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## IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE FROM ENTENTE ALLIES IS NECESSARY TO SAVE THE SERBIAN ARMIES

**INSISTS ON RETAINING HER ATTITUDE OF ARMED NEUTRALITY DESPITE THE DIPLOMATIC OFFERS AND VEILED THREATS OF THE ENTENTE POWERS—RUSSIANS GAIN THE UPPER HAND IN MAJOR PORTION OF EASTERN CAMPAIGN, BUT TEUTONS SERIOUSLY MENACE RIGA—KAISER'S FORCES ENGAGE IN FUTILE ATTACKS IN THE WEST.**

Bulgarian troops have driven an opposing force across the Vardar river in Southern Serbia, the German war office announced. The Berlin officials today announced the defeat of the entente troops which were reported to have advanced in Serbia at this point on their way to the assistance of the distressed Serbian armies.

Bulgarian forces have had another success farther north, having reached and occupied Kumanovo, also on the Nish-Saloniki line, about 30 miles south of Vranja, where they had previously cut the line about 18 miles northeast of Uskub. Occupation by the Bulgarians of Veleze, where a battle was reported to be raging, also is announced by Berlin.

To the north, Austro-German forces are pressing on. Progress on new lines of both General von Koevess' troops and those of General von Gallwitz was reported.

On the Russian front, repulse by the Germans of attacks in the Baranovichi region are claimed, as is a victory over the Russians by General von Linsingen's troops west of Czartorsk.

An important advance for the Italian armies invading Austria is reported from Verona, the unofficial news stating that in one district in the Trentino the Italians have penetrated more than seven miles north of the latitude of the city of Trent.

Paris records the repulse of attacks by the Germans in the vicinity of Givenchy and in the valley of Souchez. In the Champagne there has been a violent artillery duel.

Greece, according to a London newspaper report has rejected Great Britain's offer to cede the island of Cyprus, in exchange for Greek participation on the side of the allies. Despite the odds against them, the Serbians are not discouraged, according to British and French officers who have been at the Serbian front on the north, a Saloniki dispatch states.

Sinking by the Germans of the British steamers which were detained at Hamburg at the beginning of the war—the City of Berlin, the Auk and the Irish—is announced in London. The circumstances of the sinking are not explained.

London, Oct. 22.—Serbia's military position is critical. Hammered by superior forces on two sides, her armies are threatened with being crushed as no army has been crushed during the war. Not only are these facts admitted in England, France and Russia, but they are reflected in official Serbian statements. The key to escape from this situation is the speed with which France and England can throw forces north from Saloniki, in the hope of relieving the pressure from the Austrians and Germans in the north and the Bulgarians in the east.

The Bulgarians are now battling under the eyes of King Ferdinand. Notwithstanding the presumably superior artillery of the Austrians and Germans it is the flank attack by the Bulgarians which seems the most menacing to the Serbians. At few places are the Teutons as much as 20 miles south of the Danube. In fact the ground gained averages a depth of only ten miles. The move-

ments of entente troops from Saloniki are still unknown to the public, but if any considerable force has been detailed for the task of doing for Serbia what England attempted to do for Belgium, it must be heard from soon.

From Sofia and Saloniki come denials that the Bulgarians have lost Strumitza. This means that Bulgarian soil is still free from invasion. It is reported that Turkish cavalry is cooperating with the Bulgarians, and that a great battle is raging at the Macedonian town of Veleze, where the Serbs won a victory over the Turks in the Balkan war of 1912. According to an unofficial report, the Bulgarians have taken the town.

On most of the long eastern front the Russians seem to be in the ascendancy. But both Petrograd and Berlin emphasize the increasing danger of Riga's position. From the southwest the Germans are nearing the village of Olai, which is only 12 miles from Riga. They are also in-

creasing their hold along the Dvina river to the southeast of the city, being in that quarter within eight miles of their goal. The Russians assert that German attacks in the region of Olai were repulsed, but the Germans are bombarding the Riga-Dvinsk railway beyond the Dvina, interfering with the forwarding of Russian reinforcements.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's Austro-German forces have further advanced in the north, General von Koevess' troops having reached a line running from Arnayevovo to Slatina Mountain, while the army under General von Gallwitz has advanced to a front running through Salevac, Savinovao and Trnovca and to the north of Panovec.

Russian attacks northeast, east and southeast of Baranovichi, have been repulsed by the troops of Prince Leopold, it was officially announced by the German war office today. The capture of eight officers and 1,140 men is recorded.

The army of General von Linsingen has made a general counter attack to the west of Czartorsk and thrown back the Russians. During the last few days 19 officers and 3,600 men have been taken prisoner in this district, and one cannon and eight machine guns captured, the official announcement adds.

### Germans Lose Heavily

A dispatch from Nish today says official announcement has been made that the losses of the Austro-German army of invasion have reached 60,000 dead, wounded and prisoners. The Serbians are said to have repulsed the invaders.

### Many British Casualties

British casualties published since October 1 total 2,285 officers and 59,072 non-commissioned officers and men.

These figures show an average loss to the British army of nearly 2,500 men a day. This is considerably in excess of the casualties earlier in the war, and reflects the heavy losses of the British in the recent severe fighting in Belgium. During the summer the losses averaged about 1,500 daily.

### The French Statement

Paris, Oct. 22.—German troops yesterday evening made an unsuccessful attack upon certain French positions near Givenchy, according to the report made by the French war office. The communication says.

"The enemy undertook yesterday evening, but quite without success, an attack against the salients to the east and to the southwest of the fort at Givenchy." The explosion of one of our mines in the Argonne resulted in the destruction of a post of the enemy.

"A group of French aeroplanes has bombarded the German aviation park at Ounel, between the Argonne and the Meuse."

An important battle between Serbians and Bulgarians is in progress at Koprulu, in Serbia, on the Nish-Saloniki railroad, about 30 miles south of Uskub. A message from Athens to the Havas agency says information has been received that the Bulgarians are being assisted in this battle by Turkish cavalry. The Bulgarians, the dispatch says, are fortifying the passes of Mount Rhodope.

### The German Statement

Berlin, Oct. 22.—(By Wireless to Sapville)—Bulgarian troops have advanced south of Strumitza, and have driven the forces opposing them across the Vardar river, it was officially announced today by German army headquarters. Occupation of Kumanova and Veleze by Bulgarian troops also is announced.

The text of today's announcement follows:

"Eastern theater—Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Strong Russian attacks against our positions at Sadewe, west of Koziary, were repulsed.

"Army of Prince Leopold—The Russians attacked northeast, east and southeast of Baranovichi. They were repulsed. During a successful counter attack east of Baranovichi, eight officers and 1,140 men were captured.

"Army of General von Linsingen—Our counter attacks begun on an extensive scale west of Czartorsk was successful. The Russians were repulsed.

We have begun pursuit of them. During the battles of the last few days, 19 Russian officers, 3,500 men, one cannon and eight machine guns were captured. The loss of some of our cannon, which we captured yesterday, was due to a attack by Russian divisions beyond our artillery lines. Six cannon have been lost.

"Western theater—Nothing of special importance has occurred.

"Balkan theater—Army of Field Marshal von Mackensen—The army of General von Koevess is holding the Arnayevovo-Slatina line. The army of General von Gallwitz has pushed forward as far as Salevac, Savinovao and Trnovca in the region north of Hanovac.

"The army of General Royadjeff is making further progress north of Kniaevac.

Reports regarding other sections of the armies have not yet arrived. "Kumanovo has been occupied by other Bulgarian army divisions. Veleze has been taken. South of Strumitza the enemy has been driven across the Warder river."

### SANTA FE CLUB SUED

Santa Fe, Oct. 22.—A claim of \$52 for labor is the essence of a suit filed today by E. E. Holt against the Santa Fe club, M. A. Otero and G. B. Redmond.

## HIGHWAY CONVENTION SLOW IN BEGINNING

DID NOT GET INTO FULL SWING  
UNTIL TODAY'S MORNING  
SESSION

Santa Fe, Oct. 19.—Because of the slowness of many delegates in arriving and the absence of Governor McDonald, the convention of the State Highway Officials' association did not get under steam until today, although a meeting attended by about two score members of the association, was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of representatives at the capitol, at which President Francis E. Lester of Mesilla Park delivered the annual address, in which he covered the matter of highway construction in most thorough and complete manner. He recommends a permanent legislative committee and favors centralization of administration in road building.

Eugene Kempenich, H. B. Holt, H. O. Bursum, Captain W. C. Reid and Captain T. J. Molinari took prominent part in the proceedings. After the session, the delegates were taken over the Tesuque road, a link in the Santa Fe-Taos road, which has been built recently in accordance with modern ideas. Automobiles were furnished by Bronson M. Cutting, Arthur Seligman, W. O. Connor, James A. French, J. Ashby Davis, Charles Closson, John Becker and others for the trip, which proved most instructive and enjoyable. Stops were made at the road camp and at the Doran ranch. Today the features were an address by Governor McDonald and by Superintendent of Public Instruction Alvan N. White at the Palace of the Governors on "Schools and Good Roads."

## HILLSTROM MUST DIE ON FRIDAY MORNING

MAN ON WHOSE BEHALF SWEDISH MINISTER INTERVENED,  
WILL BE EXECUTED

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 19.—Joseph Hillstrom, convicted of the murder of J. G. Morrison and Morrison's son here January 10, 1914, was brought before Judge M. L. Ritchie today and sentenced to be shot to death Friday, November 19. Hillstrom was brought to the court room from the state prison in an automobile. Few persons besides the officers knew he was to be sentenced today, and only a small audience was present. Hillstrom declined to say anything before sentence was pronounced. He undertook to say something afterwards, but was not permitted to speak. He was taken back to the prison immediately.

Hillstrom was originally sentenced to be executed October 1. A respite until last Saturday was granted by Governor Spry at the request of President Wilson, whose action was on a request of the Swedish minister to the United States. The respite was terminated, and Hillstrom's application for commutation of sentence was denied by the board of pardons Saturday, as no new evidence was presented.

### VANCOUVER BOAT WRECKED

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 19.—Word reached here that ten lives were lost in the wreck early today of the Vancouver gasoline schooner Alliance No. 2, enroute for Guaymas, Mexico. The vessel went ashore at a point near Arenas, and eight men and two women were drowned. One person out of 11 was saved. The Alliance sailed from Victoria October 9, under command of Captain Delouche.

### SCHMIDT TRIAL POSTPONED

Los Angeles, Oct. 19.—The trial of Matthew Schmidt, the alleged accomplice of the McNamara brothers, who is charged with the murder of Charles Haggerty, one of 20 men killed by the bomb which blew up the Los Angeles Times five years ago, was postponed today until next Monday, October 25, on account of the sudden death last Friday of Charles H. Fairall, Schmidt's counsel. Funeral services, largely attended by members of the bar, were held for Mr. Fairall. Judge Frank Willis, presiding judge at the trial refused the request of a delay for 30 days. The court denied also a request that Schmidt be permitted to leave the county jail long enough to attend the funeral of Mr. Fairall.

### INAUGURATION AT LAFAYETTE

Easton, Pa., Oct. 19.—This city is in holiday attire in honor of the inauguration of Dr. John Henry McCracken as president of Lafayette college. Many distinguished visitors are here for the ceremonies, which began today and will continue over tomorrow. A leading feature of the program will be addresses of greeting in behalf of American colleges and universities by President Harry B. Hutchins of the University of Michigan, Provost Edgar F. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania, and President John Grier Hibben of Princeton university.

Lafayette's new president is 40 years old and a native of Vermont. He graduated from New York university and the Union Theological seminary and later took special courses abroad. His career as an educator began in 1894, when he joined the faculty of New York university. From 1899 to 1903 he was president of Westminster college, Missouri, which position he resigned to return to New York university as professor of politics. Dr. McCracken is a son of Dr. Henry M. McCracken, for many years the chancellor of New York university, and a brother of Dr. Henry Noble McCracken, who has just been installed as president of Vassar college.

## MORE VARIETIES OF CARS THAN PICKLES

THERE ARE 187 MAKES OF AUTO-  
MOBILES IN USE IN  
NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 18.—The big increase in the number of automobiles owned and operated in New Mexico constitutes probably the best evidence

of the progress made in good road building during the last three years, under the direction of State Engineer James A. French. Today's total of automobiles licensed since January 1 is 4,826, or nearly 4,000 more cars than were licensed in 1912, the year in which the law requiring licenses for motor vehicles was passed. While it is admitted that not all of the automobile owners of the state procured licenses that year, the number issued in 1913 was only 884, as against 904 in 1912. In 1914 the car license jumped nearly 2,100, or from 994 to 3,084. So far this year there has been an increase of 1,742 licenses, compared with the total of 1914.

The statistics recently compiled in the office of Secretary of State Antonio Lucero, which covered the licenses issued up to October 4, and which placed the total on that date at 4,739, shows that there were three "homemade" automobiles in New Mexico. This means, probably, that various parts of various machines have been used by amateur auto builders in the construction of cars now being operated.

Only five applications for licenses failed to record the make of the car. These have been entered in a "No Name" series.

Besides the "homemade" cars and those entered under the "No Name" caption, there are 127 makes of automobiles owned in New Mexico. The number of each make licensed up to October 4 is as follows:

Auto Car, 2; Apperson, 8; Abbott-Detroit, 18; Allen, 1; A Scout, 1; American La France, 1; Atterberry, 1; Arrow Elkhart, 1; Auburn, 2; Brush, 10; Buick, 602; Briscoe, 2; Bus Premier, 1; Brennan, 1; Briggs Detroit, 1; Cadillac, 120; Carter Car, 23; Chalmers, 64; Chase, 3; Case, 18; Crow, 18; Clark, 1; Cole, 9; Columbus, 1; Cutting, 1; Chandler, 1; Continental, 1; Dayton, 1; Detroit, 7; Deal, 1; DeMont, 1; Dodge, 73; Elmore, 4; Enger, 3; Everett, 1; Electric, 6; E. M. F., 77; Ford, 1994; Flanders, 33; Franklin, 25; Firestone, 1; Glide, 6; Garford, 1; Great Smith, 1; Great Western, 1; Henry, 1; Haynes, 25; Hudson, 58; Hupmobile, 110; Hershoff, 1; Interstate, 7; Imperial, 3; I. H. C., 29; Jackson, 10; Jeffreys, 4; Kissel Car, 6; King, 5; Krit, 6; Lozier, 1; Lyons Knight, 1; Lambert, 2; Locomobile, 4; Little Giant, 1; Lexington, 1; Metz, 53; Maxwell, 109; Mitchell, 18; Michigan, 5; Mason, 6; Michelin, 3; Moon, 6; Matheson, 1; Monarch, 1; Marmon, 5; Marion, 7; Moline, 5; Marathon, 1; National, 6; Overland, 364; Oldsmobile, 22; Oakland, 30; Ohio, 5; Paige, 13; Patterson, 1; Paige-Detroit, 12; Pierce Arrow, 8; Packard, 8; Pratt, 3; Peerless, 3; Pathfinder, 7; Premier, 2; Pilot, 2; Pullman, 1; Partin Palmer, 1; Reo, 110; Regal, 16; Rider Lewis, 1; R. C. H., 4; Rambler, 4; Studebaker, 282; Stoddard, 6; Saxon, 57; Salter, 1; Sampson, 1; Seldon, 1; Staver, 3; Sellers, 2; Sears, 6; Stearns, 3; Sumner, 1; Sims, 3; Stevens Duryea, 1; Stanley, 13; Simplex, 1; Stutz, 4; Schact, 4; Thomas Flyer, 3; Victory, 1; Velie, 58; Vim, 4; Vulcan, 3; Victor, 1; Winton, 5; White, 1; White Steamer, 1; Wyllys-Knight, 4; Wood Mabillette, 1.

### WILSON STEAMER SUNK

London, Oct. 18 (Delayed in Trans- mission.)—The steamship Alepho of the Wilson line has been sunk. Reports reaching here today say that the crew was saved.

## PIONEER NEW MEXICAN NUMA RAYMOND, DEAD

Santa Fe, Oct. 19.—Expressions of sorrow are heard today because of the death of Numa Raymond, one of the pioneers of the state and close friend to men like Judge John R. McFie who were associated with him decades ago at Las Cruces. News of his death as the result of an operation at El Paso was received by J. P. Menett. Raymond was born in Switzerland and came to New Mexico as a boy in the fifties. He established coach lines that traversed New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas, his chief source of profit being the contracts for carrying the government mail. He and his agents and drivers had many a brush with Indians and outlaws in those days.

Mr. Raymond served as probate judge of Socorro county, and when the A. T. and S. F. reached Las Cruces in the early eighties, located at Las Cruces, engaging in the mercantile business. He also secured large interests in the cattle industry in Lincoln county, became sheriff of Dona Ana county, and with Judge McFie, Hiram Hadley and others laid the foundations for the agricultural college, of which he was one of the first regents. Of late years he lived at Geneva, Switzerland, but retained his membership in the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, and upon his return this year from Europe, made his first visit to its museum at Santa Fe and thence went to the San Diego exposition.

### FOOTBALL MEN "CANNED"

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 19.—As the result of an informal meeting of Harvard football leaders and authorities, it was said, in Cambridge, an effort would be made to persuade Yale to reconsider its action in dropping five prominent athletes because of their summer baseball activities. When it was learned that Leger and Easton, two football players, had been included in the list of Yale ineligible, Captain Mahan of the varsity football team called a meeting at which the matter was discussed. The view is said to have been expressed that as the violation of the intercollegiate agreement had been a technical one, and as the players had made proper amends when their attention was called to a violation, an exception might be made.

### NEWLYWEDS SURPRISED

Almost everybody knows the popular clerk at the East side postoffice, Fred Lewis, but there are some who do not know that he was recently married to one of the best and prettiest girls of San Miguel county, but, all the same, it is a fact.

The postmaster and clerks at the office concluded last night to put Fred's new home on the map and to give general notice that he had joined the Ancient and Honorable Order of Benedicts. Accordingly they gave him a delightful serenade, music from the most modern and high class instruments, all of which was enjoyed by Fred and his "Frau" in good New Mexico fashion.

# A GREAT MASONIC TEMPLE OPENED FOR USE

ELABORATE CEREMONIES FEAT-  
TURE DEDICATION IN WASH-  
INGTON TODAY

Washington, Oct. 18.—The new two million dollar Masonic temple, headquarters of the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, which also is called the Mother Council of the World, was dedicated here today with elaborate ceremonies and in the presence of a large assemblage of distinguished Masons from many parts of the country.

The stately structure fashioned after the famous mausoleum erected for King Mausolus by Queen Artemisia at Halicarnassus—one of the seven wonders of the ancient world—is unique among the many magnificent buildings in the national capital. It has been under construction since 1911 when ground was broken. It stands on Sixteenth street about one mile from the White House on the capital's finest boulevard and in a section of the city where many of the nation's most celebrated public men have lived during their public service in Washington.

Viewed from the exterior, on a plateau above symbolic flights of steps, the structure presents a plain base, above which rises a lofty pyramidal entablature supported by 33 massive columns.

The approach to the main portal is by four flights of steps. Two colossal sphinxes, symbolic of Divine Wisdom and Power, are at the entrance. On the plinths of these figures are inscriptions in Phoenician and in Egyptian hieroglyphics. Just before the great door, let into the pavement, are two flaming swords, and between them the inscription "The Temple of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, Erected to God and Dedicated to the Service of Humanity. Salve Frater!" Carved into the frieze over the great door is "Freemasonry Builds Its Temples in the Hearts of Men and Among the Nations." A plaque on the great door bears an oblong square with a rayed triangle in its center and with the figures "33" in the center.

Through the great door the Atrium, a large hall, flanked on either side by four massive fluted pillars of polished green granite, is reached. A doorway on the left leads to the apartments of the sovereign grand commander, another on the right to those of the secretary general. Both apartments are panelled from floor to ceiling with Russian walnut. In the center of the Atrium is a great marble table and on either side between the pillars four marble seats. On the walls behind the pillars are plaques bearing symbolic designs.

Directly opposite the great door is the grand staircase guarded on either side by the seated figures of Isis and Neythys. Doors to the right and left of the staircase lead to the library

and to the supreme council executive chamber. At the head of the staircase, on the first landing, at the back of the ellipse, two other flights, curving to the right and to the left, lead to the door of the temple, in front of which is the marble seat of the grand tiler, inscribed "Know Thyself."

The temple is a lofty room in cube form each dimension measuring 75 feet surmounted by a dome supporting a skylight 100 feet from the level of the floor. In the temple are three great arched windows, one on either side and one opposite the door, over the grand east. Each window is divided by two pillars of polished green granite, with the lower part screened by a tracery of bronzed serpents. Extending around the room is a frieze of black marble, bearing the inscription "From the Outer Darkness of Ignorance, Through the Shadows of Our Earth Life, Winds that Beautiful Path of Initiation Unto the Divine Light of the Holy Altar."

At each of the four corners is a plaque bearing an emblem of two patterns, the square compasses and the six pointed star in a circle. The apex of the dome is ornamented by four double-headed eagles, one on each side with the tablets of the Ten Commandments between. High over the main doorway is the organ loft.

In the center of the temple stands the Great Altar, a solid block of black marble veined with white, with four horns at the corners. In the floor around the Great Altar is the inscription "From the Light of the Divine Word, the Logos, Comes the Wisdom of Life the Goal of Initiation."

The ceremonies were performed by Sovereign Grand Commander George Fleming Moore, assisted by Lieutenant Grand Commander Charles E. Rosenbaum and Sovereign Grand Inspectors General Charles F. Buck, of Louisiana; Ernest B. Hussey, of Washington; Trevanion W. Hugo, of Minnesota; John H. Cowles, of Kentucky; John W. Morris of West Virginia; Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, of Nevada, and Sam P. Cochran, of Texas, the next highest officers of the supreme council.

A musical service was rendered by the Scottish Rite choirs of St. Louis, Mo., and of Louisville, Ky., with the Scottish Rite orchestra of St. Louis, under the general direction of A. F. M. Custance, of Duluth, Minn., by whom, with the assistance of Inspector General Hugo, the program was arranged and many of the numbers were especially composed for the occasion.

The ceremonies were performed on an improvised platform at the head of the four symbolic flights of steps at the main approach to the temple and in full view of thousands of invited guests.

Preceding the dedication ceremonies, Lieutenant Grand Commander Rosenbaum, as its chairman and on behalf of the executive committee in charge of the structure, formally presented the new temple to Sovereign Grand Commander Moore, by whom the oration of the day was delivered. The grand commander was attended by the camp guard of Arkansas consistory, of Little Rock, Ark.

Among Masons from other jurisdictions present were Sovereign Grand Commander Benjamin Allen, of Canada; Leon Abbott, lieutenant grand commander, and Sovereign Grand Inspectors General James H. Coddling, secretary general; Harry J. Guthrie, of Delaware; James B. Krause, of

Pennsylvania; Charles T. Gallagher and Frederick W. Hamilton, of Massachusetts; Rogert A. Shirrels, of New Jersey, and George W. Currier, of New Hampshire.

## Duplicate Solomon's Temple

Washington, Oct. 18.—To the many memorable events which cluster about the making of the nation's capital must be added one other, the dedication of the new Scottish Rite Temple today. The occasion was made notable by the presence of the entire membership of the supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, together with other prominent representatives of the order from all parts of the country. The dedication ceremonies were presided over by Sovereign Grand Commander George Fleming Moore.

The new temple is considered one of the most beautiful and artistic buildings in Washington. It has been in course of construction more than four years and has cost about \$1,750,000. The building proper is of Indiana limestone, while the steps, an important feature, are of Massachusetts granite. The steps leading to the main entrance are 200 feet in length, larger than those of the capitol, and said to be the largest in the city, even considering the government structures.

The building is said to be the only exact duplicate of King Solomon's temple that has ever been built. It is rectangular in shape, the central part, above the base, being surrounded by a colonnade of 33 monolithic columns, each 33 feet high and each weighing 36 tons. By these is supported a classic frieze, surmounted by a rectangular, pyramidal roof.

At each side of the main entrance stands an enormous stone sphinx. The blocks of stone from which they were carved are said to be the largest ever quarried in this country, weighing 55 tons each. Owing to the fact that they were too large to be conveyed on any truck they were taken to the site of the new temple on a freight car drawn by horses on rails laid through the streets.

There are many special features of the temple, not the least attractive being the library, containing the most complete collection of Masonic literature in the world. Probably the most beautiful chamber in the great structure is the council chamber, in which is to be installed one of the magnificent pipe organs in the country. This chamber is 75 feet square and 75 feet high, and no expense has been spared in the furnishings.

## How an Engineer Keeps Well

Railroad engineers are more exposed to catching cold than other workers. E. G. Dunaphant of Monette, Mo., has run a Frisco engine 25 years and all the medicine he has taken is Foley's Honey and Tar. He writes: "I always keep it in my house and recommend it to all who have a bad cough or cold." O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

## VIOLATED PAROLE

Washington, Oct. 19.—The six petty officers and seamen of the interned German cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm at Norfolk now are believed to be making their way to Cuba. The navy department had received the report of a ship captain who saw the power boat Eclipse off Virginia Beach last Monday.

## MANY PRIZE CATTLE

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—Prize stock from some of the largest cattle raising states in the country were placed on exhibition today at the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition cattle show. The exhibition will continue until November 1. Among the states represented are Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and California. There are 754 entries.

When the chest feels on fire and the throat burns, you have indigestion, and you need HERBINE to get rid of the disagreeable feeling. It drives out badly digested food, strengthens the stomach and purifies the bowels. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

## ELEVEN WRECK VICTIMS

Randolph, Kan., Oct. 19.—The names of P. T. Shields of Huntington, Ore., and E. L. Peterson of Lincoln, Neb., today were added to the list of identified dead, and the total loss of life in Saturday's motor train accident was officially set at 11. Several persons of whom no trace had been found since the wreck, were discovered in farm houses in the vicinity and neighboring towns.

## Good Advice to Mothers

If you have young children now is the time to lay in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is excellent for croup and colds and harmless as it contains no narcotic. Obtainable everywhere.

## PIONEER PLAINSMAN DEAD

Kansas City, Oct. 19.—Joseph G. McCoy, pioneer plainsman, who laid out the famous cattle trail from the state of Texas to Abilene, Kansas, died here today after a two months' illness.

## Got Rid of Her Stomach Trouble

"Since childhood I have been obliged to eat sparingly and carefully. My doctor who had been treating me without success advised me to try Chamberlain's Tablets. I sent for a box and they worked like a charm. They strengthened my digestion and relieved the constipation. Occasionally I take a dose of them when not feeling just right and they quickly fix me up." writes Mrs. J. P. Brady, Victor, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.

## DANA CENTENARY SPEAKERS

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 18.—The Cambridge Historical society has completed arrangements for tomorrow's celebration in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Richard H. Dana, the celebrated author of "Two Years Before the Mast." The formal exercises will be held in Sanders' theater tomorrow evening and will be presided over by Bishop Lawrence. The speakers will include Hon. Joseph H. Choate, late United States ambassador to the court of St. James; Professor Bliss Perry, of Harvard university, and Hon. Moorfield Storey.

## How to Be Efficient

Nothing saps the vitality like kidney trouble. It causes backache, headache, stiff joints, sore muscles, "always tired" feeling, rheumatism and other ills. To be efficient, you must be healthy. Foley Kidney Pills strengthen the kidneys, help them do their work of filtering out from the system the waste matter that causes the trouble. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

# WU TING FSNG, HE DOESN'T CARE A HANG

WHETHER CHINA HAS ITS KINGS  
OR THOSE PRESIDEN-  
TIAL THINGS

Shanghai, Oct. 20.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the former Chinese minister to the United States, although he plans to live to be 150 years old, now considers himself out of public life, and for the next 75 years will be just an onlooker, regardless whether the Chinese republic is turned back into an empire.

"The folks up at Peking are running things. They haven't asked my advice and they probably wouldn't act on it if I gave it," said Dr. Wu, when asked for his comments on the monarchical movement.

"In my recent book on America I told what I thought about the American government, the Chinese government and governments in general. I couldn't say any more than I said in that book and I haven't changed my mind since I wrote it," the venerable diplomat continued.

Dr. Wu's book called, "America Through the Spectacles of an Oriental Diplomat," contains a chapter reviewing monarchical and republican forms of government in detail. He says: "It may be pertinently asked why China has become a republic, since from time immemorial she has had a monarchical form of government. The answer is that the conditions and circumstances in China are peculiar, and are different from those prevailing in Japan and other countries. In Japan it is claimed that the empire was founded by the first emperor, Jimmu Tenno, 660 B. C., and that the dynasty founded by him has continued ever since. It is well known that the Chinese imperial family is of Manchu origin. The Ching dynasty was founded in 1644 by conquest, not by succession. Upon the recent overthrow of the Manchu dynasty it was found very difficult to find a Chinese, however popular and able, who possessed the legal right of succeeding the throne. Jealousy and provincial feelings placed this suggestion absolutely beyond discussion. Disagreements, frictions, and constant civil wars would have ensued if any attempt had been made to establish a Chinese dynasty. Another fact is that a large majority of the intelligent people of China were disgusted with the system of monarchical government. Thus it will be seen that for the sake of peace and welfare of the nation there was on other course for the people but to take a long jump and to establish the present republic. The law of evolution has been very actively at work in China, and no doubt it will be for her ultimate good, and therefore for the benefit of all mankind. China is now an infant republic, but she will grow into a healthy and strong youth."

## Lives in Modern House

The home of Dr. Wu is a modern granite house, located in a large walled garden, rich in palms and luxuriant in tropical flowers. At the lodge

gate a tall Sikh, wearing a red turban, greets visitors and bids the drivers to proceed along the gravelled road leading to the porte-cochere banked with potted plants of various colors. The entrance leads into a wide hall. At one side of this is Dr. Wu's study; at the other a large drawing room furnished in beautiful blackwood pieces of Chinese designs, and with white walls relieved by silk banners bearing quotations from the Chinese classics. In the center of the room is a great round table of blackwood with mottled marble top. Dr. Wu and The Associated Press correspondent sat at this drinking tea while the statesman discussed his future plan.

## Will Be Literary Man

"I shall devote the rest of my life to literary work. I have just finished some books in Chinese on educational subjects. I am much interested in a better system of schools for my country."

"You still cling to your vegetarian principles?"

"Oh, yes, I have found the secret of health. No liquor nor tobacco for me, and no meat. One learns how to live sanely as one advances in years."

"And you plan to make Shanghai your permanent home?"

"Oh, yes, at least for the present. I am happier here than anywhere else. After my long years abroad I returned to Peking still with enthusiasm and new ideas which I desire to see put into effect in China. But I found the atmosphere too conservative. The officials there lived too much out of the world currents, and were too unwilling to consider new ideas. I chose Shanghai as my present home because it is so cosmopolitan. There are people here from all over the world and from all over China. It is a busy commercial center, a clearing house for modern thought. I find inspiration here and I am happy in watching China work out a government under which she will be able to develop her limitless resources."

## BULLETIN SERVICE FOR THE INDIAN BUREAU

PUBLICITY PLAN IS ADVOCATED  
AT THE LAKE MOHONK  
CONFERENCE

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A regular bulletin service, conducted by the government along newspaper lines like the consular trade reports, to keep the Indians and Indian guardians informed of what is being done in their interests, was advocated today by John M. Oskison of New York in an address before the Lake Mohonk Conference on the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples.

He said:

"One item of the platform of the Society for American Indians is embodied in this section:

"The present confusion of reservation Indians as to their legal rights is due very largely to their lack of essential information. They have no easy means of knowing what their tribal claims are or the letter of the laws and rulings governing them.

"This information should be commonly available, as also should be a report of the income and disbursements of the tribe through rents, leas-

ings or trust funds.

"To bring the Indians to the position of enlightened citizenship, the Indians must know the details that affect their progress to this point.

"We therefore call upon the interior department, through the bureau of Indian affairs, to prepare a set of simple booklets giving digests of the laws governing reservations, and to publish the special rulings of each agency.

"To these should be added financial accountings, in order that the Indians affected may be given that confidence of the government's interest that is so necessary for good citizenship."

"Certainly if we believe him capable of taking some part in solving these problems, we ought to let him know the actual laws and Indian office rulings under which he must act.

"Very jealously, and properly, the Indian office has refused to make public the financial conditions of individual Indians to be deceived as to the source of money expended for their tribal benefit (believing it to come from the government as a gift when in fact, it is taken from Indian money) it is time at least to publish fully the facts as to tribal funds.

"I would welcome a regular bulletin service by the bureau of Indian affairs. Let this be issued at regular intervals. Let it be of the character of the excellent consular reports of the department of commerce, gathering up from all the material which comes into the Washington office all suggestions for the betterment of the service.

"Let these regular hints, news items and reports of progress go to as many of the Indians as can read them. Give the intelligent Indians on the reservations a chance to know what is being done in the reservation world. Give them a chance to take the initiative in putting some of the plans into practice.

"I would have this bulletin service prepared, not by any clerk bound by the routine of the office nor by an overworked commissioner, but by a person trained to sift material for the significant and interesting grains and to put this in simple, readable form. I would have a trained newspaper writer to establish and maintain this bulletin service under the direct supervision of, and with the hearty cooperation of, the bureau."

## CLUBMAN FACES BIGAMY CHARGE

Milwaukee, Oct. 20.—With affidavits and the promise of a divorced wife to aid him, Charles E. George, wealthy New Orleans lawyer, publisher and clubman, professes to feel no fear over the outcome of his case, which involves a charge of bigamy made against him by one of the five women whom he is alleged to have led to the altar at various periods of his career. George will be given a preliminary hearing in court tomorrow. Well known counsel from New York, Boston and New Orleans has been retained to aid in his defense.

The complainant in the bigamy case is Mrs. Mary Ritter-George, who is said to be the daughter of Admiral Walker of the United States navy, and a niece of the late "Fighting Bob" Evans. Mrs. Ritter-George claims she was married to the lawyer-publisher in this city, November 1, 1898. Several weeks ago she came to Milwaukee and obtained a warrant for George's arrest when she learned of his marriage

to Miss Selma Klien, formerly a public stenographer in a Milwaukee hotel. The marriage of George and Miss Klien took place on Nov. 6, 1912.

After Mrs. Ritter-George had sworn to her complaint the Milwaukee police began a hunt for the accused. After searching for him at the San Francisco exposition, the police finally located him in New Orleans, where he is said to have been prominent in business and professional circles and a member of several leading clubs of the Crescent city. Upon learning of the charge against him George offered to return voluntarily to Milwaukee to face his accuser. Upon his arrival here he was arrested and lodged in jail.

District Attorney Zabel declares he has evidence that George has been a muchly-married man. According to his own statements his first wife, with whom he resided in Boston, died in 1902. Mrs. Ritter-George, the woman who accuses him of bigamy, is scheduled as Wife No. 2 on the district attorney's list. Wife No. 3 is said to have been Mrs. Alberta Johnson-George, a resident of Canada. Mrs. Ida L. Austrian-George is alleged to have been Wife No. 4. She is said to be a half-sister of Brodie L. Duke, multi-millionaire tobacco man of New York. Mrs. Austrian-George is said to have gone to New Orleans, upon learning that George was being sought by the Milwaukee police, and presented him with affidavits to prove that he was divorced from her before contracting his last marriage.

George affects to regard his arrest and subsequent experience in jail as a huge joke. "There is nothing to the bigamy charge," he declares. "I am ready to meet any charge they may bring against me and I am confident that I will be able to prove that I am innocent."

Asked about the various women he is alleged to have married during his trips about the country, the accused lawyer-publisher refused to talk.

## SAN MIGUEL BOYS AND GIRLS WON PRIZES

WITH SIX PENS OF CHICKENS  
THEY CAPTURED SIX  
RIBBONS

Good management enabled County Agricultural Agent M. R. Gonzalez to make a good showing for San Miguel county at the state fair's boys' and girls' encampment. The county commissioners appropriated \$65, thought sufficient to meet the expenses of five boys and five girls. Gonzalez, however, induced parents and interested friends to put up additional money, which enabled him to take 17 youngsters to the encampment and to pay the expenses also of William Shillinglaw, who looked after the welfare of the boys, and of Mrs. S. L. Barker, chaperon for the girls. Mr. Gonzales has 18 cents left, which he will return to the county.

The San Miguel county boys and girls made an excellent showing at the fair. They took more prizes, in points, than the boys and girls of any other county in the state. With six pens of chickens entered in the poultry show, they captured four blue ribbons, one red ribbon and one yellow ribbon.

## ALLIES TO MAKE GREECE TAKE ACTION

THEY REGARD WITH SUSPICION  
HER REFUSAL TO JOIN  
THEIR ARMS

Russia's armies, which recently have been prosecuting a vigorous offensive movement with some success on the southern end of their front, are reported to have won an important victory further north in the central district of the long front. An official communication from Petrograd announces the capture of several German positions in the neighborhood of Baramovic.

The plight of Serbia's hard pressed forces, assailed on the north and east by numerically superior armies of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, is becoming desperate. As much is admitted in an official statement from Nish. This announcement confirms previous reports that the Bulgarians have captured Vrania on the Nish-Saloniki railroad. Communication on this line is interrupted in two places, impeding the advance of French and British troops, whose arrival is being awaited with anxiety by the Serbians.

There are no signs of resumption of the offensive movement on the western front which has been expected in England and France.

Greece is still undecided what part she shall play in the operations in the Balkans.

Pope Benedict has made another effort to hasten the conclusion of the war, requesting King Albert of Belgium to make the first move toward peace. King Albert, however, responded that he would not lay down his sword as long as Belgium was "in slavery."

London, Oct. 21.—The entente powers are bringing all possible pressure to bear on Greece in order to elicit an unequivocal definition of her policy toward the other Balkan states and the European belligerents. They have intimated clearly that on account of the geographical position of Greece, and her treaty obligations to Serbia her announced policy of neutrality will be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain. It has become a question in the opinion of the allied diplomats of not permitting Greece to continue what is considered an ambiguous policy until their opponents in the war are able to utilize the neutral position of Greece to their own advantage.

The Greek government is not considering the British offer of the Island of Cyprus, which, according to an Athens message, Britain will cede immediately on conditions that Greece joins the allies. The Russian foreign minister, M. Sazonoff, has issued a statement that he considers the allies justified in adopting any measures to prevent their enemies from taking advantage of the neutral position of a third power.

The fleets of the allies already have established a close blockade of the Aegean coast of Bulgaria.

It has not been established whether the Bulgarians have occupied Vrania on the Nish-Saloniki railroad. It is a fact, nevertheless, that railroad com-

munication between Nish and Uskup has been interrupted, and if the Bulgarians have not actually crossed the line they have at least advanced far enough to interrupt traffic, which accomplishes the same purpose. The principal pressure on Serbia is now coming from the Bulgarian side.

The two outstanding features on the Russian front are the continued offensive of the Russians south of the Pripet and the new German offensive south of the Riga. In the latter district the Germans are making a most determined effort to force the Dvina river.

In the southern area the Austro-German line from Pinsk to Lemberg is no longer held securely. Except for further details of the German attack on British positions near Hulluch and on the French front in the vicinity of Rheims, there is no news of importance from the western front.

### The French Statement

Paris, Oct. 21.—Following their futile bombardment last evening to the east of Rheims, the Germans renewed their attacks in this region according to an announcement made this afternoon by the French war office. In spite of a violent preparatory artillery fire they were again checked and cut down by the fire of the French artillery and machine guns. They did not succeed in winning a single position in the French first line trenches.

### The German Statement

Berlin, Oct. 21 (Via London).—The German advance on the Russian Baltic port of Riga, for possession of which a great battle has been under way for several weeks, has been carried forward further, while the war office reports today that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army has occupied the bank of the Dvina river, northeast of Mitau, from Borkowitz to Bersemuenbe.

Russian reports of success on the central and southern end of the line received partial confirmation in today's German statement. German forces on the Stry were compelled to retreat, losing a few cannon.

### The Russian Statement

Petrograd, Oct. 21. (Via London).—An important Russian success in the region of Baranovichi, resulting in the capture of several German positions, 3,255 men, machine guns and one piece of artillery, was announced today by the war office.

### Serbian Army in Bad Shape

Paris, Oct. 21.—An official statement issued yesterday at Nish, as forwarded by the Havas News agency, says that the Serbian army is now menaced seriously. The Serbian war office says the railroad line to Saloniki has been cut in two places.

The communication follows:

"The situation grows more and more serious. The resistance of the Serbian troops is desperate and heroic. The strong pressure of the Austrians and Germans from the north is menacing seriously the Serbian army, which is now cut off from Saloniki. The arrival of allied troops is awaited anxiously.

"The Serbians in the north hold the Bakhanatz-Alexanderovatz-Daihgo-lobovi and the Asagna-Kosmai lines and the right bank of the Kolonaza. On the eastern front they hold the Zaiotchavi-Koitzovatz-Pirot-Vlassina

line, but the Bulgarians have taken the towns of Vrania and Volosso cutting the line to Saloniki in two places."

This establishes the fact that the Bulgarians have captured the important railway town of Vrania, regarding which there had been some doubt.

### Greek Papers Urge Action

Paris, Oct. 21.—A prolonged meeting of the Greek cabinet Tuesday night, after which a communication was issued to the press, is being editorially commented upon by the Athens newspapers, says a dispatch filed yesterday at the Greek capital by a correspondent of the Havas News agency. The message adds:

"It is reported this (Wednesday evening) that new propositions have been made by the quadruple entente to induce Greece to depart from her neutrality. The newspaper Ethnos says important concessions have been offered by the entente powers.

"The important journal Hestia says the entente allies' offers would extend Greece's frontiers nearly to Constantinople, and the offers include the island of Cyprus and territory in Asia Minor.

"The rapid succession of events in the Balkans renders the political situation critical, and it is the general opinion that the moment seems to have arrived for Greece to take the final decision regarding her future attitude.

## TAFT TO BE CALLED IN NEW HAVEN CASE

FORMER PRESIDENT TO TELL OF  
INTERVIEW WITH CASS  
LEDYARD

New York, Oct. 21.—Charles S. Mellen, a government witness in the trial of the New Haven directors, was charged by Frank L. Swacker, federal prosecutor, with being "frankly hostile" to the government's case during the continuation of his testimony today. Swacker asked Presiding Judge Hunt to instruct the witness to be more responsible in his answers, but the court said the witness had given no evidence of a hostile attitude.

This development came after Mr. Mellen had related how he had been taken into the New Haven road as second vice president two months from the time, when as general manager of the New England, he had made a threat, he said, to reduce the fare from Boston to New York to \$1 if the New Haven did not give up its plan of reducing the running time of some of its trains.

Attorneys for the defense announced to newspaper men today that they expected that former President William H. Taft would be called by the government as a witness in connection with an interview Lewis Cass Ledyard, one of the defendant directors, is said to have had with him in connection with the acquisition by the New Haven of stock of the Boston and Maine.

### TO TEST PROHIBITION LAW

Olympia, Wash., Oct. 22.—The supreme court of the state of Washington has fixed tomorrow as the day for hearing arguments on the new state prohibition law. The law, adopted by the people last November, and to come into effect January 1 next, is attacked by the liquor interests as unconstitutional.

## UNITED STATES TO STOP THE PROFITS

IT IS BELIEVED THIS WILL DIS-  
COURAGE CONFISCATIONS  
BY VILLA

Washington, Oct. 21.—George C. Carothers, for the last three years special agent of the state department attached to General Villa's army, has been withdrawn as one of the consequences of recognition of General Carranza. The American government will have no official dealings with Villa. Carranza is on his way to Douglas, Ariz., near where the garrison is threatened with attack by Villa troops.

If General Villa confiscates mines, smelters and other sources of revenue in territory he controls, as confidential advices to the state department today indicated that he is preparing to do, the American government will find a way to prevent him from disposing of the property in the United States. Two methods of procedure may be pursued. The first consists of closing all ports of entry on the border between Texas and the states of Sonora and Chihuahua. The second is the holding for rightful owners of confiscated property shipped across the border. There is precedent for both methods.

The department was assured today that General O. Dieguez, commanding troops of the Carranza government in Sonora, would take steps to properly protect all persons in the Yaqui valley. Protection also will be provided at Los Hornos, in order that necessary repairs may be made to the dam there, which is the key to the irrigation system of the Yaqui valley.

Orders went forth from here today to customs officials all along the Mexican border and at all ports of the United States not to permit shipments of arms and munitions to Mexico except to the faction represented by General Venustiano Carranza.

This step is in line with the embargo proclamation issued by President Wilson. The state, war and treasury departments will co-operate with its enforcement, instructions to that end already have gone to consular officers, department of justice agents and federal district attorneys along the border and to Major General Funston.

An order issued by the president supplanting the proclamation specifically excepts from the prohibition the shipment of war munition to the recognized de facto government, of which General Carranza is chief executive. The proclamation is aimed at all the Mexican factions opposed to Carranza, including that represented by General Villa. The exception modifies the proclamation so that it practically applies to the border states of Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California.

### WORKS OF OUR COMPOSERS

New York, Oct. 22.—The Symphony Orchestra of New York, of which Walter Damrosch is conductor, held its initial concert of the season this afternoon. For the first time since its organization the society does not intend to feature this season the "first performances" of foreign works. Virtually all the novelties of the season, according to announcement, will be works by American composers.

# RUSSIAN SPIRIT NOT DOWNCAST BY WAR

SINCE THE CZAAR ASSUMED SUPREME COMMAND PEOPLE HAVE BECOME CONFIDENT

Athens, Sept. 15 (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A distinguished military authority of one of the allied powers, who has just completed a stay of several months in Russia, with the imperial armies, has furnished the Associated Press with a summary of the situation at the time when the emperor of Russia took personal command of the land and naval forces of the empire.

"It is useless to deny the gravity of the situation in Russia," the officer in question said, "but it would be quite as erroneous to regard Russia's position today as desperate, or even as one of imminent danger. The morale of the Russian forces is absolutely untouched by the long series of retreats. The Russian people are for the war to a man, and every defeat has served only to confirm them in their stubborn determination to drive every German from Russian soil. Were the government to undertake to make a separate peace for Russia now it would have to face a spontaneous and flaming insurrection in all parts of the country.

"This is only one side of the medal, however. The change in the supreme command of the imperial armies has had its drawbacks. The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch was never a great tactician, nor did he ever pretend to be one. But he had the confidence of his officers and the absolute faith of his men. The latter the emperor will also have—perhaps even to a greater extent than his great uncle—for the emperor of all the Russias is almost a religious figure to the average Russian. But how much confidence he will inspire in his officers is another matter. They know that when Nicholas Nicholaievitch said a thing he meant it. He was like a rock in his decisions, and withal fundamentally just and of open mind. His officers could depend upon him, and they did depend upon him. And it had an excellent effect throughout the army.

"With the emperor the Russians fear it may be different. In the first place, he not only is not a soldier, but he is a very strong advocate of world peace. He has retained confidence in former Minister of War Sukhomlinoff in whom certainly no one else has any confidence and who is generally regarded in Russia as an incompetent who, with Rassputin, has had a very sinister influence on the emperor.

"The emperor himself, also, recalled to office when, with much difficulty he had finally been got rid of, S. V. Roukhloff, who now occupies the most important civil post in the empire—that of the ministry of communications, and who instead of planning to transport arms and munitions to armies in desperate need of them, is intent upon working out national-

ist theories of his own of Russia for the Russians. In place of accepting a very favorable American offer to erect factories in Russia for the re-assembly of American war materials by those familiar with the work, Roukhloff insisted on having the work done by Russians totally unfamiliar with it, in factories which the Russians took ten times as long to construct as the Americans would have required.

"On the financial side the situation is almost as bad. The minister, P. L. Bark, is a man of no very signal ability who knows enough, however, to be guided largely by his French and British colleagues. But Chipoff, the head of the state bank, has given rise to no little criticism of his capacity in Russia by his insistence on guarding the gold reserves of the empire intact, whatever happens to Russian exchange.

"It is the emperor's willingness to keep men like these in office under present critical conditions which has filled the intelligent Russian with apprehension at the prospect of his active participation in military affairs at this uncertain juncture. No one in Russia is ignorant that the emperor takes his traditional position as the father of his people with almost devout seriousness. It is scarcely possible to conceive to what unexpected action his conviction that he is called to be a second St. Vladimir may lead him. His intentions are admitted to be excellent. But Russia could do with a little less exalted purpose and a little more practical efficiency.

"The same may be said of the duma. With the most patriotic intentions in the world of lending the full co-operation of the people of Russia to the defense of the empire, its members raised, at a crisis when nobody has time to consider them, the most complex and embarrassing question of internal reform. To open the discussion of the advisability of a responsible ministry when plainly every thought is necessary to the national defense, seems almost absurd; yet that is precisely what the Russians let the duma do, and by permitting it, succeeded in placing the emperor in a position which threatens to jeopardize his personal popularity, at the moment when it is perhaps the most valuable asset the government possesses.

"From a military standpoint, there are two great dangers in Russia today. The first lies in a continued and successful German drive on Petrograd; the second is a drive in the opposite direction, with a view to opening a way through Russia to the Black Sea, to re-establish the broken communications with the Ottoman empire. Both are regarded as most unlikely of success even if attempted; but both must be considered in weighing the present situation in Russia.

"It is scarcely probable that the Russian armies will begin to receive in sufficient quantities the small arms and munitions they lack much before November. It is not therefore very likely that they will be ready to assume any serious offensive before the first of December.

"Meanwhile the defensive retreat must go on. General Rousski, who is looked upon as one of the ablest military commanders of the empire, has the defense of Petrograd in hand. The important defensive works which

he has caused to be constructed about Pckov are thought to be as nearly impregnable as any entrenchments have proved in this war. His line, facing almost south, also serves to threaten the German communications in the event of any further advance into Russia and to render any such further advance dangerous.

"In this respect, therefore, the Russian situation may be regarded as satisfactory, though the danger of the fall of Petrograd should not be belittled. Petrograd is almost essential to the Russians, not on account of any sentimental reason connected with its being the capital, but because three-fourths of the industries directly connected with supplying the troops are located there, and their loss would be a blow from which it would be difficult for the Russian troops to recover.

"On the south the situation is less defined. It is evident that if Constantinople falls and the allies are able to rush arms and munitions in large quantities to the Russian forces, the situation of the Germans will be most serious. Over and over again I have noted that whenever an important shipment of munitions has been made to any sector of the Russian line, the retreat has promptly stopped in that sector, a slow but certain advance has begun, and long trainloads of prisoners have begun to come through from that part of the front. It is common opinion in Russia, based on a great deal of experience, that when the Russian is anywhere nearly equally equipped with the German now doing the fighting on the Russian front, the Russian is not only able to stop the German, but to push him back. I presume that this is on account of the fresh troops which are constantly being sent into the Russian lines, while to judge from the prisoners the Russians have taken, the opposing German troops are neither young nor very well trained, as a rule.

"As, then, the opening of the Dardanelles means the supplying of sufficient arms and munitions to the whole Russian army without the long delays now inevitable, it would seem plain that the Germans must do everything in their power to prevent the defeat of the Turks and the fall of Constantinople. Certainly this is Russian opinion. Moreover, it is believed in Russia that the only possible way to accomplish this end is for Germany to re-establish, somehow, her line of communications with the Dardanelles.

"To achieve this the Russians figure that the Germans may follow one of these three courses: They can drive through Serbia to Bulgaria and reinvade Turkey. But this must be done at once or the snows in the Serbian mountains and the equinoctial rains will render it impossible.

"The second possibility is a German drive down the valley of the Dniester to Odessa. This is regarded in Russia as a possible but a very desperate expedient, for any German army attempting it would have the Rumanians behind it—which, in view of the present attitude of Rumania towards the central empires, would scarcely be wise.

"As in both of the first two contingencies the Rumanians would have to be reckoned with, the Russians consider the third possible course for the Germans to be the most likely

one. So long, they say, as Rumania must fight if Serbia is attacked at Orsova, and would probably fight if Bessarabia were invaded, why should not the Germans deal with the Rumanians directly, at once, and try to break through to the Black Sea by the shortest and most practicable route, namely across Rumania from Brasso by way of Predeal to Galatz and the mouth of the Danube? This is, indeed, what the Russians expect their opponents to do, possibly at the same time driving down the Dniester towards Odessa.

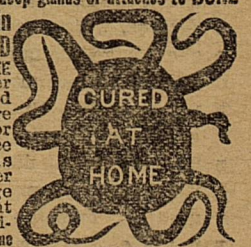
"While not perhaps an imminent peril, certainly this plan constitutes a very serious danger for Russia. Cut off from supplies either by the continued resistance of Constantinople, or by a German domination of the Black Sea through a seizure of Galatz or Odessa, Russia's position would be grave indeed—a fact which every intelligent Russian fully recognizes."

## THE EARTH IS NOT SO BLAMED OLD, AFTER ALL

Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—"The age of the earth, with the data now available, is 'only' 68,000,000,000 years," calmly declares a brochure by Warren Upham, D. Sc., archaeologist of the Minnesota Historical society. The pamphlet is entitled "Geologic and Archaeologic Times," and was received today by the museum library. The same writer presents evidence to show that man has been roaming on earth some 200,000 to 25,000 years. He agrees with the late Major Powell that the Red Man has attained his distinctive characters since its original immigration to this continent. The length of the geologic period is something less than a hundred million years, the archaeological period something less than a quarter million years and the historic period something like 7,000 years. At the same time, the library has received a reply to Dr. Mathew's critique of "Wright's Origin and Antiquity of Man" from the pen of Professor G. Frederick Wright, who recently visited the museum. Wright discredits the evidence of Tertiary man and too believes that geologic times do not exceed 75,000,000 years. Dr. Wright holds that evidences of primitive man have been discovered in America, a conclusion which other scientists dispute.

## I WILL GIVE \$1000

If I fail to CURE any CANCER or TUMOR I treat before it POISONS deep glands or attaches to BONE Without Knife or Pain No PAY Until CURED WRITTEN GUARANTEE No X Ray or other swindle. An Island plant makes the cure Any TUMOR, LUMP or SORE on the lip, face or body long is CANCER. It never pains until last stage 120-PAGE BOOK sent FREE. 10,000 testimonials. Write to some



Any LUMP in WOMAN'S BREAST is CANCER and always poisons deep glands and kills QUICKLY One woman in every 7 dies of cancer—U.S. report We refuse many who wait too long & must die Poor cured at half price if cancer is yet small Dr. & Mrs. Dr. CHANLEY & CO. Chanley Building 120-PAGE BOOK SENT FREE "Strictly Reliable, Greatest Cancer Specialist Living" 747 & 749 S. Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal. KINDLY MAIL THIS to compare with CANCER

# TORRES TO TAKE AERIAL PASSENGER SYSTEM AT GALLUP ON TOUGH MATCHES

NEW MEXICO FIGHTER WILL HAVE A BUSY SCHEDULE THIS WINTER

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 19.—Jack Torres, the Mexican flash who has been coming to the front so rapidly of late, will tackle a husky bunch of swat artists this coming winter. Louis Newman, who guides the ring business of the Mexican is mapping out a busy campaign for his speed merchant. Newman has offers from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Milwaukee and other eastern cities for the services of Torres as the reputation of Jack has spread all over the east in the last year. The Denver promoters are to have an elimination tournament to decide the welterweight's best fighter, in which such classy scrappers as Soldier Bartfield, Harry Stone, Kid Graves, Johnny Alberts, Mike O'Dowd, Frank Barren and Torres will compete. Manager Newman believes his speedy Mexican will go through the above mentioned without any trouble and therefore bring to New Mexico the first boy to win such high laurels in the world of fistiana that has thus yet represented the wool grower's state. Other boys have made good from New Mexico but Torres is far the best yet to represent us and the Duke City fight fans are watching closely the ring career of Jack Torres.

Bartfield has put up some good battles the past year against men much larger than himself, the most notable being his ten round bout with Mike Gibbons of New York last Decoration day, in which he is being credited with outpointing the St. Paul phantom. Stone defeated all the boys of his weight in the antipodes a year ago and has showed great form around New York all last winter. Torres in his bout with Alberts at St. Joseph last June proved himself worthy of consideration to travel in fast company, therefore Manager Newman has entered Jack in the tournament which he claims Jack will sure win. In the meantime Jack Kanner, the Denver promoter, is endeavoring to get Kid Lewis or Jack Britton to come to Denver and meet Torres which if the match is made it will be a great card, moreover Albuquerque fight fans can assure themselves to hear great news regarding the pugilistic career of Jack Torres before the winter is over.

## DUMBA'S SHIP DELAYED

London, Oct. 18.—The steamer Ni-cuw Amsterdam, having on board Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the United States, is detained off Deal, according to the Evening News, and probably will remain there for a few days.

## 25,000 BRITISH PRISONERS

London, Oct. 19.—"Approximately 25,000," as the official answer in the house of commons to a request for information as to the total number of British prisoners of war in Germany.

ROMAN HUBBELL BUYS AN AEROPLANE TO PUT IN COMMERCIAL SERVICE

(Gallup Independent)

We are not to be outdone by towns of a larger growth or of the even larger cities. One of our enterprising citizens, Roman Hubbell, proprietor of a wholesale and retail trading store here, and government mail carrier between Gallup, St. Michaels, Fort. Defiance, Ganado and Keams Canyon, society man, and all round business man, has invested in an aeroplane and contemplates establishing connections by the air route between this point and as far out as Oraibi, Arizona, or as far as their business interests may extend.

He has purchased a biplane for this work and an expert mechanic skilled in every feature of its construction as well as in driving the machine, has been engaged to come to Gallup to try out the instrument in this high altitude. The several parts of the biplane are now in storage at the Roman Hubbell trading store here, with the exception of the motor. The wings of the bird are some 18 by 10 feet of specially prepared silk and cloth with heavy framework. The whole outfit when completely assembled, will weigh in the neighborhood of 1,200 pounds. It is the intention of Mr. Hubbell to have the machine assembled in the near future and to engage an expert to thoroughly test out the biplane, and if found satisfactory, to use it in the service of the transportation of the mail and also passengers. Mr. Hubbell will be one of the first to make the initial trip over the reservation and has great confidence in the new, and in this section of the country novel method of transportation. Much valuable time could be saved by this means. A trip to Oraiba could probably be made in about an hour and a half, which now consumes several days. The purchase of the biplane shows the enterprising spirit of Mr. Hubbell, and it emphasizes the slogan that "There is nothing too good for Gallup or her people."

## CONSUL COMING HOME

London, Oct. 19.—Robert P. Skinner,

**Cut This Out—  
It Is Worth Money**

Cut out this advertisement, enclose 5 cents to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing:

(1) Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, the standard family remedy for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, tightness and soreness in chest, grippe and bronchial coughs.

(2) Foley Kidney Pills, for overworked and disordered kidneys and bladder ailments, pain in sides and back due to Kidney Trouble, sore muscles, stiff joints, backache and rheumatism.

(3) Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic. Especially comforting to stout persons, and a purgative needed by everybody with sluggish bowels and torpid liver. You can try these three family remedies for only 5c.

O. G. SCHAEFER AND RED CROSS DRUG STORE

United States consul general in London, is among the passengers sailing for New York today on the steamer Rotterdam. Mr. Skinner, it is understood, has been summoned to Washington for consultation on the trade situation between the United States and Great Britain.

# ENGLISH CABINET FACES ANOTHER CRISIS

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE COALITION GOVERNMENT IS TOTTERING

London, Oct. 19.—Britain is waiting anxiously to learn whether the cabinet ministers will be able to compose their differences and continue the government without swapping horses in mid-stream. The military difficulties which confront the allies have taken a position of secondary importance for the time being.

The cabinet has been holding long and frequent meetings since the Balkan crisis developed. Both newspapers and politicians agree that vital differences of opinion have arisen over the conscription issue and the near east question. In the meantime, party newspapers are carrying on a bitter debate and exchanging accusations of lack of patriotism and of placing party and private interests above those of the country.

The resignation of Sir Edward Carson, attorney general, was the first proof of difficulties in the cabinet. The reason assigned for his withdrawal is disagreement with the cabinet's policy in regard to the near east, but the specific point of division is withheld.

Speaking in Dublin last night, John Redmond declared the position of the coalition government was precarious.

## Country Wants no Politics

The cabinet and the country as a whole would regard a general election on party lines as a calamity. If such a contest were fought on the question of conscription, it might be expected to foment great bitterness and class dissension.

Much discussion is heard of the injection of fresh and younger blood into the cabinet. Only a few weeks ago David Lloyd-George had a large following, but the anti-conscriptionists, virtually all of whom are in his own party, now seem to be lukewarm toward him. One complaint from the newspapers is that a cabinet is too cumbersome a body.

On the other hand, there is said to be dissatisfaction in the cabinet that the conduct of the war is given over to a small committee. The recall of General Sir Ian Hamilton from the Dardanelles and the succession to command of a younger leader, General Sir Charles Munroe, may be significant of a policy of bringing in new blood.

## Lloyd-George Relieves Asquith

London, Oct. 19.—In Premier Asquith's absence, David Lloyd-George,

minister of munitions, led in the house of commons today and steered off all proponders of what the government considered awkward questions.

"It is impossible at present" was his reply to urgent requests for a statement regarding the situation in the Dardanelles. As to Italian co-operation in Serbia, Mr. Lloyd-George would only say:

"Methods whereby Italy can most effectively co-operate in helping Serbia in the common cause are under discussion among the allies."

## Some Puzzling Questions

The determination to avoid premature revelations of any nature in the matter involved was evidenced in the reply made today in the house of commons by Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary undersecretary for foreign affairs, to the query regarding the Dardanelles campaign, of which Robert L. Outhwaite, liberal member of parliament for Hanley, had given notice. The query was as to whether the Russian government still attached the same importance to the Dardanelles operations as it did when the British ambassador at Petrograd stated that the operations had been undertaken at the request of Russia with the object of drawing a Turkish force from the Caucasus.

It was said when notice of the query was given that it was designed to bring out whether Lord Milner's suggestion of the evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula found any official support.

## STEWART WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19.—Sergeant James S. Stewart, Massachusetts National Guard, today won the national individual championship, the first event of the national rifle tournament being held at the state camp grounds here. His score was 315 out of a possible 325.

## BAKER IS PARDONED

Leavenworth, Kans., Oct. 18.—James A. Baker, convicted of counterfeiting in Denver, Colorado, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the United States penitentiary, left the prison today under an effective pardon. He came here in May, 1914. Ill health caused the president to intervene.

## DRYS PRAISE THOMPSON

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Maoyr William A. He Thompson, who two weeks ago startled Chicago with his Sunday closing order against saloons, and then started on a tour of the west, returned today. A "dry" demonstration greeted him at the station, and he was escorted to a downtown theater, where he made an address, followed by an automobile parade.

## LANGFORD WINS

Denver, Oct. 19.—Before one of the largest assemblages of fight fans ever drawn together in this city, Sam Langford, the "Boston Tar Baby," won the decision last night over Jim Johnson, the "Tennessee Giant," in 15 rounds of the most vicious kind of fighting. Long before the gates were opened the fans began to gather, and the chilly night livened up the spirits of the mob. When the match was made Langford was a good favorite but as the time for the bout drew near, money was even. Both men have met four times, and neither has secured a knockout.

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

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### BRAVE MR. CATRON

No matter what one's opinion regarding woman's suffrage may be, he has to take off his hat to United States Senator T. B. Catron, who had the courage to tell 150 enthusiastic women, face to face, that he would ignore their request to vote for a national amendment granting the ballot to women. Most any ordinary man, under such circumstances, would have felt constrained to promise to vote for almost anything the women desired. The average man not often musters up the courage to turn down his wife's argument for a trip to the picture show in the evening, and when he does get away with it, he usually feels as if he had accomplished something worth while. But Senator Catron, calmly and deliberately and apparently without making preparations for a hasty flight, turned down the request of 150 women.

He is made, verily, of sterner stuff.

### THE FOOLS WHO FUSS

The wonderful thing to me is how some fellows can devote their time to the doing of things that are absolutely of such a nature that they can bring in no financial returns.

Take the case of Bob Steels, the undertaker.

He put in most of his time for a month putting over the details of the Odd Fellows' convention.

There isn't a cent in it and there is a whole lot of hard work.

Burt Overton and Frank Currey and Roy Bone and Harry Snyder and Charlie Matthews and Sam Courtney and George Hoyes and a host of others, will get up at the Commercial Club and work their heads off to pull off a membership campaign—for what?

Blamed if I know.

Unless it is that they want to see Topeka grow.—The Topeka Pink Rag.

In every town there are from 10 to 100 men like these. They fuss around, getting themselves hated; begging for money for all sorts of concerns—charities, public affairs, community interests that don't bring in a dollar to the fussers; more than that, most people think the fussers are trying to graft on their public activity. All sorts of little human nits fly around stinging the men who devote their time to helping public causes. Yet these men

keep right on. There is no sense in it, and when they are old they find out that no one cares; only the town is a better town for their work—that's all!—Empire Gazette.

But the old home paper, whose boosting for municipal betterment never appears to be appreciated either, usually manages to pay them a deserved tribute—the men who fuss—after they are gone.

### A BAD BLUNDER

Another stupendous blunder has been added to the democratic score.

The law to prohibit future trading in cotton, enacted last year, has been declared unconstitutional by a federal court.

A violation by congress of one of the simplest rules of law making is the basis for the decision. The constitution directs that all revenue measures must originate in the house of representatives. The cotton futures law originated in the senate. By title it was "an act to tax dealing in cotton", etc. It has produced revenue.

A plainer case of legislative botching is hardly conceivable. The court said it could do nothing but pronounce the law void.

The decision unmercifully flays the democratic congress for its slovenly methods.

"This act falls into the class of measures void because of the unworkmanlike way in which congress used the tools provided by the constitution," said the opinion of the court. "Congress did something in such a slovenly manner that (to be effective) it must be done over again.

"The constitution provides that all bills for revenue must originate in the house. It is not seen how this court can disregard information furnished by congress itself."

A more humiliating fiasco than this democratic experiment with the cotton industry can be scarcely imagined. For years there has been constant agitation on the subject. It culminated in a tremendous demand in the last congress for legislation to regulate the cotton market. Dramatic appeals came from scores of national law makers from cotton producing centers.

"Unless you enact this law," declared Representative Lever of South Carolina, house sponsor for the bill, "our people will go on suffering an annual loss of one hundred millions of dol-

lars."

Impassioned orators hailed the writing of the statute as the nation's salvation, and pictured its defeat as a "knife-thrust at the throbbing heart of the south." Yet in almost the same breath they voted for a bill the very title of which proclaimed its worthlessness.

## WIRELESS CARRIES VOICE ACROSS SEA

### WONDERFUL INVENTION IS DEVELOPED UNDER BELL SYSTEM

New York, Oct. 22.—John J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, has received a cablegram from H. E. Shreeve that wireless telephone messages sent out by Bell engineers from the wireless station at Arlington, Va., near Washington, were received at the Eiffel tower in Paris. Satisfactory talk was carried on by means of the apparatus developed under Mr. Carty's direction. B. B. Webb, one of the Bell engineers, spoke and was heard by several French officials, and by H. E. Shreeve and A. M. Curtis, the representatives of the American Telephone and Telegraph company. While tests had succeeded before, no mention was made of the fact out of courtesy to the French government.

Statement of J. J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph company regarding wireless telephone talk to Paris.

"Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21.—It is true that we have succeeded in transmitting speech across the Atlantic ocean from the navy tower at Arlington, Virginia, to the Eiffel tower at Paris, using the same apparatus that we have previously employed in talking to Panama, Mare Island and Honolulu. The trial made from Arlington last night and reported in the newspapers today employed the new American Telephone and Telegraph wireless system and was conducted by our engineers, Mr. R. A. Heinsing, Mr. B. B. Webb and others of our staff at Arlington, and Mr. H. E. Shreeve and Mr. A. M. Curtis, two of our engineers at the Eiffel tower at Paris.

"In a cable message received from Mr. Shreeve he reports the successful transmission of speech across the Atlantic. He heard Arlington say, 'Hello' and a number of other words, and he heard Arlington say, 'Good-by Shreeve,' repeated a number of times.

"A most striking feature of these tests is that our engineer at Honolulu distinctly heard his associate, Mr. Webb at Washington, talking to Mr. Shreeve at Paris, and he recognized his voice. This I learned from a cable message which I have just received from Mr. Espenschied at Honolulu, stating he heard Mr. Webb at Arlington plainly. Mr. Shreeve also stated that he had heard speech from Arlington two days last week."

### LICENSE COLLECTOR NAMED

Santa Fe, Oct. 22.—Fred Carson of Perea, Sandoval county, and Benturo Baros of Stanley, southern Santa Fe county, were today appointed license collectors by Game Warden T. C. de Baca.

## CHINA TO SUPPLY AMERICA WITH BEEF

### UNITED STATES ARMY IN PHILIPPINES TO BE FED BY MONGOLIANS

Peking, Oct. 22.—China will probably supply the American troops in the Philippines with fresh beef after this year. Major Hugh Gallagher of the United States army and several veterinarians recently made visits to different parts of China for the purpose of inspecting beef animals and determining whether Chinese beef is suitable for the American army, which is very particular about the quality of meat supplied to its men.

Contractors in China have signified a willingness to compete for the army contract in the Philippines. As the Australians, who have been supplying fresh beef to the United States troops, will not be able to compete next year for the contract because of the embargo Great Britain has placed on the exportation of beef, it is likely China will land the beef contract in Manila.

Chinese beef cattle are not as large as the cattle which have been supplied from Australia. The Chinese animals dress only about 450 pounds each, but are said to be a fair grade of grass-fed beef. Manchuria and Shantung province are the chief cattle-raising sections of China. Russia is now drawing large quantities of beef for its army from both of these sections. Beef cattle are shipped on hoof from Tsing-tao in Shantung province to Vladivostock. Before the war there was a small packing concern in Tsing-tao, but it is not operating now.

Facilities for slaughtering are also limited in the Manchurian cities near the grazing lands. The American army prefers to have its beef killed before it reaches the islands, because of the difficulties of shipping live animals into the tropics and the quarantine troubles liable to arise out of such shipments. However, it may be necessary for the Americans to change their specifications in order to obtain the required meat.

Within recent years there have been several agitations in China for an embargo on the exportation of beef animals. The complaint has frequently been made in various provinces that meat exportations raised the price of cattle so high that it was impossible for poor farmers to buy the cattle required by them to plow and cultivate their fields. It has been urged that it is quite as necessary to put an embargo upon the exportation as it was upon the exportation of rice, but the central government has not taken any definite step in this matter.

### SANTA FE COURT

Santa Fe Oct. 22.—District court will convene at Santa Fe on October 26, the day of the return of District Judge E. C. Abbott from Jacksonville, where he is in command of the New Mexico rifle team.



## MEXICANS SHOOT AT AMERICAN TROOPS

A PITCHED BATTLE RESULTS  
EARLY THIS MORNING  
NEAR BROWNSVILLE

Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 21.—About 75 Mexicans at 2 o'clock this morning attacked 15 Americans at Ojo del Agua, a small Mexican settlement on the American side of the river, about 60 miles up the Rio Grande from here. Three soldiers were killed and eight wounded, and at least five Mexicans killed in the 40 minute battle which followed.

Some of the Mexicans fled across the Rio Grande into Mexican territory, when American cavalry reinforcements came up. Mexicans slain in the fight had white hat bands bearing the words "Viva Villa."

Today was the first time that the bandits have openly adopted Villa's name as a rallying cry. Heretofore they have been accustomed to appropriate Carranza's name. Reports to military authorities here indicated that today's attack was made with considerable show of good organization.

Today's fatalities brought the number of United States soldiers in fights with Mexicans in this section in the past three months up to 10. Today's casualties were the largest sustained by the troops in any one fight.

Civil authorities have sent urgent messages from all points along this section of the border asking for men familiar with Mexican methods of finding trails in the brush. Some army officers said they believed more troops would have to be sent here if the border is to be made safe from raids.

Bodies of four Mexicans killed as a result of the Monday night train robbery were found today about five miles from the scene of the wreck.

United States immigration authorities confiscated all copies brought to the United States side of El Democrita, the Carranza paper published in Matamoros. The authorities did this because the papers contained articles "regarding troubles in Texas which were detrimental to peace and good will."

### Ranch Raided By Bandits

Mexican bandits raided ranch property near Sebastian today, and fought with Texas rangers and deputy sheriffs who pursued them. No casualties were reported on either side. Sebastian is 40 miles north of here and fully 50 miles from the Ojo del Agua battleground, where Mexicans attacked United States troops this morning.

The Sebastian raid occurred about daylight, the Mexicans burning the Yserra ranch house. The number of bandits is not known, but they were in sufficient force to head off pursuit of the small posse of rangers and deputies who attempted to follow them. The posse finally gave up its pursuit.

### Five Dead Mexicans Found

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 21.—Three United States soldiers were killed and

six others wounded in a battle with Mexican bandits near Ojo del Agua, about 2 o'clock this morning. The troops guarding the place, which is located near Mission, Texas, and about 60 miles north of Brownsville, were attacked by a large band.

Details of the fight are lacking, but a preliminary report from Captain Frank R. McCoy, received at southern department headquarters at 3:45 o'clock this morning, the information was given that five dead Mexicans had been found in the dark after the attacking party had been driven off.

The killed and wounded were all members of Troop G, Third cavalry, and Company D, signal corps. The dead are: Sergeant Shafer, Troop G, Third cavalry, and First Class Privates Joyce and McConnell, Company D, signal corps.

The list of wounded includes Privates B. O. Owner, Behr, Shallenback, Langlands and Kuble, Troop G, Third cavalry, and First Class Sergeant Smith and Corporal Cansler and Private Stewart, Company D, signal corps.

Captain McCoy arrived with relieving troops, and the bandits fell back in the brush between Ojo del Agua and the Rio Grande. Additional troops were rushed to the scene from nearby border patrol stations, and search made for the bandits.

### Brush Affords Bandits Cover

Ojo del Agua is near the river. Dense brush afforded the Mexicans perfect cover as they scattered and made toward the Mexican boundary. The 15 United States soldiers, fighting five against one, held their ground, although half of them were put out of commission before aid came from Mission, several miles away. Captain Frank R. McCoy took two troops of cavalry of about 60 men to the rescue, and the Mexicans fled upon his appearance. The attack smacked of the work of Luis de la Rosa, Mexican bandit, who led Monday night's train robbery. Wednesday night he was reported in a camp on the Mexican side not more than ten miles from Ojo del Agua. The Carranza consul here, Jose Z. Garza, went to Matamoros today to place before General Eugenio Lopez, the Carranza commander there, such reports as were available. American army authorities here impressed upon Mr. Garza the fact that they viewed the situation in a serious light. The camp where de la Rosa was reported yesterday is in the territory occupied by General Lopez.

## NATIONAL GUARD BESTS REGULARS

CITIZEN SOLDIERY WINS THE  
UNITED SERVICE RIFLE  
MATCH

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 22.—The National Guard team, with a score of 2,228 out of a possible 2,400 points, today won the united service match in the national rifle tournament here. The marine corps team was second with 2,205, and the army third with 2,174.

Read The Optic Want Ads—They bring Results.

## \$47,471 FOR ROADS IN THIS COUNTY

SAN MIGUEL WILL RECEIVE \$30,-  
093.28 FROM THE ROAD  
BOND ISSUE

During the next year the counties of the state will have available for road building and improvement \$1,247,227. San Miguel county's share will be boards, however, will do a great deal of work on other roads in the various counties. It has been estimated that the transcontinental highway has brought into the state this year hundreds of thousands of dollars, touring parties spending money liberally as they traversed New Mexico. This road will continue to be a source of profit, as traffic will increase instead of diminish, is the belief. For this reason it is necessary, the state highway officials think, to put it in perfect condition in such a manner that it may be kept up with ease and little expense.

The highway officials, in resolutions passed at their recent meeting in Santa Fe, voted their approval of a plan for the appointment of one member of the county commissioners of each county a member of the county road board.

The \$47,471, divided into the following funds: State bonds, \$30,093.28; estimated county levy for 1915, two mills, \$8,885; camino real, 65-100 mills, \$2,885; special road, 1 mill, \$4,440; forest, \$1,168.

Mora county's share is \$26,785, of which \$13,693.63 is from the road bond sale. Guadalupe county will receive \$31,329, of which \$14,889.83 is from the road bond issue. Santa Fe county will receive \$26,962, of which \$16,706.66 is from the road bond issue.

As was stated yesterday, the half million dollar road bond issue will be used in building or improving across-the-state highways, rather than expended on roads which are not of use to the entire state. The state engineer and the various county road

## ENGLISH GIRL NURSE MET DEATH BRAVELY

MISS CAVELL FACED THE GER-  
MAN RIFLES WITHOUT A  
BLINDFOLD

Washington, Oct. 22.—Secretary Lansing had no report today, either from Ambassador Page or American Minister Whitlock on the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse, by German military authorities at Brussels. So far as the Washington government is concerned, the case appears closed, every diplomatic effort apparently having been exhausted previous to the execution.

### Many Nations Asked Clemency

London, Oct. 22.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the the Express wires that Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse, long had been suspected by the Germans of helping British and French and Belgian soldiers escape from Belgium, but refused to leave Brussels as long as there was a wounded man left. He adds:

"Little is known of her trial, but it is reported that when the president of the court asked if she wanted to add to her defense or sign a request for the emperor's pardon she merely shrugged her shoulders and walked out. She was as brave before the rifles as before the court martial, and refused to be blindfolded."

The report of American Minister Whitlock on his efforts to save the woman, made public here, relate how Secretary of Legation Gibson and the Spanish minister pressed the German government to spare the woman's life.

## YAQUIS AMBUSH MEXICAN TROOPS

GARRISON IN SINALOA IS NEARLY  
EXTERMINATED BY  
INDIANS

Topolobambo, Mex., Oct. 22.—(Via Radio to San Diego, Calif.)—Troops have been ambushed by Yaqui Indians between the plantation of the United Sugar company at Los Mochis and San Blas, Sinaloa, according to reports received here today and 44 of the 46 soldiers were killed. The Indians then piled the bodies on a railroad bridge and, setting fire to the latter, destroyed all. The band consisted of 150 Indians.

The Indians are now reported crossing the Fuerte river and moving toward one of the United Sugar company plantations at Aguila, about nine miles from Los Mochis. Carranza troops have been sent from Los Mochis garrison against the Yaquis. Latest reports state that conditions are quiet at Los Mochis.

General Diguez, in command of the troops in Sinaloa and Sonora, is holding conferences with the Yaqui chiefs, and steps will be taken in an attempt to control the Indian situation. Telegraphic communication has been re-established between Guaymas and Mazatlan, for the first time in almost three years. Admiral Cameron and Minister Wilson, aboard the United States cruiser San Diego, visited the French mining town of Santa Rosalia today. He found the copper mines operating at full capacity and perfect order prevailing.

## POPE WANTS BELGIAN LAND TO BE RESTORED

HE SUGGESTS THIS AS A BASIS  
OF PLANS FOR BRING-  
ING PEACE

Rome, Oct. 21.—(Via Paris)—Pope Benedict has just received from King Albert of Belgium a reply to an autograph letter from the pope urging the king to initiate steps looking towards the conclusion of peace. King Albert replied in the negative.

The king thanked Pope Benedict for his promise to use his influence with Germany to bring about the evacuation of Belgian territory in the event of peace. King Albert declared he would never lay down his sword while his country was in slavery. Pope Benedict is represented as being greatly disappointed at the outcome of his efforts.

## MINERS WANT ALL DISCHARGED MEN RE-EMPLOYED

### ARIZONA STRIKERS MAKE THIS A CONDITION FOR ENDING THE STRIKE

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 18.—The demand for reinstatement of all the striking copper miners, and all the men discharged by the mining companies between September 1 and the opening of the strike, was the first issue on which the mine managers and the strikers' delegates locked horns, in their peace conference. The question was unsettled when adjournment was taken soon after noon.

While both sides refused to reveal what had taken place behind the locked doors of the conference room, it is thought that the mine owners objected to the reinstatement of some of the union organizers who were discharged shortly before the strike was called. The miners delegates were invited to bring in amended demands on this point at the afternoon session. Whether a compromise could be effected or not, remained to be determined.

The miners claim that the discharge of Western Federation organizers was a primary cause of the calling of the strike on September 11, and that but for that action on the part of the operators the strike would not have been called at that time, if at all. The position of the managers is that the discharged men were "agitators" who were stirring up trouble among the employes.

#### Conference Resumed Today

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 18.—The conference between Arizona copper mine managers, and a committee representing their striking employes was resumed today. It was expected that the question of reinstatement of strikers and men discharged between September 1 and September 11, the day the strike was called, would occupy most of the day's deliberations.

It was not expected that the wage demands of the employes would be reached today. These demands include \$2.50 for surface workers and a minimum of \$3 for underground men. Both these figures are on a basis of copper selling at 13 cents or less. A sliding scale is provided when the price of the metal advances. Copper now is above 17 cents.

#### Coal Miners are Helping

Denver, Oct. 18.—The presence of Van Bittner and Frank Hughes, representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, in Arizona, is in conformity with the policy of that organization to give moral and financial aid to the Western Federation of Miners in times of industrial controversies, according to William Diamond.

Bittner, who is president of the Pittsburgh district, and Hughes, international organizer from Illinois, are working under the direction of Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, according to Diamond. Their arrival in Arizona re-

calls that shortly after the copper miners' strike in Michigan was called off in 1914, the question of concentration of the two organizations arose. At the Federation of Miners convention in Denver that year a committee was named to confer with representatives of the United Mine Workers of America to devise some feasible method of concentration.

## NEW JERSEY TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE ISSUE

### THE ADVOCATES OF VOTES FOR WOMEN ARE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Newark, N. J., Oct. 8.—The first great fight in the east for woman suffrage is today only 24 hours away. At 6 o'clock tomorrow morning the polls in New Jersey will be open for a special election to decide whether the women of the state shall have the vote.

Two weeks from tomorrow New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts will decide whether they will join the 12 western states in giving women the vote. President Wilson's declaration for suffrage, reinforced by a thorough campaign by organized workers, is expected by suffrage leaders to carry the day for women suffrage.

More than 350 women speakers and other workers went over the state today, bringing the campaign to a close. Less spectacular but none the less thoroughly organized, was the campaign conducted by opponents to suffrage. Party lines have been obliterated in the contest.

## PUBLIC IS EXCLUDED FROM CHARLTON TRIAL

### TESTIMONY IN WIFE KILLING CASE NOT FIT TO BE HEARD

Como, Italy, Oct. 18.—Baron Sciacca, presiding judge at the trial of Porter Charlton, rendered a decision today refusing to consent to a postponement of the trial, saying that he considered the presence of Signor Cateo of Charlton's counsel sufficient to protect the interests of the accused. The court then interrogated Charlton. The prisoner spoke for about an hour, giving a complete account of his life from the time he met Mary Scott, whom he married and of whose murder he is accused, up to the time the crime was committed.

Charlton was attacked with a fainting fit during the progress of the interrogation, and was obliged to retire from the court room. When he returned, Baron Sciacca continued the inquiry. The public is being excluded from the court room because of the nature of the testimony.

Wormy children are unhappy, puny and sickly. They can't be otherwise while worms eat away their strength and vitality. A few doses of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE performs a marvelous transformation. Cheerfulness, strength and the rosy bloom of health speedily return. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

## FAMOUS GAMBLER BURIED AS A PAUPER

### "FRIDAY" HENNAGE WAS PIC- TURESQUE CHARACTER OF SILVER CITY

(Silver City Enterprise)

C. A. Allingham received a letter from the American consul general of Calcutta, India, the first of the week informing him of the death in that city of H. I. Hennage better known as "Friday" Hennage in America and particularly to old time Silver Cityans. The death of Hennage occurred in the Presidency hospital at Calcutta, India on September 12, and was the result of pernicious anemia. The consul general's letter was written as a response to a letter from Mr. Allingham June 29 this year inquiring about "Friday." Nothing had been heard from him for three years although he had been a regular correspondent of Mr. Allingham and had never missed writing him every two or three months. Growing uneasy that all was not well with his old time friend, Mr. Allingham wrote a mutual friend in San Francisco and was informed that the last heard of "Friday" was in Calcutta April 9, 1912. Allingham immediately wrote the American consul general there and received in reply the following letter:

Dear Sir—This office is in receipt of your letter dated June 29, 1915, inquiring for a Mr. Hennage. I regret to inform you that Mr. Harold Irwin Hennage died at the Presidency general hospital, Calcutta on September 9, 1912 of pernicious anemia and was buried as a pauper in Calcutta. Signed James N. Smith, American Consul General.

Thus passes away one of the most picturesque figures in Silver City's early history and a survival of the spirit of the gambling gentlemen of the old school in the days of the Argonauts about whom Bret Harte wrote so understandingly. Hennage first landed in Silver City about 1887 and conducted various games in different drinking parlors of those days, his principal lay-out being roulette and it is safe to say no man ever fingered the red, white and blue chips so dexterously or twirled the little ivory ball more accurately than "Friday." How he ever acquired the name of "Friday" none of the historians of Silver City have been able to inform the reporter although it is understood the nickname was fastened upon him by Mr. Wolcott for whom Hennage at one time worked in the Exchange Bar.

Later Hennage in association with Allingham and the late George Burdette acquired the famous Red Onion saloon, now the Centennial, on lower Bullard street and here conducted one of the largest gambling establishments in the west. Stockmen and mining men frequented this establishment and it was nothing for \$10,000 or \$15,000 to change hands in a single game inside of a few hours.

When the Spanish-American war broke out Hennage enlisted and served

throughout the campaign in Cuba, and later going as a volunteer to Manila. It was here that his career as a gambler of international fame really started. After his enlistment in the army expired, Friday went to Shanghai on the east coast of China where he established a club and soon became known up and down the Pacific coast and among all the colonies and dependencies as one of the most daring gamblers that had ever struck the Orient. The only limit was the sky and Hennage's club soon became known far and wide and over Europe rivaling Richard Canfield's famous establishment in New York. During the Russo-Japanese war Friday went to Vladivostock and cleaned up \$100,000 among Russian officers eager to buck the new American Tiger of roulette. Luck soared his way and when he came to visit his old time friends in Silver City in 1904 on his way to the St. Louis exposition his bankroll ran into the hundreds of thousands. He confided to an old time friend while here that on his landing in Seattle the week before, he had stopped there several days and becoming interested in his own game of roulette he had dropped \$8,000 in one night to the croupier. Only this time Friday was on the other side of the table. All of which but goes to show that very frequently a man will buck his own game. In St. Louis Friday dropped a roll of \$6,000 on some horses on which he supposedly had received a tip. Altogether Friday confided to his Silver City friend, his trip to America that time had cost him in round numbers \$17,000.

Friday's heart was as big as his purse and no one in need ever appealed to him in vain. He literally threw his money to the four winds, then went at it and collected himself another wad. The late W. H. Gleason, also of this city and owner of the Exchange Block, was associated with Friday in a number of his enterprises. That Hennage should finally be buried in a pauper's grace is one of the grim ironies of fate and would never have happened had any of his old time friends of Silver City or the West been appraised of the fact.

Friday Hennage had figured in the song and story of a number of famous authors, the most recent being a powerful piece of western fiction by Jack London which ran as a serial in one of the magazines a few years ago. In that story he was depicted as a big hearted gambler, gentleman of the old school, suave, polite, cultured ready to bet the shirt off his back and just as ready to give it to any one in need.

Hennage was only forty-eight years old and was a native of York, Pa.

While in the East he operated all the way from Manila to Calcutta, Singapore, Mandalay in Upper Burma, Chandernagore, Yenangyoung, Bangkok, Siam and Shanghai to Vladivostock.

**Our Jitney Offer—This and 5c  
DON'T MISS THIS.** Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Oley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup. Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Subscribe of The Optic.

## EXPLOSIONS CAN NOT BE CAUSED BY WIRELESS

NOTED ELECTRICIAN EXPLAINS THAT SO-CALLED INVENTIONS ARE FAKES

Paris, Oct. 18.—Provoking explosions at a distance by the transmission of electric sparks is an impossibility, according to Dr. Edouard Branley who, in 1890, discovered means of closing and reopening an electric current at a distance without the use of transmitting wire, which is the principle of wireless telegraphy.

"The human species", Dr. Branley says, in talking to a representative of The Associated Press, "is paying a sufficiently large tribute to science in this war; it is scarcely worth while to discuss the visionary powers that are attributed to it. It has increased the flow of blood and the enormity of ruins making international conflicts more horrifying out there are things it cannot accomplish, unfortunately.

"Science sends the Lusitania to the bottom of the Atlantic with more than a thousand souls but it is powerless, contrary to some pretensions, to cause the destruction at a distance by electric current of the engine by which the will of man caused a disaster hitherto reserved to the wrath of the elements. Neither can it reach by radiating waves the destruction engines of the air.

"The false notion of those who pretend to transmit destructive power through space arises from the fact that wireless telegraphy is accomplished through the production of a min-intensity; there isn't the slightest cathode spark being sufficient to produce an effect upon extremely sensitive instruments at great distance, they concluded that at a limited distance, of a mile for instance, a much stronger spark could be produced; as that spark is supposed to go through all sorts of obstacles they inferred that it could also pierce the steel shell of engines of war.

"In the first place no available power could produce a spark of sufficient intensity; there isn't the slightest a-logic power in the wireless spark at the receiving end. In the second place it would be necessary for it to strike with absolute precision a joint or fissure in the plates in order to get into contact with explosive.

"Different accidents erroneously attributed to the wireless current may have put some of these visionaries on this false track. It was discussed whether the Vounturno was not fired at sea and if the explosion of the French battleship Iena at Toulon was not provoked by wireless sparks. The Eiffel tower wireless transmitting stations produces most formidable sparks yet not the slightest accident has ever been caused in the vicinity.

"To produce explosions at a distance something different from wireless electric currents must be found. Most of the inventions for this purpose that have come to my notice when thoroughly investigated were found to be connected with concealed clock-work and in no case when powder

was brought in by disinterested parties were they able to provoke an explosion.

"There are a great many 'chevaliers d'industrie', or what you might call confidence men, in English, who have not hesitated to make profit out of the tension of the public mind by exploiting pretended inventions of this kind but no scientist worthy of the name makes such pretensions. If there were means of blowing up the Eiffel tower from Berlin everyone would know it, yet people are frequently swindled by supposed appliances for transmitting energy—even available for industrial enterprises, without a conductor. They all want a great deal of money; one asked for the modest sum of twenty-eight million francs. One man who made the mistake of consulting me afterward instead of before, paid two hundred thousand francs for an interest in an invention of this kind. On my advice he had the ground thoroughly examined after a demonstration and hidden wires were discovered. The earth does not transmit energy; there is nothing to be done in this line excepting by wire.

The chaining of lightning to be hurled by some ingenious device into the face of the enemy is another dream that must be forgotten. There is no possibility of the generation and wireless transmission of electric flashes, even from trench to trench, with any destructive power; the wire is needed for this as well as for any other artificial electric transmission, excepting simple wireless telegraphy."

Dr. Branley, though in his seventieth year, is almost as active as Edison. He continues the regular practice of medicine and between patients' calls pursues his researches into electric radiation with a view to perfecting receiving appliances.

"There is a mysterious something that manifests itself between a wire and a piece of metal in contact that it is important to know more about," he says, "and I think I have found it."

## GUARDSMEN MAY BE TAUGHT TO FLY

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO FURNISH INSTRUCTION TO MILITARY AVIATORS

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 18.—That officers and enlisted men in the militia or National Guard may be trained in military aeronautics at the United States army aviation school in San Diego at the expense of the war department, is the information received today by Adjutant General Harry T. Herring, of the New Mexico National Guard. Such students may be selected by the governors of the different states.

It has been pointed out that uniformity in training of military aviators is a necessary element of efficiency; therefore, training of militia officers under the war department's supervision is highly desirable.

Sixteen states have already recognized the importance of training their militia in aviation and they are devel-

oping an aviation corps. Owing to the scarcity of aeroplanes at the government training school in San Diego, it is doubtful whether any militia officers or privates could be trained at this time, but that they are entitled to the instruction given there is evident from a letter of the secretary of war, Lindley M. Garrison. It is addressed to Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, in New York. Mr. Garrison says in part:

"I am myself deeply impressed with the importance of developing this element of the national defense and greatly appreciate the generosity and patriotism of those who have expressed a desire to contribute substantial donations in money to aid in this work.

"The complete organizational scheme for the militia as planned by the war department calls for the formation ultimately of 12 aero squadrons, one for each militia division, but owing to existing deficiencies in the more fundamental requirements of organization which have seemed to demand prior attention, and to the great cost of aeroplane equipment for which no funds have been specifically provided by congress, no progress has been made.

"The relation of the militia to the regular army is such that the instruction of the former must conform to that of the latter, and this principle is recognized by congress in the law that has been enacted providing for the attendance of officers and enlisted men of the organized militia at the United States army service schools. Under this law it would be admissible for officers and enlisted men of the organized militia to attend and receive instruction at the United States army aviation school at San Diego, California. Provision is made for mileage, subsistence and quarters of those who may go authorized by the war department to attend, but pay from federal funds during the period of attendance is not authorized.

"According to the provisions of the militia law referred to authority to attend service schools may be granted by the war department upon the recommendation of the governor of the state to which the militia officers and men belong. If, therefore, a recommendation is made in the usual manner, prompt attention to the matter will be given by the war department, and if the conditions at the school are reported to be such as to warrant the reception of these additional students, and if the candidates are shown to possess the qualifications for admission required of like grades in the regular army, I can assure you that favorable action will be taken."

### ALLEGED RECRUITERS TRIED

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—Trial of five men recently indicted for hiring and retaining men for foreign military service was begun today in the United States district court, before Judge M. DeLong. The British consulate was represented by counsel. The men on trial are Ralph K. Blair, Dr. Thomas Addis, Kenneth Croft, Clyde Lawrence and Harry G. Lane. A number of men alleged to have been recruited by this group were detained on their way to New York and brought before the federal grand jury here.

## FOUR TRANSPORTS SUNK BY GERMANS

BERLIN REPORTS LOSSES INFLICTED UPON ALLIES IN MEDITERRANEAN

New York, Oct. 18.—Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, announced today that official communication from Berlin stated that German submarines had recently sunk 22 vessels, including four transports of the allies, in the Mediterranean. The message received by the ambassador read:

"During the past few weeks German submarines operating in the Mediterranean have sunk 23 vessels having an aggregate tonnage of 100,000. Of the vessels sunk, four were transports of the allies."

No statement was made as to the loss of life incident to the sinking of the various vessels.

## FIRST FIRING ON BORDER IN WEEKS

TROUBLE BREAKS OUT ALONG RIO GRANDE AFTER PERIOD OF QUIET

Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 18.—The first firing across the Rio Grande in more than three weeks, occurred Sunday morning at the Mercedes pumping plant, 35 miles above here, where Mexicans fired from 25 to 40 shots. The American soldiers returned the fire, but no one was hurt.

Captain Hassan, in command there, reported to Fort Brown that a Mexican dance was in progress on the Mexican side, where the shooting took place, and that he did not believe the occurrence serious. Constant vigilance is being maintained by military authorities.

## WAR STAMPS ARE STOLEN BY THIEVES

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH TAKEN FROM EVANSVILLE OFFICE

Evansville, Ill., Oct. 18.—Robbers today forced the safe in the office of the United States revenue collector, and took \$15,000 in emergency war stamps. The theft was committed while postoffice employes were busy on the floor below.

### EXHIBIT WEST VIRGINIA MUSIC

Fairmont, W. Va., Oct. 19.—West Virginia's achievements in music are to be emphasized at the annual convention of the State Federation of Women's clubs, which met here today for a three days' session. The federation has collected and placed on exhibition the works of musical composers throughout the state, the object being to acquaint the people with the artistic possibilities of native West Virginians in the field of music.

## ONE WOMAN KILLED TWO HURT BY TRAIN

MRS. M. J. CARROTHERS OF  
HOEHNE DEAD—TWO CHILDREN ARE UNHURT

Mrs. M. J. Carrothers, wife of the manager of the J. M. John ranch near Hoehne, was killed, Mrs. Laton Ballou and Mrs. J. D. George, both of Hoehne, quite seriously injured yesterday afternoon when Santa Fe train No. 9 crashed into a Dodge automobile in which the three ladies and two small children were riding. The accident took place about two and one-half miles west of Hoehne, which is a short distance east of Trinidad, at a grade crossing. The small child of Mrs. Carrothers and the child of Mrs. Ballou miraculously escaped without injury.

Mrs. George was driving the car and had got almost over the crossing when the train struck the rear of the car, smashing it into bits. Mrs. Carrothers was badly mangled and died instantly, holding her one-year old child in her arms. Mrs. George sustained painful injuries to her limbs and was badly cut. Mrs. Ballou suffered a number of bruises and cuts and it is feared internal injuries. The dead woman and the two injured were brought to Trinidad on the train that arrived at 2:30. Mrs. George and Mrs. Ballou were removed to their homes. The body of Mrs. George was taken to the Hall and McMahon undertaking establishment in Trinidad.

An eye witness to the accident says that the driver of the car had apparently tried to cross in front of the train thinking the car could make the crossing clear and the engine struck the rear then coming to a sudden stop. The little children experience a marvelous escape, considering they were hurled some distance.

Mrs. Carrothers has lived at Hoehne for the past 18 months and formerly lived at Walsenburg.

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\* CURRENT MAGAZINES \*  
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### Machine Enables Blind to Read by Sound

By the invention of an electrical "eye" through the medium of which sound waves may be developed from printed letters, a means has apparently been discovered for enabling the blind to read. A professor at the University of Iowa has built an apparatus which literally reads print. It is called a phonopticon, and in the course of experiments has shown itself capable of pronouncing various letters of the alphabet, as well as figures and other characters, by sounding different combinations of musical notes. By learning the particular sounds representative of each letter, a person unable to see is made able to read. It is even considered likely that the apparatus may ultimately be developed so that an impression of a painting or photograph may be conveyed to those deprived of sight.

The "eye," when in use, is moved along a line of text to be read. It is by means of this that other mechanism, which develops and carries the

sound waves to the ears of the user, is accentuated. Crystalline selenium, a peculiar element that is sensitive to light and a conductor of electricity is the all-important part of the artificial optic. It is the effect which light has upon this substance that renders it valuable for this purpose. The conductivity of the crystal varies according to the intensity of its illumination, since the resistance of the material is reduced by exposure to luminous rays.

The apparatus, which is described with photographs and diagrams in the November Popular Mechanics Magazine, was recently tried out at a California institution for the blind and also at a convention of those engaged in promoting the welfare of blind persons. After a number of subjects had acquainted themselves with the different combinations of sounds peculiar to individual letters and words more or less readily. Some of these tones are given in sequence, the letter "V," for instance, being rendered something like G, E, C, E, G, in the key of C major.

It is the purpose of the inventor to perfect the machine so that it will be practical for use in any home where it may be needed. It is considered that it will be of value to persons with weak eyes whose business necessitates voluminous reading, and that it may also enable many blind persons to become self-supporting.

## MUST HELP FILIPINO PURCHASE HIS PANTS

OR ELSE WE MUST NOT TEACH  
HIM TO WEAR THEM, IS  
STATEMENT

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The spelling book has followed the bayonet in the Philippines ever since the United States began to extend control over the islands, until now there are 4,300 schools taught by 10,000 teachers and enrolling more than 600,000 pupils. These facts were laid before the Lake Mohonk conference on Indian and other dependent peoples today by Frank L. Crone, director of education in the Philippines. The schools system, he said, is maintained by the Filipino people, and is a source of no expense to the United States.

Frederick W. Taylor of Denver, formerly director of agriculture in the Philippines declared that we had no right to educate the Filipino to want more clothing and a broader and better civilization unless at the same time we show him how to earn the money to satisfy such aspirations.

Another speaker was Bernard Moses, professor of history and political science in the university of California, a former member of the Philippine commission.

### THE DAY WE EAT

Washington, Oct. 21.—President Wilson today, in a proclamation designating Thursday, November 25, as Thanksgiving day, called attention to the fact that the United States has been at peace, while most of Europe has been at war.

"We have been able to assert our rights and the rights of mankind without breach of friendship with the great nations with whom we have had to deal," said the president.

## AMERICAN NAVY TO BE STRONG IN 1925

IF PLANS NOW PROPOSED ARE  
CARRIED OUT IMPROVEMENT  
WILL BE GREAT

Washington, Oct. 21.—What the United States navy will be in 1925, if the administration defense program is approved by congress, was described today by naval experts. The strength of the navy will be:

Battleships of the first class, 27. These ships would all carry more than eight big guns each, most of them mounted. Twelve 14-inch 50 calibre rifles, the new gun recently developed by the ordnance bureau and built to be equal of any navy gun now afloat.

Battleships of the second line, 14. These ships all carry four heavy guns each, and some of them have a speed of nearly 20 knots.

Reserve battleships 9. These ships are all now in command or reserve. The oldest is the Iowa, commissioned in 1908.

The older ships, the Oregon, the Massachusetts and Indiana will have gone to the scrap heap within two or three years.

Battle cruisers, six. They will mount eight 14-inch 50 calibre rifles and have a speed of 35 knots.

Scout cruisers, 13. This includes the Salem, Chester and Birmingham, the only scout ships now in the navy.

Destroyers, 96. This figure allows for the retirement of 16 destroyers built before 1898, and does not take in 19 torpedo boats, many of which are still in service.

Fleet submarines, 18. The Schley, first vessel of this type designed for any navy, will be launched in a few months.

Coast defense submarines, 149. This figures all submarines of this type now built or building and allows for the retirement of nine boats of the A and B classes.

Gunboats, 31. These vessels are for river and shallow harbor use. The new program will add only two vessels to this type.

In addition to the foregoing, there are 10 armored cruisers, five protected cruisers, four second class cruisers, 12 second class cruisers and nine coast defense monitors available for reserve fleet duty.

## THE PRICE OF PORK TAKES A TUMBLE

BRITISH INTERFERENCE WITH  
COMMERCE IS ASCRIBED  
AS THE CAUSE

Kansas City, Oct. 21.—A violent break in the local hog market sent quotations down 40 to 60 cents below yesterday's prices, soon after the market opened today. The total decrease in the last two days is \$1.25 here.

### English Policy Blamed

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Sensational breaks of 35 to 50 cents on the hundredweight took place today in the

value of hogs. As quotations last night showed a drop of 40 to 50 cents under the previous day's average, the smash in prices today ranged from 75 cents to \$1 a hundred pounds as compared with 48 hours ago.

According to Edward A. LaBart, an official of Morris and Company, the drop in values is largely the result of interference of Great Britain with the commerce of the United States with neutral European countries such as Denmark, Holland and Sweden, although the over-supply of hogs and the unusual crop conditions this year have cut considerable figure.

### Pittsburgh Reports a Drop

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 21.—A drop of 30 cents on the hundredweight from last night's quotations was recorded at the local stockyards today in the price of hogs. There has been a loss of 95 cents here within the past week.

## ENGLAND ANGRY OVER DEATH OF MISS CAVELL

WHOLE COUNTRY DENOUNCES  
GERMANS FOR EXECUTING  
A NURSE

London, Oct. 21.—The circumstances connected with the execution by the German authorities at Brussels of Miss Edith Cavell, a British nurse, occupy constantly increasing attention in London. The forthcoming public report of Brad Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, on his efforts on Miss Cavell's behalf, is awaited with keenest interest. This report will be published in tomorrow's newspapers. The Mail says the report is a long one, and adds:

"This account will strike a note of horror throughout the world. It will tell of the wonderful heroism of a woman who had nursed German wounded. It will tell of the greatest fight for a woman's life that was ever fought, of unavailing efforts of nobles and neutrals to combat the callous secret cunning of the Germans."

The execution of Miss Cavell was characterized as a crime that dwarfs the Lusitania by the Right Rev. A. F. W. Ingram, bishop of London, preaching in St. Martin's church today at a Trafalgar Day service.

"Always up to now," said the bishop, "chivalry has enlightened the heroes of war, but it is not so with our enemies of today, whose latest crime is the murder in cold blood of a poor, defenseless English girl."

### OLD ADMIRAL DEAD

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—Rear Admiral Joseph Benson Parker, a retired medical director of United States navy, died at his home here today. In 1898 he was president of the medical and examining board of the navy. He was 74 years old.

### SCIENTIFIC MANAGERS CONFER

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—Leading experts in industrial management from many parts of the country gathered in Philadelphia today for the annual convention of the National Society to Promote the Science and Management. The initial session was set aside for memorial exercises in honor of the late Frederick W. Taylor, of Chestnut Hill, who was known over the civilized world as the father of scientific management.

## SANTA FE ATTORNEY OPPOSES ROAD BOND

CAPTAIN REID MAKES AN ADDRESS BEFORE STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 20.—The feature of yesterday's session of the third annual convention of the New Mexico State Association of Highway Officials, held in the hall of representatives at the capitol, was the clash over the policy of county bond issues, Captain W. C. Reid, of Albuquerque, leading the opposition to voting such bonds in any considerable sum, and State Senator Herbert B. Holt, of Las Cruces, Dona Ana county, championing such bond issues. Various delegates joined in the discussion, which was replete with interest, President Francis E. Lester, presiding at the meeting, injecting a remark now and then.

"I do not believe that any community has the moral right to vote bonds that must be paid for by a future generation for any improvement that is not permanent," declared Captain Reid when he opened the discussion by speaking on "Good Roads and Taxation." He continued: "Any man who has had experience in public affairs knows that when county bonds are issued there will be a demand from every precinct in the county that a portion of the money derived from the bond issue shall be spent in such precinct whether the roads are really needed for the general public or otherwise. These matters will enter into politics, and it is safe to say that at least 60 per cent of the money will be absolutely wasted. So that in a few years nothing will remain permanent of the bond issue except the debt itself. Future generations will need new roads to the same extent that the present generation needs them, and they ought not to be burdened with temporary benefits which we shall enjoy any more than we should have luxuries in our personal lives for which our children are bound to pay."

Captain Reid added that he thought the legislature and the county taxing authorities had been extremely liberal in appropriations for good roads. He said that in the past five years, including the year 1915, there will have been spent on the public roads in New Mexico about \$3,000,000. He said he believed that this amount had been spent so that value was received in the opinion of people, generally, but he added: "Each year the amount spent for good roads has been greatly increased." He pointed out the grave responsibility which rests on officials who spend the money.

### Senator Holt Replies

In beginning his speech, Senator Holt, who was on the program to speak on "Road Legislation," was frank to admit he disagreed with Captain Reid's views. "I was not in favor of a five-million dollar bond issue by the state," he began, "for that, in my opinion, is decidedly too much. I believe in conservatism, but I believe also that the people of this state are justified in mortgaging the future to develop the present resources of the state. Now, there is no more potent factor to build up any state than to develop its highways, its means of communication. We are a new commonwealth and well may be said to

have just reached man's estate.

"Why should we not, therefore, commence at once and vigorously prosecute the construction of these good roads? They are not something that will blow away in the night. Maintenance of these roads is not so difficult; in fact, the difficulties can be easily overcome. The sinking funds for the redemption of the bonds can be stretched over a period of, say 15 or 20 years."

The following delegates were present representing 16 counties:

Bernalillo—Alfred Grunsfeld, Albuquerque.

Chaves—B. H. Wixom, William M. Atkinson, Roswell.

Colfax—George Woodhouse, Amador Montoya, D. Baldwin, Raton.

Dona Ana—Francis E. Lester, Mesilla Park; William S. Gilliam, Mesilla Park.

Grant—Van T. Manville, Silver City.

Guadalupe—John H. Hicks, Santa Rosa.

Lincoln—J. L. Law, Lincoln.

Luna—S. D. Swope, Deming.

Mora—Marcelino Montoya, Mora; W. Lee Devine, Watrous.

Otero—James A. Baird, Alamogordo.

Roosevelt—B. W. Kingsolving, El Walls, of Elida; T. J. Molinari, Portales.

San Miguel—Fidel Ortiz, Las Vegas; George H. Hunker, Robert J. Taupert, E. Las Vegas.

Santa Fe—Arthur Seligman.

Socorro—W. R. Morley, Daill.

Torrance—John W. Corbett, Mountainair.

Valencia—Eugene Kempenich, Los Lunas; John Becker, Jr., Belen.

### Committees Named

These committees were named:

Resolutions—J. L. Laws, Lincoln county; W. S. Gilliam, Dona Ana; V. T. Manville, Grant; George Woodhouse, Colfax; S. D. Swope, Luna; B. W. Kingsolving, Roosevelt; Fidel Ortiz, San Miguel; A. Seligman, Santa Fe; Max Montoya, Socorro.

Nominations—W. M. Atkinson, Chaves; J. A. Baird, Otero; R. A. Duran, Luna; Lee Devine, Mora; R. J. Taupert, San Miguel.

## TSING-TAO STILL HAS A GERMAN LOOK

IT IS ENTIRELY DOMINATED BY THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, HOWEVER

TSING-TAO Oct. 19.—Few traces remain of the long seige which robbed the Germans of this model city and turned it into Japanese hands. By means of aeroplane scouts the Japanese were able to direct the fire of their big guns against the forts of the heights surrounding Tsing-tao so accurately that little damage was done to anything but the military strongholds. A few stray shells landed in the city. Pieces of shell did slight damage to the American consulate. The Brazilian consulate was wrecked. A corner was knocked off the Prinz Heinrich hotel, a pretentious building on the water-front. But

all damaged walls have been repaired and the beautiful city which the Germans carved out of the granite hills facing Kio-Chow bay is moving along peacefully, little changed excepting that Japanese have replaced Germans.

Instead of 3,500 Europeans who lived in Tsing-tao previous to the siege, 12,500 Japanese have settled here. Many of these have opened up shops and taken over business which the Germans conducted. The Japanese government discouraged this rush to Tsing-tao, which was overdone to the extent that many of the new shops have had to close.

"Military necessity," has enabled Japanese officials to take over many private institutions as well as the public buildings. Lieutenant-Colonel Yosunuma, the military governor, occupies the handsome stone structure formerly used by Colonel Walweck, the German governor of the concession, who is now a prisoner in Japan. This imposing building surmounts a high knoll in the heart of the European section of the city and the great white flag with the red moon in it which floats from the lofty tower is the first thing which meets the eye of a visitor entering Tsing-tao on the railway manned by Japanese.

A Japanese garrison of one battalion occupies the barracks on the heights overlooking the city. Japanese soldiers police the city and two regiments of Japanese are scattered along the 246 miles of railway built by the Germans to connect their seaport with the railway system which touches Peking, Tien-tsin and Shanghai and connects those centers with the Yang-tse-kiang and other great rivers penetrating the interior of China.

### Railway Carefully Guarded

General Ohtani commands the Japanese forces in Tsing-tao and along the Shantung railway. Baron Funa-koshi, who was attached to the Japanese embassy at Berlin before the war but left that city previous to Japan's declaration of hostilities, is in charge of what the Japanese call a 'diplomatic bureau', an organization designed to look after claims and international questions growing out of the war conditions. The American consul, M. R. Peck, returned to Tsing-tao immediately after the siege and is looking after the interests of Americans and belligerents in a semi-official way. He has no official standing and is in much the same position as American consuls in Belgium. To apply for official recognition from the Japanese would imply admission by the United States of Japan's sovereignty in Tsing-tao and the entire Kiao-Chow concession held by Germany. This comprises an area of many square miles along Kiao-Chow bay in addition to the city of Tsing-tao proper, but does not include the town of Kiao-Chow, which is frequently confused with the concession bearing the same name.

Rumors are in circulation in Tsing-tao that the Japanese will soon establish a civil government in the concession, but no official announcement has been made. Japan has turned the customs over to China, under Japanese supervision, retaining 20 per cent of the receipts for operating purposes. Broadly speaking, Japan now stands just where Germany did before the war in relation to the concession. Japan has substituted its name for Germany throughout the treaty agree-

ment between China and Germany, granting the Germans the 99-year lease on the seaport territory and the right to build railways in Shantung province.

### A Temporary Railway

In preparation for the attack of Tsing-tao the Japanese effected a landing in Lao-shan-wan bay, 45 miles northwest of Tsing-tao and constructed a temporary railway upon which they moved their 28-centimeter guns and supplies to sites behind the hills surrounding the city. Germans and Chinese believed the Japanese would hold this right-of-way and build a permanent line, but the Japanese have already taken up the rails and abandoned the route.

Little change has been made in the general appearance of the city by the Japanese. "Rollscrubahn" is the sign which still stands high above the roller skating rink. The name "Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft" has not been painted out on the rolling stock of the railway and German signs are still in place above all the stations. "Kaiser Wilhelm Ufer" floats itself proudly on the street signs along the beautiful marine drive. In all directions the typically German names of firms stand forth on the quaint gables and towers of business houses which suggest Heidelberg or Vienna.

Japanese soldiers ride on all the trains, between Tsing-tao and Tsi-nan. It requires 12 hours to make the trip of 246 miles on the single passenger train running each way daily and the service is very poor. "War times, you know," a Japanese officer remarked when the fact was mentioned that the Germans made the run in nine hours, or less. The tracks were damaged somewhat by the high water this spring. Only necessary repairs are being made by the Japanese who say they do not want to spend any money until the ownership of the line is determined. Under German management the line made from 6 to 8 per cent annual profit. It has two short spurs into rich coal fields and had a heavy coal haul. The Japanese say the line is not profitable. It is now carrying many cattle and large quantities of hides and lard which are sent to Vladivostock for the Russian army.

The concurrence of the Japanese in England's refusal to carry enemy freight has greatly curtailed both railway and steamer freight at Tsing-tao. Many Germans from Tsing-tao went to Tsi-nan and other Chinese towns to continue their business. Until the Japanese shipping lines put up the bars the Germans were able to get considerable shipping space through co-operation with neutrals. Germans operated a great brewery in Tsing-tao which is now run as a British corporation by English stockholders.

### Big German Movement

The most conspicuous monument in Tsing-tao is a great granite monolith which the Germans erected on the water front at the point where Germans first landed in 1898 to take over the concession granted them by China. On each of the four sides of the monument there was formerly a great bronze tablet commemorating the acquisition of this commercial gateway to China. Three of the tablets have been pried off. Only one, bearing the bust of Captain Jaeschke, the first governor general of the colony, remains. Japanese officers say Chinese coolies stole the tablets for the metal.

## BELGIAN WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE IN PRISON

MADAME D' WIART TELLS OF HER  
ARREST AND SENTENCE BY  
GERMANS

Paris, Oct. 18.—"When one knows why to live, how to live is of very little importance, yet it was a great relief to my nerves to get out from behind German prison bars," said Madame Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian minister of justice, to The Associated Press, "in spite of my interest in prison reforms," she added. Madame de Wiart has for some time been a corresponding member of the New York Prison association.

"It was by no favor that I was released," she declared; "I had served out the sentence of the court martial, three and a half months' imprisonment and it was only on being released that I learned I was also condemned to exile. They wanted to keep me in Germany but through the efforts of the Spanish ambassador I was allowed to go to Switzerland where by husband joined me. Everything to keep me out of my country.

"What I managed to do, all the women of Belgium did as far as their situations enabled them to do—that was to help the millions of Belgians who remained in their country to get news from fathers, sons and husbands who have been fighting for many long months; it was an act of elementary humanity that every man with a heart must approve. Those who live far away from the furnace of war are perhaps not always able to comprehend the situation of the mothers, wives and children of the occupied regions of Belgium and northern France, in whose minds is repeated each day since the beginning of the agonizing question whether a cherished one has not been killed or wounded or is not waiting in direst distress a last word from home. I have with a great many others done what I could to alleviate such sufferings, especially among the poor people. At the same time I took good care to prevent any correspondence that might concern military operations themselves.

### Germans Ordered Her Out

"When the Belgian government retired to Antwerp I remained in Brussels with my children the youngest of whom was only a year old. Being the wife of the Belgian minister of justice I continued to occupy the apartments at the ministry that are set apart for the minister's family.

"The Germans ordered me out saying they required the premises for their soldiers. I refused, still considering Belgium an independent country. They declared they would send soldiers to be quartered there, notwithstanding. For months the troops of the guard occupied the ministry at night and during all that time no visitor could gain access to my apartments without being challenged, questioned and showing papers."

Endeavoring to keep up the juvenile courts instituted in Belgium by a law introduced by her husband and organized after the plan of the juvenile courts of Denver and other American

cities, Mrs. de Wiart traveled about a great deal all through Belgium. Her activity awakened the suspicions of the kommandatur.

"They forced their way into my apartments, ostensibly seeking evidence of a plot against the German government," she said, "seizing a waste paper basket and spending hours in matching together and pasting up scraps of torn letters, envelopes and other papers. Of all they found, the most comprising in their eyes were two priest's cassocks, copies of Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter, papers containing a speech delivered by Monsieur de Wiart in Paris December 20, 1914 and a letter addressed to the kommandatur torn up instead of being delivered.

### Arrested By Officers

"After the search I was arrested on the charges of circulating Cardinal Mercier's letter and my husband's speech and with facilitating the correspondence of Belgian people with their kindred in exile through other channels than by the German post via Aix-la-Chapelle. Asked if I wished to be represented by counsel, I refused saying I would present my own case as Belgian advocates do not recognize the authority of German courts martial by pleading before them. I was accompanied only by the head of the order of advocates of Brussels as a witness to the proceedings.

"During the 18 hours of close questioning that I endured they charged me with changing my costume radically in order to spy upon them; they declared that the two priests' cassocks found in my apartments were intended for disguises. I denied nothing, explaining simply that the cassocks were gifts intended for priests driven from their churches and their homes by the devastations of the German army. I admitted correspondence with my husband and with helping poor people who had no facilities to do the same. I told them I knew the risk I was taking but that I didn't admit their right to judge me.

"After 18 hours cross-examination and considerable deliberation they asked me if I had anything further to say in my defense. 'No', I replied, 'all I have to say is that if anyone seeks any favor for me you will please not accord it.'

"They sentenced me to three and a half months' imprisonment and sent me to Berlin on two hours notice, giving me only a few minutes to embrace my children. Arrived at Berlin they told me I was to go to apartments that had been reserved for me at a hotel. 'But I have been sentenced to prison,' I protested; 'you must send me to prison.' They took me in solitary confinement. The only distinction they made between me and the murderesses and thieves was that the former were allowed to promenade in court in company while my outdoor exercise was solitary."

Madame de Wiart has been joined by her youngest son Hubert and her daughter Khislaine but her other children are still in Brussels under the care of their grandmother.

Madame de Wiart attributes her arrest and exile to a general policy of the German military governor. "The sole preoccupation of the Germans in Belgium," she says, "is to terrorize and subdue the population, driving out successively all influences that run counter to their own."

Read The Optic Want Ads—They bring Results.

## BOULDER CRASHES THROUGH A HOUSE

JUDGE ABBOTT NARROWLY ESCAPES  
DEATH IN RITO DE  
LOS FRIJoles

Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—A huge boulder yesterday detached itself from the steep canyon walls of the Rito de los Frijoles, 30 miles west of Santa Fe, in the cliff dwelling region, and thundered down upon the house of the Ten Alders, the residence of Judge and Mrs. A. J. Abbott. It crashed through the south wall of the stone structure like a projectile from a heavy siege gun, and found a resting place in the middle of the bed room, where it stands like a monolith, so large and heavy that block and tackle had to be sent to the canyon today to remove it. Fortunately no one was in that end of the house at the time, although but a short time before, Judge Abbott, who is the government custodian of the ruins in the canyon, had been on the bed which was broken up into kindling wood by the boulder. In all the years of his residence in the canyon, such an accident has not occurred, although the huge boulders up and down the canyon indicate that in prehistoric times, the soft volcanic tufa walls crumbled quite frequently and hurled their missiles far into the narrow valley.

### REPAIRING THE ROADS

Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—Twenty-four road camps are still at work in different parts of the state under the supervision of the state highway commission, and that despite the lateness of the season. State Engineer French is anxious to get the state highways in the best passable condition for winter travel. Reports indicate that instead of decreasing, automobile travel through the state is on the increase.

### CARNIVAL PEOPLE ROBBED

Albuquerque, Oct. 18.—Members of the Brundage Carnival company, which is showing at the state fair, were robbed by a burglar who got into their Pullman car in the Santa Fe yards here. The burglary was committed before the people occupying the car returned from the fair grounds.

The robbery was reported to the Santa Fe police, and they are at work on the case. It was not stated just what disappeared in the haul. Indications were that someone familiar with conditions committed the thefts.

So far the city proper was virtually free from robberies. Only one small job of sneakthieving in a house had been reported to Chief McMillin.

Up to that time not a single case of pocketpicking had been reported in the city. There have been several pockets picked in Old Town, it is said, but the city so far has been absolutely protected by the police detachments scattered throughout it. Every day and every night the uniformed men and the plain clothes men have been picking up suspicious characters. Not a man spotted who is unable to satisfy the police that he has a legitimate business in town is allowed to roam at large.

Optic Want Ads bring sure results—any where—anytime.

When your food does not digest well and you feel "blue," tired and discouraged, you should use a little HERBINE at bedtime. It opens the bowels, purifies the system and restores a fine feeling of health and energy. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

### VETERANS AT FREDERICKSBURG

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 19.—Hundreds of Confederate veterans and other visitors from various sections of Virginia and a number from Maryland and North Carolina are here in attendance upon a three-day session, beginning today, of the annual reunion of the grand camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia and the annual session of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. This city, around which were fought some of the fiercest battles of the war, is gayly decorated in honor of the old soldiers. Business sessions are to be held the first two days of the reunion. The parade and some of the principal social events of the gathering are scheduled for Thursday.

### Speaks a Good Word for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Mrs. J. N. Rose, Verona, Pa., makes a good report of her experience in the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as follows: "It has been used by myself and family for a number of years for colds and coughs. I also gave it to my grand-daughter aged three and a half years when she had croup last winter. It broke up the attack at once. I have recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to many of my friends and neighbors who have used it with equally good results." Obtainable everywhere.

### INDIAN'S LONG LIFE

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 19.—The funeral of George Shag-Na-By, who claimed to be 118 years old, was held yesterday near Hart in Oceana county. Neighbors of the aged Indian declare he professed to clearly recall events happening nearly a century ago.

Stop coughing! you rack the lungs and worry the body. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP checks irritation, heals the lungs and restores comfortable breathing. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

### ROCKEFELLER ON TRIAL

New York, Oct. 19.—The jurors chosen to try William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass, Edward D. Robbins, and eight other directors or former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, charged with conspiracy to monopolize interstate commerce under the Sherman law, took their seats in the federal court today to hear the opening address of R. L. Batts, attorney for the government.

### Tailor says, "Most Delightful"

Most tailors suffer from constipation. C. W. Roberson, Wichita Falls, Tex., says: "I find Foley Cathartic Tablets the most delightful, cleansing cathartic I have ever taken." They keep the stomach sweet and liver active, and drive away biliousness, bloating, headache, dullness and other results of clogged bowels. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

# ALLIES CAN NOT LEAVE WITHOUT LOSS

THIS IS ONE OF THE SERIOUS  
COMPLICATIONS AT GAL-  
LIPOLI

Constantinople, August 4 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Eastly three months have passed since the "position" war between the allies and the Turks, at Ari Burnu and Seddul Bahr started. On May 4, the Turkish troops had dug and occupied the trenches in which, with few exceptions, they are still found today.

Offensives by the allies, and counter-offensives by the Turks, have led to but slight changes in the terrains occupied immediately after the landing of the allied troops during the last week of April. At Ari Burnu very little terrain has been lost by either side. While temporary changes have been somewhat greater and more frequent at Seddul-Bahr, both, Turks and allies, have strained constantly every resource to regain what had been lost. In most cases the allies have re-occupied lost trenches by virtue of overwhelming bombardments, while the Turks have retaken their lost trenches at the point of the bayonet, as a rule. Latterly, too, the sapper's mine has been often employed by both sides when a trench of the opponent had to be taken, or when a trench had to be re-occupied.

During the last three weeks "position" fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula has diminished to what may be termed its minimum. The Turks have not pressed the allies, because, for the time being, little was to be gained by driving the French and English forces from the peninsula. It has been argued here, that, so long as the allies are at Ari Burnu and Seddul Bahr, other landing operations elsewhere are unlikely. The allies landed on the peninsula under the cover of a naval artillery fire the violence of which has not yet been forgotten by the Turks. To have the same experience on some other part of the European, or Asiatic, coast, does not appeal to the Turks.

Meanwhile the naval and land artillery of the allies is no longer as active as it has been in the past. The action radius of both arms has been greatly limited by the nearness to one another of the opposing trenches. Several weeks ago, the Turks and allies tried to make bombardment of the other side's trenches easy and safe by marking their own trenches with little white signs. The first step in this direction was taken by the Turks. But the allies soon discovered what had been done, and placed similar signs along their trenches. Then the British and French trenches were marked with a light-yellow sign for the guidance of the allied naval and land artillery. The Turks learned of this and placed similar signs along their own trenches. Several bombardments attempted after that led to shelling one's own positions. Since then the trench has become the safest place against artillery fire near the

front.

That the artillery markers, the signs spoken of, are of no value when exposed by both sides, is due to the fact that the lines of trenches run in and out of one another, and that, usually, either side must so label several trenches running parallel to the advance position which established the boundary of the terrain that may be shelled without placing friendly troops in jeopardy. This condition is largely responsible for the long spell of inactivity which the allied fleet has had, though the presence of the German submarines has also had a deterrent effect. Everything considered, it may be said that under present conditions, the Turkish artillery on the peninsula can do as much work as the numerically greatly superior allied artillery.

Or the British and French troops this has had no good influence. As an infantryman, the Turk is fully the equal, if not the superior of the Frenchman and Britisher. In addition, the Anatolian peasant, who forms fully 85 per cent of the Turkish forces on the peninsula, has the advantage of being used to the climate, which during the summer has made itself felt in a surfeit of stifling heat. Together with the enforced idleness of the allied ship batteries, these circumstances seem to have caused a feeling in the British and French trenches which does not augur well for a speedy advance on Constantinople.

There is no longer any doubt that the allies believed firmly that the Turkish artillery would soon be without ammunition. Prisoners of war, and the letters and diaries found in the allied trenches, have again and again reiterated this. But this state of affairs has never set in. During the last two weeks, the Turkish batteries, at Ari Burnu, Seddul Bahr and on the Anatolian shore of the Dardanelles, have been very active, and have shown that there is no lack of ammunition to be hoped for, owing to the resourcefulness of the men forming the Ottoman general staff, employees of the Krupp establishment are making artillery ammunition of all sorts in and near this city. The Turks have the situation so well in hand now that even shells of the largest calibres are being turned out under the management of German ordnance officers brought here for the purpose. Even an infantry rifle factory is now in operation.

## Autumn Brings Difficulties

The coming of autumn will render the position of the allied troops on the peninsula even more precarious, should they have failed by that time to advance considerably beyond their present positions. So far the allies have found it impossible to establish near Seddul Bahr and Ari Burnu the supply bases that will be needed when during the fall and winter months bad weather will make it impossible to ship, from the adjacent islands of Imbros and Tenedos, in the piecemeal fashion in which this is now done, the food and ammunition required by the allied troops. Large supply ships nearing the coast of the peninsula are regularly driven off by the Turkish artillery. As the result of this the vessels are generally lightened out to the open sea, and the barges brought in during the night. With a high sea running in the fall and win-

ter this will be a difficult undertaking. So immense will be the supply problems of the allied forces on the peninsula then that an evacuation may become necessary, according to well informed officers here. In harmony with this, the Turkish batteries have for some time taken under fire anything that gave the impression that it contained stores for immediate or future use. During the last three weeks five such magazines have been destroyed by the Turkish shells.

Meanwhile much interest is shown here in the modus operandi the allies would employ in removing their troops from the peninsula. The allies could not evacuate all of their positions, and re-embark their men in a single night, the time best suited for this. The Turks, undoubtedly, it is believed here, would learn of the retreat, and by a series of assaults turn it into a terrible rout, which would have its end in the shore waters of the peninsula. Under the cover of a large fleet, the re-embarking of the allied troops might be less difficult, but here again the German submarines must be taken into consideration. Transports and men-of-war might fall their prey alike.

Even the most conservative review of the allies' position on the Gallipoli peninsula as seen from the Turkish side leaves little in favor of the French and English troops, though, no doubt, as everybody here admits, their fate will be decided on the battlefields of the east and west. Whether the landing of a large Italian force, so much spoken of recently, would change the situation materially depends upon developments incident to this operation. Certain it is that today there is no locality suitable for a landing of the Italians which has not been prepared for their reception.

## COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 19.—Plans for promoting the varied interests of the south will be discussed at the annual convention of the Southern Commercial congress, which is to meet here in December. In connection with the congress there will be a conference of southern governors and a special meeting of the Southern Cotton Growers association. Advices received by the committee in charge of local arrangements indicate that the combined gathering will be one of the largest of its kind ever held in this country.

It is hoped to have President Wilson deliver an address at the congress. If the president is unable to attend the federal government will be represented by other high officials from Washington.

Agriculture, marketing, immigration, foreign trade, municipal efficiency, rural credits and the effect of the European war upon the commerce of the United States, especially the south, will be among the subjects discussed by congress. Governors, senators, representatives, mayors of leading cities, prominent cotton growers and noted leaders in the commerce and industries of the south will be among the speakers.

## STATE FUNDS DISTRIBUTED

Santa Fe, Oct. 19.—State Treasurer O. N. Marron will make the monthly distribution of funds in a day or two. He received today the remittance of Dona Ana county, \$114.53, and only two or three counties have thus far neglected to remit.

Neuralgia of the face, shoulder, hands, or feet requires a powerful remedy that will penetrate the flesh. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT possesses that power. Rubbed in where the pain is felt is all that is necessary to relieve suffering and restore normal conditions. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

## BLUE SKY MEETING DELAYED

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 19.—The national conference of state officials cragged with the duty of protecting investors from stock swindlers, which was to have been held in this city the latter part of this week, has been called off. S. T. Seaton, in charge of the blue sky department of the Kansas state bank commissioner, announces that the conference probably will be held next spring.

## Two Children Had Croup

The two children of J. W. Nix, Cleveland, Ga., had croup. He writes: "Both got so choked up they could hardly breathe. I gave them Foley's Honey and Tar and nothing else and it completely cured them." Contains no opiates. Cuts the phlegm; opens air passages. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

## MICHIGAN CLUB WOMEN

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 19.—Lansing was thronged today with visiting club women from all parts of Michigan, and the arrival of each train added to the number already in the city. This great gathering of women, of whom a thousand or more are expected as delegates or visitors, is here for the twenty-first annual convention of the Michigan State Federation of Women's clubs, which has its formal opening tonight. The regular sessions of the gathering will occupy three days and will be devoted to the consideration of a wide variety of problems in which women are especially interested.

## Preacher Was Laid Up

Rev. C. M. Knighton, Havana, Fla., writes: "For three months I suffered intense pain in the kidneys and back which at times laid me up entirely. I used 1½ bottles of Foley Kidney Pills and all the pain disappeared. I feel as if 20 years had been added to my life." Relieves rheumatism, backache, sore muscles, stiff joints. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

## WESTERN FORESTRY CONGRESS

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—Forest fires and their prevention formed the chief topic of discussion today at the opening sessions of the annual meeting of the Western Forestry and Conservation association. State foresters and leading men of the lumber industry are in attendance from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, California and other states. The meeting will be followed Thursday by the annual session of the Pacific Logging congress.

## For Indigestion and Headache

"Chamberlain's Tablets are the best medicine I have ever used for indigestion, biliousness and headache. They strengthen the digestion and tone up the whole system. Their action is mild and pleasant and I have yet to hear of a case where they failed to give satisfaction," writes Mrs. Belle Miller, Elida, Ohio. Obtainable everywhere.

# MANY FIRSTS WON BY SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

OFFICIAL LIST OF PREMIUMS  
TAKEN AT STATE FAIR  
IS COMPILED

San Miguel county's official delegation to the state fair has just completed the compilation of the list of prizes won by San Miguel county exhibitors. The list is a long one, and shows that San Miguel county made a good impression upon the many visitors at the state exhibition, not the least important of whom were several hundred western and middle western farmers, who stopped in Albuquerque while on their way, in a special train, to the coast expositions.

An effort was made by the committee in charge of the collection of the San Miguel county exhibit, to gather a display that would set forth the resources of the entire country in an educational manner. Emphasis was laid not so much upon variety of products as upon the most staple products of the best marketable size. Freak products were not sought after, the object of the committee being to give the public an idea of what the average farmer of the county is doing with land of average fertility. The result was that the person who viewed the San Miguel county exhibit saw the kind of products that San Miguel county farmers bring to San Miguel county markets.

The agricultural products were systematically arranged, beginning with the smaller grains and extending through the forage crops. A demonstration in silo building and treating of seeds for the eradication of diseases was one of the interesting features of the exhibit.

Another feature of the exhibit that was instructive was the showing of lime and brick manufactured in Las Vegas. This feature showed the crude materials carried through every process until the finished product was reached.

## 10,000 People Saw It

For uniqueness and usefulness the San Miguel county exhibit ranked at the top. It was seen by fully 10,000 people. It was collected by a committee of which Thomas G. Kain was the secretary. County Agricultural Agent Gonzalez and Secretary Phil H. LeNoir of the Commercial club were active spirits in the assembling of the various articles. Mr. Gonzalez was especially useful in the collection and arrangement of agricultural products, while LeNoir's artistic touch was largely responsible for the appearance of the booth, and it was he also who gathered the industrial exhibits and spread the publicity stuff, which was of a variety that kept San Miguel before the people every day for seven days.

## Ortiz Gave His Aid

Chairman Fidel Ortiz of the board of county commissioners pitched into the work with a vim. He made a trip to Albuquerque for the purpose of assisting with the exhibit, and was so pleased with the showing made by this county that he told the fair manage-

ment to look out for a larger and better display from this county next year.

The hearty co-operation of the women was given to the committee, especially in the gathering of the display of women's products and in attracting and holding the attention of fair visitors to San Miguel county's booth. Mrs. William E. Gortner and Mrs. Johanna Vollmer were especially helpful, the latter remaining during the entire period of the fair, while Mrs. Gortner went to Albuquerque before the fair opened and assisted in arranging the display in an artistic manner.

Following is a list of the prizes won by San Miguel county people, it being borne in mind that while this county received sixth place as a county, many of its products took first premiums:

### Ladies Got First Prize

The ladies of San Miguel county carried off first honors in the fancy work and fine art departments of the state fair. More than 30 blue ribbons were awarded to the San Miguel display in this department. It won nearly as many second prizes. The awards captured by San Miguel, are as follows:

Special braid with crochet: Mrs. William Frank, first and second.

Special Irish crochet: Mrs. William Frank, first and second.

Afghan: Mrs. William Frank, first and second.

Bed spread: Mrs. Francisco Romero.

Collar: Mrs. M. O. Jacobs.

Bag: Mrs. William Frank.

Special filet: Mrs. Meliton Gutierrez.

Embroidered pillow cases: Mrs. Dan Rhodes.

Embroidered towels: Mrs. Delgado.

Embroidered centerpiece (white): Mrs. Dan Rhodes.

Towel crochet edge: Mrs. Dan Rhodes.

Embroidered waist: Julia Fleck.

Embroidered pillow: Mrs. M. Romero.

Fancy pillow: Mrs. M. O. Jacobs.

Painted pillow top: B. F. Baca.

Colored centerpiece: Frances Maestas.

Drawn work: Mrs. Fred Prager.

Punch work: Mrs. Dan Rhodes.

Coronation card: Mrs. Prager.

Special tatting: Mrs. Prager.

Special hardanger: Mrs. Sarah Morris.

Silk embroidered centerpiece: Helma Vollmer.

Point lace: Mrs. J. R. Baker.

Dresser scarf: Mrs. Rhodes.

Battenberg: Frances Delgado.

Embroidered spreads: Mrs. John C. Bromagen.

Crochet curtains: Jose Montoya.

Woven rug: Mrs. W. E. Crites.

Hand made rug: Mrs. Demetrio Silva.

Lunch cloth, crochet edge: Mrs. William Frank.

Embroidered luncheon set: Mrs. Maestas.

Hand painted plates: Mrs. M. O. Jacobs.

The other prizes won are as follows:

### First Prizes

Beardless speltz: Shellaberger Brothers, Los Alamos.

Bearded speltz: Shelaberger Brothers, Los Alamos.

Speltz, threshed: Shellaberger Brothers, Los Alamos.

Hull-less barley: S. L. Barker, Beulah.

Defiance spring wheat: Pedro Sanchez, Terremote.

Rocio Mexican beans: Julio Pacheco, Trujillo.

Lentiles: Benito Romero, Trujillo.

Stock white peas: Valerio Ramirez, Rociada.

Horse beans: Juan Pena, Sapello.

Sudan grass: C. E. Liebschner, San Geronimo.

Timothy: S. L. Barker, Beulah.

Red top hay: S. L. Barker, Beulah.

Field peas (pearl): Canuto Ramirez, Rociada.

White oats (sheaf): Jose A. Baca, Rociada.

Amole products: Amole Soap company, Las Vegas.

Las Vegas pressed brick: Las Vegas Pressed Brick company.

Cedar posts: H. G. Coors, Las Vegas.

Mexican onions: Benito Baca, ex. Ribera.

Sweet clover: San Miguel county.

Best oats for hay: San Miguel county.

Best Chich peas: Simon Lucero, Terremote.

Best bale of native hay: John Stien, Rociada.

Six blue ribbons on different vegetables by S. L. Barker from Beulah.

### Second Prizes

Best sheaf of white oats: Pedro Sanchez, Terremote.

Best sheaf of hull-less B.: S. L. Barker, Beulah.

Best sheaf of Kernsken oats: S. L. Barker, Beulah.

Lucero wheat: Simon Lucero, Terremote.

Watermelons: J. D. Johnson, Varadero.

Pearl table peas: Valerio Ramirez, Rociada.

Lime: Las Vegas Lime company, Las Vegas.

Dried apples: Mrs. S. L. Barker, Beulah.

Celery: Unclaimed, Las Vegas.

Minerals: Margarito Romero, Las Vegas.

San Miguel county took the second prize in the small grains display against the entire state.

### Third Prizes

White spring wheat: Jose A. Baca, Rociada.

Bayo Mexican beans: Lucio Montoya, Las Vegas.

one member from each judicial district

### Santa Fe Meeting Place

Santa Fe was chosen as the meeting place for the fourth annual convention of the New Mexico Highway Officials' association convention in 1916. One of the reasons given for holding it here was that it brings the officials in closer touch with the state highway commission.

Resolutions also were passed urging congress to grant to New Mexico two million acres of public land for highway development and maintenance and that 25 per cent of the income dividend from the sale of state lands be paid into the state treasury to be used for construction of highways. The usual resolutions extending thanks to those who had entertained the delegates were also passed.

### Road Building Plans

The convention yesterday completed the program of road building under the \$500,000 bond issue, the proceeds of which are available. Each county has been assigned its share, which will be spent on the stretch of road or roads designated, and which form part of the state highway system. In Grant county, for instance, the money will be applied on the road between Silver City and Lordsburg; in Colfax county on the road from Raton to the state line, and the road south of Raton to the Mora county line, and thus in each county the idea is to complete the state highway system consistently, rather than to expend the money on mere local roads.

It was also decided to mark all the state highways in uniform manner. No state has done this as yet, and New Mexico will take the lead. Substantial and handsome signs will be placed by State Engineer James A. French and his crews during the next few weeks. A special highways truck will be used for that purpose.

It was later than anticipated when the convention adjourned so that most of the delegates remained in Santa Fe to attend the "Home Products Dinner" of the Woman's Board of Trade in the library building. The dinner proved to be a huge success. It was in charge of a committee headed by Mrs. E. C. Abbott.

Governor McDonald yesterday forenoon made a brief address to the convention. The governor reviewed the work accomplished during his administration, pointing out that more practical and scientific road building had been accomplished the past three and a half years than in all the previous history of the commonwealth. United States Senator Thomas B. Catron explained proposed federal road legislation, and also the efforts that he and Senator Fall are making and had made to secure federal appropriations for road building in New Mexico. The delegates to the convention were given free tickets to the Paris theater. Secretary George H. Van Stone and Judge L. C. Collins, chairman of the entertainment committee of the Chamber of Commerce, looked after the comfort and entertainment of the delegates.

### INDIANA MASONIC HOME

Franklin, Ind., Oct. 22.—Many prominent representatives of the Masonic fraternity gathered here today to attend the laying of the cornerstone for the new Indiana Masonic home. The ceremony was conducted under the auspices of the Indiana Masonic grand lodge.

## ORTIZ ELECTED TO SUCCEED SELF

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY MAN RE-  
MAINS OFFICER OF HIGH-  
WAY ASSOCIATION

Santa Fe, Oct. 21.—The Convention of the Association of Highway Officials adjourned last evening after re-electing Francis E. Lester of Mesilla Park, president; Fidel Ortiz of Las Vegas, vice president; Arthur Seligman of Santa Fe, secretary, and M. A. Atkinson of Roswell, treasurer. The executive committee is to consist of Governor McDonald, Attorney General Frank W. Clancy, Land Commissioner R. P. Ervien, State Engineer James A. French and three others to be named by President Lester. The legislative committee is to consist of