

CLIFF DWELLERS OF NEW MEXICO

Result of Recent Explorations at Pecos

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 12.—When Europe was plunging through the horrors of the middle ages and along about the time Attila, the Hun, was ravaging the civilization of Rome, another civilization of a different type was in a fairly well perfected state in western North America.

This was determined definitely, according to Dr. A. V. Kidder, by excavations conducted by himself and assistants last summer.

The scientists opened more than 300 graves and examined some 1,600 skeletons. Homes had been built upon ruins of previous habitations and the bodies of the dead buried in the ruins had increased to such an extent that the Indians of Pecos, some eighty years ago, deserted their thousand year old city and moved to Jemez because the waters had become contaminated.

Cliff dwellings of a thousand rooms, well preserved specimens of the past civilization and unusual examples of early day pottery and household utensils were recovered, according to the report on the excavations recently made public.

Casteneda, the chronicler of Coronado's explorations 250 years ago, mentions but one Pueblo at Pecos, obviously the north house. Excavations last summer showed that there had been a pueblo at an early period, on the site of the south house, which had been abandoned and reduced to a mere heap of ruins before the coming of the Spaniards.

The interior of the mound there was uncovered the ground floor chamber in excellent preservation. Its roof was almost intact; from the beams still hung the bark looms that had been used to suspend goods of the owners and on one smoke-blackened log are a series of handprints, large and small slanted on in white wash.

To explore the extensive north house which originally must have had more than a thousand rooms, and wafers of which still stand almost three stories high, trenches were started simultaneously at the east entrance and the west edge of the mesa. The western trench was run along bed rock and after passing through burials four feet deep, encountered the foundation walls of an early building, the presence of which had not been suspected.

In another trench ruins were encountered similar to those of the prehistoric walls of the palace of governors at Santa Fe, built long before the coming of the Spaniards. The similarity was traced to the ruins upon which the Santa Fe structure had been constructed and which had been built by Ornate or his successor in 1603.

Other trenches revealed a large series of cooking jars, painted ovals and one nest of ceremonial pots wedged between rocks and yet quite undamaged. With these were many handsome shell ornaments, two sets of bone flutes, two very large tobacco pipes, one of them elaborately carved, thirty-six buffalo horns, part of a wooden dance head dress and many other specimens.

In one place were found two underground kivas or ceremonial chambers. Both were built in the earliest time, about the beginning of the Christian era, one of them later serving as a burial place.

By careful observation of the stratified fillings in the lower part of the rooms, coordinated with an intensive study of the successive increments of masonry that had gone into their construction, Dr. Guthe had been able to work out and record by plans and elevations the exact history of the growth of this section of the pueblo from the foundation of the town, perhaps 2,000 years ago down to the time of its abandonment about eighty years ago. Pecos apparently is the longest continuously inhabited city of the American continent.

The Museum of New Mexico owns the site excavated.

A PROLIFIC COW Has Five Calves in 633 Days

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 7.—The record of a cow in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, of having borne two sets of twin calves in 1920, has been equalled if not beaten by a registered Jersey owned by Marion Richardson, of Davis county, North Carolina, which in eleven months and three days gave birth to two sets of twin calves. The two sets of twin calves, sheifers, were born on February 19, 1921 and on January 30, 1920, respectively. On December 16, 1920, she gave birth to one heifer calf, making good five calves within 21 and 13 days.

Assesses Oiler. The Board of Assessors of the State of South Carolina has elected a board of assessors for the year 1921. The board is composed of the following:—Winona, Minn., Republican-Herald.

FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. The Exclusive Residential Section of the Wealthy Being Invaded by Business

New York, Feb. 10.—Stealthily, but steadily, advances by tradesmen, covering a period of more than 20 years, have virtually broken the residential exclusiveness of Fifth Avenue, known the world over as the home precinct of the Vanderbilts, Carnegies, Harrimans, Platts, Fricks and other wealthy families.

One by one mansions which housed international personages and gave to Fifth Avenue much of its glitter and fame, are surrendering to commercial enterprise and the rich are seeking homes in new "exclusive" parts of the city. Real estate men, who have watched with interest this aggression of trade, say that another decade will have wiped out the last bit of residential exclusiveness in the avenue.

The change in Fifth Avenue was reflected in the recent purchase of property bordering the East River at Fifty-eighth street by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., where she intends to build a home in a section known as Sutton Square. This bit of property is directly across from Blackwell's Island where a city prison is located and is almost underneath the Manhattan approach to the Queensboro Bridge.

Real estate men expect that Mrs. Vanderbilt's migration to the East River will mean a new exclusive district in a part of the city where nearness existed before. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who a few years back, helped to make Fifth Avenue history with her brilliant social activities, said when she purchased East River property that Fifth Avenue had "lost its residential atmosphere, which was its most valuable charm. Traffic and crowds, resulting from the trade invasion, she said, had taken away its exclusiveness.

The fight to "save" Fifth Avenue has been waged since the late '90's when real estate men began to get options on property near the magnificent mansions. Members of the Vanderbilt family and others owning homes there expended millions of dollars in buying up property in an effort to stem the tide.

Much of this property was purchased at exorbitant figures and after a lapse of years has fallen back for business use. Hotels, banking houses, jewelry stores, millinery and fine tailoring establishments have gradually crept northward along the thoroughfare.

The home which Mrs. Vanderbilt is foregoing, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second street will become the site of a trust company. Its sale was made possible as the result of the death of Mr. Vanderbilt in Paris when the house owned by his estate, was sold to the highest bidder. The first actual break in the Vanderbilt holdings came when General Cornelius Vanderbilt leased his home at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth street to a shoe firm.

The residence of the late Henry C. Frick, steel magnate will eventually go to the city for use as a museum.

Irish Government. Dublin, Feb. 10.—Eamon de Valera's presence in Ireland can not be attributed to any connivance of the British government, declares a leading Sinn Feiner of the moderate group. He expressed the conviction in an interview that the "peace" moves which have been widely discussed the past two months represent nothing but a desire of the government, for propaganda purposes, to convince foreign opinion of its good intentions and that they have been thwarted by the unreasonable attitude of Sinn Fein.

The man interviewed said he had been in touch with the returned "president of the Irish Republic" since de Valera's return from America. "De Valera's position," he declared, "is by no means that of a dictator, even that of a plenipotentiary. His is a representative office. He must act in accordance with the sentiment of his organization. He is not authorized to negotiate peace on any such terms as have been offered, and if he did, he would be repudiated. Sinn Feiners maintain that Dail Eireann is the only legitimate government in Ireland and will only negotiate as such. The 'permission' of the British premier for Dail Eireann to meet, with the exception of such men as the government want, is ridiculous. As a matter of fact, Dail Eireann has been meeting secretly all along and issuing orders through its various ministries."

It is known that members of Dail Eireann do not regard the "peace" offer offered by Mr. Lloyd George as of any value or of adding anything to its prestige. It is regarded merely as an invitation for the organization to betray a certain of its members. The "peace" move has been unceremoniously rebuffed by Sinn Fein for many months. This fairly represents the average Sinn Fein view, current among those who cannot be considered extremists.

Work on the tobacco stemmy building will be resumed in the near future, it is stated. If this building is promptly completed the machinery can be installed and the plant put in readiness for operation by the opening of the tobacco season. If this is done the plant will furnish steady work for four or five hundred hands from August first onward. This is the sort of industry that is particularly needed now. There are many people who need work and will be glad to get a job at reasonable wages about August 1st.

London, Feb. 12.—Two persons were killed and fifteen wounded yesterday in a fight between communists and extreme nationalists at the naval shipyard at Mon Falcone, Italy, says a Rome dispatch.

JOHN REED, THE U. S. A. BOLSHEVIST

Was Second to Lenin and Trotsky

Berlin, Feb. 10.—The late John Reed, American magazine writer, newspaper correspondent and a leader of Communism in America, won to Lenin and Trotsky, Mr. Schwartz, of San Francisco, Socialist labor organizer, told the correspondent of The Associated Press upon his arrival here from Moscow where he had been four months in prison following his attendance as delegate to the second congress of the Third International. Reed died in Moscow last autumn.

"When I first went to Moscow some friends told me John Reed was there," said Mr. Schwartz. "What of it?" I asked, for I had known Reed in Chicago when, as a big, good-natured, sincere fellow he had split the Socialist party over the issue of Communism, and his being in Russia didn't particularly interest me. It soon did interest me.

"Some of the Russians had asked me about the communist party in America and I had replied we had no real, organized communist party there although we had communists. This, apparently, did not jibe with the impression Reed had made. That same day he came, coatless and angry, into the dining room where we were all eating and walking up to me put his hand on my shoulder and in a voice which everyone in the room could hear said: "Schwartz did you say there was no communist party in America?" I was surprised and answered that I had not said we had no communists but that we had no legal communist party. "In that you didn't say it," Reed declared, still in a loud voice, and walked out of the room.

"Shortly after this I was given an exhibition of the power he held over the administration. I had seen him tearing through the streets with Lenin and Trotsky and Zinoviev in official automobiles, evidently on the best of terms. Then Lenin put through a resolution at the congress that only Russian, German and French should be spoken. Reed heard about this an hour or so after the resolution was passed and he came stamping into the convention in a rage. He was a dramatic figure. He wore no coat and his shirt was open at the collar. He walked down the aisle pointing his finger at Lenin, who was in the chair, in the meantime speaking rapidly in English.

"English is not to be spoken here," Lenin shouted, rising from the chair. "Reed continued in English, declaring there were 27 delegates who spoke English and English must be one of the languages of the convention. Lenin finally heard him through and revoked the resolution and made English one of the official convention languages."

When Reed fell ill of typhus he was given every possible attention, Mr. Schwartz said, and when at last he died his funeral was remarkably respectful. He was buried under the Kremlin walls. "Bolshevism was his life's work," Schwartz concluded. "He was terribly in earnest about it, and would, I believe, willingly have died for this dream of the Soviet."

Automobiles as Collateral. Columbia, Feb. 4.—E. W. Crouch of Saluda, and Jos. M. Bell, of Columbia representing the executive council of the South Carolina Bankers' association, appeared before the judiciary committee of the house Wednesday afternoon and asked the passage, in an amended form of house bill No. 3 by Representative Sapp of Richland, which seeks to purchase money mortgages on automobiles. Jas. H. Craig, late bank examiner, was also to have appeared before the committee with Messrs. Crouch and Bell but was prevented by a business engagement from being present.

Mr. Crouch as the spokesman for the bankers, asked the committee to amend the bill so as to make all bona fide mortgages on automobiles prior to attachment lines for damages. The bill as introduced by Representative Sapp would afford this protection only to bona fide purchase money mortgages.

Mr. Crouch told the committee that the farmers of South Carolina were going to need every bit of the collateral they could secure this year in order to finance their crops. Many of them have good automobiles which would be acceptable as collateral under the law on the statute books, which make an attachment on the damage as one kind of a mortgage. Mr. Crouch said that he was speaking as a country banker who knew the effect the law would have on the farming industry. He also said that there were many business men upon whom the law would be a hardship. He felt that the law was an unjust one and pleaded earnestly with the committee to amend it so as to offer relief to the farming and business interests.

South Carolina is the only state in the union with such a law, it was pointed out.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—A bomb explosion at the 19th ward democratic headquarters last night, which seriously injured six men is attributed to politics by Anthony Dandrea, candidate for city council, from that ward, who had a narrow escape himself. The police say the bomb was lowered from the roof to the place where it exploded.

There has been a clock, all new everything, placed in the waiting room of the Atlantic Coast Line depot. Of all places, surely a more appropriate one for the location of a timepiece could hardly be suggested. The waiters upon trains, unfortunate and otherwise, will now be able to vividly reckon the amount of time spent in our fair city.

The "H-Y" club will hold their meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon at 5:30.

GERMANY OFFERS 150 BILLION MARKS

If Allies Refuse Berlin Wants to Call U. S., as Arbitrer, Says

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The ministry of finance has reached the conclusion that the utmost sum Germany can pay in reparations is 150,000,000,000 marks, this including all she has so far paid in cash and goods, according to information which the Deutsche Zeitung says it has received from a "special" source.

This 150,000,000,000 marks would be paid off in thirty years under the plan outlined by the newspaper's informant, who also is quoted as declaring that the proposal to pay it would be submitted to the authorities at Paris for the purpose of learning whether the coming London conference on reparations will permit of its consideration along with the allied proposals adopted at the recent Paris conference.

Refusal to allow consideration of the German counter proposals would result in Germany absconding herself from the London conference, set for March 1, the newspaper declares it has learned. It adds that Germany would then suggest that the United States be called in as an arbitrator for the purpose of preventing the entente from adopting measures such as an invasion of the Ruhr district which it declares would be looked upon by Germany as an act of war which would positively destroy the treaty of Versailles.

The suggestion that the United States be invited to mediate fails to arouse enthusiasm in the conservative, industrialist organ Die Post, which expresses fear that the American verdict in such a case, while deciding on a suit between that submitted by Germany and the entente, will be likely to incline toward the sum the entente is demanding.

Reminiscence of the Creek Indians. Okmulgee, Okla., Feb. 10.—In the old Council House, which was the seat of government for the Creek Indian Nation for more than a third of a century, but which now is a part of the park system of Okmulgee, representatives of the 44 clans or towns of the Creek Indian Nation recently met and selected a member of the tribe to be elevated to the office of chief of the nation or tribe. The man selected is George W. Hill, the son of a white father and a full blood Creek Indian mother. Hill's name will be recommended for appointment as chief to the president of the United States, who makes the appointment, and there is no doubt but that Hill will be appointed, according to those in close touch with the governmental affairs of the Creeks.

If Hill is elevated to the office of chief he will be the tenth man to be so honored by the Creek tribe since the tribe adopted a written constitution in 1869 and many believe that he will be the last chief of the Creeks. Chieflain-elect Hill is 60 years old and was born and has lived all his life within the confines of the Creek National lands. He is a member of the house of kings, the upper house of the Creek legislature which no longer functions officially. Hill also served as a member of the Indian police in the territorial days, as district attorney of the tribe during the administration of chief Sam Checote and as president of the board of education of Indian schools for three terms. He is married and has six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom live in or near Okmulgee.

The Creek Indian Nation was once one of the greatest of North American Indian tribes. It numbered about 20,000 persons and owned in fee more than 5,000,000 acres of Oklahoma lands from which practically all of the vast wealth derived from the oil fields of this state have been drawn. The Creeks migrated to Oklahoma from Alabama and Florida under arrangements made in a treaty with the United States in 1831. They adopted a written constitution in 1869 and built a capitol building in Okmulgee, the capital of the nation in 1878.

The Creek governmental bodies which used the council house consisted of legislative, judicial and executive branches of government. The legislative branches were the house of kings, and the house of warriors, made up of representatives chosen by each of the 44 clans or towns of the nation. The executive branch consisted of the chief and second chief and there were the judges, a tribal treasurer and lesser officials, all elected by the tribe at large.

The affairs of the Creeks are now administered largely by the United States bureau of Indian affairs and the chief of the tribe is merely an honorary official with a salary of \$1,200 per year. The present chief is a trader and oil man and independently wealthy.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Geo. Grishy, Democratic delegate from Alaska, is not entitled to the seat in the house the election committee declared today, after an investigation. Committee held that James Wickersham, Republican, was duly elected to serve in the present congress, which expires March 4th.

Hearing as to 48-hour Week in the Cotton Mills

Columbia, Feb. 11.—The state senate chamber was crowded Thursday afternoon with textile workers, appearing before the senate committee on manufactures and commerce, of which Senator Proctor A. Bonham, of Greenville, is chairman, the hearing being on the bill to create a forty-eight-hour week in cotton mills. This bill has already passed the house. Representatives Gerald, of Columbia, and Hamblin, of Union, being the authors.

A large number of the cotton mill workers urged the passage by the senate of this measure. Others asked for an unfavorable report, claiming that it would cut their wage-earning time. Capt. Smyth and T. M. McPhail, of Greenville, appeared as manufacturers to oppose.

BASE BALL NEWS

Who Will Manage the Big Leagues in 1921

New York, Feb. 12.—Seven of the 16 clubs in the major leagues, three in the National and four in the American, will take the field for the 1921 campaign under the leadership of new managers. The opening of nearly every baseball season finds one or two new managers, but it is a long time since there has been such a general shakeup among the field generals of the major league clubs.

With all the changes of leaders that have been made from year to year there are two managers who stand out prominently in the history of baseball because of their long service with their respective clubs—Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics and John J. McGraw of the New York Giants. Mack has led the Athletics since they entered the American League in 1901, and has won six pennants and three world's championships. McGraw became manager of the Giants in 1902, and like Mack, has piloted his teams to six pennants, but has won the world's championship only once.

One of the most notable changes among the managers for the coming season is the appointment of Ty Cobb to lead the Detroit Tigers as the successor of Hughey Jennings. The latter quit the Tigers after 14 years, during which he won three pennants, to become assistant to Manager McGraw of the Giants. What Cobb will do as a major league manager will be closely watched by the fans throughout the country. As a player he has won about every honor the game affords with the exception of playing on a world's championship team and has been proclaimed by all one of the greatest players in the history of baseball, and by some the greatest.

While Ty is not the Cob of a few years ago he still is a great player and it remains to be seen what effect, if any, the duties of manager will have upon his playing. Like Tris Speaker, manager of the world's champion Cleveland team, Cobb will continue to play center field, and he and Speaker will be the only playing managers in the major leagues. They also are said to be the highest paid active players in the game, each drawing salaries both as players and managers. In addition Speaker is said to have received an interest in the Cleveland club for winning the first pennant and world's championship for the city.

Another change of managers that ended a long career of leadership on the diamond was that of the Washington club. Clark Griffith, who has become principal owner of the club, turned over the managerial duties to his able lieutenant, George McBride, for many years shortstop of the team. Griffith managed the Washington club for nine years, and previous to that had served as manager of the Chicago White Sox, the New York Yankees and the Cincinnati club. Griffith now will devote all his time to the executive business of the club of which he is president. McBride began his major league career with Washington in 1908 and played shortstop until a year or two ago.

Hugh Duffy, famous as an outfielder and batter several years ago, will lead the Boston Red Sox as the successor of Edward G. Barrow. The latter, who managed the Red Sox three years, winning a pennant and a world's championship, is now business manager of the New York Yankees.

Lee Fohl, a former manager of the Cleveland team, will lead the St. Louis Browns in succession to Jimmy Burke, who has signed as coach of the Red Sox.

Changes of managers in the National League involve the Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia clubs. George Stallings gave up the management of the Boston Braves after eight years to become president and manager of the Rochester club of the New International League. It is a coincidence that Stallings will be succeeded as manager of the Braves by Fred Mitchell, who was his chief assistant and coach when the Braves made their remarkable showing in 1914. Mitchell has been manager of the Chicago Cubs for the last four years and piloted his club to the National League pennant in 1918.

He will be succeeded by Johnny Evers, whose appointment has been approved generally by the Chicago fans. Evers gained all his fame on the diamond while playing with the Cubs, having joined the team in 1902. He became the regular second baseman the next year and continued in that position to the end of the 1913 season. In the latter season he succeeded Frank L. Chance as manager and lasted one year. Evers was granted his unconditional release and signed with Boston, became captain of the team and was a big factor in the Braves' success of 1914. After Evers' year as manager of the Cubs, Hank O'Day, the veteran umpire, Roger Bresnahan and Joe Tinker each served a year and then came the four years tenure of Fred Mitchell.

The Philadelphia Nationals will be managed next season by Bill Donovan, who will be the third manager since Pat Moran was released. Moran was succeeded by Jack Coombs, who gave way in mid-season of the 1919 campaign and was succeeded by Gavy Cravath. The latter continued throughout last year and next season will be with the Pacific Coast League. Donovan was one of the best pitchers in baseball during the pennant-winning years of the Detroit Tigers. He was at one time manager of the New York Yankees and last year piloted the Jersey City team of the New International League.

Gilly Cherterton is doubtful about prohibition prevailing in England. Every once in a while we doubt if it has taken complete hold over here.—Nashville Tennessean.

State Police Make Gambling Risky. Headline. We knew somebody did Arkansas Gazette.

ENGLAND USES PROPAGANDA

Determined Effort to Deter American Naval Building

Washington, Feb. 11.—The statement that he had received suggestions that Great Britain was "circulating propaganda" in this country to deter American naval building was made in the senate today by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, during a general debate on disarmament. He understood, he said, that the facts were in possession of the navy department.

Senator Poindexter, Republican, of Washington, author of the senate naval committee's recent adverse report on Senator Borah's suggestion for a six months' naval holiday, in answer to a question whether the committee's investigation had disclosed any such situation, replied that there had been "some testimony" on the subject but the committee did not believe it should be made public.

"If this information is in the hands of the navy department," Senator Borah said, "the congress should have it. We are informed that in the archives of the navy department there is proof of the propaganda conducted by Great Britain. At the same time we are told that the British ambassador is on his way here to suggest a disarmament conference."

Senator Borah again urged that an agreement be reached between the naval powers for reduction of building programs and also advocated a careful investigation to determine whether capital ships are tactically obsolete.

"Unless there is an agreement reached between the United States and the powers competing in naval building," he said, "it will lead to war inevitably."

Opinions of American, British, German and other naval experts that capital ships have become obsolete were presented by Senator Borah. He read from a letter by an American rear admiral, retired, who said:

"I would stake my life that in a few years a surface navy alone can go nowhere but to the bottom."

The name of the officer who wrote the letter, Senator Borah, said would be given to the naval committee if it desired. This officer, he added, also wrote that the United States could never be attacked successfully by a power or combination of powers from overseas.

Senator Poindexter, in defending the naval committee's report, supporting the capital ship building program, declared that if the United States accepted the building postponement plan it would "become at once a defeated nation, would lose its insular possessions" and its citizens would be able to travel the seas only upon terms laid down by rival nations.

"Before sitting down with those nations at the conference table," he said, "the committee feels we should take precautions not to sit down disarmed. If the six months' suspension were adopted we would lose, in addition, between \$15,000,000 and \$25,000,000."

The senator said he would like to know whether Great Britain would reduce its fleet to the present strength of the American navy and if Japan would actually stop naval construction. He asserted that the British main fleet was twice as strong as the American and that Japan would equal the American strength within the next three or four years.

Senator Smith, Democrat, Georgia, suggested that Great Britain give the United States in payment for its war debt half of its naval forces so that the two powers would be equal in strength.

What Do You Think?

It is a little absurd for the American nation to be "busted" just now. Isn't it?

Labor has had four or five fat years—high wages, short hours and plenty of work.

If labor hasn't accumulated enough savings to keep bread in the bread box and coal in the bin during a few weeks of partial unemployment, it doesn't deserve much sympathy—does it? That is what agriculture thinks.

Agriculture has had some fat years, too.

If agriculture hasn't laid by something for a rainy day—if it can't stand a slump in prices after its period of undisputed prosperity—why agriculture is a pretty poor business, isn't it?

That is what labor thinks. Manufacturers and wholesalers have been piling up profits on a rising market, and if they can't take their medicine now during the period of readjustment, it's a queer thing.

That is what the retailers think. And if the retailers, who have worn out their pencils marking up prices, can't make the necessary reductions now without whimpering, they would better shut up shop.

That is what the manufacturers and wholesalers say.

You have been having a chance to make and save a little money for several years, and if you can't stand a little hard times you're either a pretty poor sport or you're a pretty poor business man.

That is what everybody says to everybody else.

And what everybody says must be so!—Farm Life.

Chinese Representative in League of Nations

Peking, Feb. 10.—President Hsu Shi-chang has issued a mandate calling the attention of the people to the election of a representative of China as a member of the Council of the League of Nations and expressing the wish that the Chinese should show their appreciation of this by "sinking their differences and working together for the reunion of the country." He adds: "Our hope is that we can consolidate the foundation of the country forever and at the same time be able to do our part in effecting universal peace in the world."

Gallipoli, Italy, has olive oil tanks excavated in the solid rock.