

FRISCO PICKED BY DEMOCRATS

Liberal Offer of the Metropolis of Pacific Coast Wins Convention.

LEADERS RAP TREATY DELAY

National Committee Praises Stand of Wilson and Declares Republican Leadership in Senate Has "Contempt of the World."

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Democratic national committee awarded the party's 1920 national convention, at which a candidate for president will be chosen, to San Francisco.

After 27 votes had been cast, Kansas City and Chicago withdrew and the vote for San Francisco was unanimous. Monday, June 28, was fixed as the convention date.

Isadore B. Doekweller of California, nominating San Francisco, made a proffer of a guaranteed sum of \$125,000 for expenses, the free use of the municipal auditorium, seating from 15,000 to 18,000, and of additional funds for entertainment purposes.

Resolutions indorsing the treaty of Versailles and denouncing as unpatriotic the attitude of senators who would defeat it directly or by nullifying reservations were unanimously adopted by the national committee.

The "arrogant" Republican leadership of the senate was denounced as having earned the "contempt of the world" by thwarting the treaty for seven months, and the senate was called upon to "quit playing politics" with the question of ratification.

Reviewing the legislative record of the two Wilson administrations and the manner in which the war was won, the resolutions also expressed gratification that the president was regaining health after a breakdown "due largely to his efforts for world peace."

Concerning the peace treaty the resolutions said: "We affirm our approval of the treaty of Versailles, and we condemn as unwise and unpatriotic the attitude of those senators who would defeat its ratification, either directly or by overwhelming it with reservations that are intended to and will have the effect of nullifying it."

"The failure of the senate Republican leaders to offer or to permit consideration of interpretative resolutions that would preserve the general purpose of the treaty and so to permit its ratification condemns them to the criticism of the nation and to the contempt of the world."

The resolutions said that when the Democrats came into power in 1913 they found "the nation in a condition of comparative industrial and commercial depression" and with "the banking system in the hands of a few men at whose will panics periodically occurred." It was added that "these and other ills had existed for 16 years under Republican rule without any relief."

"To remedy this condition," the resolutions continued, "the Democratic administration entered immediately upon a vigorous constructive program," adding that establishment of the federal banking system "entitles the party to the everlasting gratitude of the country, while the farm loan banking system gave to our agricultural interests the relief long demanded by them."

Referring to the avowed objects of the country's participation in the war, the resolutions continued:

"A treaty to this end was negotiated, and for seven months it has been throttled by the misused Republican leadership of the senate, that is so arrogant that it even refuses to let the senators of its own party who desire to have the treaty ratified with certain reservations that seem reasonable to them to vote accordingly, and thus to make at least a start toward world-wide peace."

WILSON AND BRYAN BREAK

Commoner Urges Compromise on Treaty, While President Advocates Form of Referendum.

Washington, Jan. 10.—William J. Bryan split openly with President Wilson at the Jackson dinner here on the question of whether the Democratic party should make the League of Nations an issue at the next election.

The former secretary of state said the Democrats could not go before the country on the issue and that they must accept such compromises as may be possible.

President Wilson, in his message to the diners, had said that "the clear and single way out" was to give the election the form of a referendum on the treaty.

German Roads in Bad Way.
Berlin, Jan. 12.—German railroads are kept operating under pressure from the authorities. At Essen and Dortmund only emergency trains are running. At Elberfeld no trains are operating.

Germany Arrests Editor.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—The editor of the communist paper Ruhr Echo and the secretary of the independent Socialist party of the Ruhr region have been placed under arrest, according to reports.

SIR ROBERT HADFIELD



Sir Robert Hadfield of Great Britain, Europe's foremost engineer and naval expert, may come to the United States to study American industries. Sir Robert is president of the British Steel and Iron Institute.

QUAKE DEAD NOW 1,400

TOWN IN MEXICO RAZED; WATER RISES 62 FEET.

Whole Garrison Destroyed and Hundreds Killed in Other Cities, According to Reports.

Mexico City, Jan. 7.—Coahuila was destroyed by Saturday's earthquake, with 2,000 casualties, including more than 1,000 dead, according to official reports given out here by the federal military headquarters, based on messages received from many officers in Vera Cruz, the center of the disturbance.

The entire garrison at Teocelo was killed or injured. The dead numbered 30 and the injured 60.

Virtually all the roads in the surrounding district were flooded or destroyed, according to the reports.

Three hundred dead are reported at Barranca Grande, near Coahuila.

The water level at Port Barranca del Agua rose 25 meters.

Eleven bodies have been recovered from the river at San Francisco de la Pena, Vera Cruz, in addition to 24 at Racondia. Twelve soldiers were among those buried under the ruins of the church at Coscomatepec.

Many houses and churches in Jalapa, a city about fifty miles northwest of Vera Cruz were damaged, while reports from Orizaba, a city ten miles south of the volcano, state that several business blocks and churches near the center of the town were cracked.

In the suburbs of Orizaba the shock was very severe, many persons being reported killed beneath their wrecked houses.

The shock came during a performance at the theater at Orizaba, and panic-stricken people leaped from the balconies into the pit in their efforts to escape. No one was killed, but many were injured.

ARMY CAMPS TO BE OPENED

Ellis Island Found Too Small to Accommodate Great Numbers of Red Captives.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The round-up of members of the Communist party by department of justice agents netted so many captives that the war department was appealed to to permit army camps to be used to shelter them.

It was found that Ellis Island, New York, which is one of the main mobilization points for the Communist prisoners, was too small to accommodate them, and Secretary Baker announced that he had authorized General Bullard to permit the use of Camp Upton, Long Island.

COURT SAVES 12 NEGROES

Arkansas Supreme Tribunal Stays the Execution of Death Sentence Indefinitely.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 12.—Stays of execution of 12 negroes under death sentence for murder alleged to have been committed during the recent negro insurrection in Phillips county, were issued by the Arkansas supreme court, following the filing of appeals. The stays defer the executions indefinitely.

New Mexican Ambassador to U. S.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 12.—Salvador Diego Fernandez, a chief clerk in the department of foreign relations at Mexico City, has been appointed ambassador to the United States, succeeding Ignacio Boullias.

Guilty of Slaying; Fined Cent.

Kalispell, Mont., Jan. 12.—A jury in the case of Stephen Harris, tried recently for killing George Hebron at Whitefish last summer, reported a verdict of guilty and fixed the punishment at a fine of 1 cent.

REDS READY FOR DRIVE ON INDIA

Bolshevik Forces Have Entered City of Bokhara in Central Asia.

CAPTURE 60,000 IN SIBERIA

Swarms of Propaganda Agents Sent Into Persia and the Caucasus With Counterfeit Money to Start Revolt.

London, Jan. 10.—The town of Krasnoyarsk, eastern Siberia, has been captured by the bolsheviks, according to a Moscow wireless dispatch.

"The remnants of the First, Second and Third enemy armies have surrendered, and 60,000 prisoners already have been counted," says the dispatch.

Another Moscow dispatch says the booty captured by the reds on the Southern front in Russia in the present offensive includes 400 guns, 1,000 machine guns, 11,000 rifles, 19 armored trains, 200 locomotives, 10,000 wagons, and large stores of food and munitions, together with 35,000 prisoners.

Krasnoyarsk Bitter Cold.

Krasnoyarsk is situated on the Trans-Siberian railway about 300 miles east of Tomsk. Lying on the plain, and open to the play of the bitter winds, traffic with the town by caravan is almost impossible in the winter. The town is situated on the left bank of the Yenisei river.

An anti-Japanese rising has broken out in Korea, according to a bolshevik wireless communication received here last night from Moscow.

Japan Reports Irkutsk Taken.

Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 10.—The Nippu Jiji, a Japanese-language newspaper here, published a Tokyo cable yesterday reporting that the bolsheviks had captured Irkutsk and that the allied diplomats had gone to Chita.

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Bokhara, capital of the important khanate of Bokhara in central Asia and less than 200 miles from the Afghanistan frontier, has been entered by bolshevik forces, according to war office reports. Further west soviet troops have occupied Krasnovodsk on the eastern shore of the Caspian sea. It is claimed in reports from Moscow.

Direct railway communication between Trans-Caspia and European Russia has been secured by the reds, who will be able to concentrate important bodies of troops in Turkestan with a view to carrying out possibly far-reaching plans westward toward the Caucasus region and southward toward Persia (now virtually a British protectorate) and Afghanistan, it is said.

Bolshevik authorities have announced their intention to penetrate Persia by way of Khorassan as soon as they secure control of the Caspian sea, and recent reports have indicated that soviet garrisons along the Khorassan frontier had been heavily re-enforced.

The bolsheviks have as their ulterior purpose an offensive against the British and plan important movements in the direction of India in conjunction with the Afghans and other peoples who might be influenced by pan-Islamic aspirations, it is asserted.

For this purpose swarms of propaganda agents are said to be undergoing intensive training, and may have been sent into Persia and the Caucasus, being provided with large supplies of counterfeit English money. It is reported 1,500 soviet agents have gone into Persia from Georgia and Azerbaijan and anti-bolshevik authorities have taken steps to put a stop to this movement.

News has reached London from British sources in Irkutsk that 9,000 anti-Kolchak insurgents are holding Irkutsk, eastern Siberia. They are armed with machine guns and have airplanes and are constantly being re-enforced.

TO PAY ROADS FOR 6 MONTHS

Conferees Agree to an Extension of Income From the United States.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Continuation of the standard income return to railroads for a period of six months after the termination of federal control was agreed upon by senate and house conferees on railroad legislation. In fixing this date the conferees accepted the Esch bill provision. The Cummins bill would have limited the time to four months.

Weyler to Quell Riots.

Madrid, Jan. 12.—Gen. Weyler, captain general of Cuba prior to the Spanish-American war, may be sent to Barcelona by the government to take charge of the situation there, according to dispatches.

May Become League Chief.

Paris, Jan. 12.—Albert Thomas, the French labor leader, probably will resign from the chamber of deputies to become a chief of a department of the League of Nations, according to the Echo de Paris.

REAR ADMIRAL DECKER



Rear Admiral Benton C. Decker, U. S. N., who has created a sensation in naval and official circles by refusing the Navy Cross awarded him for his services as naval attaché in Madrid, Admiral Decker claims that it was through the efforts of himself and his aids that Spain was prevented from joining the central powers against the allies in 1918. He says that if his claims are true he should have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal instead of the lower distinction.

COLVER DEFENDS AIDS

CONNECTS REDS WITH DEALINGS OF BIG PACKERS.

Trade Commission Before Senate Committee Quotes Martens on Purchases Despite Blockade.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Charges that Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian soviet "ambassador" to the United States, and his secretary, S. Nuorteva, had asserted that they had had successful dealings with American meat-packing concerns in buying meats for soviet Russia, despite the blockade of that country, were made before the senate agriculture committee by William B. Colver of the federal trade commission.

The trade commissioner made his charges while explaining other allegations that employees of the commission were under fire as "radicals" and "bolsheviks." He charged that former secret service officials at Chicago had "framed up" arrests of commission employees in an effort to create the impression that the commission was a "hothbed of bolshevism."

Reverting to the testimony at the agriculture committee hearings on proposed packer regulatory legislation, Mr. Colver charged that J. Ogden Armour of Armour & Co. had promised the committee to explain a corporation device which, the commissioner said, the packers adopted to conceal their ownership of the Chicago stock yards and had failed to do so.

"Their plan of successfully concealing the ownership of corporations reduces business in this country to a game of blind man's bluff," Mr. Colver asserted. "Furthermore, it is absolutely successful as a method of preventing the commissioner of internal revenue from collecting income taxes and surtaxes. It is the absolute defeat of our revenue laws as it now stands, and there is need of a law to abolish it before the practice crystallizes in our business life."

Some of the persons who appeared before the committee opposing packer regulation, the commissioner charged, were direct agents of the packers.

LENINE ASKS PEACE OF ALLIES

Russian Bolshevick Premier Promises to Abolish Terrorism and Revolutionary Tribunals.

Stockholm, Jan. 7.—Nikolai Lenin, Russian bolshevick premier, has made a new peace offer to the allies, which is being taken to London by Colonel Tallent, British representative in the Baltic states. Among other conditions included in the offer is a promise to abolish terrorism and the activity of revolutionary tribunals, according to an Estonian newspaper.

FORMALLY ARREST PREVOST

Warrant Charges Cousin of Victim's Widow With Having Killed J. Stanley Brown.

Mount Clemens, Mich., Jan. 8.—Lloyd Prevost was formally placed under arrest on a warrant charging him with having killed J. Stanley Brown, whose body was found in his automobile on a country road near here two weeks ago. The warrant charges Prevost with committing the crime "deliberately and with careful premeditation."

Bootleggers Are Expensive.

Washington, Jan. 10.—An additional appropriation of \$2,000,000 to enforce national prohibition was asked of congress by the internal revenue bureau. A like amount already has been appropriated.

Maud Powell Is Dead.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 10.—Maude Powell, well-known violinist of New York, died here while on a concert tour. Overwork is thought to have caused her collapse, which came suddenly.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION NOTES

Lincoln.—A proposal submitted to the convention by Lewis of Wayne, an educator, may be intended to be a portion of a plan to place the university and normal schools and other educational institutions under one board or head. It is not necessarily a part of such a plan, but it follows in the wake of it. The proposal is No. 223. It provides that the legislature may levy a permanent tax for the support of educational institutions and apportion and appropriate such funds or any other funds to such institutions. While it refers to the tax as a permanent tax, it would be a tax by the legislature, subject to change every two years, and is considered a reversion to the old days when the university was compelled to lobby before each session of the legislature for its proper share of appropriations. Mr. Lewis is of the opinion his proposal will stop log rolling for educational funds. Others assert it will make log rolling an absolute necessity.

Col. T. J. Majors of Peru, member of the state normal board, is credited with being the author of a proposal by Wall of Sherman to give constitutional recognition to the present system of state normal schools. Which now stands on a statutory basis. The proposal is No. 222. It provides that the normal schools shall be under control of a board of seven, six of whom are to be appointed by the governor, the state superintendent to be ex-officio member. Under the present statute normals are under a board of seven, five of whom are appointed by the governor, the state superintendent and state treasurer being ex-officio members.

Wilson of Dawes submitted an amendment which would change the time of election of governor and other executive officials and legislative members to the odd-numbered years, and hold legislative sessions in the even numbered, extending the term of those officials elected in 1922 one year. This would abandon the present biennial election, and call for an election each year. Other state officials, including judges, university regents, railway commissioners, congressmen, senators and county officials would be elected in even years. Initiative or referendum propositions would then be submitted at the election any year.

John Lee Webster of Omaha, president of the constitutional convention of 1875, addressed members of the present constitutional convention last Thursday and was given a most cordial greeting. He made a plea for a constitution which would not be unduly restrictive, but at the same time declared a need for abiding by standards of true representative government, so distinguished from socialistic tendencies, and for an independent and free judiciary.

Under a proposal offered by Fred A. Nye of Buffalo, the governor's pardon power would be limited. The amendment proposes that the governor be allowed to issue pardons, reprieves, commutations, paroles and furloughs, providing the judge of the district court in the county in which the applicant was convicted shall recommend clemency after holding a public hearing and taking evidence.

Two proposals affecting the time of legislative sessions and the pay of members have been offered by Delegate Svoboda of Howard county. One advances the date for the convening of the legislature from the first week in January to the third Tuesday in November, following the election. The other raises the pay from \$600 per session to \$10 per day for not more than 100 days, or \$1,000 in all.

John Wiltse of Richardson submitted two proposals last week, one for the recall of public officials except judges, the legislature to provide the legal machinery, and another which would require the payment of all fines and licenses to counties or to cities and villages instead of to the school funds of the district in which the fines or licenses are imposed.

Jerry Howard of Douglas county has presented an amendment which would create a court of industrial conditions. The proposed court, when appealed to, would have jurisdiction in matters of difference and dispute between employers and employees. It would not have, however, such power as will deny either employers or employees the right to refuse employment or to cease work, jointly or collectively.

Considerable sentiment was manifested among convention members when a proposal submitted by Norman of Douglas county, providing for the removal of the state capitol to Omaha, was read. So far as is known the amendment has very little backing.

President Weaver of the convention is said to be trying to devise a plan to refer all proposals for the election of public officials by districts to one committee.

The committee on education has decided to recommend to the convention the rejection of all proposals relating to compulsory education or the teaching of foreign languages in public schools, deeming sufficient the supreme court's recent ruling that the present legislature had ample power.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham Donner

THE MARSH RABBITS

"Well," said Mrs. Marsh Rabbit, as she looked about her, "it won't be so long before spring now. Of course it will be quite a time but it will pass quickly. I will then begin to welcome the little ones. They will come in groups, several times during the rest of the year after that."

"And how they will love their home."

"Mine will love their home too," said Mrs. Swamp Rabbit. "We are so very much alike. We have nests of grasses and rushes, softly lined with our own fur. We live in swampy, marshy lands and we love the vegetables and roots around our parts."

"Yes, we're very much alike," said Mrs. Marsh Rabbit. "We both love the water so much that we live around it, and we love swimming as much as we do running or jumping or skipping."

"We always run to water when we want to escape. We always go straight for it when danger is near, for the water is a great protection to us."

"The wood rabbit relatives care for the great woods and not for the water at all."

"You, Mrs. Swamp Rabbit, belong to a larger family than I do with long legs and you can run faster. But I care more for the water than you do. You will often live further away from it than I will."

"We both live down south it is true, and you look quite a bit like me. I am a relative too of the cottontail family, but I have smaller ears and



"To Escape."

shorter, thinner legs and feet and a short tail. You're my only very near relative, and you go more to the west than I do.

"Oh, you must be off now? Well, good-bye, glad to have seen you. It's quite a treat."

"Good-bye," said Mrs. Swamp Rabbit, "and I will be thinking of you in April when the children will come. I will think of your children as I behold my own little beauties."

She was off, and Mrs. Marsh Rabbit looked about her.

"I must see that my nest is all right," she said.

Her nest was in the heart of a swamp, surrounded by water. It was a very warm and comfortable and soft looking nest with all its grass and leaves and its soft fur as a lining.

"It's so nice," said Mrs. Marsh Rabbit to herself, "not to have to depend on shops to get things one needs. Now I wouldn't know where to go for a lining such as I have in my nest, but I don't have to look about and get exhausted shopping."

"Just some of my own fur will do! And the children will know it's mother's old fur and they will love it and will lie so snugly upon it and will dream happy little marsh rabbit dreams."

"And they won't capture us—creatures who're out looking for rabbits—no, they won't!"

"For we know how to hide in the water. We know how to look after ourselves, and that is why we live where we do."

"We live where we can be safe and happy and where everything around us will be marshy and comfortable."

"But I will have to tell my little ones the old story of the door."

"They will see the one entrance to the nest and they will say, 'Why mother, do we all go out of the same door?' And I will tell them, 'That is the great entrance to Mother Marsh Rabbit's home and it is as fine as any entrance way or front door to any big house or mansion.'"

"And the little ones will wiggle their noses and will say, 'How nice it is to be little marsh rabbits and to have a front door to our home like real folks do!'"

"Dear little bunnies, what a happy home awaits you!"

In the Woodshed.

"Did your father take you out to the woodshed for purposes of discipline?"

"He did that," answered the boy.

"I thought he disapproved of corporal punishment."

"He does. He believes in prolonging the agony. He made me saw wood for three hours."

Was Choking the Birds.

A first grade teacher taught her pupils they had birds in their hands and if they did not keep them closed they would fly away. The teacher noticed a little girl crying and asked the reason. "Oh, Jimmy's got his hands closed so tight I'm afeared the birds will choke," she replied.