

The Charlotte News

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ANNOUNCEMENT: The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the following...

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18.

RECORD VS. RECORD.

Governor Kitchin, in his opening address, devotes his time largely to an attack upon the record in the United States senate made by Senator Simmons.

The governor throws down the gauntlet, in other words, and commences what will be a swift and furious struggle between brainy men.

As we have said, the day is young, and it will pay readers to wait before making up their minds.

The chances are that Senator Simmons will "come back" in the manner attacked, and he will no doubt find a rich field from which to pick his theme.

The governor, too, has a record which is open to criticism.

His fuss and furor over the "trusts" in his pre-election campaign, when compared with his tranquil after-election record will do doubt give the senator a great opportunity to return his fire.

The governor, it will be remembered, proposed to do all but blot the trusts from the face of the globe!

He intended especially to devote his energies to an iconoclastic inquisition upon those twin demons of monopoly, the American Tobacco Company and the Southern Railway.

From last reports both of these "infant industries" were still doing business at the same old stand, and despite the blight cast by gubernatorial disapproval, were managing to make enough to keep the wolf from the door.

The governor has not "busted" any great number of trusts during his reign. In fact, we believe we might count on our fingers the octopuses he has set a limping.

His administration has been as quiet as a May morning. The state has flourished during his ministry, that is true, but it would have flourished any way. It has acquired the flourishing habit.

No, the governor has nothing on the senator, and his verbal assault strikes many of us as another instance of the pot calling the kettle black.

We deplore a campaign which commences with this sort of attack. Why is it necessary to erect a mountain of sensation out of fragments of the imagination during a campaign?

Why must a candidate build up some "paramount issue," which he has no idea of remembering after election?

Why can not a candidate stand on his merit, go about his business and abide the result of election?

The democracy of both Messrs Kitchin and Simmons is sound and true, and no amount of misrepresentation will be sufficient to delude the public.

If Governor Kitchin gets more than he expected of the same sort of thing, he can blame none but himself, for he has commenced the campaign with personal smack.

The senator's "opening" address is devoted largely to criticism of the democracy and the record of United States Senator Simmons.

As news, we are today offering the governor's message in its entirety. We are also publishing, in common justice to Senator Simmons, and in the interest of fair play, a resume of the senator's record.

This record was compiled by Captain Ashe, once editor of The Raleigh News and Observer, and one of the fairest and brainiest writers in the state.

A BLARING JUSTICE.

North Carolina paid last year to the government over \$7,500,000 in revenue, and received less than \$2,000,000. This \$2,000,000 represented the expense of maintaining federal offices, amount spent on rivers and harbors, etc.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—North Carolina paid the federal government for the fiscal year 1911 in excess of the amount of revenue received by the state from the federal government \$5,962,876.60.

The total receipts from the state, derived from internal revenue, corporation tax and miscellaneous was \$7,319,777.

"Disbursements made by the national government to the state for public buildings, customs, internal revenue life-saving service, public health and marine hospital service, essay office at Charlotte and rivers and harbors amounted to only \$1,354,100.58.

The above information was furnished by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Bailey at the request of Senator Overman, who wanted to know just how the balance sheet between the state and federal government stands.

The result shows that the state is burdened with appropriations from the federal government.

Is it any wonder that taxpayers of this state are in arms against the further drain upon the state, proposed in the Sherwood pension steal? How any southern representative in congress could vote for a bill, contrived by scheming northern politicians, which will rob his section annually of millions without offering anything in return, we fall to see.

Already the state has paid many millions more to the federal government than it has received. And yet it is extremely difficult to get appropriations for needed public buildings, for waterway improvements, etc.

A FEARLESS JUDGE.

Out in Oklahoma there is one public official at least who does not believe in whimpering and whining when laws are being violated.

He wastes very little time talking about how difficult it is to get evidence, etc. This dispatch, a self-explanatory, and it tells a story which should carry weight.

"Sapulpa, Okla., Feb. 17.—'I know of fifteen places within a stone's throw of the courthouse selling liquor,' declared Acting District Judge Allen in court today.

The judge, and then removed from office V. S. Decker, county attorney, and John Berry, county sheriff. He then named John Overstreet, county attorney, and Holmes Davidson, sheriff, despite protests from counsel for the county attorney.

Within an hour afterward sixteen places of business were raided in the heart of the town, the proprietors placed under arrest and their employees placed under bond as witnesses.

"The places raided include hotels, drug stores, barber shops and pool halls.

"The county commissioners ratified the removals and appointments made by Judge Allen."

That booster demonstration in Charlotte when the Queen City up-bull had a torch light procession on a mighty cold night, shows that nobody in that city is subject to cold feet when there is anything to do to make Charlotte grow.

While we "Watch Charlotte Grow" we notice that Charlotte puts on its overcoat and goes right ahead in all sorts of weather.—Wilmington Star.

Even the oldest inhabitants cannot recall a case of "cold feet" in the city, contemporary—the warmth of enthusiasm over Charlotte's prosperity is sufficient to thaw its way to the coldest heart.

Uncle Sam has lighted the fuse of the dynamite plot.

Drink less corn and raise more cane, is the rather paradoxical advice given by The Greenville Piedmont.

FROM OTHER SANCTUMS.....

Rev. R. L. Davis is being sharply criticized throughout the state, but if you will take critical notice the criticisms invariably come from those who do not want the prohibition laws enforced, or who are unwilling to do anything to accomplish that end.

The work of Mr. Davis is really about the only effective organized work that has been done for law enforcement. Mr. Davis and the anti-liquor league are endeavoring to assist and encourage the officers in making arrests and bringing offenders to justice.

Concord Times.

Business is Good.

We believe The Charlotte News is entirely correct in predicting that the coming presidential campaign is going to exert no influence on North Carolina business conditions.

Collapse of The LaFollette Presidential Boom Simplifies Republican Party Politics

(BY SIDNEY ESPEY.)

Washington, Feb. 17.—By the collapse of the LaFollette presidential boom, Republicans have become simplified. The complications brought about by three insurgent candidates are removed, and the fight for the nomination has narrowed down to Taft and Roosevelt.

It is true that Senator Cummins, of Iowa, is still a nominal candidate but he has not figured importantly except as a favorite son who expects to hold one state delegation against the President.

That is all and Cummins went into the race for all, unless something unexpected happens, there is all he will accomplish, politicians now believe.

As long, however, as Senator LaFollette was an active and aggressive candidate, he divided the progressive element of the party and divided it badly.

His insistence upon the support of his followers is said to have largely influenced Colonel Roosevelt to remain in a passive aspirant for the nomination.

The lines are now more closely drawn, however. The LaFollette people will undoubtedly go over to Roosevelt, if he will permit it, and that means a desperate fight upon the President.

He means union of forces and it not means, if the Colonel finally comes out active for the nomination, that the Raft forces will have to face an enemy forty of any type of political combat.

The only hitch in the situation is the uncertain attitude of Roosevelt himself. His admirers await only the word from him to begin organization for a dozen states.

They are eager to fight and are willing to promise results.

When LaFollette finally decided that his race was a hopeless one, and that his health would permit of no more campaigning, his supporters lost no time in rallying to the standard of the former President.

This was particularly true of the individuals who had generously financed the LaFollette candidacy. His Washington headquarters were supported by less than a dozen men of wealth and they remained loyal to him as long as he appeared to be a possibility.

Now they have gone over to Roosevelt, every man of them.

President Taft's friends do not appear disconcerted over this new condition. They even maintain a show of confidence in the success of their movement.

And they have had evidence within the past two weeks of Taft support in quarters that seemed doubtful.

The Taft forces have the advantage of an organization in practically every state and an additional advantage of a candidate about whom there is no equivocation.

The president is frankly a candidate to succeed himself and this has served his friends handsomely in their efforts to gather together the Taft believers.

Had Col. Roosevelt a month ago as frankly stated that he was a candidate and was willing to make a fight for the nomination, his position would undoubtedly have been vastly stronger than it is now.

Many Roosevelt people have been anxious to participate in his boom but they have felt a natural reluctance in supporting a man for the presidential nomination who was not a declared aspirant for the honor.

Should Roosevelt come out strongly in his own behalf even now, however, he would be in a position to command an enormous strength in some sections. This is particularly true of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Ohio is for Taft against every candidate except Roosevelt. The colonel could, without question, divide the Ohio delegation if he made the effort. He cannot get more than a few scattered delegates, on the other hand, unless he does take an active part in the campaign.

The same conditions prevail in Indiana. A number of legal districts in that state have declared in favor of the president, but there has been no demonstration of the popular sentiment. This is said to be very greatly divided between the president and his predecessor.

In Illinois there is perhaps the most mixed situation to be found throughout the West. Local dissensions in the party have arrayed practically all important leaders against every other and in such a state of affairs, Taft and Roosevelt would be able to divide the delegation. There would, of course, be an unequal division, but it is doubtful if any prophet could foretell which candidate would control a majority of the delegation.

It is also possible still, most politicians admit, for Taft and Roosevelt to divide the Southern delegation. Many republican leaders in the South are candidly in favor of Roosevelt. Cecil Lyon, of Texas, national committeeman from that state, is a shining example. He has told friends that he will deliver the Texas delegation to Roosevelt if the colonel only will indicate that he wants it.

The fight in the East would be more uncertain. The Roosevelt opposition in New York and New England is powerful and only a powerful force could take it away from Taft. Pennsylvania will be delivered to the president if Senator Penrose, the state leader, can manage it, and he has usually managed such matters of that kind without apparent difficulty.

All that seems necessary to give the Chicago convention a battle royal is a statement from Roosevelt that he is an active candidate coupled with some demonstration of that fact. A little preliminary campaigning by the colonel will put all his friends to work.

TAFT CLUB BEING ORGANIZED BY LOCAL G. O. P.

The organization of a Taft Club in process of formation among Charlotte republicans and they are aligning themselves into two camps. The movement is understood to have been launched a few nights ago when Mr. Warren Vines Hall entertained a number of prominent republican friends at dinner at his home in Piedmont Park in honor of Congressman John M. Morehead, who is himself a warm admirer and supporter of President Taft.

Since that time the propaganda has gone on quietly but very steadily. A convocation of the Taft followers was also held on Thursday night at the law office of Mr. D. B. Paul in the Carson building on South Tryon street.

Mr. Paul and others when asked about the nature of the meeting were non-committal and would neither affirm nor deny that an organization was being planned.

The local G. O. P.'s are divided between Taft and Roosevelt, it is said, with no third choice, unless it be a few for Senator LaFollette.

The weakening of the LaFollette following seemed to precede the warning of the republican senator's move over the country at large and with one or two exceptions his adherents have gone over to the Roosevelt or Taft camp.

The organizing of a Taft club here and the sharp drawing of the lines between the Roosevelt and Taft forces is in keeping with the doings of the republicans in other cities of the state.

Taft and Roosevelt clubs having been organized in several cities already. The same thing has happened with remarkable frequency in many cities in Southern States in the last few weeks, showing, according to the prevalent opinion among Charlotte republicans, that there are only two names now thought of for republican presidential nominee—Taft and Roosevelt.

The Taft followers are confident that he will be nominated and elected by an even bigger majority than he received before, while the Roosevelt forces, who claim they are in the majority in Charlotte and this vicinity, are equally sure that the magic name of Teddy will cause a landslide in his favor when the republican national convention is called.

In connection with the plan of organizing a Taft club here, it is said that a recent visit of Mr. E. J. Duncan to the city for a few days, during his looking after the Norfolk-Southern interests, had political significance also.

Mr. Duncan, Congressman John M. Morehead and several prominent local republicans were closeted together at the Selwyn hotel for some time during Mr. Duncan's recent visit, and it is understood to have been a meeting. There is promised a warm time among the party adherents here, as a result of the division of forces, relative to the selection of delegates to the state convention and, as in the country at large, so in this immediate vicinity, it will be a contest between Taftism and Rooseveltism.

about Russian action in Mongolia as having any bearing whatever on Tibet of British India. Moreover Russian action is hardly open to any honest objection, if all the facts were known.

Russia has advised these four Mongul provinces to remain under China, and has informed China of the advice given. Mongols in these provinces have no fighting forces and are probably incapable of evolving anything like even a Chinese army. They would like much to secure Russia's aid to free them from China, whose hold, however, has never been particularly stringent.

But Russia, with some experience of this and similar homad "nations," is perfectly aware that any shadow of consent given by her would only set petty princelings of these regions intriguing with China against Russia, precisely as at the present moment, these provinces, nominally Chinese, are intriguing with Russia against China.

A much simpler and more honest policy is to keep in touch with China and compare notes as to what is going on in China. That is what Russia is doing. These nomad tribes will, in all probability, never succeed in becoming an independent state, even if they seriously aim at such a goal.

Russia maintains a strong army, and is rebuilding a respectable fleet; she intends to keep herself strong in arms, but she has no need of nor desire for any more territory until she had secured and developed all that she now holds. There is nothing to be feared from these Mongolian provinces, and they will doubtless, in due course of time, fall into the lap of the stronger as civilization extends its borders.

Meantime, Russia plays a safe and perfectly honest political game on the matters arrange themselves in Chalda. If the local princelings succeed in establishing their independence, Russia will naturally recognize their status for the sake of her trade. There is no room whatever here for abuse of Russia.

It is added that Great Britain would, of course, in the event of Germany acquiring these regions, "assert her rights under the Secret Treaty of 1898 to the remainder of the Portuguese possessions in Africa, including Cape Verde islands, the Azores and Madeira."

There is no small amount of ill will against Russia being felt in this country as in fact all over Europe because of that country's policies in Persia and Mongolia, but a Russian diplomat, with whom I had a talk at a reception in the Russian embassy a few days ago, convinced me that, as often before, Russia is being condemned without having been given any opportunity of stating her side of the case.

Mongolia is a long way off and the maps readily accessible are hardly sufficiently modern or detailed to give a correct idea of the existing situation. In England apprehension is being felt because it is believed that Russia will be approaching too closely to the frontier of India if she succeeds in annexing Mongolia. Now Russia has no such intention and in all her official utterances about Mongolia she has had in view only the four provinces that make up Chalda, while several other regions are commonly known in Europe as Mongolia.

Between the Mongolia in question nowadays and the Indian frontier, the whole of Central Europe would be quite comfortable, and a goodly part of this enormous area, which no white man has even yet explored, is desert. It is therefore sheer nonsense to talk

It's worth describing.

Possibility That Roosevelt May Become An American Caesar Distresses Political Leaders

(BY JOHNATHAN WINFIELD.)

Washington, Feb. 17.—Is Roosevelt to become an American Caesar? No question in the political world today is vexing the minds of members of both of the big parties or muddling the prognostications of the political seers as much as this one.

One of the political lights around Washington a few days ago recalled that once upon a time Caesar was ambitious. He cited no less authority than Shakespeare, who chronicled Brutus' words:

"You all did see that on the Lupercal, I thrice presented him a kingly crown, Which he did thrice refuse."

And then the political expert pointed out that Caesar, in spite of the thrice repeated refusal of an actual crown, managed to whip the annual elections for the leadership of the Roman republic into such shape that they became idle forms, and nothing more than endorsements of Caesar.

Now lots of folks see just such a possibility as the fruits of a third term for Theodore Roosevelt. Representative S. W. McCall is one of them. He was to deliver a speech from the floor of the House upon Representative Slayden's resolution in condemnation of third termism. He did not make it that day, but took advantage of a general debate on the army bill the next day to deliver it.

And right here is the time to mention some facts concerning Slayden's resolution, which shows just how careful the democrats believe they've got to be in handling anything which is even a remote forty-fourth cousin of the Roosevelt boom for the republican nomination.

The Slayden resolution was called up on the floor of the house February 5. Representative McCall, who by the way is a republican, announced that he would make a speech. All the Democrats were laying back in their chairs and figuring how they would support the Slayden bill and vote for it, when some member made a point of no quorum. While the noses in the house were being counted, T. W. Sims, representative from Tennessee, saw a great white light. He had a "hunch" that the Slayden measure was a big fat piece of bait, and when the roll call came that the republicans would sit back in their seats, vote "present" and let the democrats pass the bill. They would then place themselves in a position which would allow campaign pamphleteers to accuse them of fearing the former president. Sims got busy passing his hunch around, and the democrats voted not to consider the bill.

Mr. McCall's attitude on the Roosevelt candidacy, however, is worthy of comment, for he says that Roosevelt, a councillor in private life, will be of vastly more service to the country than Roosevelt, a third term president.

There is no question that the probable course of the militant colored democrats alike—considerable worry nor is the situation regarding them looked upon entirely impersonally by their progressive friends.

The whole proposition may finally narrow down to a fight between Roosevelt and Taft in the republican party for the nomination. LaFollette's boom is more or less regarded as having "shot its wad," with little or no effect, and now the bristling pompadour of the progressive senator is pointed toward the Mediterranean sea, where he will stop for six weeks recuperating.

When he left at ew days ago, he declared that he will be back in the game before the campaign of 1912 is well afoot, but folks are not worrying much about him just now.

A great deal is going to depend on the stand Roosevelt takes. A definite statement from him is being awaited anxiously. The people of the country are not satisfied with reading the pledges he made against third termism in 1904 and again in 1907. They want something new, and all that they have been able to get so far are statements given out second hand on the letters to friends, which may or may not be regarded as final utterances, that Roosevelt has no personal ambitions, but is strong in the faith that if his country calls him, he must answer.

There are some who say Roosevelt is straddling two horses as far as they both know. His political confidants may be aware of the doctory lion hunter intends to do, but as far as his country at large is concerned, one of Mr. Roosevelt's legs is over the saddle of his magazine, while the other is hunting the stirrup of the presidential palfrey.

People who are willing to be called "calamity howlers" because they have faith in their opinions, are now openly admitting that a thing as an assumption of power by one man is not impossible under the present form of government in this country, and they declare that there is only one safe and sure course— that outlined by Washington and upheld by Jefferson, Munroe and many others.

If a country comes to believe that its safety and well being rest largely in the abilities and activities of any one particular man, the general run of citizens—and they hold the votes—are too prone to fear all sorts of calamities to attempt to unseat any man who might take this sort of power to himself, and if such a man be strong and virile, he could hold his leadership as long as Caesar ever held his.

So that is why the question as to whether a candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt under any or all conditions—whether the country called to him or not—would not put the United States in the position of ancient Rome, is interesting almost every body today.

French Government Takes Drastic Step In Powder Scandal

(BY GEORGE DUFRESNE.)

Paris, Feb. 17.—The government has taken a drastic step in connection with the powder scandal. At a private council meeting held at the Wyse Palace the other day the president of the republic signed a document which puts on half-pay the engineers responsible for the government powder stores.

It will be remembered that Major Scherer was ordered by the minister of marine to verify the condition of the powder in the stores. The inquiry, one of the papers states today, is decisive. All the powders are suspected. The manufacture was affected in such conditions that it is impossible to declare that a single quantity of powder was above reproach. It is stated that in all the stores the same error was committed, and that the minister of marine only knew this ten days after the blowing up of the Liberte. M. Delcasse then inquired into the new powder supplied to the marine and found that a quantity bearing the date of 1903 had been mixed with the powder manufactured in 1906. This was rejected by the marine. It was again mixed with new powder and passed off as new.

This system, we are told, was carried on until 1911. There is no allegation of sabotage. It is a question of a scientific error.

The evil is now being remedied, but it is calculated that it will take from 16 to 18 months before the 4,600 tons of powder necessary for the fleet can be manufactured. M. Delcasse has given orders that the powder on board battleships shall be examined daily, that all the magazines shall be rigorously inspected one by one. These orders are now being carried out. Experts spend two or three hours every day in verifying the powder. When navy officers find that other measures of security should be taken, they are ordered to report at once. The officers say that everything possible has been done, and that if any uncertainty remains it is not due to men but to things.

The credit for 22,000,000 francs asked for aviation by M. Millerand has suggested the plan of creating a regiment of aviators. The regiment will be small. It might be called the regiment of the Four Hundred, but it is to be the first. The second and the third will no doubt follow. The plan has, it seems, been discussed at a meeting of the superior council of war at the Elysee, and has been approved by M. Fallieres. The council decided to order at once 328 monoplane and biplane for army use. Sheds and repair shops are to be established in all parts of the country. An aviation ground is to be prepared.

near every fortified place and military camp, for which the one already existing at Epinal is to be a model. It covers some eighty acres without any obstacle.

At present there are six companies charged specially with aviation, and these companies will be multiplied. They will form the aviation section of military camps. Just as the sappers do not form a regiment in the sense of the word, and yet have the name of a regiment, and in a similar manner the name will be given to the new regiment.

From the returns of the last census which have just been published, those who are fighting against the race suicide will be inclined to believe that their propaganda is bearing fruit. The census is taken every five years in France, and the population is shown as 39,601,509 as compared with 38,252,245 in 1906. The figures for Corsica show an increase of 349,264. The increase is not great. Still, those who are clamoring that more encouragement should be given to parents who have families will rejoice that the tide has turned—that the depopulation of the country has been arrested.

The increase in the population from 1872 to 1876 was 802,567. There has never been such an increase since that period. The smaller increase of 124,289—was from 1886 to 1891. If it is gathered from the figures here issued that the population has increased in 25 departments, but it has decreased in 64 departments. This decrease is attributed to the attraction of the population to the cities. Paris now has a population of 2,800,000. The next largest city is Marseilles with 550,619. The next largest towns are Lyons, Bordeaux, Lille, Nantes and Toulouse.

The Pope is very often homesick. He thinks of the happy days spent in Venice, and the fact that he can not return to see the new Campanile in St. Mark's Square is a matter of keen disappointment.

The Campanile, which is now completed, is the exact reproduction of the historic tower destroyed in 1907. The inauguration ceremony has been fixed for next April—on the Feast of St. Marks—when the bells, which have gone years ago will ring again after ten years' silence to have the first ringing of the bells of the new Campanile recorded on the gramophone. This he will keep in his library, and when he feels his eyes he will start her record, look at the bells and the familiar sound of the bell will almost make him believe he is back in his beloved Venice.

GERMAN STOCK BEARS PROFIT BY W A R RUMORS

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Feb. 17.—The formation of the free-acting, General Keim's new venture, the Defence League, and the recent assertions of prominent German officers that "war is not far away" have created considerable uneasiness and have been made the most of by the bears on the Berlin Stock Exchange, but the greater part of the German press realize that these symptoms are only the result of the socialist propaganda at the polls, mere empty manoeuvres on the part of those who are interested in the passage of the bills providing for increased military and naval expenditures, which are bound to meet with strong opposition on the part of the radical parties and that in reality there is nothing in the present political situation which justifies any feeling of alarm. Even a paper like the "Koelnische Zeitung," which is closely connected with the present government, admits this and in a recent article writes:

"At the moment there is no ground for uneasiness, and though there are, it is true, still many clouds on the political horizon, and difficult problems remain to be solved, nothing has actually happened which would justify specially pessimistic reflections. These clouds always crop up from time to time in the Stock Exchange, which really should be able for itself to appraise at their true value such rumors couched in general terms and devoid of palpable basis."

"While the Turco-Italian war and the disturbances in China cannot be disregarded in estimating the European situation, the peaceable settlement of the Moroccan affair remains a factor which can only be interpreted as indicating

an improvement in the general outlook."

Information has come to light which seems to show that in the event of Portugal being willing or forced by the condition of her finances to part with her East African colonies, there is no reason to fear that this will lead to an Anglo-German imbroglio, as the Anglo-German treaty of 1898 was made with just such a possibility in view. It is a contingent one providing for the division between England and Germany of Portugal's African colonies, in the event of her wishing to dispose of them.

According to the statements now made, this country is, in the eventuality mentioned to receive the Mossamedes region of Angola, which adjoins the German Southwest Africa, the boundary being drawn somewhat to the north of the fifteen degrees of latitude. There is also to be a rectification of frontier, involving a portion of Northwest Rhodesia, which "would assure advantageous possibilities of communication" to the so-called Caprivi region of the German Southwest Africa. On the east coast this country is to receive the northern portion of Mozambique down to a line running from Porto Oroje, on Lake Nyassa, to Port Amelia, on the Indian Ocean. This would give Germany practically the whole of the Portuguese east shore of Lake Nyassa.

It is added that Great Britain would, of course, in the event of Germany acquiring these regions, "assert her rights under the Secret Treaty of 1898 to the remainder of the Portuguese possessions in Africa, including Cape Verde islands, the Azores and Madeira."

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SUMMARY OF PRIZES OFFERED BY NEWS

- One White, Steamer Model O Equipped \$20,25.00
One 1912 Everitt, fully equip. ped \$1300.00
One 1912 Buick, fully equip. ped \$1110.00
Two Parker-Gardner \$700.00
Two Euclid Pianos \$600.00
Four Furniture outfits, \$400.00
Four Bank Accounts \$200.00
Four Gold Watches \$100.00
Four Jewelry Credits \$50.00
\$6485.00