

"Red" Menace Is Moving East

Whole World in Grave Danger
Through Advancing Tide
of Bolshevism.

NOW FLUSHED WITH VICTORY

Practically All of Asia Is Open to the
Propaganda, and Result May Be
Bloodiest Chapter in World's
History.

Washington.—The danger to the world from bolshevism was never greater than at the present moment.

The collapse of the Russian national forces under General Kolchak in Siberia and the retreat of General Denikin's army from the Moscow front are regarded in every capital in Europe and in Washington as constituting a threat of a possible invasion of Europe, a certain penetration by the bolsheviks in Asia and a menace to the peace of the entire world.

Even Prince Michael Cantacuzene, husband of a granddaughter of President Grant, who has just arrived in the United States, while hopeful that the Russian national forces may still save themselves, confesses that their plight is desperate unless allied aid reaches them. "They have no shoes, no clothes, very little ammunition and very little food. If the allies wish to stop the spread of bolshevism throughout the world they must come to the rescue of Kolchak and Denikin."

This is the belief of a man who is fresh from Siberia and who is optimistic enough to advance the opinion that if bolshevism can be kept isolated in Russia it will wear itself out by its own excesses.

On the High Tide of Victory.

The word "if" makes all the difference in the world. But the fact is that bolshevism is now riding on the high tide of victory and there does not seem one chance in a million that it will be confined to Russia. Nearly all of Asia is now open to its propaganda. The defeat of the forces of General Denikin opens the door between Moscow and the Black sea. The connecting military link between the former Kolchak and Denikin lines has been obliterated and nothing remains to prevent the agents of the bolsheviks from moving toward Armenia, Persia, Afghanistan and India. Agents of the Russian reds have already stirred up considerable trouble among the hill tribes on the northern confines of India and British troops are now engaged in suppressing uprisings.

As for Siberia, the red propaganda is moving eastward rapidly. It has become so serious a menace to China and Japan that the government of

Japan is taking steps to halt the advance of the reds before it reaches the very threshold of Manchuria and the island empire itself.

Among the ignorant masses both of China and India there is great opportunity for the bolsheviks to spread their doctrines, and if these countries embrace the propaganda, the sequel will be written in the bloodiest chapter in history.

But it is not against Asia merely that the bolsheviks are plotting. An invasion of Europe is among their plans. All recent developments indicate that it is the program of the reds to bring military pressure to bear against the Baltic provinces, Poland and the new nations which the Versailles conference has been erecting in central Europe and that the soviet military machine will this year be hurled against that front.

It is idle, nay, it is criminal to talk of peace while bolshevism remains in Russia, ever threatening to spread its accursed cult throughout the world.

"Drys" In Fight Since Year 1808

Growth of Prohibition Can Be
Traced More Than
Century.

ADVANCE HAS BEEN STEADY

Moderation Was First Sought, and Not
Until 1847 Did Demand for Abolition
of Strong Liquor Make
Itself Heard.

Chicago.—Prohibition sentiment, culminating in the epoch-making amendment to the federal Constitution, has been growing steadily in this country since 1808, according to records compiled by the board of temperance of the Methodist Episcopal church. At that time a demand for moderation in the use of ardent spirits arose, followed ten years later by an even broader movement for abstinence from ardent spirits and for moderation in the use of malt liquors. This in turn gave way in 1840 to sentiment for abstinence from all alcoholic beverages.

Agitation for abolition of the practice of licensing the sale of liquors did not come until 1847, resulting four years later in the enactment of prohibition laws in Maine, the first state

Treaties of peace may be drawn up at Versailles and signed at Paris, as the treaty with Germany was the other day, but such treaties have no more effect on bolshevism than the passing of a sedition bill by the senate. Bolshevism must be suppressed if the world is to know peace. And bolshevism must be ended if the world is not to become bolshevik. Between it and the principles of government in other lands there is an irrepressible conflict and one or other of these opposing forces must perish.

A few years ago in the United States communism was regarded as a "joke." Is it a "joke" today? Two years ago bolshevism in Russia was regarded as a passing mania. But it has not passed. It is in Russia still and it threatens to overflow its confines and plunge the world into another bath of blood.

Thieves Took Big Chances.

Baltimore, Md.—Taking chances of being dashed to death, a pair of daring hotel robbers used a narrow ledge outside the Hotel Emerson to enter the fourteenth floor rooms of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Stutz of Washington.

They filled a suitcase with fine dresses and lingerie owned by Mrs. Stutz and valued at \$800 and escaped, carrying the plunder by the same dangerous route, a single slip upon which would have been certain death.

Gifts

For her—a diamond—some jewelry
—a wrist watch.
For him—cuff links, chain, ring or
watch. Our reasonable prices ease
the way.

BOYD PARK

MAKERS OF JEWELRY
306 MAIN STREET SALT LAKE CITY

HELP WANTED If you want big wages learn barber trade. Many small towns need barbers. Good opportunities open for men over 18 years. Barbers in army have good as officers commission. Not prepared in few weeks. Call or write, Moler Barber College, 41 S. West Temple St., Salt Lake City.

WHICH IS CRUSOE'S ISLAND?

Opinion Seems to Favor Tobago Above
the Claims Made by Adherents of
Juan Fernandez.

For many years Juan Fernandez, a Chilean island off the eastern coast of South America, was known as Crusoe's island, because another adventurer had spent five years there in solitude, and it was thought for some time that Defoe had recorded this hermit's experience. But following Crusoe's directions that he landed on an island in a latitude of 11 degrees nearer the mouth of the Orinoco river, and in sight of the Island of Trinidad, one comes upon the Island of Tobago, the only one answering the description.

An interesting discovery which gave prominence to Tobago as the real Crusoe's island occurred some years ago, when the skeleton of a goat was unearthed in a cave on the island. This coincided remarkably with Crusoe's statement that he found a dying goat in a hillside cave and later buried it there. "Crusoe's goat" became for a time an object of great popular interest and figured as a prominent exhibit at the Chicago World's fair.

Tobago's failure to obtain greater recognition of its importance as the "only authentic Robinson Crusoe island" is doubtless due to the fact that it is a retiring little island, concerned chiefly with its plantations and trade. Leaving Crusoe out altogether, Tobago has had an eventful history, from the time it was discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, until England took it from France in 1803, and started to turn it into a profitable colony.

REPEATED HIS GREAT WORK

When Thomas Carlyle Proved Invaluable to the "Slings and Arrows of Outrageous Fortune."

In 1835 there occurred an incident which would have deranged an ordinary man. Thomas Carlyle was living at 5 Cheyne row, Chelsea, near London. He had not earned a penny, says he to himself, "by the craft of literature for 23 months." But with the push of a tiger he was plowing his way through his "History of the French Revolution." The first volume was finished. It had taken him five months to write it. He loaned the Mss. to John Stuart Mill. On a certain morning Mill called upon Carlyle, his face as white as ashes. After two hours of awkward fumbling Mill managed to tell it—he had left the price-less Mss. on a desk and the household had taken it to light the morning fire in the grate! Carlyle was like a stricken man. But one day, as he sat dumbly at his window, he saw cheery bricklayers building a house, brick by brick. He burst into tears and, sobbing like a child, he cried: "I, too, can bring back thought by thought!" He did. He recalled all of the Mss. and rewrote it. What torture!

Snow Houses in the Arctic.

A snow house is the most adaptable of dwellings. If it gets too warm either for the comfort of the inhabitants or because the roof begins to thaw, you can lower the temperature by enlarging the ventilating hole with your knife. If it gets too cold, you make the hole smaller by stuffing a mitten into it. If the roof begins to thaw because it is made of blocks that are too thick, you send a man out with a long knife or machete, and he thins them down until the frost without neutralizes the heat from within, and the thawing stops. But if you have made your roof too thin, and hoar-frost begins to form from your breath and from the steam that rises from the cooking, then a man goes out with a shovel, instead of a knife, and throws a little soft snow on the roof, to blanket it from the excessive cold.—Harper's Magazine.

Expensive Leather.

The finest and most expensive leather goods are produced at Chien-Chan-Foo, in China. The leather is made from lizard, shark, dolphin and snake skins, which are very strong and durable. Snake skins are used for canes, pipes, purses, pocketbooks, etc.

Pirates Do Family Wash.

Among the Kifian pirates of Morocco the women do all the agricultural and other hard work, while the men, when at home, do the cooking and mend the clothes, including the women's.

Removing Tea Stains.

The spouts of china teapots become very much discolored in time. A wing feather of a chicken or turkey makes a good brush to remove them. When well soaped and drawn in and out of the spout it cleans it nicely.

FRENCH PAINTER, BLINDED, IS DECORATED



Scene in the studio of M. Lemoriant, French painter who was blinded by a shell explosion during the war, when officials of the republic notified him that he had been awarded the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Toothpick Brings Back Voice of Ex-Soldier

Stout City, Ia.—Swallowing a toothpick was a blessing in disguise for Donald Cullings of this city, an ex-soldier, here. At dinner a bit of toothpick lodged in his throat and he coughed violently, choked and nearly strangled before it was dislodged.

But when he had recovered he found that his voice, which he had almost lost following an attack at St. Mihiel, September 12, 1918—just a year to the day—had returned. After recovering from the gas attack Cullings could only speak in a husky whisper.

A True Sport.

Women have been accused of lack of sportsmanship; yet was a woman ever known to beat a carpet when it was down?—Boston Transcript.

MARVELS OF SURGERY

Taken From Rabbits and Grafted Into
Soldiers Paralyzed by Shot Wounds
—Cures Effected.

Chicago.—The miracles of modern surgery which have developed since the World war have made it possible to transplant into a human being the nerves of an animal and so to repair the part of the anatomy that has been shattered by shots.

There are wards in the big military hospital at Fort Sheridan filled with men who had nerves cut in half by bullets and fragments of shell and as a result were paralyzed. Sometimes the severed ends of these nerves could be sewed together, but in other cases a considerable length of nerve would be carried away so that a splice had to be put in.

The nerve to be grafted does not have to be used immediately, but can be kept indefinitely in cold storage or

chemicals until it is needed. There have developed experimental proofs where nerves have been taken from the dead, preserved for a short period and grafted to the injured part of living persons.

In ward 59 of Joseph Higgins, a shell carried away the muscles and nerves of the upper part of his left arm. The wound healed, but his arm was paralyzed. Surgeons decided to transplant muscles from his chest. He is now regaining the use of his arm.

Private Joseph Fleischman, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry, who hails from Antigo, Wis., was hit by a machine gun bullet, which cut a nerve and resulted in the loss of control of his right leg. He was sent to the British expeditionary hospital and from there to Fort Sheridan. The leg was operated on, nerves from a rabbit grafted in, and now, six months later, he is again feeling sensation in the part of the leg which was dead.

PLENDID DESIGN FOR HOG HOUSE

That Will Make Hog
Raising Profitable.

AMOUNT NEEDED BY PIGS

Within a Year Are Made Possible
Mounting the Sows in a Warm,
Dry, Weather-Tight
House.

By WM. A. RADFORD.

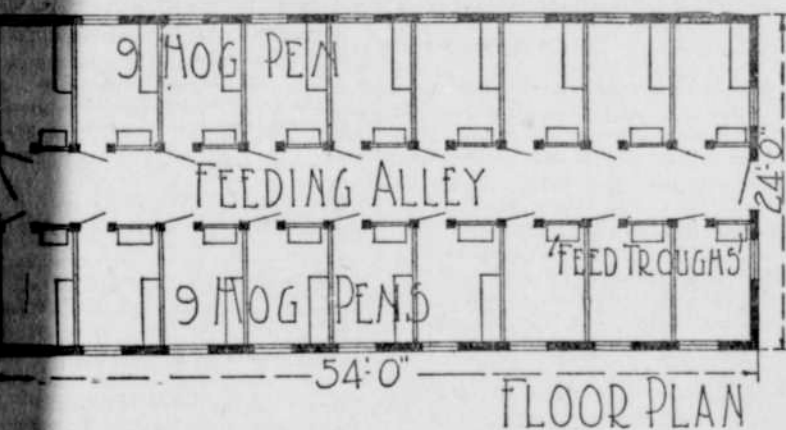
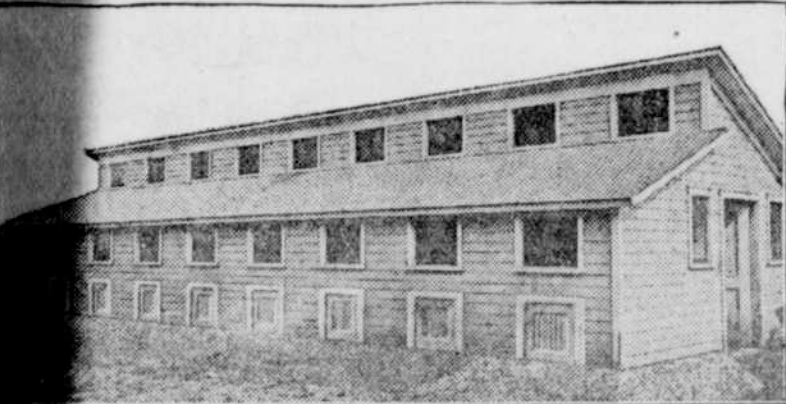
William A. Radford will answer questions on all subjects pertaining to the raising of hogs on the farm, for a year on this paper. On account of the importance of this subject, the author, who is, without doubt, the most authoritative on all these subjects, has decided to answer all questions on this subject, and only to charge a two-cent stamp for the answer.

Raising hogs has become a pretty exact science during the last ten years. No longer are hogs on the farms of the country, but they are being raised in a place of habitation. Instead of being kept in a mudhole, they are kept in a clean, well-ventilated and sunny home in winter. The first couple of months of the life of young pigs is when they need the most care, both by the sow and the owner. It is then that they are kept in a house, designed especially to make them healthy and comfortable. And by providing such a house, the sows have and raise two pigs a year, instead of the one that was considered her full productive capacity under the old conditions.

To make hog raising as profitable as possible is the first necessity. Such a house is shown in the accompanying illustration. To those who are not familiar with the modern hog house, the appearance of the building will be the first thing noticed. This is what is known as a "saw-tooth" house. The shape of the roof permits a double row of windows to admit sunshine.

Hog houses such as this are always constructed so that they extend east and west, with the windows facing the south. The windows in the wall of the building admit sunlight to the row of pens on the near side. The windows in the roof allow the sun to hit the pens on the farther side of the building.

Sunlight is as important to the health of sows and their young pigs as the proper feed. It is from the sun



that the heat for the house in the early spring is secured. And it is sunlight that purifies the hog house, as it is nature's greatest germ killer. The floor plan shows the interior arrangement of this house. It is 54 feet long by 24 feet wide, and provides pens for 18 sows and their pigs. Through the center of the building runs the feeding alley, an arrangement that permits the hogs to be served with the least amount of labor. The pens are partitioned off with either wood or metal. Part of each pen has a plank floor, raised off the ground. The bedding is placed on this raised floor. The hogs will see that it is kept clean and dry.

The building as shown here is of frame construction, set on a bed of cinders, raised a few inches above the surrounding ground. The cinders provide good drainage. However, at a little more expense a concrete floor or a floor of hollow tile covered with concrete can be put in. The concrete floor is kept clean more easily, and gives a greater insurance that the hogs will be dry.

Heat for a hog house during the cold months comes from two sources—the hogs themselves, and from the sun that is admitted by the windows. The heat thrown off by the hogs is moist, consequently, a system of ventilation is necessary to prevent the air from becoming damp and "clammy." It will be noted that all of the windows are open so that they can be opened little by little, as the weather requires.

Opposed as it is to the popular idea about hogs, their natural desire is to be clean. They bathe often, and, if a clean bathing pool, or wallow, is not provided, they bathe anywhere that there is water, whether it be clean or dirty. In connection with most hog houses, there is a yard for the pigs to run as the weather becomes warmer. And in this yard there should be placed a concrete wallow, sloping from one side to provide a runway. A concrete feeding floor, which is very similar to a square piece of so-called cement sidewalk is another convenience, as it permits the animals to gather up every morsel of grain or other dry food that is given them.

When the sows are provided with a warm, weather-tight house, such as that shown here, they will farrow in the late winter or early spring, and again in the late summer or beginning of fall. The first litter can be timed to arrive at least a month, and oftentimes six weeks before it is safe for little pigs who must spend their few weeks of life outdoors. The house also makes it possible to save more of the litter than when they are in the open.

Hog raising is one of the most profitable of farm activities. But when it is done scientifically, and the young pigs and their mothers are cared for as they should be it is a great deal more profitable. The hog raiser will find that a proper house for his swine will be an investment that will pay extraordinary dividends, both in the number of pigs his sows will raise, and in their weight when it comes time to market them. He also will discover that there is less danger of devastating disease when they are kept in clean, well-lighted, sunny and ventilated quarters.

UTILIZE THE LONG EVENINGS

No Better Time for the Planting of
the Seeds of Americanism in
Child's Mind.

Out of doors stands a naked world. The summer things are gone. But the house within is bright and warm. The seasons indoors reverse the order of the outdoor seasons. Nature's winter is the human summertime. With the first touch of frost the blood leaps faster and the mind grows clear. The fire is lighted on the hearth. Friends greet friends in cheery hospitality. Story telling begins and the books come down from their dusty nooks. Winter is here again, but by the spirit's calendar it is spring within the heart. The long winter evenings, the blazing fire, the children gathered about, the apples and popcorn on the table, give promise of a splendid winter's harvest for the home. The stories read to the children in the twilight hour will be remembered long after many of the textbook facts are forgotten.

What an opportunity through these stories to plant the seeds of true Americanism within the growing mind, exclaims the Minneapolis Journal. America is as rich in hero stories and in deeds of patriotism as any ancient land. The planting of these today as a part of the winter's sowing will assure a better America tomorrow. And to the adult these long evenings give the opportunity for leisure wisely spent or for self-education through reading and reflection. It would be a pity if the winter yielded no harvest to the mind. Let us be thankful for the long evenings. They may mean cold and snow without, but they may also mean a brighter light within the heart and home.

Rusty Ideas.

Most men that have been on the farm long have a lot of handy tools laid away for safe keeping, never to be used. Same way with ideas. The upper story of some men's brains is check full of good thoughts, but they are all dusty and never do anybody good. Bring 'em out, old man! The world is just aching to get hold of all your good ideas. It will do you good, too, to tell how they work.—Exchange.

A Tactless Host.

Hostess—You must have said something dreadful to Mr. Bestseller.
Host—I merely suggested that he should engage the fellow who prepares his advertisements to write his books for him.—London Answers.