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MACEDONIA HERS BY RIGHT OF LANGUAGE

BULGARIA CLAIMS THE GREATER
PART OF IT IS OCCUPIED
BY BULGARS

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 28.—Though the Macedonian problem has in the past been a very intricate one, and has often been rated as impossible of solution, it cannot be said that there is much difficulty encountered in understanding the case as it is presented in the light of Bulgaria's claims to that territory.

Bulgaria claims all that part of Macedonia in which the Bulgarian population is greater than other racial and national elements. Roughly drawn, the borders of this territory are a line running a few kilometers north of, and parallel to, the old Ottoman-Greek frontier; a line immediately east of the present Albanian frontier, and the line formed by the crest of the Sar Planina, in the north.

This demarcation leaves virtually no Macedonian territory to the Greeks and Serbs, and Bulgaria had to find some justification for so sweeping a claim. This was found in the assertion that the major part of the population inhabiting Macedonia was Bulgarian in race, and Bulgarian in its national tendencies. Though Greek and Serb authorities have denied that such is the case, all neutral and independent sources support Bulgaria's claim.

French statistics, from the year of 1905, give the following data on Macedonia's population:

Bulgars	1,172,136	51.44 per cent
Turks	840,433	36.88 per cent
Greeks	190,047	8.34 per cent
Koutzovala-ques	63,895	2.80 per cent
Albanians	12,006	0.54 per cent
Total	2,278,517	

These figures show that even then the Bulgarian population was in a majority over all other elements. Seven years later, when most of the Turkish population had left Macedonia, the Bulgarians in Macedonia, according to other French statistics, formed no less than 81.50 per cent of the total population. Since then, however, this percentage has been reduced considerably, on account of emigration. There are in Bulgaria, to day, about 230,000 Macedonian refugees, and many Macedonian Bulgarians have emigrated to the United States in recent years. Nevertheless the Bulgarian population of Macedon-

ia, even today, is at least 780,000, as against 270,000 Greeks, Serbs, and other Slavs.

But these figures are not to be accepted in a racial sense. The Macedonians who claim to be Bulgars, are Bulgars principally because their tendency towards Bulgaria has, in the course of time and owing to repressive methods employed against them by Greek and Serb alike, become a general and openly expressed desire to merge with the Bulgarians into a single national unit. The "Bulgar" of Macedonia looks upon the inhabitant of Bulgaria proper as his brother, and strives, by every means at his disposal, to effect the re-union for which the separation of Bulgaria from the Ottoman empire, and the more recent division of Macedonia, between Greece and Serbia, have given the necessity. The means of the Macedonian Bulgar, towards this end, have been very limited. They have consisted, so far, of the formation of bands, known as "comitadjis"—committeemen—and a persistent attitude of passive resistance towards the efforts of Greece and Serbia to suppress "Bulgarianism" in the parts of Macedonia allotted to them in the treaty of Bucharest, 1913.

As already stated the Bulgar of Macedonia is not strictly Bulgarian in race, though, no doubt, many Macedonians come from the old Bulgar stock. It is most interesting to trace the development of the Bulgarian national idea in Macedonia.

The treaty of Berlin, 1878, cut into two equal parts, the Bulgarian population of the Ottoman provinces on the Balkan peninsula, by the formation of an independent Bulgaria. Macedonia still continued a Turkish province. But the separation of the people of Bulgaria from the Bulgars in Macedonia, did not sever such ties of kinship as had existed before. Nor were they neglected. Stambuloff, for instance, made it one of the objects of his life to foster "Bulgarianism" in Macedonia, going to the extreme, in one case, of presenting an ultimatum to Sultan Abdul Hamid in which war was given as the alternative to the creation of three bishoprics in Macedonia. The "dictator" was farsighted enough to conclude that a strong Bulgaria could result only from preventing the Bulgars of Macedonia from joining some of the other Slav groups.

This policy has since been carefully nursed, through the maintenance of a very active, and almost wholly unselfish, interest in the intellectual affairs of Macedonia. According to English authorities, there were in Macedonia and Thrace, in 1911, seven metropolitan bishops, 1,310 priests; 1,331 churches, 294 chapels, 73 monasteries; 13 high schools, 87 secondary schools, 1,273 primary schools; 2,266 teachers, and 78,854 pupils. Of these

latter, 1,005 teachers, and 35,986 pupils were in the part of Macedonia now occupied by Serbia, while 589 teachers, and 19,966 pupils were the share of Greece after the partition of Macedonia. The remainder, 672 teachers, and 23,902 pupils were to be found in the parts of Macedonia and Thrace which Bulgaria incorporated, or which Turkey was permitted to keep, in proportions of about 80 and 20 per cent, Turkey retaining part of the Bulgar population of Thrace.

In justice to the Bulgarians, it must be stated here that against this educational and religious organism, the Greeks and Serbs had nothing to offer, maintaining in Macedonia neither churches nor schools. Since 1913, many of the Bulgarian schools have been taken over, forcibly, as a rule, by Serbian and Greek governments, anxious to "de-Bulgarize" the parts of Macedonia held by them, are employing measures of repression which owing to the severity have not tended to conciliate either the Macedonian Bulgars or their brothers in Bulgaria and led to the present break.

NEW MEXICO MILITIA MADE GOOD SCORES

STATE RIFLE TEAM DID GOOD
SHOOTING AT NATIONAL
MEET

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 29.—That Santa Fe has a citizen who shot better than some of the crack marksmen of the United States infantry, making a higher score than some of the men on the team which won the first prize in Class A, the prize known as the national trophy, was ascertained today by Lieutenant B. F. Ristine, inspector-instructor of the New Mexico National Guard, on receipt of the final bulletin giving scores of the national match held recently in Jacksonville. This crack shot of New Mexico is Quartermaster Sergeant A. W. Bedell, of Company F, First infantry, New Mexico National Guard, who had the highest score of the New Mexico team which won the third prize in Class C. Mr. Bedell's score, in the aggregate, was 306, which is a few points higher than the scores of six of the winning team of the United States infantry and is only five points behind the high man of the infantry, Sergeant H. E. Stadie, who had 311.

The scores of the New Mexico team, which will doubtless interest all guardsmen and their friends in this state, and incidentally give not a little worry to the guardsmen of other states, follows:

A. W. Bedell, Co. F, 306; M. E. DeBord, Co. F, 304; Captain Carlos Vierara, 300; Colonel Abbott, 284. All these are of Santa Fe. L. O. Lujan Co. H,

298; E. J. Feemster, color sergeant, 297; H. Miller, first lieutenant, 297; G. H. Totten, captain, 287; F. Freeman, private, Co. D, 262; C. Rule, first sergeant, Co. D, 282; J. H. McHughes, second lieutenant, 293; and C. W. Thomas, private, Co. M, 287.

HARVEY SYSTEM RAISED BY TAX COMMISSION

EATING HOUSES SAID TO BE
WORTH MORE THAN
ORIGINALLY ASSESSED

Santa Fe, Oct. 29.—The Fred Harvey hotel and eating house system along the Santa Fe railway lines will have to pay taxes on \$40,060 worth of additional property as a result of the action of the state tax commission at its last meeting. A review of the omitted property ordered placed on the rolls of the various counties by the commission shows that the tax board believes the Harvey properties at Albuquerque, Clovis, Vaughn, Deming, Las Vegas, Lamy and Belen to be worth more than originally assessed. At Albuquerque the commission added \$25,000; Clovis, \$4,000; Vaughn, \$1,200; Deming, \$2,200; Las Vaughn, \$1,200; Deming, \$2,200; Las en, \$2,500.

The greatest amount of omitted property credited by the commission to any one person or concern is ordered assessed against the Mid-West Investment company, of Artesia, which has cattle holdings in both Chaves and Eddy counties. The commission added 1,500 head, valued at \$54,450, to the company's assessment in Chaves county, and 3,000 head, valued at \$99,000, to the Eddy county assessment. The total is \$153,450. W. H. Bartlett (Adams Cattle company), of Vermejo Park, Colfax county, ranks second with \$150,800 in omitted property; the Red River Valley company, owning the Bell ranch in San Miguel county, third, with \$146,200, and C. N. Cotton, of Gallup, McKinley county, fourth with \$112,150.

Under a special order of the tax commission, which was prepared when Byron O. Beall was commissioned to investigate Union county land records, the 235,090.11 acres reported to be escaping taxation will be immediately placed on the Union county rolls and taxes assessed for the coming fiscal year.

TAX LEVIES DELAYED

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—Five counties, Colfax, McKinley, Quay, Roosevelt and San Miguel have thus far failed to send in the report of their tax levies to the state tax commission which will meet in special session on November 11 and in regular session on November 15.

THREE BIG EASTERN STATES TO DECIDE THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION

NEW YORK, MASSACHUSETTS AND PENNSYLVANIA TO FURNISH GREAT TEST FOR THE WOMEN'S CAUSE—EMPIRE STATE WILL VOTE UPON A NEW CONSTITUTION WHICH GIVES THE CITIES GREATER INDEPENDENT POWERS AND INCREASES GOVERNOR'S AUTHORITY—OHIO TO CAST BALLOTS UPON STATEWIDE PROHIBITION FOR SECOND TIME WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS—NO CANDIDATES EXCEPT DEMOCRATS IN MISSISSIPPI ELECTION

Eight states, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, and Mississippi, governors are to be elected; in November second.

In four of these states, Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky and Mississippi governor are to be elected; in six states, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Kentucky and Mississippi, the state legislatures, in whole or in part, are to be elected, and in five states, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio, important constitutional issues are to be decided.

With a few local exceptions, in fact, these constitutional questions will be the dominant issues on election day, including as they do such fundamental matters as woman suffrage, municipal home rule, prohibition, state income taxes, referendum plans, and some lesser reforms.

The woman suffrage question will come up for decision in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, which states will furnish, in point of population, the greatest test the suffrage issue has ever had in the United States. New Jersey, the first state in the east to vote on equal suffrage, defeated the proposition at a special election given over exclusively to the suffrage question on October 19. While it has been held by some political observers that the result of the test in New Jersey would be reliably indicative of what might be expected in the three bigger neighboring states, the suffrage leaders have not been discouraged by the big majority with which the issue was defeated in New Jersey, and look forward to the bigger test with confidence.

The importance of this test is indicated by the fact that, in point of population, the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, which will vote on suffrage on November 2 include over 20,000,000 people—a fifth of the population of the entire United States—and these 20,000,000 are practically double the population of the states in which equal suffrage has as yet fully been achieved.

New York State

In New York state, in addition to the suffrage issue, a dominant feature of the election will be the question of adopting a new state constitution as revised by a recent state constitutional convention, presided over by Elihu Root. The new constitution, at the request of the suffrage leaders, has not been made to include the suffrage amendment, hence the constitution and the suffrage issue will be voted upon separately, neither question having anything to do directly with the fate of the other.

The features of the revised constitution are measures designed to give

the cities of the state greater latitude in the management of municipal affairs, and coincidentally to relieve the legislature of a vast amount of local matters; to make the governor a more responsible individual by making the numerous executive arms of the administration more directly responsible to him, to reform the judiciary so as to eliminate some of the red tape that is declared to handicap the prompt execution of the laws; and among other provisions the short ballot and the budget system. Two important articles, relating to taxation and reapportionment will be submitted to the voters, separate from the general constitution question. Two other separate amendments would provide for a \$27,000,000 bond issue to complete the Barge canal, and to permit the legislature to alter the rate of interest on certain state debts already incurred. Although the republicans were in a majority in the convention, they are not a unit in supporting the new constitution nor are the democrats standing solidly against it.

In personnel, the New York election calls for the choice of a full assembly of 150 members, 11 supreme court justices and three congressmen, as well as county and city officials in some sections of the state.

Congressional successors are to be chosen to Joseph A. Goulden, democrat, of the Twenty-third district, and Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., and Sereno E. Payne, of the Thirty-first and Thirty-sixth, respectively, who died while serving in the last congress. The candidates are: William S. Bennet, republican, and Elsworth J. Healy, democrat, both of New York, in the Twenty-third district; Bertrand H. Snell, of Potsdam, republican, William L. Allen, of Malone, democrat, and Howard D. Hadley, of Plattsburgh, progressive, in the Thirty-first district; and Norman S. Gould, of Seneca Falls, republican-progressive, and Louis J. Licht, of Geneva, democrat, in the Thirty-sixth.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts, in addition to the suffrage amendment, will vote on the proposition of giving the legislature authority to impose a tax on incomes, and similar authority for the taking over of land in country districts for the purpose of establishing homesteads for those who may wish to escape from the more congested quarters of the cities.

A successor to Governor David I. Walsh, democrat, is to be elected and the candidates, including Governor Walsh are: Nelson B. Clarke, progressive; Samuel W. McCall, republican; William Shaw, prohibition; Walter S. Hutchins, socialist, and Peter O'Rourke, socialist-labor.

A lieutenant governor and various other state officials together with 40

senators and 240 members of the state house of representatives are also to be elected.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania will have comparatively little of general interest to its election outside of the vote on the suffrage question. No state officers are to be elected with the exception of three candidates to fill vacancies in the superior court bench. In general the only thing other than the suffrage issue to attract the voters to the polls will be county and municipal elections, although one congressman is to be elected to fill a vacancy in the Twenty-fourth district.

In Philadelphia the republican organization has conducted a vigorous campaign to regain control of the city administration, which was wrested from it four years ago when the reform elements united the democratic party and elected Rudolph Blankenburg, a life-long reformer in politics, as mayor. The republican candidate for the mayoralty this fall, is Thomas B. Smith, former postmaster of Philadelphia. His chief opponent is George D. Potter, a reformer who has been director of the department of public safety in the Blankenburg administration. He resigned to make the canvass for the mayoralty under the banner of the recently formed Franklin party. The democratic party is running its candidates on a straight party ticket.

Maryland

Maryland will elect a governor, comptroller of the state treasury, attorney general, a full house of delegates and half of the state senate. In addition four constitutional amendments will be voted upon, and local minor officers will be chosen in the counties and Baltimore City. Candidates to succeed Governor Goldsborough, republican, are: Ovington E. Weller, republican; Emerson C. Harrington, democrat, and George R. Gorsuch, prohibitionist.

The constitutional amendments are for the referendum, a new taxation scheme, home rule for cities, and parole in criminal cases. The referendum plan is practically the same as that followed in other states, except that the Maryland proposition includes a prohibition against the use of the referendum in any local option or license legislation. If the home rule amendment carries the legislature will be relieved of a vast amount of purely local legislation, which could be vested in the city and county councils, while the taxation amendment provides for the classification of all kinds of property for the purpose of taxation.

Ohio

There will be general interest in the election in Ohio for the reason that statewide prohibition of the liquor traffic is an issue again this year, as it was last year in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment which would forbid the sale or manufacture for sale of any alcoholic beverages. The "wets" have countered this proposal with petitions under the initiative and referendum law by which the people will also vote on another provision which would prevent the submission of any constitutional amendment more than twice in six years. Ohio is the only state in the Union which will vote this fall upon the liquor issue. In addition to the broader question of prohibition

the so-called liquor license decentralization law, passed by the recent legislature, will be subjected to referendum. The issue concerns largely the method of selection of license commissioners.

The Sprague congressional redistricting bill, passed by the recent legislature, will also be under fire by referendum, which was petitioned by the democratic state organization. The redistricting law as drawn would, it is declared, result in normal years in the election of 16 republican congressmen and possibly six democratic congressmen. The democrats claim that the law which they passed when in power divided the district about evenly as between the two parties.

All cities in Ohio will select mayors and other municipal officers at the coming election, but no state officers are to be chosen this fall.

Kentucky

The Kentuckians will elect a governor for a four-year term, all other state officers, one half of the state senate and an entire assembly. Democrats, republicans and prohibitionists have candidates for all the state offices, with republican and democratic contestants for every place on the ballot and the progressives are represented by candidates for nearly all the state offices and numerous seats in the general assembly. The socialist party has only a candidate for governor.

In the last presidential election the progressive party in Kentucky polled approximately 12,000 more votes than the republicans, but the latter claim to have regained many of those who had left the ranks.

Four years ago, when Governor McCreary, democrat, was elected, his majority over his republican opponent was approximately 33,000.

Former Congressman A. O. Stanley of Henderson, recently won the democratic gubernatorial nomination in a three-sided contest by the largest plurality ever accorded a candidate in Kentucky. The runner-up declared in favor of statewide prohibition. Mr. Stanley favored continuing in effect the county unit law, or local option. This stand later was incorporated in the democratic party platform. The platform also favors submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment that would do away with the prison contract system and permitting the working of convicts on the county roads.

Edwin P. Morrow, of Somerset, is the republican nominee. Fred J. Irexler, a Louisville man, heads off the progressive ticket.

Mississippi

The election in Mississippi will be merely a ratification of the nominations made by the democratic voters at the state primaries held last August, inasmuch as no other party has candidates in the field. A full set of state, county and district officers will be formally elected, as well as members of both branches of the legislature. No congressmen will be elected this year.

The present lieutenant governor, Theodore G. Bilbo, will become governor, succeeding Earl Brewer, and Lee M. Russell will be the lieutenant governor. Other candidates for state offices include secretary of state, Joseph W. Power; attorney general, Ross A. Collins; treasurer, Dr. J. P. Taylor, superintendent of education, W. H. Smith.

INTERNED ALIENS COST FRANCE HEAVILY

\$35,000,000 HAS BEEN EXPENDED
IN THEIR CARE SINCE
WAR BEGAN

Paris, Oct. 26.—The supervision and support of subjects of belligerent countries interned or allowed to reside in France has given the government a vast amount of work and entailed an expense of approximately \$35,000,000 to date.

"The government's policy has been to treat justly all subjects of countries at war with France residing within its territory at the outbreak of the war and to treat them as liberally as the necessary precautions for the nation's security would permit," the Associated Press is informed by Minister of the Interior Malvy, upon whom this great responsibility has devolved.

"At the beginning of hostilities," he continued, "it became necessary to intern in concentration camps 30,000 subjects of countries at war with France. That number has been reduced to 14,000 by the repatriation of a certain number by agreement between the interested powers, and by according to others residence permits that seemed to be justified by their ethnological origin or other considerations.

The Poles, Tcheques and Alsations and the Austrians of Italian origin natives of Trentino have benefitted from these exceptional measures. Residence permits have been issued to 1,124 Germans and 576 Austrians. Some of them are naturalized Germans whose attitude towards France has been correct in all circumstances. Some are fathers of boys serving in our armies. Others are old and tried servants in French, English or American families who are vouched for by their employers.

"There were 3,754 subjects of the Ottoman empire residing in France before the declaration of war by Turkey. All of these have been allowed to reside here with the exception of about 50 whose antecedents made their internment necessary in the interests of the national defense. The interned civilians were sent to 63 different camps widely distributed throughout the country where they have been fed absolutely free of any cost to them and at an expense to the government of \$15,000 a month. They have also received all necessary medical attendance free of charge. Some of the little colonies have even seen their numbers increased by births that have occurred under the most favorable conditions.

"All the civilian camps are under the general direction of the interior department and are directly supervised by the prefect of the department. Order is generally maintained by a commissary of police who receives the requests and complaints of the interned and supervises their correspondence. There has been little for the commissaries to do, however, for the needs of the interned

icipated by the government.

"No one in France has had less reason to complain than these people who feel their position keenly for the most part and appreciate that we have done what we could to make that position less painful.

"The Germans, Austrians and Turks who have merited the exceptional privileges of a residence permit have by the same measure escaped the sequestration of their property. In general they have showed themselves worthy of the favor.

Germans and Austrians to whom residence permits were accorded have themselves given very little trouble it is stated at the prefecture of police. Their supervision however has been quite a burden, because of the natural suspicion in which they were held in their neighborhoods. The prefect has been flooded with denunciations sometimes signed, sometimes anonymous, partly inspired by a spirit of revenge, partly through excess of patriotic zeal.

persons have been obliged to change their residence as a consequence but the number of residence permits that have been withdrawn is insignificant, three days of the convention.

E. H. Hammond, day school inspector has been given a prominent part on this program, which he will open with an address on "Teaching English," and close with a discussion, three days later on "Beautifying the Grounds." He will also make an address on "Basketry."

Superintendent Frank Snyder of the Santa Fe school, will speak on "School Gardening," and those who have visited the grounds of the Santa Fe school, will admit that they have the most beautiful grounds in the southwest. He will also discuss "Beautifying School Grounds."

Mrs. Agnes Morrow of the Laguna school will speak on "The Correlation of English with Industrial Work." Mrs. L. A. Richards of the Zia school and Miss Emma Dawson of the Seama school will discuss "Introducing English into Indian Homes." Mrs. Alice G. Dwyer of Taos school has assigned to her the subject of "Home Gardening." Fred W. Canfield of Paraje and M. Isaacs of Zuni will have for their topic "Assisting and Making Use of Returned Students." "What Industries to Emphasize" will be the subject of discourses by Superintendent R. Perry of Albuquerque; Superintendent F. Snyder of Santa Fe; Superintendent R. J. Bauman, Zuni, and Superintendent P. T. Lonergan, Albuquerque.

Miss Bertha Dittle of the Sybil Carter Lace Association of Laguna has for her subject "Lace Making"; Miss

CLUB WOMEN AT SAVANNAH

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 26.—An army of women captured Savannah today and will remain in possession of the city until the end of the week. The occasion is the nineteenth annual convention of the Georgia Federation of Women's clubs. Following a big welcome demonstration tonight the federation will begin its regular sessions tomorrow morning. The program provides for the consideration of many subjects of live public interest, such as prohibition, good roads, agricultural development and the world peace movement. Interspersing the business sessions will be receptions, luncheons, concerts and other features of entertainment.

OFFICER COULDN'T FLY BUT TOOK FLYER'S PAY

THIS IS TESTIMONY BROUGHT
OUT IN GOODIER COURT.
MARTIAL

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—Official war department correspondence was introduced today in the court martial of Lieutenant Colonel Lewis E. Goodier, charged with inspiring charges against Captain Arthur S. Cowan, to show that Captain Cowan drew increased pay as an aviator when he was not one, and approved such pay in another similar case. The hearing was resumed today after a delay of 10 days to obtain the correspondence.

Captain Cowan went on the stand as a witness for the prosecution. Questioning elicited statements from him that he drew the advanced pay of an aviator for 25 months, while he began flying about August 15, 1915.

It was shown also that Captain Cowan, as commandant of the army aviation school at North Island, near San Diego, recommended to Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Reber in charge of the aviation corps that Lieutenant W. L. Patterson of the Seventh infantry be given an aviator's pay. Captain Cowan said he knew Lieutenant Patterson could not fly, but that he believed the older officers should be advanced and put in charge of flying.

Captain Cowan further explained his action by stating that at the time there were no machines at the school. He said Patterson now has been flying about a month. Previously he made flights as a passenger.

Lieutenant Walter R. Taliaferro, drowned recently in a flight off San Diego, approved the selection of Lieutenant Patterson for such advanced pay, Captain Cowan said.

Examination of the witness regarding reports printed a year ago in army and navy journals that he made a flight from land to the cruiser San Diego on an official visit, showed that Captain Cowan knew of the reports but did not correct them. He said his weekly reports showed that Francis Wildman, a civilian aviator, was the pilot on the visit and that he was a passenger. A letter concerning the flight was introduced in which Captain Cowan informed Lieutenant Colonel Reber of the visit, without mentioning that Wildman was the pilot.

INVESTIGATION OF FATAL FIRE BEGUN

PITTSBURGH AUTHORITIES TO
ASCERTAIN CAUSE OF
LOSS OF LIFE

Pittsburgh, Oct. 26.—Investigations started by city and county officials into the box factory fire yesterday that took the lives of 12 girl employes and one man, and caused serious injuries to eight other persons, were resumed today.

At the hospital today it was said that the death of Gertrude Niedt, one of the girls who jumped from the third story to the sidewalk in yesterday's fire, was hourly expected. George Woods, who also jumped, was another victim said to be in a critical condition.

Prosecution of the officers of the Union Paper Box company, through the destruction of whose factory by fire yesterday, 12 girl employes and a man lost their lives, was announced today by Coroner S. C. Jamieson. The coroner charged each of the following with negligence, and himself set out to serve the warrants:

H. E. Weiskopf, Henry C. Schaifer, W. C. Kimball, officials of the box company, and H. H. Woods, manager of the James Brown estate, owner of the building. The accused were expected to give bond for their appearance in court tomorrow.

COPPER MINERS FOR ARBITRATION

PROPOSITION WILL BE SUBMITTED TO MINE MANAGERS
TODAY

Clifton, Ariz., Oct. 26.—Incomplete count of the vote cast early today by mass meetings of the strikers and citizens of the copper mining camps of Clifton, Morenci and Metcalf, upon a proposition for arbitration of the wage scale differences, showed only a scattering vote had been cast against the proposition.

When the total vote has been canvassed it is said that the arbitration proposition will be found to have been approved by a large majority of the citizens and strikers, and that it will be submitted by telegraph to the mine managers at El Paso.

The proposition eliminates all other grievances, concentrating upon the appointment of a board of arbitrators to adjust the wage scale.

GEORGIA W. C. T. U.

Covington, Ga., Oct. 26.—Hundreds of white-ribboned delegates were on hand here today for the opening of the thirty-second annual convention of the Georgia W. C. T. U. The sessions will continue four days and will be presided over by Mrs. T. E. Patterson of Griffin. Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas organization, and other temperance workers of wide reputation will address the convention.

GEORGIA STATE FAIR OPENS

Macon, Ga., Oct. 26.—The Georgia state fair, one of the leading agricultural and livestock exhibitions in the south, opened its gates today for a ten days' engagement. Every department of the fair this year is unusually well filled with attractive exhibits. The management has provided a four-day horse racing program and numerous other features of free entertainment.

SOLD WITHOUT LICENSE

Santa Fe, Oct. 26.—Ade Romero today pleaded guilty to selling liquor without a license and was sentenced to pay \$100 and costs by Federal Judge W. H. Pope. Romero lives in eastern Rio Arriba county.

Former Governor Herbert S. Hadley has cleared the political atmosphere of Missouri to some extent by making definite announcement of his candidacy for the republican nomination for United States senator to succeed James A. Reed, whose term will expire in March, 1917.

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.

URGE COMMERCIAL TRAINING

Santa Fe, Oct. 29.—The increasing emphasis laid on commercial courses in New Mexico high schools as exemplified by the fact that even conservative Santa Fe has installed a commercial course which is proving the most popular course of all though the newest, will receive further impetus at the sessions of the commercial teachers' session at the Educational convention at Albuquerque during Thanksgiving week. E. M. Webb will preside and the following program has been announced: "The Commercial Teacher is an Educational Pathfinder," by M. R. Trexler of East Las Vegas; "The Teaching of Commerce in the Public Schools," by P. E. Leavenworth of Albuquerque; "How We Can Make the Commercial Department More Efficient," by S. S. Hookland of Mesilla Park; and "Subjects that Should be Taught in the Commercial Schools," by J. E. Goodell of Albuquerque. The discussions will be led by Miss Gladys Carroon of Las Cruces, one of the most attractive and capable New Mexico girls on the staff of any New Mexico educational institution; Miss Lillian Kieke of Silver City, and Miss Maud Hancock of East Las Vegas.

CHILDREN PERISH IN BURNING SCHOOL

PEABODY, MASS., IS THE SCENE
OF A HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE TODAY

Peabody, Mass., Oct. 28.—Twenty pupils of St. John's parochial school lost their lives in a fire, that, starting in the basement a few minutes after the morning session had opened today swept through the three stories of the brick and wooden school building in less than five minutes.

Many Badly Hurt

Nineteen of the boys and girls, none of whom were out of their teens, were burned or crushed to death while attempting to escape. A score of others were injured, some dangerously. Of the latter, one died after having been removed to a hospital. The bodies were frightfully burned, and of the 19 at the morgue only two had been identified this afternoon. Other bodies were believed to be in the ruins, and it was thought that 25 had been

700 Children Building

There were 700 children in the building when the fire started. Its origin is in doubt, Angus McDonald of the state police thinks it originated in a closet near the stairway, and was caused by a hot air explosion.

Mother Superior Aldregon heard an explosion, and detecting smoke sounded the alarm. There were no fire escapes on the building, but wide stairways at either end of the interior led down to the front exit.

Fire Drill Successful

Under fire drill discipline the little ones were marched through constant thickening clouds of smoke to the ground floor when the leaders lost their heads. Instead of passing out the were children of foreign parentage. The larger number were of Irish and Italian descent.

The firemen fought the fire from ladders raised to the windows, while the police cleared the vestibule. The first alarm brought 100 distracted mothers to the school yards, where soon they were joined by other relatives of the pupils until the building was surrounded by a great crowd of hysterical men and women, who rushed the police lines in a wild effort to rescue their children. The police were powerless to stop the rush, but what they failed to do was accomplished presently by the flames, which, shooting from the windows of the building, held back the unhappy throng.

A Survivor's Story

Genevieve Phillips, one of those who escaped, said:

"There was no confusion, and everything went smoothly until we came to a point about half way down the stairs between the first and second floors. Looking down over the heads of the children ahead we saw a terrible scene. The younger children from the first floor were piled up in front of the doorway. The sisters were doing their best to get the children through the doors.

"Many of the little children were terror stricken and crying at the top of their lungs. Some had fainted, and were being dragged along in the crush. A few had fallen to the floor. Some of the children, most of them under 7 years, were struggling to keep on their feet. The sisters were working frantically to rescue those who had fallen, but the task was a hopeless one.

A small cloud of smoke was drifting through the doorway over the heads of the struggling, hysterical little ones, and it seemed that the smoke was coming from the basement doorway. Many of us who were stopped alongside a doorway, ran into the school room at the side of the first hallway. From the window of this room we jumped to the ground."

BRITISH SHIP LOST

Newport News, Oct. 28.—News of the sinking of the British tank steamer Balkani, from Port Arthur, Texas, for Dartmouth, England, was received here today in a letter from the captain, F. A. White, to Wiehan Horlein, manager of the Newport News Ship Watching company. Captain White laconically wrote:

"I have another scar to rub off with the Germans. They torpedoed us, killing six men; everything was lost." The date, time or other details of the sinking were not given.

BOMBARDMENT OF VARNA BEGUN BY RUSSIA

IT IS REPORTED THAT SLAVS EXPECT TO LAND TROOPS AT BULGARIAN PORT

A Russian fleet anchored off the Bulgarian Black sea coast yesterday and began a bombardment of Varna, according to a news agency dispatch from Bucharest. Varna is one of the points at which it has been assumed Russia might attempt to land troops for an invasion of Bulgaria.

Today's official statement from Berlin on the Serbian campaign announces a closing in on Nish by the Bulgarians, who have crossed the Timok over a large front, captured Zajecar and Kniajevatz, the latter place being only 30 miles from Nish. Heights to the northwest of Pirot, which lies about 35 miles east of Nish, also have been taken.

Further advances have been scored by the Teutonic forces that have fought their way well into Serbian territory from the northern boundaries, the Berlin war office statement declares.

On the front in Russia the Germans report the repulse of Russian attacks.

France's war cabinet is in the process of reorganization. Premier Viviani has retired, and Aristide Briand, former premier, has been asked to form a new cabinet, in which it is said M. Viviani probably will hold the portfolio of minister of justice, and M. Briand the portfolio of foreign minister.

Jules Cambon, as general secretary of the foreign office, probably will be responsible for the direction of foreign affairs, it is said.

Pirot, a fortified Serbian city which the Bulgarians have been attacking in their advance on Nish, has been occupied by King Ferdinand's forces, according to a dispatch received in London from Saloniki. Pirot is about 35 miles east of Nish.

An advance is claimed for the French in the Strumitza region, where they are said to have taken the village of Tirtital.

Their reported recapture of Veles from the Bulgarians seems confirmed by the statement from Athens that every communication between Saloniki and Veles has been re-established. Advances are claimed by Italians in their new offensive movement against the Austrians, Rome declaring that ground has been gained in the Tolmino region in the Plava zone, where a field fort was taken, and on the Carso front.

The current Turkish official statement records a success for the Turks in attacks on supply columns near the Ari Burnu landing place on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and victory in a skirmish with the Russian right wing in the Caucasus fighting.

Only unimportant engagements are reported by Paris on the Franco-German front.

The British cruiser Argyle, a vessel of 1,360 tons, is aground off the east coast of Scotland. It is said she

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
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FREE, 10,000 testi-
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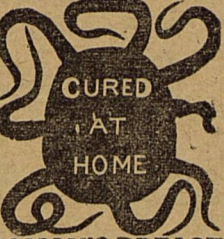
Any LUMP in WOMAN'S BREAST

is CANCER and always poisons deep arm-
pit 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. CHAMLEY & CO. Chamley Building
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"Strictly Reliable, Greatest Cancer Specialist living"
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KINDLY MAIL THIS to someone with CANCER



will become a total wreck. Her officers and crew were saved.

London, Oct. 28.—Unofficial reports from Greek sources represent the situation in southern Serbia as somewhat more favorable to entente allies. A dispatch from Athens, which has not been confirmed, states that the Bulgarians have withdrawn from Uskup. Advices from Saloniki tell of a fierce battle along the Veles-Komanovo front, with the Bulgarians retreating. Hope is being revived in London that the Serbians will be able to re-form their lines along the Monastir front.

The Germans, having effected a junction with their Bulgarian allies it is possible that the campaign will be shifted from an effort to relieve Serbia to an attempt to cut communication with Constantinople. In this connection, several critics hazard the guess that the entente allies are not likely to withdraw from Saloniki, no matter what happens to Serbia.

Riga and Dvinsk remain the chief German objective on the eastern front. The direction of the German assault against Riga may have changed.

Fighting is reported west of the city, the main attacks against which hitherto have been directed from the southwest and southeast. Lake Babaita, where minor engagements have occurred, is west of Riga, running parallel with the shore of the gulf.

On the other fronts comparative inactivity prevails.

The German Statement

Berlin, Oct. 28 (Via London.)—The official statement of today concerning operations in Serbia follows:

**Cut This Out—
It Is Worth Money**

Cut out this advertisement, enclose 5 cents to Foley & Co., 2335 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 over-worked 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

 **
 * CURRENT MAGAZINES *
 **

THE CHAMPION CORN GROWER OF THE WORLD

Raising 141 bushels of corn on an acre at an expense of only \$13.75 for rent, seed, horses, labor, and husking helped make Willard Zeller, an Iowa farmer, the champion corn grower of the world, according to an article in the current issue of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published in Springfield, Ohio. And when much of that corn has longer ears, bigger kernels, and smaller cobs than any other corn, the record is complete.

This is how Mr. Zeller raises the champion corn:

"Very early he came to understand that the one biggest thing in the corn business was good seed, and systematically began to develop it. A germination test was made of a large number of ears, and from among them 10 ears, all of which tested 100 per cent perfect and strong, were selected. Three hundred kernels from each of these 10 ears were planted in a separate row. All grades of quality were represented, the best ear yielding 118 bushels to the acre and the poorest yielding only 37 bushels.

"But they were not satisfied with one test. They were anxious to verify their experiments, and planted corn from the same mother ears under similar conditions the next year. The results were also similar. The ear which was best the first year was best this year also, and produced a yield of 117 bushels, and the poorest ear was again poorest with a yield of 35 bushels.

"The third year, under similar conditions, there was the same great difference in quality among these ten original ears from which the test was being made, the first was again first with 114 bushels, and the poorest as again poorest with 34 bushels.

"The soil is plowed to a depth of seven inches in the fall. Early in the spring it is harrowed to make a dust mulch. By the harrowing it seems that the small capillary-like openings in the ground are broken and the moisture that would otherwise escape remains in the soil. Just before planting, the ground is disked and then harrowed again. With the soil soft and fine and warm it is in condition for planting. No fixed date is followed, but the planting is usually done in the early part of May."

OLD DEER KILLED

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—That the deer shot and killed in the Santa Fe canyon by A. S. Kirkpatrick of the state engineer's office is the famous old stager which has eluded hunters for years is probable. When dressed the deer weighed 205 pounds, and when shot over 250 pounds. He had two bullet wounds that had healed and must have been inflicted years ago. Deer are reported plentiful in the mountains east of Santa Fe and over on the Hamilton mesa. The protection given gafe by the forest service has resulted in the increase of all varieties. James L. Miller of Deming was fined \$77 for shooting a deer out of season and for hunting without a license. The arrest was made by Ranger James Hudson of the forest

service assisted by Ranger Henry Woodrow.

GOVERNOR IS INVITED

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—Governor W. C. McDonald has received an invitation from the Central Labor union of El Paso to attend the Liberty Bell celebration at El Paso on November 16. The union labor men expect to entertain the executives of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico upon that occasion. It is likely that Governor McDonald will be asked to meet the bell on the Arizona border near Lordsburg and accompany it to Deming and El Paso.

MAY BORROW PICTURES

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—The suggestion is made that possibly the splendid collection of Whistlers on exhibit at the San Francisco exposition, would be loaned to the new art gallery in Santa Fe at its opening next summer. Mr. Frear who owns the collection recently visited Santa Fe for a week and was much interested in the museum. He is America's foremost art critic and is the donor of the National Art Gallery at Washington, D. C., to the United States.

WATER RIGHTS DECIDED

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—State Engineer James A. French today disposed of quite a number of water rights applications. The application of John W. Nichol for two second feet of flow waters at Tres Piedras Taos county, was approved. The following other applications were approved: B. J. Belington of Hageman for 43 second feet of the Pecos river to irrigate 30 acres; the Empire Zinc company of Socorro operating at Pinos Altos, Grant county, for the water of an unnamed gulch in the Pinos Altos mountains for the storage of three million gallons of water. Mrs. A. L. Cleve of Elks, Chaves county, for .35 second feet from Elk canyon to irrigate 25 acres. H. A. Cruess of Alamogordo, 1.14 second feet from an unnamed gulch to irrigate 80 acres; by T. F. McAuliffe of Raton, 9.8 second feet from Finch arroyo to irrigate 690 acres.

NEW LIBRARY BOOKS

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—"The Clan Organization of the Winnebago," and "Some Aspects of Winnebago Archaeology," both by Dr. Paul Radin, are the newest acquisitions of the Museum library. "Kinship and Social Organization," by Dr. W. H. R. Rivers of St. John's college, Cambridge, England; "Censers and Incense of Mexico and Central America," by Walter Hough; and "Hopi Proper Names," by H. R. Voth, are publications of special interest in Santa Fe, added to the Museum library today.

MISSING PORTFOLIO FOUND

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—J. H. Fleming, United States treasury agent, has recovered the portfolio with valuable documents taken from a hotel bus. The portfolio was found in a vacant field, by little Carolina Baca, who received the reward of \$25 offered by Mr. Fleming, who left for his home at Phoenix.

Despite a poor year for boxing in Australia, Jeff Smith, the Jersey middleweight who has just returned from "down there" says he brought home 20,000 good dollars.

GRANT'S GOLDEN RECORD

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—The mineral production of Grant county for the past 10 years, according to official statistics in the geographical library here, totaled \$23,049,797. This ranged from \$695,999 in 1904, to \$8,674,423 in 1904. The total tonnage these ten years was 5,904,116. The placer gold production in those ten years was \$64,635 of which one-third, or \$21,560, was produced last year. Gold from lodes during the past ten years totaled \$1,140,048 of which \$319,300 was produced last year. The silver production was 1,954,753 ounces of which 304,679 were produced last year; the copper production the past ten years was 189,544,972 pounds running up to 58,259,113 pounds last year; the lead production was 7,354,371 pounds of which 570,513 pounds were produced last year. The zinc production was 8,210,653 pounds of which 2,553,322 was produced last year and 3,135,000 in 1913. The year of greatest lead production was 1912 when 2,309,732 pounds were produced. That was also the year of the greatest silver production, 356,957 ounces.

MONARCHIAL PLANS ALLOWED A REST

BUT CHINESE GOVERNMENT LEADERS WILL REVIVE THEM, IT IS BELIEVED

Peking, Sept. 14 (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Plans for the restoration of the monarchy received another check in the destruction of the plant of the Asiatic Daily News at Shanghai by dynamiters. The paper was the avowed organ of the Society for the Preservation of Peace, which is leading the monarchial movement, and had just been established. An editor who left Peking to work on the new paper never arrived in Shanghai. He is supposed to have been threatened and the general opinion is that he went to Japan in search of more peaceful employment than work on a paper interested in a movement so thoroughly distasteful to Shanghai reformers.

Peking has also had a recent sensation in newspaper circles. The Tien Min Pao, a paper which has been opposing the Society for the Preservation of Peace and the monarchial movement, suddenly ceased publication and its editor issued a circular saying the police interfered with his paper because of his opposition to a plan known to be supported by the government.

In discussion of this action on the part of police authorities the Peking Daily Gazette says: "The inevitable result of any such policy will be lamentable acts of violence on the part of the populace, mainly of the character of the bomb outrage reported from Shanghai."

Statements and counter-statements on the part of persons connected with the movement and the Society for the Preservation of Peace are so numerous it is difficult to determine the exact status of the monarchial movement. Without actually denouncing the movement many high officials are endeavoring to give the impression that they do not favor it imitating the example

set by President Yuan Shi-kai.

The president's oldest son, Yuan Ko-tin, issued an authorized interview in which he says:

"I have not yet regained my original strength and have no time for worldly affairs. I have already sent my men to Hui Hsien, to prepare for me a few rooms there. I am going to spend my time in the hills. People really do not know me."

This interview was clearly in reply to the general charge made by opponents of the monarchial movement that the president was influenced by his ambitious oldest son to restore the monarchy. Yuan Ko-tin, who is now about 36 years old, suffered severe injury several years ago by being thrown from a horse. His spine was wrenched and for a time he was a pronounced invalid, but his friends now say he is not crippled in the least, but is still somewhat weak from his long confinement.

Alleged stalling in bouts and failure to keep engagements have put Ad Wolgast, Johnny Kilbane and other prominent boxers in bad with the Wisconsin boxing commission.

Seattle has been admitted to the Pacific Coast Hockey league. The league will start its season with four teams—Portland, Seattle, Vancouver and Victoria.

Eddie Mahan of Harvard and Eddie Driggs of Princeton are carded for the greatest punting duel of the football season on November 6, when the Crimson team meets the Tigers.

SANTA FE ADOPTS BUDGET

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—The Chamber of Commerce at its meeting last evening adopted the budget plan to finance its activities during 1916. The requirements by the budget committee in its report are \$5,000 as a minimum to be raised. The committee will make a whirlwind campaign early in November to secure sufficient subscriptions. The chamber at its meeting considered the establishment of a permanent Chautauqua, the establishment of the Pajarito national park, and number of other matters of public interest. A determined effort will also be made to land the educational convention in 1916 for Santa Fe.

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.

"E-TOWN" COMES BACK

Santa Fe, Oct. 29.—There was a time when Elizabethtown, Colfax county, was the biggest mining camp in New Mexico, with population near the 10,000 mark, a daily newspaper and the biggest gold production in the southwest. The production from the Aztec mine, the present year, are again putting it near the head of the column. The district the past ten years produced a little over \$200,000 of which \$213,663 came from the Moreno Placers. Of silver only 3,572 fine ounces were produced the past ten years; of copper 24,060 pounds and of lead 2,470 pounds. The production of the Aztec mine, however, from a rich pocket, this year, is reported to be almost a quarter million dollars.

GERMANS BLAMED FOR ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

TURKISH PRISONER DECLARES HE THINKS BERLIN INSPIRED THE MASSACRES

London, Oct. 25.—A long account by an eye witness of Armenian atrocities is telegraphed by the Reuter correspondent with the Dardanelles fleet. The statement is from an official source, the correspondent explaining that it was given to the British by an Armenian serving in the Turkish army, who was taken prisoner.

This account begins at Ezerum, the principal city of Turkish Armenia, last March. It covers travels about various parts of Armenia, and gives details of various atrocities along familiar lines—how the bishop of Sivan was shod with shoes of red hot iron by a village blacksmith on the order of the Turks, men of Tokat were tied together in groups of four and taken out 100 at a time to the marshy districts for massacre, and how the declaration of martial law at Zile included the confiscation of all Armenian property.

The account describes how women were tied to the tails of ox cars and exposed to hunger and rough weather until they accepted conversion to Islam or death, how mothers were bayoneted before the eyes of their children, how Armenian girls were distributed as chattels among civil and military officers.

The prisoner says that as a soldier he himself was compelled to assist in many massacres, being on one occasion a member of a party of 40 soldiers which superintended the death of 800 Armenians. His account closes as follows:

"There is reason to believe that German advisors of the Turks have urged upon them undesirability of allowing a large alien and presumably unfriendly population to inhabit ports which lie open to Russian attack."

VILLA DOMINATES SONORA DISTRICT

BANDIT CHIEFTAIN PREPARES TO MAKE TROUBLE FOR CARANZA GOVERNMENT

Washington, Oct. 25.—State department dispatches today, reporting that the forces of the de facto government of Mexico have evacuated Naco and that the town has been occupied by a Villa force of 800 men, said practically all train service in northern Sonora was suspended, and that while Cananea was quiet, mining operations there might have to be suspended if railway communication was not re opened in the near future.

Reports from the Sonora border indicate Villa troops are entering the Bavispe district. General Mendez, the Villa commander in the district in

which the Tigre mine is located, is reported protecting the lives of Americans at the mine, but permitting his forces to seize provisions, horses and mules.

FEDERATION BOND DRIVEN FROM CITY

CLIFTON MINERS, HOWEVER, DETERMINE TO CONTINUE THE STRIKE

Clifton, Ariz., Oct. 25.—The failure of the strikers commission to reach an agreement with the managers of the copper mines at Clifton, Morenci and Metcalf, after a week of conferences at El Paso, caused no excitement here, either when the commission reported to the strikers, or today, when the news of the failure became general throughout the camps. The report had been discounted by advices from the committee during the week. At the request of the strikers at Morenci, Sheriff Cash of Greenlee county departed for Morenci early today for a conference with the strikers of Morenci and Metcalf.

Dr. R. N. Loney, health officer for the state, is due to arrive here today from Phoenix. It is believed here he comes to determine whether the strikers' condition warrants the state supplying food.

Juan Guerra, formerly president of the local union of the Western Federation of Miners, who was deposed by the membership Saturday because of an alleged boast that he could send the Mexicans back to work any time he wished, and who Saturday was driven by the membership to shelter in the county jail, has fled the country. It is said he left the jail late Sunday night, and is headed for New Mexico. News of his departure did not reach the strikers until today.

Four thousand strikers of the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf copper strike district today paraded the streets in an orderly manner, after which a mass meeting was called for late today. A general discussion of the strike situation is proposed for the meeting.

R. S. Trejo, editor of a Morenci Mexican paper, on suspicion of being a friend of Juan Guerra, the president of the local union of the Western Federation, has been requested to leave the district. Guerra, who was deposed from office Saturday by the membership, sought refuge in jail and left the district late last night.

BRYAN, PROHIBITIONIST

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 25.—William J. Bryan, former secretary of state speaking at Steubenville, O., this morning, began a six-day campaign for the adoption of a proposed statewide prohibition amendment to the Ohio constitution, which will be voted on in the election of November 2. The former secretary will visit 41 counties and deliver 46 speeches during the week.

CROWN PRINCE VISITING

Paris, Oct. 25.—The repature of Crown Prince George of Greece last night for Saloniki is reported by the Havas correspondent at Athens. The purpose of his trip was said to be to inspect the garrison at Saloniki,

GIRLS PERISH IN A BURNING BUILDING

TWENTY-TWO EMPLOYES OF THE PITTSBURGH FACTORY UNACCOUNTED FOR

Pittsburgh, Oct. 25.—Fire this afternoon in a feed store on the North side spread to a box factory, where a large number of girls were employed. First reports said that a number of lives had been lost.

As the flames rushed upward through the flimsy building, frightened girls ran to the windows, and without hesitation, began jumping to the street. In an incredibly short time the entire structure was wrapped in flames, and gathering crowds in the streets heard the screams of those unable to reach the windows.

Several women were quickly gathered from the side walk and hurried to a nearby hospital, where one died soon after being admitted. The factory was operated by the Union Paper Box company, and officers said 32 girls were at work when the fire broke out. Seven of them jumped, and three were taken out by firemen before the building collapsed, leaving 22 unaccounted for.

Eight Badly Injured

Four girls and one man employed in the factory of the Union Paper Box company on the North side are known to be dead, eight girls are badly injured, and a number of others are missing as the result of a fire which this afternoon started in the feed store of James Brown and Company and spread to the factory.

Firemen searching the ruins of the three-story building recovered the bodies, and, reinforced by the entire city department, continued their search in the dense smoke.

A Brave Salesman

Joseph L. Bash, employed as salesman by a stove company on the second floor of the building, saw flames shooting up the elevator shaft. Running to a window to give the alarm, he noticed a number of girls from the factory leaning out of an upper window. Calling on them to jump, he caught them, one after the other, lowering them to the ground, until eight were safe.

J. M. Sealger, another stove salesman, did the same thing at another window, and aided a number to safety, while Henry Schraeder of Cleveland, drove a wagon to the rear of the building and caught others as they jumped. Other girls sprang into the street, and seven of them were taken to a hospital badly hurt.

MEETING OF ART FEDERATION

Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 26.—The third annual meeting of the Michigan Federation of Art opened at the Hackley art galleries in this city today and will continue until Friday. The meeting is attended by delegates from Detroit, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Saginaw and other cities of Michigan.

Henry T. Schaefer, manager of the box factory, said that 26 girls and six men were at work when the fire started.

Minnie Bittner, one of the girls who jumped from the burning building, died while on the way to the hospital, bringing the known dead to six. Loretto Link, Margaret Kinsler, Kate Bittner, Gertrude Neidt, Mollie Arnold and Margaret Steinger-Wald were taken to a hospital suffering from burns and broken limbs.

Fire Engine Overturns

The driver of a fire engine on its way to the fire was crushed when the engine overturned, and it was felt he would die. Another fireman was overcome by smoke, and was said to be in a critical condition.

Three Girls Suffocated

Soon after 3 o'clock firemen penetrated to the girls' dressing room in the factory, where they found three bodies on the floor. The girls had been suffocated. A few minutes later three more bodies were found two of them badly burned.

CAN'T EXCLUDE ALIENS

Washington, Oct. 25.—Immigration officials were today shorn by the supreme court of the power of excluding aliens because, in their opinion of commercial depression at the place of destination might cause the aliens to become public charges. Some Russian immigrants destined to Uortland, Ore., were ordered released from custody in which they were held for deportation. The decision reverses a policy of the immigration service.

"The immigration law deals with admission to the United States and not to Portland," said Justice Holmes. "It would be an amazing argument for immigration officials to refuse admission to the United States because labor in the United States was overburdened and yet that would be more reasonable than refusal to admit because of depressed conditions in one city."

FOREST INCENDIARY CONVICTED

On October 8 the United States court at Santa Fe sentenced Robert Eames of Clouderoft to 90 days in jail for wilfully setting fire to government timber within the Alamo national forest. From the evidence obtained during the trial it appears that the frequent occurrence of unexplainable fires led the forest officers to suspect incendiarism. They accordingly law in ambush one night near a fire which had just been extinguished, and plainly saw the defendant come up, procure a firebrand from a smoldering log, carry it across the firebreak to unburned ground, and light a mass of inflammable material in a place where another serious conflagration would soon have been under way.

NEW TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Pittsburgh, Oct. 26.—The cornerstone for the new Tuberculosis League Hospital, which will specialize in the care and treatment of children suffering from the dread disease, was laid today with interesting ceremonies. General Rupert Blue, director of the United States public health service, officiated at the ceremonies and delivered an address on the work accomplished in the nationwide campaign to stamp out tuberculosis.

BUSINESS GROWS BETTER EACH WEEK

HOME CONDITIONS ARE BETTER
THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE
WAR BEGAN

New York, Oct. 26.—Extraordinary events are taking place almost daily which attract comparatively little attention. Evidently we are rapidly becoming accustomed to the abnormal and no longer shiver at every new disturbance or novel movement. Only a few days ago the most remarkable government loan in the history was placed in this market, and \$350,000,000 out of the \$490,000,000 due was paid the first day without exciting a ripple in financial circles. Since the beginning of the current year we have imported about \$300,000,000 of gold, and much more is coming. Our merchandise exports again broke the record last week, amounting to over \$73,000,000, or \$44,000,000 in excess of imports for the same period. Russia negotiated a war contract for \$60,000,000, and Italy offered \$25,000,000 of notes for war purposes. A new American preparedness policy, costing fully \$500,000,000, was announced from Washington without evoking any special interest. That such movements and ideas as these can come and go without disturbing our serenity is ample proof of economic strength and sound mental equilibrium. Today the whole business world is depending upon America for both supplies and credit, and these we are giving without stint, yet amply within the lines of safety. Needless to say that when the war is over and normal conditions are restored, the United States will be found to have made tremendous progress as a prime factor in the world's markets. While other nations are retrograding and exhausting themselves in the wasteful tragedy abroad, the United States has forged ahead and won a position of the very first importance, which under new competitive conditions after the war it will have to struggle to retain, but which it is not likely to lose.

Foreign trade is still one of the most important factors in our commercial and financial activities. Our imports continue relatively light for the obvious reason that Europe's energies are devoted to producing commodities other than the luxuries which we are accustomed to buy abroad. Our export trade, however, is expanding at a rapid pace and must be expected to grow. The export season for cotton and grain is now on, and big shipments from the United States to Canada will occur during the next few months, the financing of which will fall chiefly upon the United States. Shipments of war munitions must also go forward more freely as early contracts are completed. The outlook then is for another huge excess of exports during the next few months that will far outweigh the recent tendency for increased imports. Whether this will develop another crisis in foreign exchange or not, only events can determine. Exchange already shows signs of softening under the pressure of commercial bills; but

with the advantage of last year's experience to guide financial sentiment, it would seem as if injurious effects such as occurred last spring can be safely guarded against by anticipation. Great Britain is again sending gold in payment, \$50,000,000 having come by Canada this week, with more to follow. American securities held abroad have also been sent here in large amounts, so that by one means or another her debts are being paid more readily than foreign commercial statistics suggest to the uninitiated. Nevertheless, Great Britain and other countries will not unlikely be obliged to seek further credits in the United States, for their borrowing and our lending limits have by no means been reached. Besides it is to our best interest to sell our surplus products and accept payments on a time basis when more immediate settlements are impossible. The arrivals of gold by the end of the year will probably reach \$400,000,000, bringing our stock of the metal considerably over \$2,000,000,000. This affords an immense basis of credit, which has been further expanded by operations of the new reserve system. The fact is that our lending facilities are superabundant, and were it not for their employment in foreign loans, we would be surfeited with funds and in danger of plunging into riotous inflation. Capital has been steadily increasing in this country, in spite of the war, but the customary amounts have not gone into the development of home enterprises, having instead been largely absorbed in the repurchases of our securities from abroad. Some authorities estimate that we have taken back fully \$800,000,000 of our securities since the war began.

Home business conditions are growing more and more satisfactory. Under the stimulus of cheap money, good crops and war contracts there has been a very decided revival of commercial activities that has probably not yet reached its maximum. Advances from the west are of an encouraging nature, and merchants are stocking up more freely in anticipation of a good fall and winter trade. The railroads are already beginning to feel the beneficial effects of good crops. Traffic managers anticipate a rush of freight and a scarcity of cars. In all probability earnings of the leading systems during the last three months of the current year will show very decided gains, gross and net, over last year, especially in view of the increased rates which have been granted some lines. In fact the railroad outlook is brighter than it has been for several years, and the advances which have so far taken place in the better issues are more than justified. The better class of industrials must also share the coming improvement, and attention is now being directed to specialties hitherto neglected. Steel issues are leading in anticipation of business revival. While war contracts have been a very stimulating factor in the rise of many specialties, still the legitimate demand for iron and steel coming from a natural recovery in business will prove much more permanent. The railroads have been economizing severely for years. Already they are entering the market with larger orders for steel rails, equipment and other materials. The steel industry is now unusually active. Prices are advancing and the rise in the better grade of securities in this class has also been amply justified by recently improved condi-

tions. A number of industrial shares are also benefiting by the foreign demand for their products arising from interrupted supplies abroad.

Thus far, the rise in stocks, other than the war group, has been fully warranted by general conditions, and particularly by the great abundance of loanable funds. Inflationary influences have been quietly at work and have not yet apparently exhausted themselves. At times reactionary tendencies appeared and the market is showing wider and more frequent fluctuations. It is not likely that the advance movement as a whole has reached its end, but profit taking and liberal discounting of many conditions tended to temporarily unsettle the market. In the absence, however, of any important unfavorable developments good stocks are likely to prove a purchase on all pronounced reactions. The war is still a strong factor in the situation and the end not yet in sight.

HENRY CLEWS.

AMERICAN SHOT AT BY MEXICAN GANG

PRESIDENT OF RIO GRANDE VALLEY RAILROAD HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 26.—H. A. Robertson, president of the San Benito and Rio Grande Valley railroad, fought twice with Mexican bandits 18 miles east of San Benito yesterday afternoon, the first time alone, and the second time with the assistance of a 14-year old Mexican boy. Robertson reached San Benito this morning with a bullet hole through the shoulder of his coat and the heel of his shoe shot off.

Several weeks ago he was attacked by bandits near San Benito, and a hole was shot through his hat. Robertson said that late yesterday afternoon he was near San Pedro ranch, east of San Benito, traveling in an automobile with a load of hardware for a hotel which is being constructed on the gulf coast. Robertson lost some of the hardware, and, leaving the automobile near the road, started back to find the packages. Returning to the automobile he discovered five Mexicans there. They opened fire on him, and he returned the fire from behind a tree.

Robertson saw one man fall, and after he had driven the Mexicans away, found three pools of blood. Robertson then set out afoot through the brush to look for a telephone recently strung on trees in that vicinity. He met a Mexican boy to whom he gave his rifle, while he kept his pump gun. Suddenly the boy shouted: "Look out!"

Robertson looked back and saw several Mexicans. He began firing and with the assistance of the boy succeeded in getting the best of the situation, the Mexicans retiring.

It was in the second fight that Robertson was shot and lost the heel of his shoe. Reaching a telephone he sent word to San Benito that he had been in trouble. Troops were sent out in automobiles, but found no Mexicans. An infantry detachment remained in the vicinity of the fight searching today.

A Mexican arrested last night by

Texas rangers and county officers at Lyford was identified at the jail here today by an American who was on the wrecked train here last week, as the one who robbed him of his money.

Another Mexican as arrested near Lyford last night on information by Mexicans who allege he has participated in several raids by Mexican bandits. Both men were prowling in the woods when arrested.

Four dead Mexicans said to have been killed since the attack on American soldiers near Brownsville, Sunday night, were found about six miles out of Brownsville yesterday afternoon. Advices at Fort Brown say the Carranza garrison at Reynoso, Mexico, today is chasing a band of Mexican bandits.

That robberies and assassination occurred on the Mexican side of the border as well as on the American side was indicated by an order reported from Matamoros, notifying civilians and soldiers that such crimes will be punished to the limit.

MILLER INDICTED FOR ASSAULTING HIS WIFE

MORA COUNTY MAN ONLY RECENTLY WAS PAROLED WHILE SERVING IN JAIL

(Special to The Optic)

Mora, N. M., Oct. 26.—Thomas Miller is in trouble again, having been indicted by the Mora county grand jury today on charges of assaulting his wife, and assault with a deadly weapon. It will be remembered that Miller, then serving a jail sentence here for assault, was paroled recently by Governor McDonald, because of the man's failing health. Miller had not been out of jail long when he is alleged to have committed the offense for which he has been indicted.

A third indictment was returned this morning by the grand jury. It accuses Juan Lucero of cattle stealing. The case of Vivian Valdez, charged with cattle thefts, was the first criminal case to go on trial at the present term of court, which began yesterday. It was expected the case would be given to the jury late this afternoon. The hearing of several aliens who reside in Roy, for admission as citizens, was scheduled to come up today.

Judge David J. Leahy of Las Vegas is presiding, and District Attorney Charles W. G. Ward is prosecuting the criminal cases. Other court officials in Mora are William E. Gortner, official stenographer, and Luis Armijo, interpreter.

MALLORY LINER AFIRE

Charleston, S. C. Oct. 26.—The Mallory liner Colorado which sailed from Charleston last night with cotton for New York, caught fire and was abandoned, according to a wireless message received here today from the steamer, Suwanee.

The Suwanee reported the burning vessel had been sighted off Cape Romain, 30 miles north of here. It was reported that a Merchants' and Miners' steamer had rescued the crew. The Colorado carried no passengers.

The Optic will pay 5c per pound for large, clean cotton rags, MUST BE

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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SAFETY AT SCHOOL

The frightful catastrophe in Peabody, Mass., yesterday shows plainly that fire drills in schools are practically worthless unless the buildings occupied by the institutions are correctly constructed. Throughout the country there are hundreds of such unmodern school buildings as burned yesterday, taking the lives of 20 young boys and girls. Press reports indicate the structure was three stories in height, was not supplied with fire escapes, the stairways were narrow and the interior finishings were entirely of wood.

The trend of modern school house construction is for buildings as near fire proof as possible. The floors are of cement or tile and the stairways are of iron. In addition, the most modern of fire escapes are provided in liberal numbers, to relieve congestion in times of possible panic.

All these things cost money, but are not the lives of the boys and girls worth it?

Property owners have never found the investment of public money in adequate and safe school buildings too great an expense.

Las Vegas school buildings are provided with wide stairways and numerous exits. They are declared to be perfectly safe, as they can be emptied in an orderly and safe manner in a minimum of time.

SOME BIBLE STORIES

(Pittsburgh Press)

They tell a story of a trader who in passing a converted cannibal in Africa asked him what he was doing. "Oh, I am reading the Bible," the ex-cannibal answered. "That book is out of date in my country," said the foreigner. "If it had been out of date here," said the African to the European, "you would have been eaten long ago." Another story tells of a woman in India who said to a missionary: "Our old men say you come and carry us away men whom learning has made wise in their own conceit. No really great man was ever supercilious or ribald in his attitude toward the word of God. It is still true that truth is revealed not to the proud and wise in their own conceit, but to the reverent and humble, and it is these who linger most lovingly over the Book with your religion. But it is nothing

said by you that carries us away and makes us Christians; it is your Book. There are such wonderful words in it; when they sink into the heart nothing can take them out again."

But it is not only the unlearned and the simple of heart who have discovered priceless treasures in this matchless chronicle of mankind's moral and spiritual progress. Charles A. Dana was one of the most famous and influential journalists this country has ever produced—a scholar, a philosopher acquainted with the best knowledge and thought of his own and past times, and moreover a man of affairs, who had successfully filled important offices under the national government. Hear what he said concerning the Bible.

"There is perhaps no book whose style is more suggestive and more instructive, from which you learn more directly that sublime simplicity which never exaggerates, which recounts the greatest event with solemnity, of course, but without sentimentality or affectation. There is no book which you open with such confidence and lay down with such reverence; there is in fact no book like the Bible. When you get into a controversy and want exactly the right answer, when you are looking for an expression, what is there that closes a dispute like a verse from the Bible? What is it that sets up the right principle for you, which pleads for a policy, for a cause, so much as the right passage from Scripture?"

It is narrated of a New York missionary that he went to hold an open-air service in Paradise park, one of the lowest sections of the city. Before he began to speak, he heard a man say "Damn the Bible, anyhow." The missionary at once mounted his barrel and announced "My text today is 'Damn the Bible, anyhow.'" That made the whole crowd, including the man who made the irreverent remark, eager to hear the sermon. It was less sensational than the text, but it was full of wholesome and needed truth, and was exceedingly to the point, for it proceeded to tell in homely language, just why the devil, who had uttered the same sentiment long before the man in the crowd, wanted the Bible damned—namely, because it filled the churches and emptied the brothels; because it destroyed a man's desire to spend his evenings

with drunken companions in low saloons and vile resorts and gave him a new joy in remaining at his own fireside and in the sweet and uplifting circle of his own family; because it gave him a new vision and revealed to him how noble even the humblest may become through pureness and uprightness of life and loving service; because, in sort, the Bible takes men from evil and gives them to God. Many a rough but manly fellow went away from that open-air talk with a feeling that the Bible was his friend and with a determination that he would have it in his house and send his children to the Sunday school to learn more about it than he had learned.

Much learning, once declared a very learned man, maketh mad. Perhaps it does not make mad save in rare cases, but nothing is commoner than

AMERICAN LIVES IN DANGER IN SONORA

GOVERNOR SAYS PROTECTION
WILL NOT BE GIVEN THEM
BY OFFICIALS

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 29.—Two developments in the Mexican situation stirred civil and military along the border today. Carlos Randall, Villa governor of Sonora, was reported upon reliable authority to have issued a proclamation from Cananea to the effect that since the United States has seen fit to recognize Carranza, Villa authorities were not responsible for the lives of Americans in Sonora.

Urbalejo, the Yaqui Indian chief, demanded \$25,000 from Epes Randolph, president of the Southern Pacific railway, under penalty of destruction of the railroad's property if not paid. The time limit expired last night at 6 o'clock, but so far as known no property has been destroyed yet.

Thirty Americans in Cananea and 18 in El Tigre, some of whom are in the hands of Villa troops, are believed to be facing a critical situation as the results of Randall's proclamation.

Urbalejo's demand caused some apprehension at Naco, Ariz., west of here opposite the Mexican town of Naco, Sonora, now in Urbalejo's hands. Seventeen carloads of oil are standing in the railroad yards on the Mexican side. If fire were set to these, the burning oil, because of the nature of the ground slope there, would flow into the American town. Tension among American troops at Naco has been relieved by Urbalejo's failure to execute his threat.

Battle at Agua Prieta

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 20.—The scenes were all set today for the third battle to be staged at Agua Prieta, Sonora, since Madero opened the war in Mexico in 1910. An audience numbering several thousand has gathered on the American side. Five thousand American troops, with 16 three-inch guns, are mobilized here to see that the Mexicans shoot only on their own side of the boundary. Carranza troops lie behind an elaborate system of

earthworks, awaiting the onset of the invading Villa army.

Fighting may begin today, tomorrow, Sunday or some time next week. That is dependent entirely on the plans, disposition and condition of Villa's troops, but the outcome probably will determine whether Sonora, turbulent for 30 years, shall come under the sway of the once dominant general, or whether he will be driven as a fugitive across the American border.

Hostilities, however, seemed likely to commence quickly, for at last reports Villa's forces were scattered from 15 to 25 miles south of Agua Prieta, in a region where little water is available, while Carranza forces under General Dieguez were reported to be working in behind them.

Moreover, the Carranza garrison at Agua Prieta numbers hardly more than 3,700 efficient men. Another reason is that General Calles, expected to come from Piedras Negras over American territory with 16 cannon and 24 machine guns, cannot reach here for two or three days. This was the word brought here last night by General Benjamin Hill of Carranza's army, who incidentally made it known that he does not intend to join the Carranza forces, but that he will be one of the throng of interested non-combatants on the American side of the boundary.

Villa's Turning Point

Whether Villa is reading in person the army of invasion was not definitely known here, but his fate was generally believed to hinge on the imminent battle. If he wins, he probably will remain important in the Mexico situation, at least in Sonora. If he loses, many Americans and Mexicans believe he will find the near boundary a convenient exit from Mexican affairs. A girl who says she is his wife awaits him with her baby in Los Angeles.

The relation of Douglas to the situation is shown by the attitude of citizens and visitors who crowd the hotels, boarding houses and dwellings. There has been and there is still some apprehension as a result of experience here during previous battles at Agua Prieta, when stray bullets from the Mexican side killed perhaps five persons in Douglas streets or buildings, and wounded 20 others. Yet it is practically certain that the rooms of most of the buildings in town will be populated when the battle begins.

The European war has been forgotten. The Teuton drive through Serbia or the murderous deadlock in France cannot be compared in the interest shown in what is believed to be Villa's win—or—lose-all struggle.

Carranza General Confident

Although outnumbered and far out-matched in artillery, General P. Elias Calles, in command of Agua Prieta, regards his position as impregnable. The town lies on an eminence, the easiest point of attack being to the eastward. Here Carranza engineers have devoted most attention to fortifications. Villa is reliably reported to have 28 field guns, some as large as four inch pieces, though these are believed to be hardly more than 50 per cent efficient. His army is estimated at from 6,000 to 12,000 men. The Carranza equipment, without the 16 cannon accompanying the delayed Piedras Negras contingent, consists of six three-inch American-made guns and 30 machine guns.

OREGON TEAM TO PLAY MICHIGAN

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 29.—To demonstrate their belief that the brand of football played in the far northwest is fully up to the standard set by the large eastern colleges, the eleven of the Oregon Agricultural college has travelled three-quarters of the distance across the continent to do battle on the gridiron here tomorrow against the team of Michigan Agricultural college. The two teams are regarded as among the strongest in their respective sections of the country. The Oregon "Aggies" went all through last season without a defeat. The Michigan team is one of the strongest in the middle-west, having defeated the University of Michigan two years ago and losing to them last season by a mere margin of three points. The journey of the Oregon eleven from Corvallis to Lansing is the longest eastern football trip ever taken by any Pacific coast team.

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.

Three republican candidates are actively in the field for the republican nomination for United States senator from Nebraska to succeed Gilbert N. Hitchcock, the democratic incumbent. They are Albert J. Cornish, John L. Kennedy, an Omaha lawyer, and Chester H. Aldrich, former governor and a big "bull moose" man. The democrats expect to renominate Senator Hitchcock without opposition.

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.

James E. Watson, republican whip when Cannon was speaker of the house, is vigorously pursuing his campaign for the United States senatorial nomination in Indiana. Mr. Watson's chief opponent for the nomination at this time appears to be Hugh T. Miller, a prominent business man and for two terms lieutenant governor of Indiana.

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.

WILL FINISH CANAL

Santa Fe, Oct. 29.—Contract is to be let immediately for the excavation of the balance of the Leasburg canal, which will deliver water into the headgates of the Las Cruces and the Mesilla ditch. A branch canal is to be excavated which will carry water to the Picacho district on the

west side of the river opposite Las Cruces. The work will be divided into nine sections, each approximating 25,000 cubic yards enabling farmers in any district to get together and do the work themselves. The sum of \$100,000 is allotted for the work, however, to pay contractors. The work must be completed by March 1.

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.

SIGMA CHI CONVENTION

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—College men from many parts of the country were in St. Louis today for the annual grand chapter meeting of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. Wilbur F. Allen, of Austin, Texas, is presiding over the convention's sessions, which will continue two days. The Sigma Chi is one of the largest and best known of American college fraternities. It was founded at Miami university 60 years ago and now has active chapters at 65 of the prominent universities and colleges.

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.

TO DEDICATE ATHLETIC FIELD

Boston, Mass., Oct. 29.—The new Boston College Athletic Field is to be dedicated tomorrow with a football game between the two old rivals, Boston college and Holy Cross college. The dedication will be graced by the presence of many notables. Cardinal O'Connell is expected to deliver the dedication oration, while Governor Walsh will deliver an address of greeting in behalf of the state of Massachusetts and Mayor Curley will extend the good wishes of the city of Boston.

Tailor says, "Most Delightful"

Most tailors suffer from constipation. G. 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, fullness and other results of clogged bowels. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

REQUISITION HONORED

Austin, Texas, Oct. 29.—Governor James E. Ferguson today honored a requisition issued by the governor of California for the extradition of James Halin, alias Genio Perisi, wanted at San Francisco on a charge of murdering Maggie Baker. He is now under arrest at El Paso.

Subscribe of The Optic.

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.

EDUCATORS IN CONFERENCE

Boston, Mass., Oct. 29.—Present-day problems confronting American colleges are to be considered by well known New England educators at a two-day conference begun at Boston university this afternoon. The gathering is the thirtieth annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary schools. The prominent speakers at the opening session included President Charles S. Thwing of Western Reserve university, President Hermon C. Bumpus of Tufts college, and Clyde Furst, secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

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.

Iowa is beginning to manifest a great deal of interest in the fight for the suffrage amendment being made by the women, who have been campaigning actively for six months now. The question will be submitted to a decision of the voters at the primaries next June.

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.

Democratic, republican, Washington, socialist, prohibition, bull moose, Roosevelt progressive, Keystone and Personal Liberty are the party names that will appear on the Pennsylvania ballots at Tuesday's election.

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.

MUSEUM VISITORS

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 29.—The following registered at the museum: Miss Leila May Hull of Athens, Ga., who is visiting her sister, Mrs. William H. Pope; her friend Miss L. Brand, also of Athens, Ga.; ex-Supreme Court Justice William H. King, wife and daughter of Salt Lake City; Professor B. H. Crouse of Wilming-

ton, Ohio, who had spent a year at the archaeological schools at Athens and Rome and who is traveling leisurely overland in his automobile, having come via Taos and being bound for San Diego; Julian Salas of Encino, assessor of Torrance county; F. J. Donlin of Estancia, in the county clerks' office, and who is much interested in the preservation of the Cuari ruins; A. J. Thatcher of Wilmington, Ohio, who is accompanying Professor Crouse; Santiago Naranjo, ex-governor of Santa Clara; Laurel Lucero, San Diego; Charles T. Sprague, the Chicago publisher; Isidro Garcia, Albuquerque; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Touton, Starved Rock, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Miller, Clinton, Iowa; Pedro Trujillo, Durango; M. F. Gallagher, Philadelphia; W. Frank Eshelman, Waxahatchie, Tex.; Gertrude Hawkins, Mildred Klauser, Winfield, Kan.; J. Detar, Cora Detar, Greensburg, Pa.; John Jennings, Dawson; C. D. Brooks, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Pinckard, Chicago, who returned from a most enjoyable trip to the Rito de los Frijoles; C. F. Rauefuss, Chicago; Sherman T. Kunkley, Spokane, Wash.; Jose Lucas Martinez, Chamita; Marcos Sanchez, Francis Salazar, and Henry Martinez, Alcalde, N. M.; George Smerchek, Racine, Wis.; Frank Kubic, Caldwell, Kan.

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.

EXCAVATION AT TANOS

Santa Fe, Oct. 29.—On Monday, N. C. Nelson expects to begin excavations on the prehistoric Tanos ruin on the Arroyo Honoo, for the American Museum of Natural History. As the ruin is only five miles from town, and interesting because of its location on the banks of the Arroyo Honoo and its presumable age, the pottery dating from the second period, the excavation will add another tourist asset to the many already in Santa Fe.

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.

NEW ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Santa Fe, Oct. 29.—Mrs. Alfred Grunsfeld of Albuquerque, Miss Phyllis Page of New York City, Enos Mills of Longs Peak, Colo., Frank P. Wheeler of Sunmount, Miss Eva Wientge, Santa Fe, and George A. Schwerdtfeger of Hurley, today became members of the Archaeological society.

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.

"ACCIDENTS" MAY HAVE BEEN "ON PURPOSE"

ALLEGED GERMAN ARMY OFFICER AND COMPANIONS ARRESTED IN NEW JERSEY

New York, Oct. 25.—Robert Fay, lieutenant of the Sixteenth Saxony infantry, admitted today that he came here last April through an arrangement with the German secret service for the purpose of blowing up or delaying steamers sailing from this country with arms and ammunition for the allies.

Fay declared, however, that while he had been here he had acted independently of the German embassy or other German agents here. He added that he had told Captain von Papen, military attache, and Captain K. Boy-Ed, naval attache of the German embassy, of his plans, but said that both men told him not to interfere with steamers sailing from American ports with cargoes from American ammunition plants.

Fay and his brother-in-law, Walter L. Scholz, were arraigned at Weehawken earlier in the day on charges of conspiracy, and were held without bail. Fay and Scholz were arrested by New York and New Jersey detectives, while the two men were experimenting with explosives.

Paul Deache of Jersey City, who was arrested at his home early today, also was arraigned with Fay and Scholz. He was charged with conspiracy, and held without bail. Detectives said, however, that Deache had given them much favorable information, and they expected him to be an important witness.

Documents Indicate Guilt

New York, Oct. 25.—Robert Fay, who claims to be a lieutenant in the German army, and his brother-in-law, Walter L. Scholz, who were arrested yesterday while testing explosives near Grantwood, N. J., were arraigned today before a justice of the peace at Weehawken, N. J., on charges of conspiracy, and held without bail for examination. The arraignment of the two men disclosed the fact that a third man, Paul Daeche, had been arrested earlier today at his home in Jersey City, after New York and New Jersey police had searched the house. Daeche was also arraigned with Fay and Scholz and held without bail.

Meanwhile the authorities continue an investigation to discover whether they can obtain clues to the explosions on steamships, fires on piers and so-called accidents in various war munition plants.

The police asserted that Robert Fay admitted he came here to work out a plan to stop the shipment of war munitions to the allies. Documents found in his room in Weehawken were said to show that he was connected with the German foreign office.

An Alleged Confession

Announcement was made at police headquarters today by Commissioner Woods that Fay, after an all night grilling, had made a confession. According to the commissioner, Fay

broke down early today and admitted he was a lieutenant in the German army and had come to this country two or three months ago for the specific purpose of experimenting with a machine containing high explosives.

This machine, the commissioner said, contained works like a clock, and was to be attached to the propeller or rudder of a ship. The machine was so constructed, he said, that the stirring of the water would cause a rod connecting with one of the cogs to release a spring, resulting in an explosion which would disable the ship and force her to enter the nearest port.

This was for the purpose of delaying shipments of munitions to the allies, it was stated. Only ships carrying war munitions were to be thus disabled, according to Fay's statement.

It was said that several arrests would be made today of men who were cognizant of Fay's movements.

FINE SCULPTURE ALONE HURT BY BOMBS

TEUTONS' AERIAL RAID OF VENICE BRINGS NOTHING IN WAY OF RESULTS

Rome, Oct. 25.—(Via Paris)—Teutonic aeroplanes last night made two attacks with incendiary bombs on the city of Venice, according to an official announcement given out here today.

One of the bombs fell upon the roof of a church and crushed the ceiling, which was ornamented with sculpture. Another missile fell upon the Piazzetta of the Cathedral of St. Mark and in front of the ducal palace.

The text of the statement follows: "Enemy aeroplanes made two attacks separated by a short interval, throwing many bombs, some of which were incendiary. The first attack was about 10 o'clock. One bomb fell on the roof of the Church of St. Degli Scalzi. It crushed the ceiling, which was ornamented with beautiful sculpture of Tiepolo. An incendiary bomb fell upon the Piazzetta of the Cathedral of St. Mark, in front of the ducal palace, without doing any damage. Five other bombs fell either in canals or upon places in the city where only slight damage was done.

"The aeroplanes returned at about 11 p. m. One bomb fell in the court of an alms house, and set fire to piles of wood. Two other bombs exploded without doing any damages. No one was hurt."

AMERICAN BOARD MEETING

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 26.—The one hundred and sixth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which is the oldest missionary society in the United States, convened in this city today. More than 300 corporate members were present. The sessions, which will continue several days, will be featured by addresses from several missionaries recently returned from Turkey and other foreign lands.

DETHRONED RULER NOT A CANDIDATE

FORMER RULER OF CHINA DOES NOT WANT HIS OLD JOB BACK

Peking, Oct. 26.—Shih Tao, the guardian of the throneless imperial house of China, recently held a conference with Princes Chen and Ching, the near relatives of Hsuan Tung, the boy emperor, after which announcement was made that under no conditions will the dethroned royal family take advantage of the present monarchical movement in the hope of restoring the deposed family to power.

Wholly apart from the monarchical movement promoted by the Society for the Preservation of Peace, there is a movement in China to put the Tsing dynasty back into power. It has few adherents and has made little headway for many years. However, the imperial movement inaugurated in the interest of President Yuan Shi-kai immediately prompted enemies of the present administration to suggest that if the empire be restored, the Tsings should have their old throne.

This agitation created some uneasiness among the members of the Society for the Preservation of Peace. As the little emperor is a prisoner in the Forbidden City, pensioned by the republic, there was no chance that his family could conduct a plot and get him away. Still talk of putting the old dynasty on the throne was disconcerting, and the enemies of the government charge that the boy emperor's relatives were practically coerced into making the statement that the imperial family would not avail itself of any crisis which might grow out of the monarchical agitation.

The boy emperor is now only nine years old. He was less than five when Empress Lung Yu abdicated the throne in his name and placed it at the disposal of President Yuan Shi-kai. On behalf of the child, the empress who is now dead, made a pledge that no effort would be made to restore him to the throne. This statement of the deceased empress has been reproduced several times recently in newspapers which are supporting the Society for the Preservation of Peace.

Until the present monarchical movement was instituted, the boy prisoner in the Forbidden City was practically forgotten, even in China. Under the republic the imperial family has been lost sight of as completely as the Korean emperor has disappeared in his palace at Seoul, where he is held a prisoner by the Japanese.

The Empress Lun Yu stipulated, on abdicating the throne on behalf of the baby ruler, that he was always to retain the title of emperor. The title has been his by the pledge and his life has been spent wholly within the walls of the Forbidden City. A palace surrounded by a moat made beautiful with lotus blossoms has been his home.

TEXAS CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 26.—Child welfare in all its phases is to be discussed by the Texas Congress of Mothers which began here today. The sessions will continue until Friday.

MEXICAN TROOPS HUNT FOR INDIANS

REDSKINS WHO CONSPIRE TO RAID SUGAR COMPANY ARE CHASED AWAY

La Paz, Lower Calif., Oct. 25.—(By Radio to San Diego, Calif., Oct. 26.)—Mexican troops sent in pursuit of a band of Mayo Indians thought to have conspired to conduct raids upon the plant of the United Sugar company at Los Machos, Sonora, returned to that town today and reported that the Indians had retired across the Fuerte river and were proceeding northward. The situation at La Paz remains quiet.

All Mexican troops patrolling the Guatemala border have been withdrawn, and all is quiet in that vicinity, according to dispatches received here today. It is reported that 1,500 Carranza troops left Guaymas yesterday to operate against Villa forces north of that city. Several detachments of Villa soldiers have arrived at Guaymas and surrendered to Carranza officials. Carranza reinforcements continue to arrive by steamers from the south. The flagship San Diego arrived at La Paz today.

INDIAN SCHOOLS TO BE REPRESENTED

THEIR DELEGATIONS WILL HAVE SPECIAL PROGRAM AT TEACHERS' MEET

Santa Fe, Oct. 26.—The Indian school section is going to make the most of the meetings of the New Mexico Educational association at Albuquerque, Thanksgiving week, and every Indian agency and school in the state will be represented. In fact, there will be visitors from Indian schools in Arizona, Oklahoma and Colorado. The Indian bureau is urging Indian school teachers and officials to correlate their work with the state schools and overlook no opportunity to join in conventions and meetings of state teachers. In consequence, a program has been arranged by the Indian schools section for each of the M. E. Disette of Santa Fe, in charge of the school at Santo Domingo, will talk on "Pottery." James D. Norma of the Tohatchi school will discuss "Weaving," while Mrs. H. K. Kramer of the San Juan school will speak on "Teaching Mathematics in the Lower Grades," and Clyde M. Blair of Albuquerque on "Teaching Mathematics in the Higher Grades."

POLICEMEN ARE BLAMED

Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 25.—The killing of Chester Nolen, one of two boys shot by Policeman William Cahill and Samuel Shammo last Friday when they failed to obey an order to halt, was held to have been unjustified by a county judge. The bullet that pierced Nolen's heart probably fatally wounded Frank Ward, his companion on a motorcycle. Both officers fired several shots. The verdict stated Nolen was killed "by one of two officers—William Cahill and Samuel Shammo."

Complaints charging Cahill and Shammo will be filed today, according to police department officials.

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 * CURRENT MAGAZINES *
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An Unbeliever in Saving

In the "Family's Money" department of the November American Magazine appear articles of rare interest from people who have had experience in saving, spending and investing the family's money. Following is an article from one whose family does not believe in saving, and whose motto is to live and enjoy today and let tomorrow take care of itself:

"My husband has been a practicing physician in a large city for 15 years. We have tasted luxury at times (and I fear have luxurious tastes), have always lived in comfort, and never known real want—and yet, there have been many times when we've looked into the flat purse and wondered when it would bulge again.

"But we have learned to say goodbye to the last dollar, trusting it would send its friends to us, and it always has. Just when we get 'flattest broke,' a patient pays a bill, or a relative gives the 'kiddies' a ten-spot.

"We own our home, help support our church, and pay our bills. But we have no bank account. And if anybody leaves us \$2,500, a part of it may be salted down to help pay our way into the old folks' home; but a larger part will be made to serve us here and now, while we have the health, strength, and inclination to enjoy it, and while our children can use it toward helping them to have the gloriously happy childhood and youth that we had.

"Yes, of course, money saved and properly invested will grow. So will you grow—old. And a curious thing about a dollar is that when you are old it will buy you bed slippers or a shawl; but when you are young it will buy silk stockings and a good novel.

"Think of the money you've paid out in wages to a kitchen maid," remarked a neighbor recently. "But think of the dishes I haven't washed," I replied, "and the sunsets, and the romps with the children, and the books and the rides that I've enjoyed while a faithful maid earned an honest living."

"We might have foregone the pleasure of our little journeys and vacation trips. We might now have a substantial bank account. And at the age of 60—perish the thought—we might be rich.

"But we have preferred other riches—and had them. And if we do attain to the age of 60, and, through what some would call our mismanagement or improvidence, spend our last days in the poorhouse, we can at least enjoy 'looking backward,' and telling our new friends what good sports we've been."

BIG STEEL DIVIDEND

New York, Oct. 26.—The United States Steel corporation today declared its regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourth per cent on the preferred stock. No action was taken on the common stock dividend. Total earnings of the corporation for the third quarter of 1915 were \$38,719,644. The net income was \$30,045,791. The surplus for the quarter is \$17,037,241.

TEACHERS' MEETING TO HAVE GOOD TALKS

JOHN J. LENTZ, EMINENT OHIO MAN, WILL ADDRESS THE STATE PEDAGOGUES

Albuquerque, Oct. 25.—The next big meeting scheduled for Albuquerque, the New Mexico Educational association, will meet here November 22, and continue until Thanksgiving day. It is predicted by the leading educators of the state that this meeting will be even larger than the record-breaker of last year.

While it has not been officially confirmed, there is good reason for believing that the Santa Fe and probably the other transportation companies of the state will give a one-fare rate for the round trip, as was done for the state fair and the fair at Roswell. This will mean a large saving to the teachers of New Mexico, many of whom have to come long distances.

The program arranged for this year is more extensive than ever before, and the talent better, though it is difficult to see how the addresses delivered by Dr. Claxton, two years ago, and those of Drs. Coffman, Craighead and Moors, last year, could be excelled.

Noted Speakers Coming

The speakers for the general meetings this year include John J. Lentz, of Columbus, O., former member of congress and for more than 20 years president of the American Insurance union; Professor M. V. O'Shea, of the department of education in the University of Wisconsin, who is recognized as first authority on school teaching in the United States; Dr. Philip Van Ness Myers, author of the popular series of Myers' textbooks and a teacher of international reputation; Miss Cora Wilson Stewart, who originated the "moonlight schools" by which more than two hundred people, older than the school age, are attending night schools for the purpose of banishing illiteracy from Kentucky; Professor O. H. Benson, of the department of agriculture at Washington; Felix Martinez, who is recognized as the leading Spanish-American of the United States, who headed the mission to the Latin-American countries and is now a member of the Dallas federal reserve bank directors, and Alvin N. White, superintendent of the schools for New Mexico.

With this array of talent, in addition to the local leaders who will speak at sectional meetings, it is expected that every day of the educational meet will be crowded with interest.

A WOMAN DOCTOR

says, "Eugenics is a necessary factor in the future of the race. The average American girl is unfit for motherhood." This may be true, but if weak and ailing girls passing from girlhood to womanhood would only rely, as thousands do, upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—that simple remedy made from roots and herbs,—to restore the system to a normal healthy condition, it would cause many ills from which they suffer to disappear, so that motherhood might become the joy of their lives.—Adv.

Subscribe of The Optic.

IRELAND HAS AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE WAR

IS MAKING LARGE QUANTITIES
OF SUPPLIES AND FURNISHING CROPS

Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 26.—Ireland is now at work on a large scale in the manufacture of munitions of war.

For several years past there has been only one large Irish factory of war material, Kynoch's in County Wicklow. It is an off-shoot of the Birmingham firm of which Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the famous English statesman, was the head. But the necessities of the war have in Ireland, as in England, turned other trades into the munitions business. When the demand was made in Great Britain for a great extension of the manufacture of all sorts of war materials, Mr. Redmond saw to it that Ireland should have a share in the scheme. Representatives of Mr. Lloyd George's new department came over to Ireland and got into touch with leading business men in Dublin and throughout the country. The Dublin Chamber of Commerce gave active assistance and formed a special munitions committee.

The work is now well in hand and no less than 170 firms in Ireland are engaged in it. Large orders have been placed in Dublin, and one firm has got an order for 20,000 pounds, a small figure on the general scale of this war, but a good deal of money for a city where employment is scarce and industry backward. Mr. Lloyd George has established in Dublin a branch office which is expected to ensure not only the execution of war contracts but a continuance of government work after the war. A central arsenal is being constructed and equipped with special machinery. Every available machine is being pressed into the service, even those used in the city of Dublin technical schools for the training of pupils. The employees at the new works are to be divided into five classes, skilled and unskilled men, skilled and unskilled women and auxiliaries who will work at times when the regular hands are resting as at week ends. Employment is not to be restricted to men outside military age, the idea being that the munitions worker is as useful as the soldier.

Belfast whose main activity in the war interest has been the increase in the output of shipping from its famous yards has also gone seriously into the munitions business. Cork and Limerick, and even some of the smaller towns throughout the country are also employing all the machinery they can command in making shells or parts of shells.

Munitions are not the only branch of war trade of which Ireland has demanded and received a share. Some of the textile factories have had good orders for clothing materials. He has pointed out that if Germany had tilled as little of her soil as Ireland she would have been

exhausted in six months. Germany tills 65 per cent of her arable land, whereas, he says, Ireland tills only 16. The inevitable topic of the American exchange and the balance of trade crops even up here, and the Irish farmer is appealed to by the agriculture minister to help keep down the price of the dollar by importing less American food, and producing more of his own.

Ireland never has in the past secured a fair share of government expenditure, and at the beginning of the war was greatly hampered in competing for contracts by the fact that the depots for examining and receiving goods were in London. Agitation, however, led to the establishment of a depot in Dublin where certain classes of goods of Irish manufacture are dealt with. But there are still restrictions limiting the classes of goods and an effort is being made to widen the utility of the depot by admitting to it all the goods produced in Ireland which are required for military and other government services.

Ireland's chief industry is and must remain agriculture, and one of the most indispensable of war munitions is food. A vigorous campaign has been instituted under government auspices to increase the output of food products in Ireland. She used to be told that her function was to be the fruitful mother of flocks and herds. Now the cry is all for tillage. The difficulty is that the grazing ranch system which belongs to the old theory has not been abolished, and the people have not complete access to the land. They are puzzled by the two voices with which they are addressed on their duty in the war. On the one hand they are told that it is the duty of the farmers to enlist, that the state has done a good deal for the Irish farmer and that his time has come to show his gratitude by shouldering a rifle in the new armies. Comment is freely made on the fact that the farmers and the farmers' sons have not enlisted in the same proportion as other classes. The complaint is true as regards farmers of all parts of Ireland and of all parties and creeds. It is true of English farmers as well. But now there is the new campaign for increased food production which cannot be worked if the men leave the land for the armies. So the recruiting sergeant and the government agriculturists are getting in each other's way.

That there is room for a considerable development of Irish agriculture is evident from the fact that, according to the statistics given by the head of the agricultural department, Ireland actually imports an annual average of sixteen million pounds worth of foodstuffs which could easily

THE SAN DIEGO FAIR

Santa Fe, Oct. 26.—The A. T. and S. F., through President E. P. Ripley has subscribed \$30,000 toward keeping the San Diego exposition open in 1916. General Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles Times has subscribed \$5,000 and William Randolph Hearst another \$5,000 toward the guarantee fund of \$75,000 that the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles has pledged toward the fair. An effort will be made to raise \$12,000 to keep the New Mexico building open the entire year.

CONCRETE ROADS TO BE GIVEN A TEST

UNIVERSITY ROAD IN ALBUQUERQUE LIKELY WILL BE SAMPLE HIGHWAY

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 28.—A thorough test of concrete as a road surfacing material for New Mexico state highways is to be had on the Albuquerque-Estancia valley highway if the state highway commission consents to plans which have been submitted to it by the Albuquerque commercial club, representing property owners of this city and Bernalillo county. Expense of maintenance is the great problem confronting the New Mexico state road commission, which this year will superintend the expenditure of more than \$1,250,000, on new highway construction and concrete surfacing has been considered in connection with various projects where stretches of highway are subjected to exceptionally hard use. Bernalillo county has available from its share of the state highway bond issue of \$500,000, some \$33,000, part of which will be used in completing the Camino Real through the county and part for the Albuquerque-Estancia valley highway and the difficult seven miles of construction through Tijeras canyon. At the same time Albuquerque is backing a project to make a boulevard of the street leading to the New Mexico state university, and it is this portion of the Albuquerque-Estancia valley highway which it is proposed to surface with concrete. The road, a continuation of Central avenue, is 60 feet wide, and probably is subjected to harder usage than any other similar distance of state highway in New Mexico, since it is the outlet to the many mesas and mountain drives east of Albuquerque, as well as the main avenue into Albuquerque from the east and southeast sections of the state. Under the plan proposed the county road board will supply the grade, and property owners will share with the state commission the cost of completing the construction. The boulevard will be of material advantage to the state university. Property interests along the mile of highway outside the city limits of Albuquerque have agreed unanimously in favor of the plan, while property owners on the street inside the city limits have agreed to pave from the present end of the Central avenue pavement to the east city boundary.

Ten jitney busses are now engaged in regular passenger traffic between the Albuquerque business district and the University district and hundreds of automobiles pass over the street daily going in or out of Albuquerque or to the mesa where are the city's principal pleasure drives. This, however is the smallest part of the traffic over the highway. Hundreds of wood and wool and other freight wagons pass over it every week from the Manzano and Sandia mountain sections and it would thus be subjected to the severest kind of use which would demonstrate thoroughly the economy of concrete.

Bernalillo county, with its share of the state highway bonds, has available around \$50,000 for highway construction during the next 12 months, exclusive of bridge construction cost, and this is estimated to be sufficient to complete all of the county's main highways. The university boulevard plan will be carried out without any delay to other roads under construction now and it is the plan to complete it as the first work of the year. This, with the completion of the highway through Tijeras canyon, already partly built by the United States forest service, will finish a first class highway across the mountains to Estancia Valley and eastern New Mexico.

LIQUOR ISSUE IS STORM CENTER IN OHIO

STATE WIDE PROHIBITION AND OTHER TEMPERANCE MEASURES PROPOSED

Columbus, O., Oct. 28.—The fiercest fight ever waged over the liquor question in Ohio is nearing its close. Today the prohibition leaders confidently predict that the voters of the Buckeye state will deal John Barleycorn a serious blow at the polls next Tuesday. They are hopeful that the blow will be a complete knockout.

Last year a statewide prohibition amendment offered by the "drys" was defeated, and in its place there was passed a so-called home rule amendment, which was initiated by the liquor forces. The temperance workers have been smarting ever since, not so much over the defeat of the prohibition amendment as over the success of the liquor measure.

In addition to the prohibition amendment, the voters at the coming election will pass on the new McDermott liquor license law adopted by the republican legislature under Governor Willis to supplant the present Greenlund license law. The measures differ practically only in the matter of the enforcement of liquor laws.

While not taking part officially in the referendum on the McDermott license law the democratic state committee indorsed the Greenlund act and called attention in resolutions to alleged effects in the McDermott bill. Answering this, the republican state committee has adopted resolutions commending the republican legislature for its labors in carrying out the pledges of the party platform. While the republicans did not mention the McDermott law specifically, it is understood they stand for the measure. Recently the fight over the liquor issue has been given another angle by the work of an organization known as the Stability league, headed by State Representative O. B. Chapman of Dayton, which has proposed an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the resubmission to the voters of an amendment to the state constitution for six years after it has been twice defeated. The temperance leaders charge that "wet" interests are be-

hind this. Chapman is a labor leader, but the labor unions in general are said to be against his proposal, as they see in it a movement to offset the initiative and referendum.

Through the municipal contests the saloon question is being brought even closer home to the voters than through the fight for the state amendments and referendum measures. Tuesday will see the end of spirited campaigns in almost every city of the state and in nearly all of these the temperance question is the chief issue. In Cincinnati, the home of big breweries and distilleries since its first settlement, the anti-saloon and moral reform elements are fighting hard to elect men to public office who are favorable to their cause.

In Cleveland the republicans and democrats each have two candidates and one of the democrat aspirants has come out against prohibition.

In Toledo the "drys" have put up a strong candidate for mayor against Mayor Carl Keller, republican, who was elected two years ago on the religious issue.

In Columbus there are upwards of a dozen candidates, the mayor to be elected on a non-partisan ballot. While there has been no special lineup on the saloon issue, the local ministers and church organizations have indorsed one of the candidates favorable to their cause and are working for his election.

It is in the smaller cities and towns throughout the state, however, that the liquor question figures most largely. It is there, too, that the temperance forces are waging their hardest fight against the saloon.

2,000 EXPECTED AT TEACHERS' MEET

PROGRAM FOR STATE CONVENTION IS ANNOUNCED FROM SANTA FE

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—The department of education today gave out the general program for the convention of the New Mexico Educational association at Albuquerque during Thanksgiving week. The department will open its headquarters at the Coombs hotel on Friday, November 19. Superintendent of Public Instruction Alvan N. White, his assistant, Filadelfo Baca, Chief Clerk Rupert F. Aspund, editor of the Educational Journal, and a force of stenographers will be on deck.

On November 20, Saturday, the educational council will meet both forenoon and afternoon, and do much of the serious work of the convention.

Sunday, November 21, will be Educational Sunday, or as it is to be proclaimed "Illiteracy Sunday," on which from every pulpit in the state, but especially in Albuquerque, a message is to be delivered to the people, urging immediate action to wipe out the enormous illiteracy in New Mexico, for despite the compulsory school attendance law and the extensive and expensive school facilities, New Mexico has against it a black record of illiteracy, equaled by but few of the states. In the afternoon, a union vesper service is to be held.

Monday, November 22, Professor J. H. Vaughn, president of the education-

al association, will deliver his inaugural address. He will dwell upon the point of illiteracy. His address will be replete with comprehensive statistics and will be the first scientific analysis of the statistics regarding race and nationality in New Mexico. During the day, Mrs. Cora Stewart of Kentucky, founder of the moonlight schools, will speak, and in the evening, Professor O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin will be the orator. Mrs. Cora Stewart will also speak in the evening. She is expected to arrive in Santa Fe week after next and will be the guest of Superintendent and Mrs. Alvan N. White. While here she will be asked to address the Women's club.

On Tuesday forenoon the sectional sessions will be held, and their programs as already announced will be more practical, thorough and interesting than any held heretofore. The third general session will take place in the afternoon, with an address by Superintendent Alvan N. White, in which he will follow up and stress again the illiteracy problem. Dr. Myers and J. J. Lentz of Columbus will be the other speakers. In the evening, the Parent-Teachers' association will have charge of the program, with addresses by Dr. O'Shea and Mrs. Stewart. The musical program will be of special merit, the star feature to be Miss Elizabeth Garrett, the blind singer of Las Cruces. At noon and in the evening, a number of banquets and social affairs are already booked.

On Wednesday, the last day, the forenoon will again be given to the sectional meetings. The fifth general session takes place in the afternoon, at which addresses will be delivered by Felix Martinez and Professor Benson. In the evening, the oratorical and declamatory contests will take place. Music will again be a feature, the Normal University Glee club, the University Choral society and other musical organizations to take part in the programs. Secretary J. H. Wagner is preparing for a registration of 2,000 during the convention.

FALL FOR SUFFRAGE

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—Mrs. E. St. Claire Thompson and a number of the members of the New Mexico Union of Suffrage workers, leave tomorrow on a visit to United States Senator Albert B. Fall, who has invited them to his ranch at Three Rivers to hear their plea which they recently made to United States Senator Thomas B. Catron, who told them frankly that he is against general suffrage for women. Senator Fall sprained his ankle some time ago and therefore could not come to Santa Fe to confer with the suffragists, and gave them a most cordial invitation to visit him at Three Rivers. It is believed that he will express himself favorably toward the proposed amendment to the United States constitution, conferring suffrage on women. In view of the fact that New Mexico has 1,700 organized club women and that the more conservative Spanish-American women are demanding suffrage, such an attitude is apt to be popular.

When the A. A. U. moguls gather in annual council in New York next month another attempt will be made to gain permission for women to swim in sanctioned competitions.

SANTA FE LOOKING FOR A GOOD YEAR

PRESIDENT RIPLEY SAYS THE RAILROAD IS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION

Winfield, Kan., Oct. 27.—E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe railway, is very optimistic about future prospects of Santa Fe finances. In an interview today he stated that the good years of the railroad will more than equal the poor ones. The fiscal year of 1915 received a bad start with the disasters at Ardmore and Galveston, but Mr. Ripley believes that the road will come through the year all right.

President Ripley is on an inspection trip, and a busy week it has been for him. Most of the time has been spent in Oklahoma, including a day at Ardmore, where gas from a car of gasoline on the Santa Fe track lately exploded, killing 43 persons and destroying much property. This is the case Mr. Ripley agreed to settle in full without waiting for the decision of the courts regarding liability, the damage awards to be made by a committee of Ardmore business men.

"There will be in the neighborhood of 1,200 claims, and the indication is that nearly all of them will be submitted to the committee for adjustment," Mr. Ripley said.

May Cost Half Million

As the committee has not completed its work, there is no way of knowing what the disaster will cost the Santa Fe company. Newspaper estimates place the amount at \$500,000,000 or more.

"The Santa Fe is not represented on the committee," Mr. Ripley explained. "Believing that the committee will be fair, which is all we ask, we are leaving our case in its hands."

Every member of the committee has a property damage claim as a result of the explosion. The mayor of Ardmore appointed the committee, of which ex-Governor Cruce is chairman.

Ardmore citizens gave Mr. Ripley a banquet Wednesday to show their appreciation of his efforts in giving them relief.

Good Showing of Road

The showing of the Santa Fe as discussed in its report for the 1915 fiscal year has been the subject of favorable comment by financial writers—a showing excelled by few if any of the railroads of the country. Reference having been made to the report by the representative of the State Journal, Mr. Ripley asked:

"Favorable as this showing is, how many business institutions in other lines of work would point with pride to a year which showed equally good results?"

Answering his own question in part, Mr. Ripley said: "For the purpose of comparison, take a store or a manufacturing plant with a cost investment of \$25,000 and a bonded indebtedness of equal amount. With a capital investment of this size, the institution would be regarded as distinctly strong. Its year being as successful as that of the Santa Fe, would earn over and above expenses and taxes about \$3,000.

Required 20 Years Development

"If these net earnings were distributed as those of the Santa Fe, \$500

would go back into the property to enable it to meet the continuing and growing demand for enlarged facilities and better service; the stockholders would receive as dividends \$1,400, or five and six-tenths per cent on the capital stock; the institution would pay \$1,100 interest on the \$25,000 bonded debt with no prospect of reducing the principal. These would be the net results.

"In the case of the Santa Fe, 20 years of continuous development have been required for the achievement of the results stated. The man in private business, I think would feel that he had not done so well if he could show no more than this after 20 years of painstaking devotion to his affairs.

Year of Disasters

"For the best business results the Santa Fe's yearly average ought to equal or surpass the 1915 fiscal year, and the good years ought to do enough better to take care of the lean years. The new year starts out less fortunately, with the Galveston storm in August causing the company a loss of a million dollars, and the Ardmore explosion causing a further large loss."

Asked about plans for new construction this year, Mr. Ripley said that the Santa Fe had no plans, except for such improvements as are necessary to keep the property up to standard, and maintain the efficiency of the service. Development in the Oklahoma oil fields may make it necessary to build some short branches, but the company is without a general extension program.

"Is there no demand for railway extensions?" the reporter inquired.

Same Old Story

"There is a demand, and possibly a need, but there is little encouragement for money owners to invest in railway securities," Mr. Ripley replied. "While public sentiment toward the carriers is more friendly than it was a few years ago, the change is not yet sufficient to prevent governmental agencies from trying to force them to perform highclass service for an inadequate return. But the people have a better understanding of the railway question than they ever had before, and with that understanding, I hope the situation will change in favor of further railway development and a corresponding development of the country."

Great Kansas

Mr. Ripley said it gave him great pleasure to travel in Kansas in autumn. "Following a bountiful harvest, Kansas people take on an air of prosperity which is refreshing," he said. "I already have spent two days in Kansas on this trip, and will remain tomorrow. I regret that I cannot stay in the state a couple of more days. It was Ingalls, I think, who said that Kansas is the navel of the nation. It certainly is a wonderful state, and I am pleased that the Santa Fe is a Kansas corporation."

To Topeka Tomorrow

President Ripley is traveling by special train, as he has to stop at a great many places. With him are: E. J. Engel, Chicago, assistant to the president; Homer A. Stillwell, Chicago, a member of the board of directors; W. E. Hodges, Chicago, vice president in charge of purchases and stores; F. E. Conners, Chicago, assistant to the vice president; C. W. Kouns, general manager; R. J. Parker, general

superintendent; E. H. Bunnell, auditor of disbursements; C. T. McLellan, division superintendent; W. K. Etter, division superintendent and Edward Raymond, general superintendent.

Mr. Stillwell was elected to the position he holds only a few months ago. This is his first inspection trip. He is delighted with the southwest, especially Kansas. "It is a garden spot," he said. "According to my way of thinking, Kansas has just begun to grow."

COUNTY TAX LEVY EFFECTS SAVING

TOTAL FOR ALL PURPOSES ON CITY PROPERTY IS 16.25 MILLS

A considerable saving to the taxpayers of the county has been effected by the county commissioners in the framing of the 1915 tax levy, which was announced today. Because of the fact that taxation this year is to be based upon actual valuations instead of one-third, as was the practice last year, comparisons of the 1915 and 1914 levies must be made on the basis of one-third valuation. On this basis, the 1915 levy saves the property owner of E. Las Vegas \$10.75 per thousand, those of the West side \$10.35 and those of the country districts \$12.

Under the county unit law, too, there is no special school tax, except in one or two districts where new school houses are being built. A levy of three mills is made upon sheep for the sheep sanitary bureau and of one-half a mill upon horses and asses for the eradication of disease.

Following is a statement concerning the levy for 1915, submitted by the board of county commissioners:

The County Levy

Statement of authorized county levy submitted by the board of county commissioners:

General county fund	.....001.70
Court fund	.....000.58
General road	.....000.59
Court house and jail repair fund	.....000.10
Wild animal bounty fund	.....000.10
Special bridge fund	.....000.91
Camino real bridge fund	.....000.01
Judgment fund	.....000.30
Indigent fund	.....000.10
Interest fund	.....000.95
General school fund	.....002.80
Total county levies	.....008.05

The State Levy

State purposes, as certified by the state auditor:

State purposes	.....003.00
Interest on state debt	.....000.30
Charitable institutions	.....000.15
Total	.....003.45
State Current school fund	.....000.50
Total state and county levies	.....012.00

City of East Las Vegas

For city purposes	.....003.00
Interest on city debt	.....000.70
Interest on school debt	.....000.50
City certificates	.....000.05
Total for city	.....004.25
Total for combined state county and city levies	.....016.25

Town of Las Vegas

For town purposes	.....003.00
Interest on school bonds	.....002.50
City certificates	.....000.05

Total town levies	.....005.55
Total state, county and town levies	.....017.55

Comparison With Levies of 1914

In 1914 the taxes were levied upon a one-third valuation, and state and county levies were 33 mills on the dollar. Special school taxes levied in the various districts of the county ran from three mills to 20 mills.

For the purposes of comparison the 1914 levies are given herewith:

City of Las Vegas

State and county purposes	.....033.00
For city purposes	.....013.50
For school purposes	.....013.90

Total059.50

These figures are based upon a one-third valuation, and show that the levy for East Las Vegas last year amounted to \$59.50 on each thousand dollars.

Town of Las Vegas

State and county purposes	.....033.00
For town purposes	.....010.00
For school purposes	.....020.00

Total063.00

These figures are based upon a one-third valuation, and show that the levy for the town of Las Vegas last year amounted to \$63 on each thousand dollars.

A Big Saving Effected

A comparison of the amount paid by the taxpayers in 1914 with 1915 upon the same basis of valuation shows a saving upon each \$1,000 of \$10.75 in the city of East Las Vegas, and \$10.35 on the West side. Comparison of the amounts paid in the rural districts where the state and county levy was 33 mills in 1914, which was five mills less than in any former year since statehood, will show a still greater saving to the taxpayer. School levies ran from three mills in districts contiguous to the Santa Fe railway, to 15 mills in other sections of the county. In 1914 the levies for state, county, and school purposes, the latter often reaching 15 mills, made a total of 48 mills, or \$48 per thousand, based upon a one-third valuation. Upon the same basis the levy for 1915 shows a saving of \$12 per thousand.

FIDEL ORTIZ,

Chairman County Commissioners.

COTTON MARKET BREAKS

New York, Oct. 28.—There was a sharp break in the cotton market here today, with January contracts declining to \$11.85, or more than \$1.50 a bale under the closing figures of last night, and fully \$6.75 a bale below the high record of the season. Selling was general and more or less excited owing to the unsettled conditions of policies abroad which seemed to increase the nervousness of the trade over export prices.

TYPHOON'S HEAVY DAMAGE

Washington, Oct. 28.—Governor General Harrison of the Philippines cabled the insular bureau that the typhoon which passed over the provinces of Albay, Ambos, Caramarines, Sorsogon and Tayabas in southern Luzon, the principal hemp producing district of the islands on October 23 and 24, caused serious damage to the hemp crop, and some loss of life. Full details as to the loss of life and property were lacking, he said, as communication had been interrupted. Press reports said more than 100 people lost their lives, and many were injured.

SERBIA NOW FIGHTING FOR HER LIFE

AUSTRO-GERMANS AND BULGARIANS MENACE NATION'S VERY EXISTANCE

Venice was twice attacked last night by aeroplanes from which bombs, some of which were incendiary, were thrown, it was officially announced in Rome. An incendiary bomb fell in front of the ducal palace on the Piazzetta of St. Mark, but did no damage, and another bomb crushed the sculptured ceiling of the Church of Degli Scalzi. Only slight damage was done, and there were no casualties.

Paris reports a successful attack on a salient in the Champagne region, where an important position was captured.

French troops, following up their reported success in routing the Bulgarians in engagements Friday and Saturday are threatening Strumitza, Bulgaria. According to Saloniki advices the Bulgarians are reported to have lost heavily in the fighting.

Paris dispatches from Athens reflect a more hopeful tone in the entente quarters regarding the situation in Serbia. It is declared that according to Nish advices the Teutonic offensive along the entire northern front has been brought to a standstill, and that the Bulgarians' forward movement also has been checked.

Berlin declares that Austro-German troops have made further advances in Serbia, notably the new force which had crossed the Danube near the Rumanian border. The Bulgarians also have made progress near the central point of the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier, it is claimed. Admission that the Bulgarians have taken Uskup, as announced in a statement yesterday from Sofia, is contained in a communication from the Nish war office.

Semi-official statements issued at Petrograd indicate that the Russian positions before those important cities are declared to be unshaken, but it is admitted that the struggle is likely to continue to be a desperate one.

French troops are working up the railroad line from Saloniki and beating off Bulgarian forces in southern Serbia. They have secured possession of the line as far as Negotin, about 50 miles southeast of Uskup, it is stated in a dispatch from Gradek, Serbia, under Saturday's date.

The Italian offensive has not resulted in permanent breaches in the Austrian defense. The current official statement of the Vienna war office reported.

Especially severe fighting at the Tolimo and Gorizia bridgeheads is

increasing gravity of Serbia's position. To the north the Bulgarians and Austro-German forces are within 35 miles of joining hands. To the south, half of Serbian Macedonia is in possession of the Bulgarians, if the report of their capture of Uskup is correct. This would mean that the invaders have in their hands nearly all the means of communication.

The only favorable news from the standpoint of the entente powers is in the favorable reports concerning the Franco-Serbian offensive near Krivolak, where the Bulgarians are said to be giving way before a vigorous flank attack. If the British forces have left Saloniki, no news of their movements has been disclosed. Reports from various sources say that the entente powers have revised their original plans and now propose to land a tremendous contingent at Saloniki. This would serve the double purpose of meeting the demands of Greece and of giving effective assistance to Serbia.

Fighting on the Riga-Dvinsk front has broken out with renewed intensity. The Germans have captured the village of Repe, southeast of Riga, and have taken Illoukst, northwest of Dvinsk. The tone of dispatches from Petrograd, however, is hopeful, and while it is seen that Riga may fall, the belief is expressed that there will be no recurrence of the familiar dashing Teutonic advance.

French troops routed three divisions of Bulgarians on Saturday on the front of Gradek, Volandovo-Rabrovo in southeastern Serbia, according to a dispatch filed at Saloniki October 24, to the Havas News agency. The Bulgarian forces, the dispatch adds, were decimated.

The Russian Statement

Petrograd, Oct. 25.—(Via London)—Successes for the Russians are continuing along the entire front south of Dvinsk, while the energetic efforts made by the Germans in the vicinity of Riga have not succeeded in shaking the position of the Russians.

The military authorities here regard the situation around Riga as satisfactory, and declared that the capture of Illoukst by the Germans has not altered conditions at Dvinsk. The position of the Russians remains strong in spite of a renewal of the battle with furious energy in the immediate vicinity to the north and south.

The French Statement

Paris, Oct. 25.—An important success by the French troops in the Champagne district is announced by the French war office this afternoon. In spite of a fierce resistance, French troops, following a preparatory artillery fire, occupied an important position known as La Cortine. The losses of the Germans are described as serious, and the French took 200 prisoners.

The Serbian Statement

Paris, Oct. 25.—"According to information from an authorized source the Bulgarians have taken Uskup," is the concluding sentence of an official statement issued by the Serbian war office and forwarded by the Havas News agency.

The statement, which outlines the situation as it existed on Friday, follows:

"Northwest front: After desperate fighting Serbian troops retired on the

ning from Volikox-Orachie to the right bank of the Koubrohnitz and to the right bank of the Touria.

"Near Vishegrad in Herzegovina territory the enemy succeeded in crossing the Drina river with three battalions, and strong groups have been observed massing near that point.

"Bulgarian front: Under strong pressure by the enemy in the direction of Kniazevas, the Serbians retired on the direct defensive positions of the town. The enemy succeeded in passing to the left bank of the Timok river in an advance toward Kralievoselo.

"There is no change in the neighborhood of Pirot Al. The enemy's attacks on the southern Morave have been repulsed.

"According to information from an authorized source, the Bulgarians have taken Uskup."

The German Statement

Berlin, Oct. 25.—(By Wireless to Sayville)—Heavy fighting is still in progress for possession of the Baltic port of Riga. The official report given out here today mentions no further progress for the Germans, and indicates that the Russians are now on the offensive on one part of the Riga front.

The statement says Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops repulsed Russian attacks southeast of Riga. Russian attacks against positions northwest of Dvinsk, which were captured by the Germans on October 23, also

BEAN THRESHERS BUSY

Roy, N. M., Oct. 25.—Six bean threshers on this mesa are hammering away early and late preparing the finest crop of beans ever grown on the mesa for market, and bean raisers tell us they can't get a promise from any of the threshers short of six weeks ahead.

This reminds us that prior to last year one little pony outfit threshed the beans that were raised on the mesa and had time to do it all. There will be 75 carloads of beans to ship from here this winter and the price is better than ever before at threshing time; \$3.25 per hundred is now the prevailing price.

OLIVE GROWERS MEET

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—Definite plans for action to guide the destiny of the California Ripe Olive association will be decided upon at a special meeting of the leading growers of all districts of the state to be held in this city on October 29. Every olive grower in California is invited and, on account of the importance of the meeting, the district representatives and the delegates at large have all stated they would positively be present and in addition it is believed that a large percentage of the principal growers will be on hand to take an active part in formulating a comprehensive program for the promotion of the California ripe olive and California olive oil.

In the opinion of the men who have fathered the movement for the perpetuation of the California ripe olive, the gathering here on October 20, will mark the beginning of a new era for this delicious and healthful California fruit, about which so little is known—a fruit that represents a natural monopoly, a product that is without parallel in both value and

CONGREGATIONALISTS OPPOSE PREPARATION

THEY VIEW WITH FEAR THE "INCREASING TENDENCY TO MILITARISM"

New Haven, Oct. 25.—A resolution to place the National Council of Congregational Churches on record against increased armaments in the United States was presented at today's session by the business committee on behalf of Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of Broadway Tabernacle, New York City. Moderator K. M. Beardsley of Kansas City offered an amendment which in effect would ask all churches in the country, without regard to creed, to join in a movement against militarism and increased armaments, and towards a path which would bring about an early peace in Europe. The resolution and amendment will be acted upon late today. The Jefferson resolution in part follows:

"Resolved, That we view with painful solicitude the organized and desperate efforts to stampede the nation at this time with wild and extravagant expression or ships and guns, and place upon record now our earnest objection to the committing of our nation just now to a policy of so-called preparedness for which Europe is now paying an appalling price.

"We appeal to the president and to the members of congress soon to assemble to bend the energy of our government not to the elaboration of the enginery of destruction, but to the working out in co-operation with other governments of a plan of international organization which shall render the recurrence of the present world tragedy impossible."

WILL STOP BARNSTORMING

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The National Association of Minor Leagues, at its meeting in San Francisco, November 9 will be asked to act on legislation designed to do away with some of the evils of "barnstorming," President Chivington of the American association said today. Some players from Chivington's league took part in an exhibition game at Indianapolis yesterday which reports said wound up in a riot among spectators, players and umpires, and repetitions of that sort of thing he wanted to prevent, he said.

CHARLTON CONDEMNED BY CROWN'S COUNSEL

INTIMATION IS THAT YOUNG MAN MURDERED A WOMAN HE MARRIED FOR MONEY

Como, Italy, 25.—The crown prosecutor, Signor Mallini, delivered his argument to the jury today in the case of Porter Charlton, the American who is on trial for the murder of his wife. Signor Mellini denied that Charlton was mentally irresponsible, even momentarily, at the time the deed was committed. The prosecutor denied that Charlton had had provocation for killing his wife, and insinuated he married her for her sav-

TROOPS ARE FIRED UPON BY BANDIT GANG

MEXICANS TRY TO AMBUSH AMERICANS SIX MILES FROM BROWNSVILLE

Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 25.—Bandits who attacked an entrenched United States infantry camp within six miles of Brownsville early yesterday evening have escaped capture by more than a thousand troops, rangers and deputies who started in pursuit of them half an hour after the fight. Daylight revealed that there were possibly 30 or 40 men in two attacking parties which attempted to ambush the soldiers. In the fighting last night Private Herman E. Moore of French Lick Springs, Ind., was fatally wounded. So far as known, none of the Mexicans was hit.

The scene of the fighting and the tactics employed by the Mexicans led the army officers today to assert that the Mexicans engaged probably were members of the band guilty of the train wrecking.

Sergeant Arthur Astridge of the Fourth infantry reported to Fort Brown that five Mexicans were seen crossing the railroad tracks near where the infantry was stationed. A moment later both sides opened fire. Then the real strength of the Mexicans appeared, probably 16 of them engaging in the fighting. Surprised in their maneuvers, the Mexicans fought for about five minutes and then made off just in time to escape two companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry rushed from Fort Brown in commandeered automobiles.

Civil officials here said today they believed some members of the band were Mexicans from Brownsville. All roads entering Brownsville were guarded during the night by civil and military details, in the belief that some of the bandits would try to hide in this city.

Today's reports showed no indication that any of the bandits tried to cross the Rio Grande into Mexico. Some, however, seem to have gone 11 miles into the Fresno district. So far as known, no bandits were killed or wounded.

Private Herman E. Moore, who was wounded in the abdomen and the arm, was not expected today to live. No other soldiers were hit. The soldiers were on the alert for attack last night, having become suspicious about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when their negro cook reported that he heard whistling in the brush nearby. The soldiers had built the three trenches to afford protection, and during the fight they used them to cover.

The attacking bandits opened fire from bush about 75 yards away from the trenches. The soldiers could see

nothing except rifle flashes, which seemed to cover a front several hundred feet wide.

Another band of Mexicans from the cover of a railroad embankment in another direction appears to have taken a small part in the fight. The bullet which struck Private Moore came from that direction. The wound in his abdomen was made by a soft-nosed bullet.

BAHAMAS GIVEN A JOLT BY WAR

PRODUCTS LOSE THEIR MARKET, AND FOOD SUPPLIES INCREASE IN COST

Nassau, Bahama Islands, British West Indies, Oct. 25.—Though properly a part of the British West Indies, the Bahama islands have faced problems peculiar to themselves as a result of the European war, notably the problem of providing their own food stuffs, whereas, prior to the war, they had relied almost entirely upon imports.

Unlike the islands to the south the Bahamas have neither the soil nor the climate for the free growth of tropical fruits, though some, of course, are grown. The chief product here has been sponge and next to that, of late years, sisal for fibre. The growing of other products has been small, mainly because so many of the male population are engaged in the sponge industry, but there is also this factor, that the islanders have an exceptional tendency to buy foreign or imported food rather than accept the home-grown products even when the latter are superior. For instance, women and children and some of the men grow sisal for fibre and clean it by hand, and spend the few cents they have earned in this laborious undertaking in the purchase of foreign food-stuffs that pay a duty of 25 per cent. This tendency has been encouraged and made the most of by the merchants as it increased their trade, and also by the government as it gave so much more revenue.

In view of these facts, when the war in Europe began, and the big sponge export to England was entirely stopped and the fibre industry also was hit hard, the Bahamas found themselves in the position of producing practically nothing that was saleable, while, on the other hand, the price of imported food products that the people had been relying on to such an extent, rapidly advanced.

The government in view of the decreasing revenues decided to cut down expenditures, but this took the form of suspending public works entirely rather than making the slightest retrenchments in official salaries. More hardship was made for all classes when the banks put up interest two per cent and raised the rate of exchange to two percent, and with the government's increase of two per cent in the tariff, there was such an effect as only a region so dependent on imports as the Bahamas, could understand.

There was hope that the winter tourist business would offset some of

the other losses, but after a considerable expense in putting hotels and boarding houses in repair it was discovered that instead of increasing, the tourist business also fell off.

Outside observers remarked that in the face of so much depression, the uncomplaining spirit with which the islanders have faced the hardships has been remarkable. In addition to this, the people came forward with generous contributions to the various war funds, and with a grant from the treasury, some \$75,000 was raised. The women of the islands, have, after a year of work, not slackened in their sewing for war purposes. As a further indication of patriotism in the islands, there is now on foot a movement to enlist, equip and train 150 men for service at the front.

In respect to the local food problem, it may be recalled that soon after the war began the governor of the islands called a mass meeting at the capital and advised the people to go to the oil and grow foodstuffs. This advice was so well taken that a complaint is heard from the merchants that trade is dull, that the people have grown so much corn and other home products that there is now little sale for imports.

GOVERNMENT WILL PROSECUTE CASES

MEN EXCUSED OF CONSPIRACY SAY HIGH GERMAN OFFICIALS ARE INNOCENT

New York, Oct. 26.—Robert Fay, a lieutenant in the German army, Walter L. Scholz and Paul Daecher, were arraigned in Weehawken police court today, on charges in connection with an alleged plot to blow up steamships sailing from New York with munitions for the allies. The three men were discharged by the court, but were immediately arrested by federal agents on charges of conspiracy, sworn to by Chief Flynn of the secret service.

Fay, Scholz and Daecher were then brought to New York in custody of the federal officers. They will be arraigned later before United States Commissioner Houghton on the complaint sworn to by Chief Flynn. The complaint charges that the three, in conjunction with Dr. Herbert Kienzle, held in \$25,000 bail yesterday, and Max Breitung, still at liberty, conspired to commit an offense against the United States.

After failing to locate Breitung at either his home or office here, the police sent out today a general alarm for him.

May Not Make a Case

Washington, Oct. 26.—Officials of the department of justice expressed doubt today whether the federal government can make out a case against the men implicated in the plot to blow up munition ships sailing from the United States. Detailed information as to what evidence has been collected by the New York police or the secret service was still lacking today, and the department will not reach a decision in the matter until all data has been examined.

Plot Against Chemicals

Chief Flynn announced today that he was in possession of information which showed that Fay had told a

man named Veig that the proper way to stop the shipment of munitions to the allies was to blow up the chemical works. He explained that it was useless to try to blow up shell and powder works, because those plants could make repairs easily, and the worst damage that could be done them would delay them only a week or so. If the chemical plants were attacked they would be at the fountainhead, and repairs could not be quickly made.

According to the chief, Fay asserted that when he left Holland for America, on the steamer Rotterdam he carried a letter to a high official, but on the first day out he destroyed it, fearing he might be searched and the letter found.

Chief Flynn, when asked if he considered that Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen had been implicated in any way, replied that Fay absolved them from all participation. When Fay and Schulz reached New York, shortly after noon, they were taken to the office of Chief Flynn at the battery, where it is understood they were again questioned.

Arrangements were made to detain them there until their arraignment at 4 p. m. before United States Commissioner Houghton.

Daecher, arraigned later in Jersey City before United States Commissioner Carpenter, asked for a delay in the preliminary examination, and his case was put over until November 3. Bail was fixed at \$25,000 in default of which he was locked up.

In addition to the charge of conspiracy covering cases of the other prisoners, and Breitung, Daecher also was charged with having and concealing a high explosive for the purpose of blowing up a ship in the jurisdiction of the United States. United States Marshal Kavanaugh, who preferred the charges, did not go into details concerning the additional charge.

A NAVAJO HOSPITAL

Santa Fe, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Peter A. M. Lienau left last evening to join her husband at Salt Lake City where he is examining an insurance company for the New Mexico insurance department. From Salt Lake City, Mr. and Mrs. Lienau will go to the Pacific coast to visit the expositions.

N. C. Nelson returned today from Zuni where he had been making an archaeological reconnaissance. He expects to leave shortly with Mrs. Nelson for his home in New York where he is attached to the scientific forces of the American museum of Natural History.

Rev. B. Z. McCullough, pastor of the First Presbyterian church left today for Chicago and New York to secure pledges for \$10,000 to build a hospital on the Navajo reservation.

ACCUSED OF HOTEL MURDER

Boston, Mass., Oct. 26.—Theodore Semon, known as "Teddy the Cabman," was arraigned in the municipal court today for the preliminary hearing on the charge of having murdered Miss Joanna Donovan. The Donovan woman, who well known to the police, was found dead with a cord around her neck in a room in a West End hotel to weeks ago. According to the testimony of witnesses Semon was the last person seen with her alive.

If you have a want and want it bad, Be not shy,

GERMANY SEEKS A TERMINATION OF STRUGGLE?

CONFERENCE BETWEEN EMPEROR
AND AMBASSADOR GER-
ARD CAUSES GOSSIP

Washington, Oct. 28.—Ambassador Gerard's recent conference with Emperor William is causing much speculation in official quarters here. Secretary Lansing stated today that the ambassador had not been directed to visit the emperor, and that no confirmation had been received.

Reports that Prince von Buelow, former German chancellor and Ambassador to Italy, was to visit King Alfonso of Spain and later the United States have attracted much attention here because of belief that he might be entrusted with the task of explaining Germany's viewpoint.

President Wilson has made clear that until one of the belligerents indicated plainly a desire to accept mediation there would be no initiative on the part of the American government. The fact that King Alfonso of Spain is mentioned as a mediator is regarded here as significant, because for some time it has been indicated that the king of Spain was desirous of acting in harmony with President Wilson when the time for making peace arrives.

STRIKERS WAIT DEVELOPMENTS

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 28.—Advices received here from the copper strike district of Clifton, Morenci and Metcalf state briefly that the strikers are awaiting further developments following the defeat by a vote of strikers and citizens of a proposal to arbitrate to be submitted to the mine managers. The mine managers who are here stated today that no news of any change in the situation in this strike zone had reached them.

VIVIANI MINISTRY GIVES UP THE JOB

ARISTIDE BRIAND FORMS AN-
OTHER CABINET FOR THE
FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Paris, Oct. 28.—The Viviani ministry resigned today. Aristide Briand has been asked to form a new cabinet, in which Premier Viviani is expected to be minister of justice.

Information now available indicates that Briand will become foreign minister as well as premier, with Jules Cambon, who was a minister to Germany at the outbreak of the war, as his principal secretary.

In addition to M. Viviani, probable designations are:

Minister of war—General J. S. Gallieni, military governor of Paris; minister of marine—Rear Admiral Lacaze; minister of agriculture—Etienne Clementel, former minister of agriculture and of finance; minister of commerce—L. L. Klotze, former minister of the interior and of finance, or Jos-

eph Thierry, under secretary of the ministry of war; minister of instruction—Emile Combes, former premier.

The other members of the present cabinet, according to this plan, will continue in their present positions.

F-4 WILL NOT BE REFITTED FOR USE

SUBMARINE THAT KILLED 21 OF-
FICERS AND MEN WILL
BE JUNKED

Washington, Oct. 28.—Submarine F-4, in which 21 officers and men of the navy lost their lives last March at Honolulu, will not be repaired. Navy officials said today the vessel's injuries were so extensive that it was not considered practical to repair and refit the boat.

The other three boats of the F class will be towed to San Francisco for refitting, and have already been taken out of commission until this is done. Congress will be asked this winter to provide for new engines and batteries for the boats, as the present equipment is unsatisfactory.

The report of the board of officers which examined the F-4 has been sent to all submarine commanders in the navy, in order that they may be warned to watch for signs of conditions such as those which resulted in the loss of the F-4.

SANTA FE HAS NEW ENGINE TYPE

LOCOMOTIVE WILL BE USED IN
THE MOUNTAINOUS
DISTRICTS

Topeka, Kans., Oct. 29.—The new type of locomotives for the Santa Fe railway company, known as the Santa Fe type, was endorsed Saturday by President E. P. Ripley after a test in the Topeka shops. Engine No. 3010 was built in the Topeka shops. Among its strong features are the two wheel or pony guiding truck, five pairs of drivers, one two wheel trailing truck to support the large fire box and the wagon top extension boiler.

The engine is remarkable to mechanical men and will be used in heavy freight service in the mountain districts. The total weight of engine and tender in working order is 556,800 pounds. It is equipped with the Street Automatic stoker, a device for delivering coal from the tender to the fire box which does away with firing the engine with a coal scoop such as has been done in past since locomotives were built. This stoker has a screw conveyor for carrying the coal through the tender to a hopper immediately under the fire box door, and a chain or bucket conveyor elevates the coal to the top of the boiler, which distributes it to conduits and nozzles which throw the coal evenly over the grates. It requires very little, if any, exertion on the part of the firemen.

Work of Shop Men

An invention of three Topeka men used on the engine is the pneumatic reversing arrangement, which enables the engineer by simply moving a little lever to place the reverse lever in any desired position. The device is considered a great fuel and steam saver. The inventors are David Hurley, general foreman; Oscar Pierson, foreman of the air room, and A. O. Nieman, a mechanic.

The pneumatic grate shaker is another improvement over old engines. A locomotive burning from 3,000 to 7,000 pounds of coal an hour accumulates lots of clinkers and these must be constantly broken up to allow sufficient air to the fire. This lessens the arduous duties of the fireman.

The Chambers Throttle

A new appliance, the Chambers throttle, enables an easier regulation of steam in its flow from the boiler to cylinders. Another feature of this throttle is that it allows a smaller amount of steam to be admitted to the cylinders when the engine is coasting down hill.

The Walschaert valve gear is an outside valve motion in full sight of the engineer and fireman at all times. Formerly engines were equipped with the Stevenson link motion which was built in the frame of the locomotive and very inaccessible. This also relieves the engineer from crawling beneath his engine so frequently and strengthens the frame.

Cozy parlors have nothing on the engine cab on No. 3010. The locomotive is equipped with electric headlights and other lights are placed at convenient points about the cab of the engine.

Largest Tender in United States

The tender is the largest in the country, having a capacity for 12,000 gallons of water and 18 tons of coal. It is mounted on two six-wheel trucks, making the tender ride easily. Water, being a movable load, shifts from one point to another and often causes the tender to roll and rock, especially on uneven track. The use of the six-wheel truck prevents this.

The Westinghouse latest design in brakes is used on this Topeka made engine. They are so designed and arranged that after the brakes have been applied they can "graduate off," which will prevent unnecessary shocks and jars in stopping.

The engine is equipped with the Schmidt superheater, a device for superheating the steam after it leaves the boiler and before it reaches the cylinders. The steam in ordinary locomotives is what is known as saturated steam and a boiler of this kind has a temperature of about 380 degrees. The superheater raises the temperature from 380 to about 650 degrees. This steam expands more rapidly and has greater power than saturated steam and makes the engine 20 per cent more efficient than the engine without the superheater.

It is also equipped with the locomotive arch, a series of fire bricks arranged in the fire box to distribute the heat equally over the entire heating surface. This device greatly increases the steaming qualities of the engine.

GUILTY OF RAPE

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 29.—Jack Branner, colored, was found guilty of rape today by a jury in the district court. The trial began yesterday and the case went to the jury just before noon. The verdict was returned about

two hours later.

The jury was polled, and jurymen repeated "guilty" one after another as their names were called. M. E. Hickey, Branner's lawyer, gave notice that he would ask for a new trial.

Branner was arrested on complaint of a colored girl named Virgin Foster. The state introduced evidence to show that he attacked her at her home.

Before, during and after his trial Branner insisted that he was innocent of rape. In the sheriff's office after the verdict had been received he dejectedly repeated that "he hadn't raped nobody."

CARRIED EXPLOSIVES WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE

SCHOLZ DESCRIBES HIS SHARE IN
ALLEGED SHIP DAMAG-
ING PLOT

New York, Oct. 29.—Federal authorities in charge of the case of the five men accused of conspiracy to disable steamships carrying munitions of war from this country to the allies, asserted today that the government was without evidence that Robert Fay, the confessed leader of the alleged plot, was acting on any authority other than his own.

Abraham Syndecker, attorney for Walter L. Scholz, Fay's brother-in-law, imprisoned in New York, today issued a statement giving Scholz's account of his relations with Fay. Scholz said he worked for Fay for \$25 a week, and although he carried packages, and ran a motorboat and automobile for the latter, he was ignorant of having transported explosives or engaged in a plot to place bombs on the propellers of ships laden with supplies for the allies.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE MEETING

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 29.—Business of more than ordinary importance is scheduled for transaction at the annual meeting of the Southern Association of Professional Baseball clubs, which is to be held in this city tomorrow. Impending changes in the circuit for next year are indicated by talks with the league officials and club owners already in town. The dropping of Mobile from the circuit because of the Mobile club's poor financial showing the past season is regarded as a practical certainty, though whether definite action in the matter is to be taken at tomorrow's meeting has not been made known. Knoxville, Tenn., and Evansville, Ind., are understood to be applicants for the Mobile franchise. Other business of the annual meeting will be the award of the championship pennant to New Orleans and the selection of league officers for the ensuing year. President Baugh and other of the present officers are slated for reelection.

LIBERTY BELL SCHEDULE

Santa Fe, Oct. 29.—A new schedule for the Liberty Bell was received today by Corporation Commissioner Hugh H. Williams. The bell arrives at Lordsburg on November 16, at 9:55 a. m., and remains for five minutes; at Deming at 11:35 a. m. and remains 25 minutes, at El Paso at 2:30 p. m. and remains two hours and 15 minutes, leaving at 4:55 p. m.