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TEXTILE MILL WORKERS ASK EIGHT HOURS

DEMAND FOR UNIVERSAL SHORT DAY IN NEW ENGLAND MILLS INCLUDES HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS IN THAT SECTION ALONE.

FIX UPON NEXT MONDAY FOR INAUGURATION

Mill Owners Have Refused to Make Concessions In Working Day—Operatives Demanded Same Pay for Short Day They Have Received For Nine Hours.

By The Associated Press.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 27.—The movement among the textile workers for the inauguration of a universal eight-hour day, beginning next Monday, was extended today to comprise approximately one-half the mill industry in New England.

Workers in Fall River, the textile centers of Rhode Island and of the Blackstone Valley in Massachusetts, Salem and Biddeford and Saco, Maine, joined in the demand previously made by operatives at Lawrence, Lowell and Manchester, N. H. The mills in these cities employ an aggregate of upwards of 120,000 persons.

Announcement was made that other centers of the mill industry would be asked to join the movement at meetings to be held during the week.

The success of the movement so inaugurated by the United Textile Workers of America, would mean, according to a statement by President John Golden of Fall River, an eight-hour day for textile plants in all parts of the country. Its adoption in the southern states would reduce the working time from fifty-eight hours to fifty hours and in most of the northern states from fifty-four hours.

President Golden today said the employes wanted the same pay for forty-eight hours they had received for the longer week.

Mill owners in some instances have made answer to the demands but wherever there has been a reply, it had been a refusal. W. Proctor Shaw, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, announced a few days ago that representatives of that organization, of the National

(Continued on Page Two.)

CARRANZA ASKS POLITICS BE POSTPONED IN MEXICO UNTIL END OF THIS YEAR

DECLARES HE WILL NOT SEEK RE-ELECTION AND SAYS PROLONGED POLITICAL CAMPAIGN WILL BE VERY DETRIMENTAL TO MEXICAN INTERESTS.

By The Associated Press.

San Francisco, Cal. Jan. 27.—President Venustiano Carranza of Mexico has issued a manifesto to the people of Mexico asking them to postpone political activities in connection with the election of his successor until the end of 1919 at least. In same document he says he will not seek re-election, which the constitution of Mexico forbids.

The manifesto was made public here today by Lazaro Pasch, commercial agent of the secretary of industry, commerce and labor of Mexico.

Carranza declares long political agitation would cause political complications. He declared the effectiveness of equal suffrage and non-re-election are two of the democratic principles to be reserved and respected by the Mexican people of the future. Carranza's term ends in 1921.

THE WEATHER.

Corpus Christi: Probably fair; light to moderate west to north winds.

Louisiana: Tuesday and Wednesday, partly cloudy; little change in temperature.

Arkansas and Oklahoma: Tuesday and Wednesday, fair; little change in temperature.

East Texas: Tuesday, fair, except unsettled on west coast. Fair Wednesday; moderate temperature.

West Texas: Tuesday and Wednesday, fair; little change in temperature.

IN ADVANCE.

I want to see the world so good,
So firmly fixed on Brotherhood,
That in the human family
We'll have no need for Charity—
But till that blest millenium
With all its joys has truly come,
I'll work upon the ancient plan
To aid the fallen, helpless man,
And charitably case his fear
As though that time was really here.
—John Kendricks Bangs.

Pay your poll tax. January 31 is your last chance. Remember that if you live in Corpus Christi you must secure your city poll tax, costing $1, from the city collector, and your county tax, costing $1.75, from the county collector. Better be safe than sorry!

GERMAN SOCIALIST LEADER

Herr Karl Kautz, leader in German socialistic circles, leaving the chancellor's palace in Berlin after a conference with Premier Ebert.

TRAINING CAMPS DEMOBILIZATION IN THIRTY DAYS

GEN. MARCH TELLS SENATE COMMITTEE DEPARTMENT HAS PLANS FOR DEMOBILIZATION OF OVERSEAS FORCES OF NEARLY TWO MILLION IN SIX MONTHS.

By The Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Return home and demobilization within six months of all of United States troops overseas if possible under plans worked out by the war department, was told before the Senate Military Affairs Committee today by General March, chief of staff. Should the president decide upon a force of occupation, the divisions as an army of occupation, General March said he think could be completed in less time.

General March also announced that the plans of the war department contemplate the demobilization within thirty days of every one of the 1,200,000 men in the home training camps except a small number reserved for "overhead duty."

Return of the troops in France involving the transportation to this country of 500,000 men entirely would be possible, General March said, by the use in addition to the American tonnage, of ships allotted to the Allies and the German passenger tonnage to be taken in service soon.

General March indicated that the return of a number of the various divisions might not be expected soon. He told the committee General Pershing and the war department had agreed that the army of occupation should be composed of experienced divisions as they "would not unduly excite the Germans" and would be "able to run over them if necessary."

The length of the period which an army of occupation need be maintained, the war department officials have said, depends entirely on decisions reached by the associated governments at the peace conference and upon conditions in Germany.

SHIPYARDS IDLE GREAT BRITIAN FACING TROUBLE

LABOR UNREST IN MANY CHANNELS AND IN MANY CITIES OF EMPIRE DEMANDING FORTY-HOUR WEEK AND GREATLY INCREASED WAGES.

By The Associated Press.

London, Jan. 27.—Many ship yards in England, Scotland and Ireland were idle today owing to strikes by the workingmen for shorter hours and other improvements in working conditions.

A large number of workmen on the Clyde and at Leith, Scotland, are striking for a forty-hour week. Ship yard workers at Belfast laid down their tools because the employers would not

(Continued on Page Two.)

MEAT BUSINESS REGULATED BY ARMOUR'S BILL

CHICAGO PACKER ANNOUNCES HE WILL SUBMIT IT TO OTHER PACKING HOUSES FOR APPROVAL BEFORE PRESENTING IT TO CONGRESS.

EDWARD S. MORRIS FEARS GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Says It Would Soon Have Packing Houses In As Bad Conditions As the Railroads Are In Now—Wants Live Stock Association Investigated.

By The Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 27.—J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour and Company, told the Senate Agriculture Committee tonight at the conclusion of his testimony that he and his associates were drafting legislation for the regulation of the meat packing industry which he expected to submit as a substitute for similar bills now before the House.

Before Mr. Armour presented the legislation, which he submitted to the other big packing firms and the independents, the witness explained. Mr. Armour said the bill contained that the plan which he now is using in meat packing with the producers and the consumer and contains "safeguards against packers which he understood seemed to be needed."

Mr. Armour contended that he had no position to control in the packing business of the stockyards of Chicago and live stock cars and such tools was predicated solely on the fact that they seemed not be essential as efficiency as they now are. He said he believed private ownership of branch houses was essential to economy but declared government-owned branch houses for the small packers would not be resented by the large companies.

While Mr. Armour was finishing his testimony, Edward S. Morris of Chicago, president of Morris and Company, appeared before the House Interstate Commerce Committee in opposition to the packing legislation which he declared would impeil the industry and prove costly to the consumers.

Mr. Morris had a prepared statement of 151 pages, but at the suggestion of the committee he read only part of it. The entire statement however, was submitted to the record of the hearing.

Mr. Morris told the committee he had no objection to government supervision of the meat industry provided the company was reimbursed immediately for its property and investments. He said he would expect, however, if supervision was instituted, the industry would seek to get back a decent condition that a proper settlement would be impossible.

"Unless congress wants to have another industry in the situation where the railroads now are," Mr. Morris said, "it should leave the meat industry alone. Government regulation might solve the difficulties with the industry as it now is, but it is a great gamble in the case of trying."

Mr. Morris declared that there were no monopolies of the meat industry. He said the best proof that no monopoly existed was that prices of the stock had more than doubled in four years.

The witness charged that the purpose of the market committee of the

(Continued on Page Two.)

REVENUE BILL IS AGREED ON BY CONFEREES

CONFEREES AGREE TO THE SENATE INCREASE IN THE WAR EXCESS PROFITS RATE AND ELIMINATION OF ZONE SYSTEM SECOND-CLASS MAIL RATES.

By The Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 27.—A game for complete agreement on the war revenue bill was reported this night in the senate and house conferees. Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate delegates, announced that effective if all questions remaining in dispute, including the war excess profits rates, had been agreed upon and that all possibilities of a deadlock and a failure of the bill had passed.

Announcement of the conferees agreement on the war profits and other basic disputes was deferred but it was believed that it would be made Wednesday or Thursday. The conference report is expected to be presented to the senate and house late this week, and the conferees hope it will be adopted in both bodies next week and the bill sent to President Wilson at Paris for his signature.

The basis of agreement on the principal war revenue issues, including questions in the war excess profits tax, the senate allowance for oil and gas interests and the senate amendment to repeal the existing zone system of the second class mail rates.

It was learned that in harmonizing differences on the disputes, the conferees agreed to an increase of the war excess profits rates, adopted the oil provision substantially as provided by

(Continued on Page Two.)

MRS. T. R., JR., AT AIX LES BAINS, FRANCE

In center of upper photograph is Mrs. T. R., Jr. Quitting the country returned to Nice's country from A. E. F. Y. M. C. A. huts areas in France, where she was d... one of the Y. M. C.

ORGANIZATION GETS CONSENT SMALL POWERS

UNDER SKILLFUL MANIPULATION OF JULES CAMBON APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES FIXED BY GREAT POWERS AT A PEACE CONFERENCE IS ACCEPTED.

GREAT POWERS CREATE TWO NEW COMMISSIONS

One Will Handle Finances and the Other the Question of Maritime Laws Understood to Include the President's Proposition of the "Seas."

By The Associated Press.

Paris, Jan. 27.—The peace conference today took a turn for the better when the question which proved most difficult of solution, the representation formulated by the five great powers, was settled by adopting the report of the group of nine which met the week before and which had been charged with the duty of finding a solution satisfactory to all the powers.

This was largely due to the skillful diplomacy of Jules Cambon, French delegate and France ambassador to Washington, who was designated by the other powers to preside over the meeting yesterday of the foreign ministers of the nine countries. The nine foreign ministers, representing nine nations, met in the office of M. Pichon, the French foreign minister, and the effect of the work of Mr. Cambon was to bring about a compromise between the contentions of the various nations.

Between depels, Uruguay and all the other small powers had made their objections to the proposed plan.

M. Cambon, in opening the meeting, alluded to the great part Belgium had taken in the war. The three great nations, he said, joined by Belgium, formed a group and asked that Belgium be given a place in the council of the peace conference. The position was accepted.

The group formed by the council of the great powers then was assigned the duty of the apportionment of the seats in the peace conference, and the number of persons who should represent each power.

No one was present at the meeting of the representatives of the nine except the members of the group and the secretaries.

The decisions of the group were then submitted and adopted that there be not more than two representatives formulated by the five great powers, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, should have five representatives, Belgium, Brazil, Serbia, Siam and Czechoslovakia three representatives, and Portugal, Greece, Roumania, Poland and the Hedjaz two representatives.

The two commissions created by the council of the great powers will be known as the commission on finance and the commission on the affairs of the Russian Empire and the Baltic and the Black Seas. For a time there was some misunderstanding as to the scope of the Russian commission, but it was understood that the Russian representatives at Sunday's conference had called a meeting of the small powers that set up the commission, but refused to accept representation on the Russian commission.

Belgium, Serbia, Uruguay and all the other small powers had made their objections to the afternoon meeting