



1—German prisoners of war returned to their homes from England and decorated with flowers. 2—The Glenn L. Martin bomber, largest airplane in the United States mail service. 3—Men of the United States mine-sweeping fleet that has just come home after two and one-half years of duty, mostly in the North sea.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Carranza Refuses to Release Jenkins and Hostilities With Mexico Impend.

ARMY AND NAVY ARE READY

Government's Efforts to End Coal Strike by Negotiation Fail, Miners Rejecting Garfield's Offer of 14 Per Cent Wage Increase.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

It appears at this writing that the breaking point with Mexico has been reached at last—or should one say again? Carranza's government, defying the United States, has flatly refused to release Consul Agent Jenkins in response to the demand made by our state department. Since that demand was in the nature of an ultimatum, threatening unpleasant consequences, it would seem either Washington or Mexico must back water, or hostilities will result.

The Mexican foreign office said the demand of the United States was not based on any legal foundation or principle of international law; that the executive department cannot under Mexican law intervene now in an affair that is strictly in the hands of state courts; that the imprisonment of Jenkins was neither arbitrary nor unjustified, and that he is preventing his own freedom by refusing to give bail. Mexico's assertion that Jenkins, as a consular agent, was not immune from arrest is not contested in Washington, but Secretary Lansing has stated that his department has more information bearing on this case than has been made public, and presumably it is this information that led to the demand for the release of Jenkins.

Reports from Mexico that have come through official channels show that the Mexicans have done all possible to discredit Jenkins. The court at Puebla refused to hear witnesses who would refute the story that he was seen in conference with members of the gang that kidnaped him; and according to the correspondent of a newspaper of Mexico City, a number of peons declared the judge and police inspector had exercised pressure on them to testify against Jenkins.

It was believed in Washington that the administration would maintain its firm stand in the crisis. Otherwise, said the well-posted, congress would take up the matter promptly after convening, call for all the facts in the case and proceed to frame a definite policy. In both house and senate, it was asserted, the great majority was in favor of a showdown with Carranza, who for years has flouted the United States and in innumerable ways displayed his open hostility. There is no forgetting or forgiving his attitude and actions during the war, which the government knew all the time and with which the public is becoming better acquainted every day.

Should armed intervention be necessary, we are in good condition for quick action, for the army has had this possibility in mind for some months. Along the border these forces are now available. Both wings of the aviation service, including 15 aero squadrons, ten balloon companies, five regiments of field artillery, ten of the 13 regiments of cavalry remaining in the army organization, three regiments of engineers, one brigade of infantry, with four within calling distance in the central department, 19 motor transport companies, one field battalion and two telegraph battalions of the signal corps, 23 or more pack trains and all the additional force of supply to care for an army of that size.

The marine corps is ready for the emergency, and so is the navy. With a fleet in the Pacific as well as the Atlantic, forces could be landed on both coasts. If the navy needs more men the reserve force can be called on, and that includes a large part of the extra personnel in service during the war.

Besides looking on the arrest of

Jenkins as deliberately designed to affront the United States, the state department officials say the execution last week of Gen. Felipe Angeles also indicates the hostile attitude of Carranza toward this country. Angeles was the foremost Mexican soldier of this day, and was the outspoken admirer of the United States. But he had been the chief aid of Villa and was captured; therefore he was condemned and shot to death. While this may have been technically just, it is likely that the life of so eminent a man would have been spared if he had not so freely given voice to his friendship for this nation.

Less startling, perhaps, than the Mexican crisis, but of no less moment, is the collapse of the government's efforts to end the coal strike by negotiation. Its final offer to the miners was a 14 per cent wage increase. This the operators voted to accept, and the miners, through Acting President Lewis, rejected. Mr. Lewis declared that "responsibility for the crisis now confronting the nation must be upon those statesmen who are using the powers of the government to oppress and deny justice to the great element of citizenship directly concerned in the mining industry."

The operators and the miners then adjourned sine die, and it seemed that there was nothing left for the government except to take over and operate the mines.

The government's compromise offer, approved by the cabinet and made by Fuel Director Garfield, provided there should be no increase in the price of coal to the consumer and that a joint advisory board of operators and miners should be created, with Secretary Lane as chairman, to work out the details of wage adjustments and furnish information and advice in future disputes. This offer must have been made without hope of its acceptance, for Secretary of Labor Wilson previously had declared the men were entitled to an advance of 31.6 per cent, and the operators had offered an advance of 20 per cent.

The acceptance of Mr. Wilson's conclusion may be affected by the fact that he was a miner himself. Lewis says the men consider his offer a pledge which the government must redeem.

Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo protected himself into the controversy with a statement that the operators have been making excessive profits since the war began and can well afford to pay much higher wages without increasing the price of coal. He said the treasury's records of excess profits taxes would prove this. Of course the operators entered indignant denial, and Carter Glass, still secretary, came to their defense with a modified refutation of McAdoo's assertion as to profits.

While the dispute goes on the country's stock of fuel shrinks alarmingly. In some regions, however, the mines are being operated steadily. Out in the Sheridan (Wyo.) field the United States officials, civil and military, solved the trouble surprisingly and effectively. They learned that the miners had voted to return to the pits but were prevented from doing so by a campaign of intimidation by the radicals. The military, therefore, at the request of the sheriff, rounded up nearly three score alien agitators and sent them to Fort MacKenzie. A meeting of the miners' union was then called, and the entire strike situation explained by Major Dean, whereupon the men voted unanimously to end the strike Friday.

Governor Allen of Kansas has called for volunteers to work the mines and protect the people of the state from "unspeakable suffering," and hundreds of men have responded. Union leaders say these volunteers will be regarded as strike-breakers.

D'Annunzio, the Italian firebrand, seems to have as many schemes of annexation as the kaiser had. According to various reports, he plans to return with strong forces to Zara and proceed thence to Sebenico; after seizing that city, he will attack Spalato, and there he may run afoul of the American navy, which is guarding that part of Dalmatia; also he is said to aim at establishing a militarist government at Trieste, and now has emissaries in that city. The allied officials in Paris, however, now have renewed hope that a compromise settlement of the Adriatic

question will be reached, satisfactory to all parties, including D'Annunzio. This is the expected result of conversations there between British, French, Italian and Jugo-Slav representatives. The Jugo-Slavs are still nervous and claim to have information that Italy plans to take all of Dalmatia and Montenegro.

Maxim Litvinoff, representing the soviet government of Russia, is in Copenhagen conferring with British emissaries. Primarily the matter in hand is the exchange of prisoners, but Litvinoff admitted that if the British attitude was favorable, peace negotiations would be taken up. He headed the bolshevik delegation that met the representatives of the Baltic states in Dorpat, and the latter say his manner was cold and threatening throughout, and that unless he behaves otherwise in Copenhagen it will be difficult to negotiate with him. The Baltic states already have lost faith in the bolshevists' professed desire for peace with them. The soviet government of Russia has announced new victories over Denikine's forces and further advances in the Omsk region.

On Thursday Premier Stambullowsky of Bulgaria signed the treaty of peace between his country and the allies. The pact was signed by all the allied nations except Roumania and Jugo-Slavia, which are awaiting the signing of the treaty with Austria. Bulgaria is to pay an indemnity of \$445,000,000; to surrender all works of art and other valuables taken from allied countries; to abolish compulsory military service, and to reduce its army to 20,000 men. It is deprived of Thrace and of Strumitza, the latter going to Serbia.

Germany, at last reports, was still holding out on signing the protocol which the allied nations drew up, and the supreme council has expressed its surprise and displeasure at this course. The council told the Germans that if the treaty of Versailles were not put into effect on December 1 the responsibility would rest entirely with their government. In another note to the German delegation at Versailles M. Clemenceau, as president of the council, sternly refused to deviate from the terms of the treaty in favor of German prisoners employed in reconstruction work in the devastated part of France, and he used some very plain language concerning German brutality and insincerity.

Another Irish crisis is at hand, for the British government, according to dispatches from Dublin, has issued a proclamation prohibiting and suppressing the Sinn Fein and other like organizations in all countries and boroughs in Ireland. It is believed the British now have 150,000 troops in Ireland, and on the other hand the supporters of the Irish "republic" claim they have an army of at least 100,000, ready to fight for the cause.

The new Labor party held its first national convention in Chicago last week, and it was scarcely what could be called a success. The official list of delegates showed that 728 presented credentials, but a good many of them faded away before the convention came to a close. Moreover, not one of the 124 international labor unions was represented, and of the 34,000 local unions in the American Federation of Labor and 6,000 independent unions only 642 sent delegates. One delegate from Boston said about 80 per cent of those in attendance were Socialists and ex-Socialists. Among those who deserted the convention were the members of the Nonpartisan league, headed by Governor Frazier of North Dakota. The platform adopted is almost identical with those of other radical groups.

When the congressional committee went to Ellis Island to investigate the cases of the radicals held here for deportation it ran into a bunch of tartars. The reds refused to be questioned, and moreover were on a hunger strike because they were separated from callers by bars. Of course the obvious course is to let them starve, and the applause would be general. It was also disclosed that Frederic C. Howe, former commissioner of immigration at the island, had maintained a strangely sympathetic attitude of mind toward the reds who had been caught in the federal net. There may be more about him later on.

White Underthings Play Leading Role



January is the month in which most women consider their own and their family's need in undergarments, and this particular duty is not so simple now as it used to be. Two months earlier designers, manufacturers and importers must assemble underthings for women who leave for the South as soon as the holidays are over, and this exacting clientele sets the pace in the development of new ideas—and in extravagance. This year, he it known, all-white underwear appears to be their choice, and it will therefore play the leading role, as in times long past, in the dainty drama of under-mustins.

But all-white underthings will not hold the center of the stage all the time. Negligees have grown more picturesque and colorful, more varied in style than ever, and the newest fad calls for hose, slippers, cap and underwear to match them; the matching involves usually two colors, so there is no monotony. A house party, assembled for the morning coffee, is quite likely to rival the evening party, in gay and pretty dressing, and to prove more interesting, since one can venture a little way toward the bizarre in the morning and at home.

Crepe de chine wash silk and satin and batiste in white and pale pink furnish the materials for nearly all un-

derwear. Italian silk, being a little heavier, is favored for petticoats, while lavender and other pastel shades extend the choice in colors. In the matter of decoration, val and fillet laces, hemstitching, embroidery and other fine stitchey, retain their unassailable place in the esteem of gentlewoman. French knots, in light colors, simulate tiny flowers on much of the flesh-colored underwear, in both silk and cotton materials, and small bows or rosettes of ribbon have not lost their charm upon familiar acquaintance.

Ruffles and flounces are not so much used as heretofore, and scalloped edges are liked as a finish. But petticoats, with deep, scant flounces of sheer embroidery, like that pictured here, are suited to the season's dance frocks and evening gowns. The flounces continue to be joined to the petticoat with the wider headings carrying ribbons that end in a bow at one side.

Medallions of fillet, or other strong lingerie lace, set about flounces on petticoats, about the neck of chemise or night dresses, between small embroidered floral designs, seem to be the most desired of all trimmings. Clusters of fine tucks are among the time-honored decorations that hold their own.



In the larger cities and in some of the smaller cities and towns, women have put very practical ideas into operation along lines that are helpful to the poorer members of the community, without making them objects of charity. We learned during the war, when drives were made for clothing for the Belgians and French of the devastated regions, that nearly everyone had clothing that could be spared. It is almost a crime to keep garments that are not worn or needed, stored away when they might be of use to others who really need them. Therefore influential women in the larger communities have organized yearly sales—usually called "rummage sales," and they contribute to these events all kinds of clothing—shoes, hats, gloves, hose, underwear, as well as all other garments. The contributions include clothing for men, women and children. The more prosperous usually donate outright what they can spare. Others ask that a selling price be put upon their articles and a certain per cent of it be returned to them.

But clothing is not all that appears at these sales; bed coverings, furniture, bric-a-brac, and all sorts of household belongings find a place at the sale. If there is no regular woman's exchange, preserves and canned fruits and vegetables are sure of finding purchasers. In fact, about everything appears that is useful or ornamental in the home.

It takes a few enterprising and capable women to put over a rummage sale or a contribution sale or bazaar—the name to be selected according to circumstances. They must get

the contributions, find a place to assemble and display them and provide salespeople. When the goods are arranged, they are to be marked in plain figures. Usually a woman's club or similar organization carries these sales through, a small per cent on the income, above expenses, going into the treasury. It is best to have only a few managers—say a committee of three—who can give time to the affair and those who have had business experience, or are known to have executive ability, should be chosen. There are possibilities for those who sell and those who buy in a sale of this kind. The most important thing to remember is that clothing and house furnishings are to be sold very cheaply. Food-stuffs will bring the market price.

Another fine practice was inaugurated during the war, and that was the conversion of old, battered silver and jewelry into bullion.

Nearly every one possesses some old pieces that are never used and are kept, simply because they are of precious metal or have some little sentimental value. Probably a good many dollars in many communities are wrapped up in useless trinkets. These might better be donated by their owners to the first deserving cause that comes along. In a good sized city the donors will be able to raise a respectable sum on contributions they will never miss.

Julia Bottomly

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles.

I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

He Had Noticed. "No," said the lady to whom the clerk was trying to sell a one-piece bathing suit; "that's a bit too—er—well, I want something fuller, you know—a few ruffles—"

"Gee, mother!" interrupted the nine-year-old boy who accompanied her; "You'd order see Mrs. Brown's bathing suit. Ruffles—huh! Hers ain't even got a wrinkle!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Rid System of Clogged-up Waste and Poisons with "Cascarets."

Like carbon clogs and chokes a motor, so the excess bile in liver, and the constipated waste in the bowels, produce foggy brains, headache, sour, acid stomach, indigestion, sallow skin, sleepless nights, and bad colds.

Let gentle, harmless "Cascarets" rid the system of the toxins, acids, gases, and poisons which are keeping you upset.

Take Cascarets and enjoy the nicest, gentlest laxative-cathartic you ever experienced. Cascarets never gripe, sicken, or cause inconvenience. They work while you sleep. A box of Cascarets costs so little too.—Adv.

"Nagging" Seldom Pays. Every man works better with encouragement than with carping criticism. The man that has to be nagged at all the time is not very valuable to anybody.

Cuticura Soap for the Complexion. Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment now and then as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. Add to this the fascinating, fragrant Cuticura Talcum and you have the Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Adv.

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"Kidney trouble put me in a bad way," says Thomas A. Knight, Retired Insurance Agent, 624 N. Ninth St., East St. Louis, Ill. "It came on with pain across my back and the attacks kept getting worse until I had a spell that laid me up. Morphine was the only relief and I couldn't move without help. The kidney secretions were scanty, painful and filled with sediment.

"I was unable to leave the house, could not rest, and became utterly exhausted. The only way I could take ease was by bolstering myself up with pillows. For three months I was in that awful condition and the doctor said I had gravel. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me back to good health and I have gained wonderfully in strength and weight."

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