

SOVIET AGENTS TRAVELED ON BAD PASSPORTS

Movements Between Berlin and Soviet Russia Were Facilitated by Credentials Denominating Them as American Red Cross; Car- ried Documents Concern- ing Widespread Bolshevik Plans in Other Nations

(Associated Press)
LONDON, Feb. 1.—Bolshevik agents entrusted with messages regarding sensational widespread red plans have been for a considerable time traveling between Berlin and Soviet Russia on false credentials, it is stated in official quarters. The credentials they carried are said to have described them as delegates of the American Red Cross mission in Berlin to conduct investigations regarding the exchange of German prisoners from Russia.

These couriers, it appears, were carrying dispatches between Moscow and Berlin, and were also carrying documents, including the German passport and the Soviet Communists. Lithuanian authorities discovered the illicit traveling after Lithuania's borders had been crossed many times, and a number of couriers followed. Not all the couriers were provided with American papers, but such forged credentials were found on several of the prisoners.

Two men who carried bad German passports admitted they had nothing to do with the American mission, but in reality were working for the Communists. One woman, similarly equipped, who worked from Vienna, said she had been instructed to carry documents to persons she did not know personally.

Most interesting of the captures were two men en route to Moscow by way of Berlin. They carried letters addressed to their relatives. One of them was a German and a member of the Independent Socialist Party of Germany, and the other was a Swiss, known to an extremist organization called the Socialist-Democratic Organization of Young People in Switzerland.

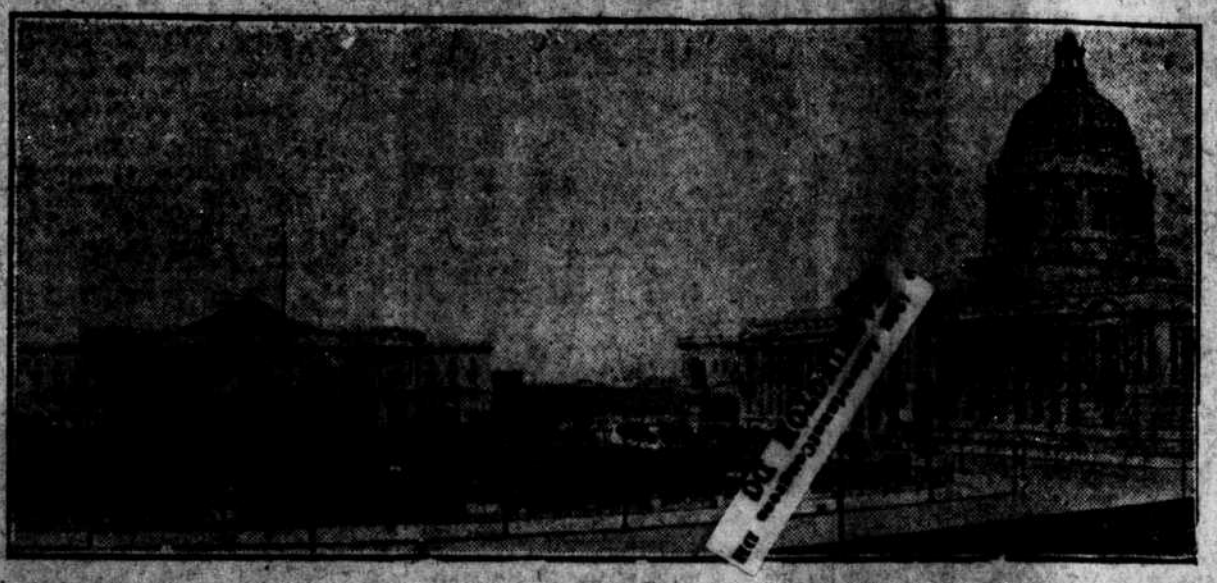
The German carried a letter from the head of a German organization in Germany to a Lithuanian, Russian Bolshevik minister of foreign affairs. The letter indignantly demanded the release of German prisoners, and was counter-revolutionary to the Russian Bolsheviks. It declared that Karl Radek, the Bolshevik propagandist, who recently left Berlin, could testify to the writer's Communist sympathies. It was said further by the writer that he was arranging with the Russian Bolshevik Zinoviev with regard to spreading Communist propaganda in all parts of the world by a special courier service from Berlin.

Another letter seized, which was written by the same German, stated he had succeeded in inducing a staff of engravers to print American, French and German passports for the use of couriers and suggested that the Soviets make similar arrangements for couriers from Russia to Germany.

The Swiss carried a letter from the secretary of an organization of extreme Socialists in Berlin to an editor of a red paper in Moscow, acknowledging the receipt of Bolshevik literature from Moscow, of which he said he had made great use, and asking further supplies.

Under interrogation, the German courier declared the German Independent Socialists would attack and overthrow the German government, and that they were assured of support from Lenin.

WHERE DEMOCRATIC HOSTS WILL MEET IN JUNE



The civic center at San Francisco, Cal., showing the auditorium on the left and the city hall on the right. The auditorium will be the scene of the Democratic National Convention in June. It has a net seating capacity of 10,500, but on the occasion of the president's visit there last fall the auditorium accommodated 18,000 people. It was built at a cost of \$1,000,000. The City Hall was built at a cost of \$4,000,000.

LEGISLATION FOR DEFENSE WILL OCCUPY CONGRESSMEN

Naval and Military Bills Will Be Discussed This Week; Treaty Issue Not Expected to Crop Out Before Feb. 10th

RAILROAD BILL TO BE EXPEDITED NOW

Conferees Have Agreed on All Minor Points; Postoffice and Diplomatic Budget Bills to Be Reported in the Senate

(Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Military and naval legislation, appropriation bills, and committee work on a variety of subjects constitute the week's program for Congress.

In general, developments in committee are expected to overshadow those of the floor of either the Senate or House, chief attention being focused on the appearance of Secretary Daniels Tuesday before the Senate naval subcommittee, investigating naval subcommittee on the proposed appropriation bill, and when it is disposed of, a bill probably will be made to bring up the army reorganization bill recently reported by the military committee.

No developments of importance affecting the peace treaty are expected by the leaders during the week, but this week's program and there are indications that the motion may drag support from widely divergent sources.

Having disposed of most of the minor points at issue, Senate and House conferees on the proposed appropriation bill, the House appropriation bills will be the order.

The Senate subcommittee appointed to investigate Russian Soviet activities in this country, probably will be reported and an agreement is expected by conferees on the Indian appropriation bill which has passed both Senate and House.

Besides, the Senate appropriation bills, the House will be called on early in the week to consider legislation extending \$50,000,000 of new government loans to European countries for food relief. Chairman Forney of the House ways and means committee, in charge of the relief measure, expects to call it up late tomorrow or Tuesday.

The House military committee, which is framing an army reorganization measure, may late in the week, reach its decision on whether to incorporate universal military training in the bill. Anti-aid legislation may be reported by the House judiciary committee, though in a less drastic form than has been proposed. Attorney General Palmer and others are to appear before the committee on Wednesday to emphasize the need of such legislation.

RUSSIAN SOVIET IS READY FOR BUSINESS

Co-operative Headquarters Issues Statement Relating to Future Transactions

(Associated Press)
PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Russian Co-operative headquarters at Paris has received authorization from the Soviet government to transact business with foreign countries. The announcement reads as follows:

"The Soviet government permits the Central Union of Russian Co-operatives to enter into commercial relations with the co-operatives and business firms of Western Europe, America and other countries."

"The Soviet government has given the central union all guarantees concerning the protection of goods exchanged and imported by the co-operative."

"The Soviet government will allow to pass safely delegates coming and leaving Russia whose names are furnished by the representatives of the Russian Co-operatives of Central Europe."

RECOVERS \$2,000 FOR ALLEGED SLANDER

(Associated Press)
LINCOLNTON, N. C., Feb. 1.—Damages amounting to \$2,000 were awarded today by a jury here to S. P. House, who sued nine prominent citizens for \$50,000, alleging that they accused him of pro-Germanism during the war and that it was at their instigation he was compelled to kneel on the public streets and kiss the flag.

BLACK FUTURE FOR HUNGARY, FORECAST

(Associated Press)
VIENNA, Saturday, Jan. 31.—A monarchial and clerical reaction "of the blackest dye" will reign in the Hungarian national assembly, according to the Arbeiter Zeitung of this city, which says this movement will not be counteracted by other elements of the assembly.

ALABAMA FARM PRODUCTS IN 1919 SHOW BIG VALUES

Alabama Co-operative Crop Reporting Service Gives Figures Showing Immense Farm Production Values; Live- stock Production Reached Enormous Figure; Milk and Egg Production Is Heavy

The aggregate value of farm production in Alabama in 1919 reached the sum of \$582,261,000, according to a final summary issued today by the Alabama Co-operative Crop Reporting Service giving an estimate of livestock on farms and the products of livestock for the preceding year, to which the value of crop production, already estimated, is added.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of livestock production as estimated for the State in 1919:

Sold from and slaughtered on farms:	Quantity	Value
Horses and mules	39,418	\$12,700
Cattle	478,900	14,474,800
Sheep	1,552,400	26,478,000
Swine	70,000	1,550,000
Chickens	3,522,000	2,472,000

Produced on Farms:

Milk	Gals.	Value
201,877,000	60,592,000	
Eggs	Dos.	Value
21,127,000	7,180,000	

Total value of livestock products \$11,000,000
Value of crops heretofore estimated (16 crops) \$471,261,000
Value of orchard fruits \$4,242,000
Value of minor crops, including fruits, nuts, and vegetables \$5,758,000
Aggregate value of farm production \$582,261,000

The above figures compare with \$25,686,000 for livestock products and \$144,267,000 for all crops reported by the census of 1910 for the crop year of 1909, a total of \$169,953,000, or an increase of 242.5 per cent in the ten years. This increase is largely one of advance in unit value, but the increase in volume of production is well up, as is shown in the following comparative statement of the numbers of livestock going into consumption in the two years:

	1919	1910	Pct.
Horses and mules	39,418	43,200	91.2
Cattle sold and slaughtered	478,900	478,900	100.0
Hogs sold and slaughtered	70,000	70,000	100.0
Chickens sold and slaughtered	3,522,000	3,522,000	100.0
Milk produced	201,877,000	201,877,000	100.0
Eggs produced	21,127,000	21,127,000	100.0

For 1919 estimates were only made for the number and value of cattle and hogs sold and slaughtered, no attempt having been made at that time to obtain data regarding the other animals dealt with above. The number of cattle sold and slaughtered in 1919 was estimated at 533,000, indicating a loss for the past year of 8.9 per cent in numbers going into consumption. The value of the 1919 sales and slaughters was \$16,064,000, and the values for 1910 were \$14,474,800. It is thought that the explanation is the smaller number of cattle feeders shipped into the State and fed and sold during the latter year.

The number of hogs sold and slaughtered in 1919 was estimated at 1,405,000, indicating an increase for 1919 of 17.5 per cent, while the value of the 1919 sales and slaughters was \$23,735,000, showing about the same increase in value as in numbers.

In addition to the data given above it has been possible to make tentative estimates of the number of animals bought, born, and lost by death and accident during 1919. This information is contained in the following statement:

	1919	1910	Pct.
Bought by farmers during 1919	15,700	200,900	305.500
Born on farms during 1919	15,800	252,100	1,633.100
Died accident and disease during 1919	14,700	99,200	444.200

The consumption of beef by the population of Alabama during 1919 is estimated at \$6,072,000 pounds. The average net weight of the cattle sold and slaughtered in 1919 is estimated at 250 pounds, giving a total of 119,050,000 pounds of beef consumed during 1919. The consumption of hogs during 1919 is estimated at 149 pounds, giving a total of 246,827,000 pounds of hog meat going into consumption from Alabama farms during 1919, which represents about 88 per cent of the total consumption of the State.

The amount of milk produced and its value, as estimated above, seems at first glance rather high when it is noted that the average amount of milk produced per cow is a fraction over 400 gallons. About 30 days during the year was the average on which cows were not milked, and the average daily production was 250 gallons per cow. It is known to have materially increased the average milk capacity of its cows during the ten years, while at the same time the number of cows giving milk has increased by more than one hundred thousand. The value as calculated, according to the best information obtainable, was 30 cents per gallon on the farm. This is probably a very conservative figure and the total value indicated is thought to be approximately correct.

The number of eggs estimated was obtained from about the same average per hen as was reported for 1919.

The value of minor crops, including fruits, nuts and vegetables, is estimated on the basis that all other crops for which estimates are made in the regular manner represent about 50 per cent of the aggregate, the ratio which obtained ten years ago.

Computed into the aggregate value of farm production shown above, the average return per acre in 1919 was \$14.54, and the average per cultivated acre was \$60.66.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates confirms the estimated number and value of live animals on farms in Alabama on January 1, 1920, as follows, with the comparative figures for one year previous:

Number on Farms January 1—	1919	1920	Pct.
Horses	156,000	156,000	100.0
Mules	384,000	384,000	100.0
Other Cattle	851,000	851,000	100.0
Sheep	140,000	137,000	97.9
Brood sows	1,387,000	1,387,000	100.0
Other hogs	1,937,000	1,937,000	100.0
Chickens	4,227,000	5,085,000	120.3

Value of—	1919	1920	Total
Horses	\$12,700	\$12,700	\$25,400
Mules	157,000	171,000	\$328,000
Milk cows	55.00	57.00	\$26,670,000
Other cattle	24.00	22.00	\$20,870,000
Brood sows	6.40	5.60	\$956,000
Other hogs	30.00	25.00	\$1,520,000
Other hogs	16.56	16.37	\$2,627,000
Chickens	.50	.25	1,475,000
Aggregate value			\$187,064,000

The decrease in the number of other cattle shown above is due both to the smaller number of feeders brought into the State during the year and to the heavier sales.

The decrease shown in hogs other than brood sows is due to the heavier sales beginning earlier in the season and hastened by the shortage of feed crops.

The slight increase in milk cows and the steadiness in brood sows indicate that, notwithstanding the decrease in the number of marketable animals, there is no retrogression in livestock interest nor in the prospective supply for the coming season.

The report is signed by F. W. GIST, Field Agent, and F. O. HOOTEN, Markets Supervisor.

7 LIVES LOST IN TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE ON SUNDAY

Widow, Her 4 Children and 2 Men Dead; Others Badly Injured

(Associated Press)
NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1.—A widow, her four children and two men were burned to death in a three story tenement house fire early today. The fire started in the lower part of the building, cutting off escape by the stairway. Members of three other families jumped from windows into nets held by firemen.

The dead are:
John Adams, 40 years old, her four children, Mabel, 18; George, 13; Ethel, 10; and William 8; Mrs. Petty's brother, James Chambers, 45; and Henry Mayer, 60.

Frank Adams, 12, sustained a broken back when he jumped from the second floor and struck a vegetable stand in front of the house. May Harzula, 31, with pneumonia, jumped into a net and was taken to a hospital in a serious condition.

POLES RECEIVE TWO SMALL PRUSSIAN TOWNS

(Associated Press)
LONDON, Feb. 1.—The towns of Konitz and Behren, included in the West Prussia territory allocated to Poland by the peace treaty, were turned over to the Poles on Friday, according to a wireless message from Berlin.

AVIATOR HURLED TO ETERNITY IN TEXAS

(Associated Press)
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Feb. 1.—Captain Field E. Kindley, American ace and commander of the 94th Aero Squadron, was killed instantly in aerial maneuvers at Kelly Field No. 2 this afternoon. Captain Kindley's home was Grapewitt, Ark.

The accident occurred while a group of planes were in practice formation preparing for an exhibition scheduled in honor of General Pershing's visit Tuesday.

Captain Kindley's machine fell when he was about fifty feet above the ground. He was crushed and burned. Captain Kindley was one of the air service officers summoned before the House subcommittee investigating the air service recently. He came to Kelly Field from Mitchell Field, Long Island, one month ago.

STREET CARS NOT RUNNING.

(Associated Press)
COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 1.—For the fifth consecutive day, Columbia was without street car service today and the strike of employees of the system which has effected a complete tie-up seems to nearer an end than when it began Wednesday morning.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORIES BEING REDUCED

Treasury Department Warns Pruning Knife and of 1,331 Banks So Designated Hard- ly One-third Will Be Re- tained; Inactive Accounts Cut Off and Deposits Can- celled in Others; Special Depositories Are Not Dis- turbed

(Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Dramatic action in the number of national banks designated as government depositories is being made by the Treasury Department. Officials claimed the new policy will reduce the 1,331 such institutions held Federal funds on June 30, 1919, to about 400 at the end of the year.

Backed in the government's financial situation, brought about by war's fiscal operations, it was said officially today, have made it necessary to abolish hundreds of the depositories and reduce the number of active depositories to a minimum.

While the treasury is cutting off the inactive accounts, it also is reducing the balances carried by many other banks in all in fact, where government transactions do not require the use of large sums.

"Scientific apportionment," it is said, "will be made in the future for disposition of surplus funds. The policy is to discontinue the use of depositories where the government has no business done for the government."

Under the list of national banks, already struck off, are 500 banks which had accounts of only \$1,000 and which were designated as government depositories during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, secretary of the treasury, for President Taft.

Practically half of the banks to be deprived of government balances, already have been eliminated from the rolls and the outstanding balances of these banks are being liquidated. The total of these institutions at the first of the year, such depositories automatically will cease to function when the period of their usefulness terminates but so long as it is necessary to maintain a minimum of fiscal policies and so long as the war program of financing "hangs over" it is understood the government accounts will be retained in the specially chosen banks.

The monetary operations of the government were conducted entirely through the sub-treasuries and national bank depositories prior to the creation of the Federal Reserve System. The establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, government payments have been made more and more through them, and this abolishment of the national bank depositories represents a further step toward the centralization of the reserve banks in carrying on the nation's business.

Deposits in the national banks pay the government only two per cent, but while there was a surplus of money in the treasury, a wide distribution of government funds proved an investment. With the war came the great bond and indebtedness certificates issued by the government, and the interest from 1 1/2 to 3 1/4 per cent interest.

In withdrawing the deposits from inactive accounts and in reducing the balances in all banks, in order to reduce the government's liability, the government officials pointed out, is saving the difference in interest.

Since the treasury began analyzing the question of depositories and since government accounts have been withdrawn one by one, officials have begun to receive many inquiries and naturally some protests concerning the new policy.

There still are in Congress many Senators and Representatives upon whose recommendations the depositories were designated and these are very solicitous about the banks "back home." Treasury officials said. There has been some criticism of state officials inquiries as to the significance of the withdrawal of accounts from banks in various sections of the country.

SPAIN'S WAR BOYS SAY REPORT UNTRUE

(Associated Press)
MADRID, SATURDAY, Jan. 31.—Reports that Spanish troops are about to engage in active operations in Morocco are denied by the Minister of War.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG AND TIRPITZ SOUGHT

(Associated Press)
PARIS, Feb. 1.—In addition to already published lists of those who will be demanded from Germany by the Allies on charges of violations of the laws of war, the British war cabinet will ask for Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former imperial German chancellor, while England will demand Admiral von Tirpitz, former German secretary of marine, Admiral Reinhardt von Koblenz, former chief of the German admiralty staff and commander of the German fleet in the battle of Jutland, and Prince Oscar of Prussia, fifth son of former Emperor William.