies in their reply to the peace proposals of the central powers leave the door open for negotiations Germany will make known her chief peace terms immediately.

The British government will make no statement at the present in regard to President Wilson's peace note, considering it a question that can be dealt with only in communication with the other members of the entente.

Mr. Law was asked whether a statement would be made regarding the American note. He replied:

"It must be obvious to the house that this is a question that only can be dealt with in communication with our allies and that it is absolutely impossible to make a statement now."

ALLIES PUT FLEET NEAR U. S.

Warships Heavily Armed and Disguised to Be Commerce Guards—Location a Secret.

Boston, Dec. 28.—The presence on this side of the Atlantic of a formidable fleet of allied warships was indicated definitely. The vessels are known officially as commerce protectors. They are heavily armed and disguised. For obvious reasons their exact disposition is not revealed, but the arrival recently in American waters of this newest unit of the British and French admiralties was made known from a source that hard can be mis-taken.

RAIL MEN GET 8-HOUR LAW

Increase in Wages Also Granted Switchmen's Union—Ruling Affects 13 Roads.

New York, Dec. 27.—An eight-hour day, an increase in wages of five cents an hour and straight pro-rata overtime was granted to the members of the switchmen's union employed by 13 eastern and middle western railroads in an award filed here by the federal board of arbitration, which heard their differences.

Expect Drive Against Italy.

Rome, Dec. 28.—A great Austro-German offensive against Italy is to be undertaken. The Italian general staff has taken official recognition of the report and is preparing to meet the expected attacks.

Would Call Canadians of Eighteen.

Lindsay, Ont., Dec. 28.—As a recruiting policy for Canada, Sir Sam Hughes, former minister of militia, in an address advocated the calling out of all single men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

BERLIN ASKS PARLEY

GERMANY SENDS FRIENDLY REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

URGES CONFERENCE AT ONCE

Note Praises U. S. Suggestion and Reiterates Request for Meeting of Belligerents as First Step Toward Ending War—Fails to Give Terms.

Berlin, via Sayville wireless, Dec. 28.—The reply of the German allies to the peace note of President Wilson was given to Ambassador Gerard. It failed to name any peace terms.

The reply was in the form of a joint note, handed to the diplomatic representatives of the United States in Vienna, Sofia and Constantinople, as well as in Berlin. Announcement that the German allies had answered the American note was made through the Overseas News agency.

The reply states that the imperial government considered President Wilson's note in a friendly manner, but that "in the opinion of the German government that great work—the prevention of future wars—can be begun only after the end of the present struggle."

When the time comes, says the answer, the German government will be ready with pleasure to collaborate with the United States.

The reply renews the offer made by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg on December 21, to enter immediately into a peace conference.

The statement given out through the Central News agency says:

"The text of the answer to President Wilson's note was transmitted in Berlin to James W. Gerard, the United States ambassador, and also in Vienna, Sofia and Constantinople to the American representatives."

"To the imperial government an immediate exchange of views seems the most appropriate road in order to reach the desired result." The reply says:

"The high-minded suggestion made by the president of the United States of America to create a basis for the establishment of a lasting peace has been received and considered by the imperial government in the friendly spirit expressed in the president's communication.

"The president points out that which he has at heart and leaves open the choice of the road.

"It therefore begs, in the sense of the declaration made on December 12, which offered the hand of peace negotiations, to propose immediately a meeting of the belligerent states at some neutral place.

"Also, the imperial government is of the opinion that the great work of prevention of future wars can be begun only after the present struggle of nations. It will, when this moment shall have come, be ready with pleasure to collaborate entirely with the United States at this exalted task."

ARKANSAS STORM KILLS 21

Four-Mile Path Cut by Tornado That Sweeps Southern State—Several Dead at Convict Farm.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 28.—Twenty-one persons were killed in a tornado that struck south central Arkansas at three o'clock Tuesday afternoon, according to reports received here. Four are known to be dead at England, 17 are reported killed at Keo and several lives are declared lost at the state convict farm at Tucker.

The storm is said to have swept a path about four miles wide, and it is reported that several fires broke out in the wreckage.

DESTROYERS SUNK IN STORM

British Admiralty Announces Six Officers and Forty-Nine Men Perished in North Sea Accident.

London, Dec. 27.—The admiralty announced on Monday that two destroyers were sunk in a collision in the North sea on December 31, during bad weather. Six officers and 49 men were lost.

Bishop Richter Is Dead.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 28.—Rev. Henry J. Richter, bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Grand Rapids, died here on Tuesday of pneumonia. Bishop Richter was taken to the hospital early Sunday night and his condition grew steadily worse.

Mrs. Barnes Freed by Jury.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Iva Barnes was found not guilty of the murder of her husband, James R. Barnes, by a jury.

Downs Fourteenth Airplane.

Paris, Dec. 29.—Lieut. Herteaux brought down his fourteenth enemy airplane on December 24, the war office announced. Lieutenant Herteaux is stationed on the front between Chatlines and Hyencourt-Le-Grand.

Gets \$3,500,000 Argentine Order.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—The United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry company of this city announced that it had received a \$3,500,000 order for cast-iron pipe for the Argentine government.