

FIGHTING SPIRIT NEVER WEARY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Revolutions Have Been Carried on for Over a Century— Trouble Caused by Love of Power.

By Frederic J. Haskin. Washington, Jan. 4.—From the time when Nelson, then a humble officer of marines, but afterward the hero of Trafalgar, lost his shoes in wading through a quagmire to receive the surrender of a Spanish battery, down to the living present, there has been little rest from political tribulation and revolution in Central America.

It was at this time that Horatio Nelson, still a humble subaltern, at the head of 600 marines, waded through mud and water and "boarded" a Spanish battery, as he termed it. Successful in his first battle, the campaign as a whole went against him. Once his life was saved by a lizard running across his face and awaking him in time to escape a deadly viper coiled at his feet. Not long thereafter he was poisoned by drinking water from a spring in which grew a deadly tree, and it is said that his health never recovered from that experience.

In North America by getting control of Central America. Nelson's Experience. It was at this time that Horatio Nelson, still a humble subaltern, at the head of 600 marines, waded through mud and water and "boarded" a Spanish battery, as he termed it. Successful in his first battle, the campaign as a whole went against him. Once his life was saved by a lizard running across his face and awaking him in time to escape a deadly viper coiled at his feet. Not long thereafter he was poisoned by drinking water from a spring in which grew a deadly tree, and it is said that his health never recovered from that experience.

Country would be free. Although England failed to get possession of Central America she was responsible for Spain losing it. It was at Trafalgar that the spell of Spanish power was broken and the invincible Armada hurled back in defeat and despair. What England did not do in driving Spain to poverty and weakness was completed by Napoleon. Emboldened by the weakness of the mother country, and cheered by the example of the United States, the Central American colonies wrote their Declaration of Independence, and through an all but bloodless revolution established themselves as independent states. Mexico sought through Turbide to annex them all to her territory, declaring they could not stand alone, but only Chiapas was finally made a part of that nation. Mexico did not give up her pretensions to possession quickly and she attacked Guatemala, having quickened her hope of success, but after forcing one or two of the states to submit to annexation, Turbide's government in Mexico was itself overthrown and a republic established there.

Anything to Cause Trouble. Then came a constitutional convention. A constitution modeled after that of the United States was prepared and adopted, though there is no proof that it was submitted to the people themselves. No sooner had this new nation been formed than intense party spirit arose. The Centralists and the Federalists, known also as the Moderates and the Liberals, and also as the Aristocrats and Radicals, became extremely bitter toward one another. Starting under the most favorable auspices, except that the people were not fitted for the sovereignty vested in American citizens, it was not long until the question of states' rights arose in a peculiar way. The national congress planned a big celebration in honor of the first anniversary of the new government, but Guatemala refused to participate. This refusal was most embarrassing, as the seat of government was in her territory. So the national congress passed a resolution compelling the Guatemalans to participate in the exercises.

In 1824 President Arce issued a proclamation convening an extra session of the congress, which was clearly an unconstitutional act. Salvador rebelled, invaded Guatemala and was defeated. Arce countered with an invasion of Salvador, and was in turn defeated. Civil war was the result. The troublesome times brought a tender who forced the states into submission for a while, but even he could not indefinitely postpone the separation that seemed inevitable. By 1833 every state had seceded. It was a general secession, for which, in the very nature of things, there could be no remedy. The United States of Central America was nothing but a name. About this time there arose a new power in Central American politics. This man was Carrera, a mulatto with a predominant streak of Indian blood in his veins, and who had been a pig-driver in Guatemala. He was as ignorant as his vocation would indicate, yet possessed of a cunning and cruelty seldom surpassed. Years of fighting followed his rise. The states were led to a reunion, only to split up again. At times Carrera was a defeated guerrilla suking in the mountains with a rifle upon his head, and then a triumphant leader with a recruited force. He finally defeated Morazan in a great battle, and had that valiant warrior put to death on the anniversary of Central American Independence. Carrera placed himself at the head of the Guatemalan government and remained its dictator until 1865.

He would be King. We now come to the time of William Walker, the versatile and daring Tennessean, who sought to establish an empire of his own in Central America. This dashing soldier of fortune first failed in an attempt to create a state in a lonely Mexican province, but, nothing daunted by this reverse, pressed on southward in his career of conquest. For a time he was actually in control of the government of Nicaragua, and seemed in a fair way to realize his ambition to be a ruler. But his tenure of power was brief. After being turned from one post by the American navy and ordered away from another by the admiral of a British warship this valiant freebooter was captured by Honduran troops, court-martialed and shot.

The subsequent history of the Central American states is one of abortive efforts to reunite them, of revolutions and counter-revolutions, with occasional bright periods of peace under temporary beneficent administrations. Even as late as 1897 a serious effort was made to reunite the states in a permanent union like our own. There had been such a succession of revolutions that Mexico and the United States joined hands in asking the republics to take part in a conference at Washington looking to mutual understanding that would end these constant wars. When the delegates met the representative from Honduras proposed a union. He insisted that federation was bound to come, and that the question involved was only whether it should be by or hereafter. Honduras and Nicaragua favored the proposition, but all the others opposed it. The result was the court of arbitration, a sort of miniature Hague tribunal, but no union.

Tomorrow—In Nicaragua, Land of Blasted Hopes.

MR. BLUE SAYS HE LOSES MONEY WEARING BLUE

It has taken A. C. Blue just 11 months to find out that it does not pay to be a policeman. Yesterday afternoon Patrolman Blue walked into Chief Cox's private office, laid down his star and handed in his resignation, saying that to walk cobbles stones night after night for \$100 a month is not a paying proposition; that it does not pay a man of ordinary intelligence. Chief Cox was surprised and grieved because Officer Blue was not only one of the best men on the beat, but was also entitled to the front rank in the famous "beauty squad" of the department. "But, my dear man, you're getting \$100 a month," the chief stammered. "No, sir, it does not," the officer replied. "I have now served 11 months and have tried to save some money, but it can't be done at \$100 a month. There's nothing in it, so here is my star and I want to quit." Seeing that persuasion would not save the department's loss, the chief accepted the resignation with regret. Twenty-five years is a long time for a brand of chewing tobacco to stand at the top, supreme and uncontested. Piper Heidsieck enjoys that distinction.

SOCIAL SWIRL AT ST. PETERSBURG

Display of Brilliancy to Disprove Statements That Czarina Is Mentally Afflicted.

London, Jan. 6.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg tell of the elaborate arrangements made for the winter social season in the Russian capital, which, the correspondents state, is designed to be the most brilliant since the present czar came to the throne. Beginning with an imperial reception at the Winter palace tonight, there are to follow in rapid succession a series of state dinners, musical theatricals and other social festivities. The purpose of these entertainments, it is said, is to disprove the statements made abroad that the czarina has become mentally afflicted. Despite the official denials, it is learned from an authoritative source that the czarina, who is closely related to the English royal family—she is a niece of King Edward—is seriously ill, both mentally and physically. Her present condition is such, in fact, that her recovery is regarded as difficult, if not impossible.

Never Popular in Russia. The czarina, as is well known, has never been popular in Russia. From the very day of her arrival there, indeed, she has been looked on as an intruder—one who has neither part nor lot in the land. And of late years the feeling against her has become much more intense. Surrounded by enemies, she has for years been the unhappy royal personage in Europe. Though she has been a devoted wife, her domestic life all through has been one of great sorrow. The czar hungered for a son, and as each of the many daughters was born the gloom increased, till melancholy had marked her for its own. Even when the long-wished-for heir arrived the joy was short-lived. Attempts to kidnap the czarvitch were narrowly frustrated, and the terror of violent death at any moment for herself and family broke down what little fortitude remained.

The czarina received a great shock when the Grand Duke Sergius was assassinated at Moscow. For weeks afterward she could not sleep without a light, although she compelled herself to attend the funeral of her husband's uncle, the Grand Duke Alexis, her terror of bombs was so great that afterwards fears were entertained as to her reason. When she traveled to the Crimea with her family, making her first journey through Russia in seven years, her one thought was of revolutionists, and practically during the whole time she had the little czarvitch clasped to her breast. Every political disturbance in Europe has increased this depression, and the recent tour to France and England, where she had passed so many happy days in her girlhood, was delayed too long, it is believed, to accomplish all that was hoped for in the way of restoring shattered nerves.

Draper Begins Second Term. Boston, Mass., Jan. 6.—At noon today Eben S. Draper was inaugurated for the second time governor of the state of Massachusetts. The oath of office was administered to him in the hall of the house of representatives in the presence of both branches of the legislature and other high officials and citizens of the state. After taking the oath of office, Governor Draper delivered his inaugural address.

DEMOCRATS OF MISSOURI MEET

First Step Toward Carrying Out of Slogan, "Missouri Democratic Again in 1912."

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 6.—Democratic leaders of Missouri, officeholders, editors and others who work with brain and pen the year round to keep a party in good fighting shape, are gathering in Kansas City for the biggest pow-wow they have held in many a day. Tomorrow there will be a meeting of the full state committee, followed on Saturday by a general conference under the auspices of the Missouri Democratic Editorial association. The gathering will wind up Saturday night with a "Jackson day" banquet, at which Democratic leaders of national prominence will be the speakers.

"Missouri Democratic Again in 1912," is to be the slogan of the conference. It has been unanimously agreed that candidates shall not be considered, but that the entire time of the conference shall be devoted to a discussion of issues and principles and the consideration of plans for a closer organization in preparation for the next state campaign. Senator Stone is expected to take part in the conference, and also the three men who are regarded as rival candidates for Warner's seat in the senate, which will be filled by the next legislature. The three candidates are ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk, David R. Francis of St. Louis and James A. Reed, former mayor of Kansas City. In certain quarters considerable significance is attached to the fact that William J. Bryan was not invited to speak at the banquet to be given Saturday night, while on the other hand Norman J. Mack of Buffalo, who is said to have declared himself in opposition to Mr. Bryan's leadership of the Democratic party, will be the guest of honor and chief speaker at the banquet.

FOURTH MAN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER OF ARTIST

Alexandria, Va., Jan. 6.—Henry Smith, the negro who turned state's evidence in the Schultz murder case, was placed on trial today in the corporation court. It is expected that not more than two days will be required to dispose of the case. In the event that Smith is found guilty of murder in the first degree it is expected the state will ask that the sentence be commuted to life imprisonment in view of Smith's assistance in bringing about the conviction of Richard Pines, Calvin Johnson and Eugene Dorsey. Walter F. Schultz, the victim of the murder, was a Chicago artist. In March, 1909, he came to Washington to attend the presidential inauguration. Four days later his mutilated body was found on the outskirts of Alexandria. His pockets had been rifled, giving evidence that robbery had furnished the motive for the murder. A few days after the discovery of the body the four negroes, Pines, Johnson, Dorsey and Smith, were arrested by the police on suspicion. On cross examination Smith confessed to his participation in the crime. According to his statements Schultz was found by three of the negroes in an intoxicated condition on the street. One of them had thrown his overcoat over the artist's head to stifle his cries and he was then led to a field close by and beaten to death.

Smith has always maintained that he had come upon the trio while they were beating Schultz and upon inquiring the cause of the disturbance had been forced at the point of a pistol to join in the crime. Upon the evidence of Smith his three companions were convicted and are now awaiting death in the electric chair in the state prison at Richmond.

Mississippi Historical Society. Jackson, Miss., Jan. 6.—A number of prominent visitors are in the city for the annual meeting of the Mississippi Historical society, which holds its opening session in the hall of the house of representatives this evening. The proceedings will continue over tomorrow. Among those on the program for addresses and papers are Dr. Franklin L. Riley of the University of Mississippi; Professor G. M. Brunson of Mississippi college; Mary B. Jenkins of Natchez; Mrs. Dunbar Rowland of Jack-

son, Judge R. C. Beckett of West Point, Hon. R. E. Wilborn of Meridian, William Beer of New Orleans and Professor J. C. Nichols of the A. and M. college of Texas.

To Reform Municipal Government. Richmond, Va., Jan. 6.—In pursuance of a movement launched last fall by the League of Virginia municipalities delegates representing the commercial organizations of the chief cities of the state met at the Hotel Jefferson in this city today to consider certain suggested reforms in methods of municipal government, which will be attended by the mayors and other official representatives of Virginia cities. It is anticipated that the report may recommend the general adoption by the cities of Virginia of the Galveston or Des Moines plan of government by commission, with certain modifications.

Amberola The newest EDISON

—A wonderful musical instrument, a beautiful piece of furniture—a Phonograph with the horn built in as a part of the cabinet. A trained musician may purchase a piano, simply for the beauty of its tone and the lightness of its action. The real home maker will purchase for this and more. The instrument purchased must be a delight to the eye as well as to the ear—a part of the home. And that is just "the why of the Amberola"—combining as it does, all the tonal beauty of the Edison Phonograph, with the added richness, simplicity and charm of a masterpiece of cabinet work comparable only to the highest grade piano. The Amberola comes in several finishes of Mahogany and Oak to harmonize with surroundings in your home. It has drawers in the lower part for holding 120 records. The price is \$200.00. Hear the Amberola at your dealer's today play both Amberol and Standard Records.



Slezak—And be sure to ask to hear the new Grand Opera Amberol Records by Slezak—the great tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, who is the greatest Grand Opera sensation since the days of Jean DeReske.

Edison Phonographs, \$12.50 to \$200.00. Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long) \$5.50. Edison Standard Records \$35. Edison Grand Opera Records \$75 and \$100. There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Amberol Records. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us. National Phonograph Co., 76 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J.

Edison Phonograph advertisement with logo and address: 353 Washington Street.

ALL BARGAIN RECORDS BROKEN IN BIG CLEARANCE SALE

Prices go to cost & less in present stupendous effort to clear stocks at once, resulting in greatest savings of entire year

Flannel Gowns 98c. Heavy Flannelette Gowns blue, pinks, white and fancy striped patterns. Made full, wide and long. They are made to sell for \$1.50. Come in all sizes. These gowns are now on special sale at, each 98c

Sweaters, Reg. \$3.50 Values \$1.95. Women's Pure Wool Sweaters, in all sizes, latest semi-fitted. The colors are cardinal, navy blue and white. They have never been sold before for less than \$3.50 each. Buy them at the Clean Sweep Sale at \$1.95

THE BEEHIVE LABOWITZ BROS. 169-171-173 THIRD ST. Bet. Morrison and Yamhill

Clean-Sweep Sale of Every Woman's Suit

Reduce Your Suit Stock Every Suit One-Half Price. That was the order given our garment-buyer, and the way he has marked down all remaining suits means tremendous savings to those who have not purchased Winter Suits, if they will but attend this sale, which starts Friday morning. In brief we mention generally the old and the new selling prices: \$25.00 Suits, \$12.50 \$37.50 Suits, \$18.75 \$30.00 Suits, \$15.00 \$40.00 Suits, \$20.00 All colors, including black. Materials comprise diagonals, worsteds, serges, men's wear worsteds and broadcloths. We guarantee you can't buy these suits anywhere else at double our price. BETTER COME EARLY, BEFORE THE SIZES ARE BROKEN.



Kimonos, \$2 Vals. 88c. Women's Long Kimonos of good grade flannelette in pretty patterns, in medium, dark and light colors, neatly trimmed with contrasting materials. All sizes. Values to \$2.00 ea. Clearance Sweep Sale 88c

"Aufeluf Hose" Two 25c. A great special purchase of Boys' and Girls' Aufeluf Black Hose, fine and coarse ribbed. They come in all sizes. Regularly priced at 25 cents the pair. Buy them here during this sale at two pairs 25c for

Heatherbloom Petticoats \$1.92 Reg. \$3.50 Vals. Beautiful Heatherbloom Petticoats, elaborately trimmed with 15-in. heavy embroidery ruffle, also dust ruffles. They look like silk, but wear longer and better. Every one cut full and wide. Label on each petticoat. Reg. \$3.50 vals. Clean Sweep Sale price \$1.92

Hand Crochet Sweaters \$3.50 Long Coat Style, length 32 inches. Knitted of heavy wool white yarn, trim'd in either red, green or blue, with large fancy pearl buttons and two substantial pockets, in all sizes; regular \$7 value, clean sweep sale price... \$3.50

50c Barrettes 12c. 1000 newest style Hair Barrettes, tortoise or amber shades, plain or carved style, with substantial clasps. Values to 50c. Clean Sweep Sale 12c. Real Hair Puffs at \$1.95 Hair Switches for \$4.95. Real Hair Puffs, your choice of five different styles. They are sanitary made and in all shades. Reg. \$3.50 and \$4.00 puffs. Clean Sweep Sale \$1.95. Real Hair Switches, natural wavy hair, 24 inches long. They are sanitary made and in all shades. They are values to \$10.00. Clean Sweep Sale \$4.95

Seven Cakes Fels Naptha Soap 25c. Genuine Fels Naptha Soap, large size cake, regular 5c, during our Clean Sweep Sale, 7 cakes 25c

Ladies' 85c Union Suits Now at 50c. Ladies' Fine White Union Suits, made of good grade yarn in all sizes. Sell regularly at 85c. Clean Sweep Sale price... 50c

Every One-Piece Dress in the Store—Clean-Sweep-Sale at One Half Price \$17.50 and \$20 Long Coats \$9.90 One hundred fine Coats in this lot. Made of all-wool materials and tailored in plain and fancy styles. They are made in all the most wanted styles and shades. All sizes. Values to \$20.00. Clean Sweep Sale \$9.90

35c Darnomore Hose Three Pairs for 50c. 1000 pairs ladies' fine black hose, the Darnomore brand; sell everywhere at 35c pair; fast black, double sole, heels and toes, offered for this low price, while they last— 3 Pairs for 50c

Clean-Sweep Sale Women's Waists Values to \$5, \$6, \$7.50 for \$3.95. Taffeta Silk, Lace Net and Messaline. Clean Sweep Sale \$3.95