

FRAME-UP IS ALLEGED IN THE CONVICTION OF THOS. MOONEY OF MURDER

**SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES ARE MADE BY
SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR AGAINST
PROSECUTOR FICKERT.**

**Immediate Legal Investigation Will Be Had to Bring
Out All the Facts in the Preparedness
Day Parade Prosecutions.**

RUSSIA NOW HAS DICTATOR

**SUCCESSFUL COUP ESTABLISHES
NEW GOVERNMENT**

**It Is Anti-Bolshevik in Character
and Is Believed to Be Stable**

VLADIVOSTOK, Nov. 22.—Through a coup on the part of the council of ministers of the new all-Russian government at Omsk, Admiral Alexander Kolchak has become virtual dictator and commander of the all-Russian army and fleet. Two ministers, M. Avksentieff and M. Zenzonoff, who opposed Admiral Kolchak's dictatorship, have been arrested.

General Horvath, General Ivanoff, minister of war of the Omsk government, and General Renoff, former commander of the all-Russian forces, announce that they recognize the new authority.

Coup Was Complete Surprise

M. Vologodsky, head of the Western Siberian government, retains his post as premier. While there have rumors that such a development might occur at Omsk, they were not given credence and the news came as a distinct surprise to allied commanders and representatives at Vladivostok. It is indicated that there is at present a disposition not to recognize the Kolchak government.

The activities of the radical wing represented in the all-Russian government forced the militarist and conservative elements to adopt counter measures, according to General Horvath, who gave his view of the coup at his headquarters. These measures, he said, included the arrest of many members of the Left of the social revolutionists, among them four ministers and assistant ministers.

Mutual Responsibility Established

"The government, in the face of this accomplished fact," General Horvath explained, "found it advisable to declare the dictatorship abolished and to transfer temporarily the superior authority to a supreme governor whose power is limited by the council."

MESSAGE OF THANKS

**Gen. Petain Will Personally Bring
Appreciation of France.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—(By United Press.)—Marshal Petain, commander in chief of the French armies, is coming to the United States to thank Americans for the Red Cross aid given to France.

CLAMOR TO BE FREE

**Movement of Bavaria Against Berlin
Said to Be Growing.**

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 23.—(United Press.)—The separatist movement in Bavaria against Berlin dictatorship is growing, advisers state. The formation of an independent Bavarian republic is likely.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Nov. 23.—Rain, warmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—(By United Press.)—The friends of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with the Preparedness Day parade bombing in San Francisco, are elated over what they consider a knockout blow to Mooney "persecutors." This felicitation is based on the report of J. B. Densmore to Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Densmore and his operatives had complete access to everything said over the telephone entering the Hall of Justice (Prosecutor Charles M. Fickert's state office), and also Fickert's private office, according to the report which is many pages in length. The Hall of Justice was so completely guarded by double-locked doors that it took two months of careful work to get the telephone installed and working properly.

Conspiracy and Corruption.

Densmore, who was sent by Secretary of Labor Wilson to investigate labor affairs, makes violent charges against Prosecutor Fickert, saying, "In the strictest and most literal meaning of the word, anarchy reigns in the office which is supposed to be dedicated to law and order. Fickert is seen through this report as prostituting his office in other cases, precisely as he prostituted it in the bomb cases." Densmore says that Fickert's methods in getting witnesses against Mooney demonstrated a "consistent policy of conspiracy and corruption."

WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—(By United Press.)—Immediate legal investigation will be instituted of the charges against District Attorney Fickert and others, contained in the report of the director-general of employment, Densmore, to Secretary of Labor Wilson. This announcement from Judge Hogan, together with a sensational statement from Mooney himself, are developments in the case which is now holding the attention of the nation.

BRITISH IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23.—(United Press.)—British Red Cross officials have arrived in Berlin.

HOOVER REACHES ENGLAND

LONDON, Nov. 23.—(United Press.)—Herbert C. Hoover, United States food commissioner, arrived in England today.

JAMES PERSHING



This is not Gen. John J. Pershing back in America again from France, but it is John J.'s brother, James Pershing. He is a traveling salesman for a clothing firm, is almost the image of his famous brother and is sometimes mistaken for him.

PERSHING STILL NEEDS 1,400,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—(United Press.)—It is understood that General Pershing has cabled to the war department his recommendation that thirty divisions of American troops now in France be retained abroad for the present at least. This would free about 700,000 for return to the United States and would leave in the thirty divisions asked by General Pershing a force abroad of 1,400,000. This would constitute America's portion of the armed forces of the associated army of occupation. No intimation is given as to the length of time so large a force of Americans will be necessary as an army of occupation.

MAJ. SIDNEY C. GRAVES



Maj. Sidney C. Graves, West Point, 1915, who has been decorated for bravery in France, is to go with his father, Maj. Gen. William S. Graves, commander of the American forces in Siberia.

BETTER ROADS A NECESSITY

BULLETIN IS ISSUED BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR.

Development of Motor Truck Service Calls for Good Roads

Man cannot live alone—the few noteworthy exceptions who have "Robinson Crusoe" have merely given the world some interesting tales, so I take it as axiomatic that as long as the earth is inhabited, man must travel about from social and economic necessity. We will cease to need roads and cease to transport ourselves and commodities when mankind ceases to exist, so why should it be our everlasting lot to wallow knee-deep through mud and almost impassable roads in winter, and during summer be followed in all our travels by an obnoxious cloud of dust? A road should not be considered for this generation alone, but be a factor of such prominence and permanence as our present experience teaches.

Let me briefly show how good roads reflect values to farm lands when transportation is available. A given piece of land will produce a crop that requires of the owner an expenditure for seed, fertilizer, labor, wear and tear (depreciation) on tools, machinery and implements; then the crop moves to market and a great factor in the farmer's profit will depend on the cost and the promptness of this transportation; the net return from a farm handicapped by lack of transportation is less than from one that has it; transportation is a double-edged sword—for it cuts the costs on the return farm-needed articles as well, such as groceries, seeds, etc. Before the pastoral stage of man he depended on what he could find; then by subduing living creatures he depended on his flocks for food and clothing; then the agricultural stage came and was an immensely important growth, for man now learned to manage plants and raise them at will; man now ceased to roam about and settled in one place; then came private ownership of land, increase in population, the building of communities and the growth of cities and finally the market.

The Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense is now well organized to encourage and promote all endeavors to utilize the highways to their full modern extent, and to this end is now directing the establishment of highway rapidmotor service. This is not necessarily a product of the war, but a delayed work that would have been successful if formulated before this because of the facilities available through the use of modern trucks, and this conclusion has been proven sound by the satisfactory results obtained by motor transportation in support of the war.

Julius L. Meier, regional director of the highways transport committee, has begun a vigorous campaign to establish dependable motor trucks transportation based in

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SAFEGUARD HEALTH OF THE PUPILS

**SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
I ISSUES RULES TO AVOID**

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE REPORTED AS NORMAL

Services of Physician Secured To Take Care of Health For Students—Place of Playground Must Be Recognized According to School Superintendent.

With the season of snows, slush, rains and frosty winds rapidly approaching, Superintendent Hampton of the city schools has issued a number of rules which he requests all teachers and pupils to carefully observe as a matter of health.

Mr. Hampton is of the opinion that now as never before, there is an opportunity for the playground to feature and exhibit its real value and place in school life, in the combating of the train of sickness and ailments common with the advent of cold weather. Every precaution for safeguarding the health of the students is being taken by school authorities.

The teacher is required to exercise care that the rooms are at all times properly ventilated and kept at a healthful temperature.

Pupils must appear at school sufficiently warm and sanely clothed. School authorities may at any time demand of parents and guardians that this regulation which is enforced by state law, be observed.

Whenever any indisposition is noted on the part of a pupil he shall be sent to the principle of the school who will direct the examination by a physician if such is needed. Not until the action has been endorsed by this physician will the child be sent home. Janitors and teachers should see that no obstructions are placed in the way of the sunlight which is the best of germicides.

Frequent drills, emphasizing the importance of deep breathing will be held.

Sneezes and coughs should be suppressed by the use of a handkerchief.

Children are urged to play out of doors at all infirmities.

School children as well as teachers have taken up their interrupted work with great eagerness and are making splendid progress, according to Mr. Hampton. The attendance is practically normal.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH SMITH HAD REMARKABLE CAREER

THE LATE HEAD OF MORMON CHURCH LIVED ACTIVE LIFE—FATHER AND UNCLE WERE MARTYRS.

President Joseph F. Smith, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, had a wonderful career which ended in his death Tuesday. President Smith was a visitor to La Grande on several occasions in the interests of the church's progress in this section. Some excerpts of his life's history taken from the Deseret News will be of interest.

Had Active Career.

As pioneer, churchman, financier, President Joseph Fielding Smith has taken an active part in the development of the Rocky mountain region during his life time. He has witnessed the desert country with its ox teams and emigrant trains unfold into a throbbing expanse of industrial life and its long reaches so slowly traversed by the pioneers brought into close contact by a web of railroads and automobile stages.

He was born Nov. 13, 1838, at Far West, Caldwell county, Mo., and in his early childhood passed through all the trying scenes connected with the martyrdom of his father Hyrum Smith and the Prophet Joseph Smith which occurred on June 27, 1844. Two years following the death of his father with his widowed mother, Mary Fielding Smith, he started out on the long journey which was to ultimately end in the Salt Lake valley. Though but a lad of 8 years

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MAJ. GEN. GUY CARLETON



Brig. Gen. Guy Carleton is one of the officers just promoted to major general by the president. His present command has not been made public, but it is assumed that he is in France.

TRACTOR PROVES A REAL WORTH

**HORSE THAT EATS ONLY
WHEN IT IS AT WORK.**

**Grande Ronde Has Many Machines
Which Display Animal
Power.**

Once upon a time, not very long ago, the automobile attained its high state of efficiency and the day of the horse was deemed to be numbered.

Yet today a new condition has arisen—out of the war as it were—which far more seriously and far more effectively numbers Dobbin's days. The day of the horse as a farm necessity is slipping into twilight fast. The new displacement of the horse's utility is the modern tractor.

These conclusions are entertained by alert farmers and ranchers who are quick to seize any convenience that helps reduce expenses and maintain efficiency. Dealers and makers of tractors have figured it out and their figures seemingly don't entertain contradiction.

Blowing, as an Example

Just wherein the horse is losing utility is seen many times in a short ride about the Grande Ronde valley any of these fall days. Take for instance Fred Zaugg, who lives in the Mt. Glen district. A news gatherer made a visit a day or two ago to the Zaugg ranch to witness an exhibition of plowing by tractor—no not exhibition, just a plain every day job not intended for show. Mr. Zaugg was plowing a 50-acre field. The soil was in good condition for first class work, and with his Fordson moving more rapidly than it is convenient for the average man to walk 15 minutes at a time without resting, the machine was turning over two furrows of soil with each time around the field. Eloquent results were obtained as to the plowing itself. That the tractor of today can do perfect work has been demonstrated.

Corners Turned Rapidly

Mr. Zaugg turns a corner with his tractor and is far down the new direction before a team could start to turn. There is no stop in continuity of progress.

Small Tractor Not Exempt.

Thus the theory of "horses for the small tract" is exploded for high grade tractors leave no imperfect work at the corners, and there is no loss of time when the type is properly selected.

Mr. Zaugg is only an example, but here are some high lights that argue in behalf of the tractor:

When 12 o'clock noon comes, Mr. Zaugg is at work a considerable distance from his home, but he tips out the plows, heads the Fordson homeward, and travels at a rate of 15 miles an hour at high gear. (When plowing as deep as 9 to 10 inches the Fordson advances at the rate of six acres a day on direct power. Low gear is also provided.)

After eating his dinner Mr. Zaugg spends a few minutes oiling up and providing water, then gets away. No unhitching and hitching up, no feeding of horses and no slow march to the distant field.

In case there is great need of working after dusk, or if it was required that the plow be kept

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MANY REGIMENTS SLATED FOR EARLY RETURN FROM FRANCE TO UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—(By Carl D. Groat, United Press Staff Correspondent.)—Chief of Staff March said in his weekly conference with newspaper men today that the following divisions now in France are slated for early return to the United States.

The Thirty-first, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Seventy-sixth, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh; nine regiments of Coast artillery; two field artillery brigades, and aero squadrons from England.

General March has ordered General Pershing to send home to the extent of available transportation such units as are not needed for the army of occupation. These branches include railroad artillery, army artillery, gas, tank and air service, besides selections of divisions used in replacements.

Death Roll Exceeds 50,000.

Gen. March stated that more than 50,000 American soldiers died during the war. Nearly 180,000 were wounded. The soldiers killed in action and dying of wound numbers 36,000; nearly 15,000 died of disease and 2,163 were taken prisoners. The total casualties were 236,117.

The Americans captured 44,000 Germans and 1400 enemy guns were taken.

YANKS ARE NOW ON THE RHINE

**WILL REMAIN ON THE WEST
SIDE OF NOTED RIVER.**

Liege, Last Belgian City of Importance, Will Soon Be Occupied By Allied Troops.

**WITH THE AMERICANS RHINE-
WARD, Nov. 23.—(By Webb Miller,
United Press Staff Correspondent.)—**

The Americans are facing the frontier of Prussia across the Rhine. They halted today on the west bank of that river, where they will remain in indefinite period.

BRITISH NEARING LIEGE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Liege, the last important Belgian city, is to be repatriated and will soon be in allied hands. The British are reported to be less than twenty miles from that city, having passed Namur.

The occupation of Luxembourg is being rapidly completed. Americans are nearing Rheinish Prussia. The French have a foothold in Lamar province at Saarbrücken and have entered Saargumunde, near the junction of the boundaries of Rheinish Prussia and Rheinish Bavaria.

MAJ. GEN. J. A. LEJEUNE



John A. Lejeune, commander of the Marine corps brigade with the American expeditionary forces, has been promoted to major general. His rank will be permanent, since congress has provided for promotions in the Marine corps to meet the expansion of the corps which was authorized.

ATLANTIC COAST TERRORS GIVE UP

HARWICH, England, Nov. 23.—(United Press.)—Among the submarine crews who surrendered to the allied fleet yesterday was the crew which operated the submarine which caused terror along the Atlantic coast of America during the past summer

PROFITS ARE TO DISAPPEAR NOW

Boston, Nov. 21.—Swift & Co., have prepared a reply to the accusations of the Federal Trade Commission filed with a Senate sub-committee on September 28.

The company states that in its whole consideration of profits, the Federal Trade Commission fails to realize that the profits reported by the packers are not profits that have actually appeared in the form of cash, but are largely book profits tied up in inventory which will undoubtedly disappear in large measure when prices begin to go down. Even if the war lasts five years longer and the drop in prices does not come until then, the loss will be just as real.

For the meat and by-products departments, which are subjects to the 9 per cent limitation of profits, the statement continues, the rate of turn-over is approximately 3 1/2 times a year. "It must be remembered that part of the steer consists of by-products which move slowly, that some of the beef is cured and salted, and large portion of pork products consists of cured products which move very slowly and that even in the sale of strictly fresh meat it takes some time for the money to return to the company's coffers after the actual sale is made."

"The commission says that the packers' profit of one-quarter of a cent per pound on beef amounts to \$5 per ton as compared to only 25 cents per ton profit on coal. As a matter of fact an average quality ton of beef is worth at wholesale at present about \$400, whereas a ton of anthracite coal at tidewater is worth only about \$7. Compare a \$5 profit on a \$400 sale with a 25 cents profit on a \$7 sale. The beef profit is only about 1-1/4 per cent, coal profit 3 1/2 per cent."

"In 1917 Swift & Co. filled over 30,000,000 orders of all products with a total of about 200,000,000 items, a large part of which had to be weighed and wrapped separately, while coal is delivered in carlots or ton lots."

Answering the charge that packers have agreed among themselves upon division of livestock receipts, company gives the maximum and minimum weekly percentages of cattle purchases made during the year Sept. 1, 1917, to Sept. 1, 1918, as follows:

	Maxt	Min	maxt	min
				Diff between
Chicago	43.1	32.7	13.2	
Kansas City	31.4	18.5	12.9	
Omaha	37.6	25.0	12.6	
E. St. Louis	47.6	31.0	16.6	
S. St. Joseph	60.0	35.9	24.1	
S. St. Paul	57.0	62.9	34.1	
Fort Worth	52.2	33.5	18.7	

Old Siberian City.

One of the principal Siberian cities is Tobolsk, the commercial center of the vast province of Tobolsk, which extends over an area of 500,000 square miles, a large portion of which, however, is practically uninhabited. The most prominent building in the city is the Kremlin, built in imitation of the great citadel in Moscow. This structure was erected by Swedish prisoners of war captured by Peter the Great at the battle of Poltava in 1709.

Scientific Rose Growing.

An authority states that a first-class rose grower receives about as much pay as the average college professor, and that his knowledge, as a rule, costs him about as much. The demand for roses in the large cities has given rise to a new specialist—the man who knows how to raise beautiful buds, with long, strong stems. Skill is required to grow them well, and scientific attainment of a high order is needed to produce cut flowers of the first grade.