

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock-Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

Thirty-Third Year

East Las Vegas, N. M., Nov. 6 1915.

Number 21

BULGARIANS DEFEAT FRENCH AT PRILIP, WHILE AUSTRO-GERMANS CONTINUE ADVANCE IN SERBIA

THE SLAVS ARE TAKING THE INITIATIVE ALL ALONG THE ENTIRE BATTLE LINE IN THE EAST—KAISER'S TROOPS CLAIM SUCCESS IN THE CHAMPAGNE REGION AND AT MASSIGES, WHILE PARIS ASSERTS THE FRENCH HAVE BEEN VICTORIOUS AT THOSE POINTS—AUSTRIANS SAID TO HAVE RECEIVED SEVERE JOLT FROM ITALIANS IN THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CARNIC ALPS

A general advance by the Teutonic armies engaged in the Serbian campaign is announced by the Berlin war office. During the movement the Austro-German forces captured 2,700 Serbians.

From the extreme western front the Montenegrins report the recapture of Troglav from the Austrians, whom they claim to be holding on the border.

The Germans, continuing their successes in the Champagne region, claim to have recaptured a trench northeast of Le Mesnil, and to have repulsed with heavy losses the French attacks on positions recently taken by the Germans north of Massiges.

Paris claims a repulse for the new German attacks in the Champagne, and reports an air raid on buildings at Dornach used for the manufacture of suffocating gases.

In the Dvinsk district the Russians remain on the offensive.

Geneva reports that in the Carnic Alps the Italian have brought the Austrians to a standstill in their operations in that section.

Leaders of all Greek parties have been summoned by King Constantine for a conference on the situation created by the overthrow of the Zaimis cabinet. A speedy ending of the ministerial crisis is expected, an Athens dispatch states.

The Berlin press seems confident that the neutrality policy of King Constantine will be maintained.

Bulgarian troops, advancing northeast of Nish, were within two hours' march of the city on Wednesday, according to a Saloniki dispatch, and their artillery was violently bombarding the outer defenses.

In southern Serbia the Bulgarians are being held back in their pursuit toward Monastir by Serbian resistance near Prilip, Paris hears through Saloniki.

Two British divisions are approaching the Bulgarian front, and other units are following, the British legation at Athens has announced, a dispatch from that city states.

London, Nov. 5.—The all-night meeting of the Greek chamber, the new attack of former Premier Venizelos on the policy of the government and his criticism of King Constantine's interference with "the constitutional liberty" of the Greek people, are recent stages of the new parliamentary crisis which for the time being has overshadowed the military situation in the Balkans.

According to latest information from Athens, the king is expected to continue the Zaimis cabinet and dissolve parliament rather than accept the other alternative of permitting Mr. Venizelos to return to power. King Constantine is said to be in thorough sympathy with the conduct before the chamber of General Yanakitzas, was minister, whose remarks brought on the crisis, and to have demonstrated his appreciation of the ministers' force, by appointing him an aide de camp.

In view of the large range of powers and the difficulty of predicting with certainty any definite unravelling of the present snarl, London is not indulging in premature optimism over the defeat of the Zaimis cabinet. It is disposed to await further developments before accepting the situation ed among the hills east and south-intention to fight with Serbia against Bulgaria.

The invading Bulgarians are reported to have reached a point six miles northeast of Nish and to have advanced among the hills east and southeast of the city to points almost as near.

The Germans on the north Serbian front are not so fortunate in their attack, but are slowly pressing back their opponents. The promised assistance for the Serbians is not materializing, according to advices from Saloniki. Two divisions of British troops have arrived at Strumitza, joining the French.

German and Austrian reports, although indicating things are going well for the Teutons on the Russian

front, make it clear that they are now occupied chiefly with defending themselves against Russian attacks. Except in the way of counter-attacks, their own initiative apparently has been spent. Particularly fierce Russian attacks are recorded along the Dvina and Stripa.

Bulgarians Defeat French

Berlin, Nov. 5 (By Wireless to Sayville.)—It is officially reported that the Bulgarians have completely defeated at a point northeast of Prilip the French forces which were landed at Saloniki. Part of the French contingent was routed, and the others were made prisoners. The first of the French prisoners have arrived at Kustendil.

The German Statement

Berlin, Nov. 5 (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Recapture of a trench northeast of Le Mesnil in the Champagne district, which the French had held since October 24, was officially announced by German army headquarters today. A counter attack by the French against positions captured by since October 24, was officially announced with heavy losses to the attacking forces. Advances all along the line by the Teutonic forces invading Serbia are announced in today's official statement by German army headquarters. The capture of 2,700 Serbians is reported.

Bulgarians Beat French

A new movement to cut off the retreat of the Serbian army is reported by the Overseas News agency. The Austrians are said to have begun an attack along the western border of Montenegro, in which country Serbian forces are expected to seek refuge.

Suffering in the Alps

Geneva, Nov. 5 (Via Paris.)—Owing to the heavy snow avalanches, military operations in the Carnic Alps, except for encounters between patrols, are at a standstill for the present. Both the Austrians and Italian soldiers in this region are suffering greatly as a result of the cold and snow in the trenches.

Russians in Offensive

Berlin, Nov. 5 (Via London.)—The Russians are still on the offensive in the region southwest of Dvinsk. But their attacks against the Germans has been futile and they suffered heavy losses, German army headquarters announced today.

Among the successful football mascots this season are Cornell's bear, Fordham's ram and Colgate's goat. Yale's bulldog is laid up with an attack of mange.

NO THOUGHT OF ENDING THE WAR NOW

CAPTURED, VILLA OFFICER SAYS
HIS CHIEF WILL CONTINUE
FIGHTING

reports to the war department from Washington, Nov. 5.—Confidential official sources in Mexico indicate that General Villa, in his movement to Naco, is carrying out part of a plan to strike from there to the interior and thence to the Pacific coast to capture the port or Guaymas to get a base of supplies and then, after recouping his military strength, probably move on toward Mexico City. Villa's first plan was to get supplies at Agua Prieta if possible, but that it was planned long ago to move on to Naco, to Hermosillo and then on to the coast, where the American embargo on arms will not prevent the receipt of munitions, is a known fact.

Consular dispatches contained no reference to the border report that Dr. R. H. Thippen, his assistant, Dr. Miller, and J. B. Plyant, a chauffeur all Americans, reported killed while giving medical aid to Villa forces, had been seen alive late yesterday. The official dispatches regarded the men as killed, and said they had accidentally been shot while between the firing lines.

Villa Wants a Seaport

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 5.—Villa's plan of campaign, as revealed here today by Colonel Cristobal Martinez, a wounded staff officer on parole, was to draw Obregon's army to the northwestern boundary, to assault and capture Agua Prieta and then strike southward through Sonora and Sinaloa to Jalisco, where he would have been in position to move rapidly eastward, cut Obregon off from his base, and, with that accomplished, dash for Mexico City.

AMERICAN STOCKS QUIET

London, Nov. 5.—American securities on the stock market were quiet but firm. Several blocks of gold bonds came on the market and were taken for America.

Made Over Again

Mrs. Jennie Miner, Davidson, Ind., writes: "I can truthfully say Foley Cathartic Tablets are the best I ever used. They are so mild in action. I feel like I had been made over again. They keep stomach sweet, liver active and bowels regular. They banish constipation, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

A BIG FIESTA

Santa Fe, Nov. 2.—The biggest Sunday celebration and fiesta in the history of San Diego was given at the exposition on Catholic day. After the military mass at the great out-of-door organ, the Indians gave some of their dances. Zunzie, a Navajo girl danced an ancient dance strangely reminiscent of Oriental ceremonies. The Hopi girls, too, gave some of their dances. The athletic contests were a feature and included a baseball and a football game, running races, fat men's races, potato race and other contests for prizes. The second baby at the Painted Desert to be named Theodore Roosevelt, was baptized. With one of the great cliffs of the Painted Desert as an altar, Rev. Father James A. Callghan, assisted by Father George Doyle, baptized the babe held in the arms of its mother, Maira Trujillo. The New Mexico building was kept open all day Sunday, and had one of the biggest throngs in its history

Went to the Hospital

C. E. Blanchard, postmaster, Blanchard, Cal., writes: "I had kidney trouble so bad I had to go to the hospital. Foley Kidney Pills completely cured me." Men and women testify they banish lame back, stiff joints, sore muscles and sleep disturbing bladder ailments. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

PUBLISHER KILLS SELF

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 2.—Edward L. Pretorius, publisher of the St. Louis Times, committed suicide yesterday. Mr. Pretorius, who was president of the German-American Press association which published the Times and the Westliche Post, was found dead in the bathroom of his home, where he had shot himself. He was 49 years old, and had been in poor health.

CAMERON IS SENTENCED

Santa Fe, Nov. 2.—Judge William H. Pope in federal court sentenced Malcolm Cameron, former postmaster at San Marcial, Socorro county, to 18 months at Leavenworth and \$300 fine for embezzling and destroying a registered letter. J. P. S. Menett was today appointed interpreter to the petit jury in federal court; L. H. Gibson, Romulo Martinez and Carlos F. Abreu, bailiffs. The case of the United States vs. Roy Houston, charged with forging a \$50 money order in Grant county, went to trial.

The mayor of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., changed the date for the Halloween carnival in that city in order that it might not conflict with a suffragist demonstration.

Mrs. Alma H. Hubbell, who played in leading roles with the late Richard Mansfield, has been enrolled as a practicing attorney in the United States district court.

MILLION MEN ON WESTERN FRONT

GREAT BRITAIN NOW HAS THAT NUMBER, ACCORDING TO ASQUITH

London, Nov. 2.—In his address before the house of commons this afternoon, Premier Asquith stated that Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the Franco-Belgian front, was now in command of nearly one million men.

Mr. Asquith said the total casualties in France and Flanders amounted to 377,000. He asserted the Germans had not made a net gain of a foot of ground since April.

Reviewing the work of British submarines in the Turkish campaign, the premier said that in the Sea of Marmora they had sunk or damaged two battleships, five gunboats, one torpedo boat, eight transports and 197 merchantment.

Serious Financial Situation

Mr. Asquith said there was full agreement between Great Britain and France to maintain the independence of Serbia and not let her "become the prey of the sinister and nefarious commission of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria." The premier also asserted the financial situation of Great Britain was serious and that the nation must be prepared to make far greater sacrifices than it had yet done to enable it to sustain the burden imposed by the war.

Premier Asquith said he strongly believed the recruiting plan of the earl of Derby would succeed, and that compulsion would be unnecessary.

Looks for Victory

Mr. Asquith asserted he was an confident as ever that the allies were going to carry their righteous cause to a triumphant issue; and he was not going to shift the burden from his shoulders until satisfied he was unable to bear it. He would not surrender the task as long as he enjoyed health and the confidence of the king and the country.

The announcement was made by Premier Asquith that the former Premier Venizelos of Greece, whose advocacy of intervention in the war on the side of the entente allies led to his resignation, asked France and Great Britain on October 21 for 150,000 men, with the express understanding that Greece would mobilize.

Premier Asquith prefaced his remarks concerning the war by saying he would disappoint many expectations, not the least the expectations of those who thought he ought to appear as a criminal or a penitent in a white sheet. However, he did not propose to adopt either attitude. He intended to describe as far as possible the actual prospective position of the nation, which "is as determined today as it ever has been to prosecute the war to a successful end, and trusts the government, by whomsoever controlled, to use every means to the attainment of that purpose."

He continued:

"It is true that today some parts of the horizon are overcast. This, like other wars, has been fruitful of surprises and disappointments. The moment calls for three things: A proper

sense of perspective, a limitless stock of patience, and overflowing reservoirs of courage, both active and passive."

Mr. Asquith referred to the "small ocerie of professional whimperers, which kept our enemies supplied daily with a diet of falsehoods."

The government, he said, had no interest in concealing anything subject to the one overriding consideration that its disclosure would aid Great Britain's enemies.

"How do we stand today?" asked the premier. "In August of last year we were prepared to send abroad six infantry and two cavalry divisions. In the operations described by Field Marshal French in his last dispatch he had under his command not far short of a million men. To these must be added the troops at the Dardanelles, in Egypt and in other theaters of war, as well as our garrisons and troops in reserve.

"How has this gigantic force been got together by a power which has never aspired to be a military power? First, by the manhood of the United Kingdom. In the last 15 months we have recruited—" Mr. Asquith hesitated, then remarked, "I do not like to give the exact figure — of men."

"The contribution of India was splendid," he continued. "Canada contributed 96,000 officers and men; Australia 92,000; New Zealand 25,000; South Africa, after a brilliant campaign subduing the Germans, sent 6,500, and New Foundland 14,600. Ceylon, Fiji and other parts of the empire all sent great contingents."

Navy's Great Work

Turning to the work of the navy in transporting troops, the premier said two and one-half millions of officers and men had been carried; 320,000 sick and wounded, two and one-half million tons of supplies, and 800,000 horses and mules.

"Up to the present," he added, "the losses of life in the whole of these gigantic overseas operations have been considerably less than one-tenth of one per cent. There never has been any thing comparable in history to the service of the navy. There they are with the men of the grand fleet, living unnoticed, unadvertised, performing with efficiency and vigilance which cannot be described, but which has cleared the whole high seas from one end to the other of German warships and mercantile marine. Where is the great German fleet upon which so much money was spent? Locked up in the Baltic. It dare not show its face in waters where it can be attacked. The whole maritime sources of Germany have been reduced to sporadic and constantly diminishing efforts of submarines."

In regard to the western front, Mr. Asquith said he had nothing to add to the dispatches from Field Marshal French, except to say that on balance since last April the Germans had not gained a single foot of ground.

"That indeed is an understatement of the case," he added.

Compliments the Russians

Referring to the eastern war theater, the premier paid a warm tribute to the fighting qualities of the Russians, and expressed confidence in their ability, "before long, to roll back the enemy."

As to Mesopotamia Mr. Asquith remarked that the British object is to preserve the neutrality of the Arabs,

safeguard British interests in the Persian gulf, and uphold the authority of the Union Jack in the east.

"Our victorious force is now within measurable distance of Bagdad," he said. "No operations have been conducted with greater brilliancy or with better prospects of financial success."

"Turning to the operations in Dardanelles, for the launching of which Winston Spencer Churchill, the first lord of the admiralty, was attacked so strongly in many quarters, Mr. Asquith said:

"From the moment Turkey declared war it was impossible to concentrate at all on the western front. The Turks threatened our Russian allies and Egypt. The advent of Turkey produced a great effect on the Balkan states, and the government had to face a question which was not merely strategic.

"In a great war like this you cannot determine the policy entirely by naval and military considerations. Sometimes it is not only expedient but necessary to run risks which clear naval or military considerations would have warned you against. In January we had not sufficient military forces in the east to do more than cope with the Turkish attack on Egypt, which was defeated. The question of a naval attack in the Dardanelles was then considered, and after full concentration with naval experts, including the admiral on the spot. Notwithstanding some doubts in the mind of Baron Fisher—then first sea lord—the government felt justified in sanctioning that attack. It was approved by the French and enthusiastically received by the grand duke.

"The matter came again before the war council. Before a shot was fired, it was communicated to the cabinet. It was decided at first to make the attempt with the navy and the navy alone. I took my full share of responsibility and deprecate the attempt to allot the responsibility by one minister to another."

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Santa Fe, Nov. 2.—President George E. Ladd of the State College has called an educational conference at State College on November 9 and 10, which is to be attended by the leading educators of the state. County Superintendent John V. Conway has accepted an invitation to attend.

Spectators Pushed Back

General Davis this afternoon sent American troops back from the boundary 500 yards to keep spectators from the Mexican zone of fire. An attack by Villa is apparently expected shortly after 2 o'clock.

* WILLARD SIGNS *
* FOR A BOUT *
* New Orleans, Nov. 2—Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, and his manager, Tom Jones, said today they had agreed with Dominick Tortorich and Tommy Burns, local fight promoters, to sign a contract for Willard to defend his title in a 20-round bout in this city the first week in March against an opponent to be named by December next. Tortorich stated Willard's opponent will be either Frank Moran, Fred Fulton or Jim Coffey.

A \$6,000 FIRE

Santa Fe, Nov. 1.—The insurance department today received word of a \$6,000 fire in Mesilla valley, the hay barn of Henry Fitch with 450 tons of alfalfa being destroyed by the flames at Dona Ana. The barn is one of the largest in the southern part of the state. The insurance is \$2,800. It is not known how the fire started.

Irregular bowel movements lead to chronic constipation and a constipated habit fills the system with impurities. HERBINE is a great bowel regulator. It purifies the system, vitalizes the blood and puts the digestive organs in fine vigorous condition. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Santa Fe, Nov. 2.—Thomas A. Edison, Luther Burbank and Henry Ford visited the New Mexico building at San Diego on Thursday. Other distinguished visitors were Miss Anna A. Gordon, national president, and Mrs. Francis B. Parks, national secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union with 25 other prohibition workers, who were especially interested in the historical and archaeological display.

The New Mexicans who registered were: J. P. Brennan, R. D. Borchard, Albuquerque; Frank E. Birnbaum, Fort Sumner; W. Trumbull, Albuquerque; J. A. R. Erdman, Manelito; P. P. Eilzen, Flora Vista; Charles Puio, Mrs. Charles Puio, Dawson; Mrs. F. S. Davis, Santa Fe.

Cured Boy of Croup

Nothing frightens a mother more than the loud, hoarse cough of croup. Labored breathing, strangling, choking and gasping for breath demand instant action. Mrs. T. Neureuar, Eau Claire, Wis., says: "Foley's Honey and Tar cured my boy of croup after other remedies failed." Recommended for coughs and colds. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

YALE CHANGES COACHES

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 2.—Football coaching will be under the direction of former Captain Thomas H. Shevlin for the remainder of the season, it was announced today. Mr. Shevlin is on his way here from Minneapolis in response to a call from Captain Alexander Wilson. Coach Frank Hinkey will remain and finish out the season as an assistant.

It was said that the five Yale undergraduate who were recently disqualified for playing summer baseball will be reinstated at the close of the football season. This action would make Legore, Milburn and others available for baseball next spring.

Beware of Cheap Substitutes

In these days of keen competition it is important that the public should see that they get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and not take substitutes sold for the sake of extra profit. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has stood the test and been approved for more than forty years. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

A LIST OF "DONT'S"

Denver, Nov. 2.—Posters containing a list of 25 offenses for which an employe may be suspended or dismissed without notice were posted at

the mining camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company today. Similar notices were posted at coke ovens. The posters reproduce sections of the mining laws of Colorado which make certain offenses misdemeanors. The offenses enumerated included: Violation of the law, drunkenness, offering or receiving money for a job, carrying concealed weapons, conduct which violates the common decency or morality of the community, falsifying or refusing to testify at investigations of accidents, fighting or attempting bodily injury of a fellow employe, and sleeping while on duty.

BIG ARMY FLIGHT

Hillsboro, Tex., Nov. 2.—A squadron of aeroplanes will make a flight from Fort Sill, Okla., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, some time between November 20 and December 1. This became known here today when the Mayor of Hillsboro granted permission for the aeroplanes to land near the city limits for a stay of one night. The flight will be the first of its kind undertaken by the United States army.

OUR JITNEY OFFER—This and 5c DONT MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley and Co, Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foleys' Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup. Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

A NEW MINE

Santa Fe, Nov. 2.—Reports of an important mineral strike in the White mountains, 35 miles west of Roswell is reported. Several Roswell prospectors have sunk a shaft 25 feet on a fissure vein four feet wide carrying \$1.60 in gold and \$1.40 in silver and upward. William Praeger is one of the chief backers of the enterprise.

Lincoln county has been a steady producer, especially of gold, for of its total mineral production the past ten years of \$373,642, \$310,936 was gold from lode mines and \$29,620 from placers. The silver production was 14,708 ounces of silver; 41,099 pounds of copper, and 229,904 pounds of lead, the total ore production in the decade having been 48,956 tons.

Several cars of copper and copper-lead ores were shipped from the Galinas district last year. The Jicarilla placers last year produced \$908 in gold as against \$1,027 the year before.

**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 overworked and disordered kidneys and bladder ailments, pain in sides and back due to Kidney Trouble, sore muscles, stiff joints, backache and rheumatism.

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

O. G. SCHAEFER AND RED CROSS DRUG STORE

In the Nogal district, only assessment work was done. In the White Oaks district, the North and South Homestake mines, with a considerably increased output of ore and production of bullion from the 20-stamp amalgamation mill, were the only producers. Some improvements were made on the cyanidation plant but it was not operated.

From Roswell also, comes the report of an oil strike by Will Praeger, 30 miles south of Roswell and at a depth of 1,400 feet. It is a pumping proposition.

JUDGE MANN WOULD GO TO THE SENATE

ALBUQUERQUE REPUBLICAN WOULD LIKE TO SUCCEED CATRON

Santa Fe, Nov. 2.—Most interesting from a political standpoint, is the report today, pretty well substantiated, that Judge Edward A. Mann has quietly thrown his hat into the ring for the United States senatorship, and has sent out emissaries to feel the pulse in such far-away counties as Taos and San Juan. At the same time, friends of State Senator E. C. Crampton, are more and more insistent that he is the best senatorial timber that any party could possibly command and that it is about time that the Kingdom of Colfax came into its own politically.

Since Senator Thomas B. Catron is above deck and board against woman's suffrage and prohibition, the movement to sidetrack him has gained momentum on one hand, while on the other it is counting in his favor by cementing all the elements that are against woman's suffrage and prohibition, firmly in his favor. His friends feel certain that these elements are stronger by far as to numbers and finances than the opposition, which they say could not be united under the most favorable circumstances and will split up among various candidates of different parties.

LAND MONEY DIVIDED AMONG INSTITUTIONS

NORMAL UNIVERSITY AND INSANE ASYLUM RECEIVE THEIR SHARE

Santa Fe, Nov. 2.—Almost \$300,000 were poured into the state treasury today. Land Commissioner R. P. Ervien forked over \$234,455.97 from land sales and leases; the United States treasury \$41,098.30 from national forests in the state; the corporation commission \$826.30 of corporation fees, and \$300.70 insurance fees; Bank Examiner Carter \$241 of bank examiner's fees, and San Miguel county again first on deck with its monthly remittance, \$4,472.52.

The land commissioners' remittance was apportioned as follows: University, income fund \$5,827.12; permanent fund \$1,142.14; common school income \$82,897.02; permanent \$17,545.98; University from saline lands \$900; Agricultural college, income \$4,471.26; permanent \$591.31; Silver City Normal school, income \$107.10; permanent \$138.57; the same to the Nor-

mal University; Spanish-American Normal, income \$458.42; permanent \$38.40; Normal school extension \$288.92; School of Mines, \$3,112.34; income; \$149.70 permanent; Military Institute, \$1,621.36 income; \$142.95 permanent; Reform school, \$745 income; \$4.74 permanent; Miners' hospital \$1,677.46 income; \$74.01 permanent; Insane Asylum, \$2,998.01 income; \$230.83 permanent; Penitentiary \$2,861.61 income; \$161.13 permanent; State Charitable Institutions \$1,593.13 income; Blind Asylum \$1,724.20 income; \$149.70 permanent; Deaf and Dumb \$1,803.82 income; \$145.47 permanent; Permanent Reservoirs, \$12,603.82 income; \$4,894 permanent; Improvements Rio Grande \$2,704.19 income; \$1,149.27 permanent; Public Buildings \$1,896.74; \$48 permanent; Santa Fe and Grant County Bonded Indebtedness \$1,461.51 income; \$20,394.21 permanent; State Lands Maintenance Fund \$40,829.96.

A REFRIGERATOR BANQUET

Santa Fe, Nov. 2.—Ralph E. Twitchell returned Saturday night from a trip to San Diego, Phoenix and Tucson. He found enthusiasm everywhere for keeping the San Diego exposition open next year and declares it a pity that lack of financial resources does not permit the New Mexico building to remain on the grounds.

When Colonel Twitchell arrived he found another telegram urging him to attend the banquet to President Ripley of the Santa Fe, in honor of his seventieth birthday celebrated Saturday night. Like the dinner of the Woman's Board of Trade held here last week, the Ripley banquet was a "home-products" affair, for a refrigerator car starting in California, gathered oranges, lemons, grapefruit, palms and even cactus from the desert and other products of the southwest, including New Mexico "frijoles," to be used in the banquet.

BETTER BABIES

The crusade for better babies has spread from coast to coast, and taken firm hold of American Mothers. Few women realize how much the ill health of the mother influences the unborn child, both physically and mentally. Women who suffer from mysterious pains, backache, nervousness, mental depression, headaches, etc., should rely on Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, which for nearly forty years has been the standard remedy for those ailments.

Rub a sore throat with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. One or two applications will cure it completely. Price 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

General Calles is Warned

Two warning were sent today to General Calles, shortly after two American soldiers were wounded in a trench west of the customs house. Sharp machine gun firing, which began at noon, ceased in a few minutes, and a desultory artillery exchange, which followed, practically had stopped by 1 o'clock, the hour supposedly fixed for Villa's general attack to begin.

A Mexican bullet struck Sergeant Henry Wardell of Company A Eleventh Infantry, breaking a pipe in his breast pocket, last night. Wardell afterwards found the bullet in his pocket.

CHIEF JUSTICE MAY GIVE UP OFFICE

MR. WHITE MAY ALLOW PRESIDENT TO APPOINT ANOTHER DEMOCRAT

Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.—Chief Justice Edward Douglass White of the supreme court of the United States today celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth by presiding over the highest court in the land for several hours. The desk of the Chief Justice was graced by a huge bouquet of flowers, a testimonial of esteem from his colleagues on the bench. During the day Chief Justice White was the recipient of congratulations from many friends and admirers.

Recently there has been considerable discussion in Washington over the possibility of a change in the near future in the chief justiceship of the United States. It has been frequently declared that this position is more honorable and more worthy than even the presidency of the republic. Its occupancy, therefore, is a matter of supreme importance to the people of the nation.

There is no one who can speak authoritatively and say that Chief Justice White intends to retire, and yet many circumstances would seem to point in this direction and it is considered highly probable that President Wilson will name a man to succeed Justice White, whose career and whose record is long and honorable.

The reasons for believing that a change in the chief justiceship is possible are largely circumstantial. Under the law the judge of any United States court, who has arrived at the age of seventy years and has been ten years on the bench, is eligible to retirement on full pay. Chief Justice White was appointed associate justice of the supreme court in 1894, so that he now has rounded out an honorable service of 21 years as a member of the highest tribunal. In attaining his seventieth birthday today he has become eligible to retirement under the second requirement of the law.

It cannot be denied that Justice White is good for many a long year on the bench still, unless appearances deceive, but after the honorable record and the long tenure of office which he has already enjoyed it is not to be supposed that he will desire to continue indefinitely. Furthermore, the chief justice is a loyal democrat and by resigning during President Wilson's tenure of office he would insure the appointment of a man of like political faith for his successor. In the event of the election of a republican president, it is believed that the mantle of chief justice would in all probability fall upon the shoulders of Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes.

It is no ordinary honor to be able to name a chief justice of the supreme court because it is an opportunity which has come to but few presidents of the United States. There have been but nine chief justices of

the supreme court since the days of the venerable John Jay of New York.

Chief Justice White was born on his father's sugar plantation on Bayou Lafourche, Louisiana, November 3, 1845. He was educated at Mt. St. Mary near Emitsburgh, Md., and afterward in Georgetown university, but he left that institution when the civil war broke out. He returned to Louisiana and entered the Confederate service during the siege of Port Hudson and was captured when the place was taken by the Federals.

When the war ended Mr. White studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1872 he was elected to the Louisiana senate for four years and at the conclusion of his term was appointed as associate justice of the supreme court of that state.

In 1891 Mr. White became a national figure. A senatorial contest was waged in Louisiana. Mr. White entered the race. He had managed the campaign of Governor Nichols for re-election and had been prominent in the reform movement of his state. He fought vigorously in favor of the anti-lottery law. The legislature finally chose him to succeed Senator Eustice.

Justice White was in the senate three years before he was elevated to the bench of the supreme court of the United States by President Cleveland in 1894. As an associate justice he delivered some important opinions, among these being those in the succession tax cases and the insular cases. President Taft on December 12, 1910, nominated Justice White for the chief justiceship and the nomination was confirmed by the senate within an hour.

RELIGION AND RACE SUICIDE DON'T MIX

NOTED FRENCH CARDINAL DISCUSSES CAUSE OF FRANCE'S DEPOPULATION

Paris, Nov. 3.—Cardinal Lucon, archbishop of Rheims, whose 72 years do not prevent him from sticking to his shell-battered post, has found time to continue his campaign against the depopulation of France, a subject upon which he is a recognized authority. He has written for The Associated Press views on the effect of the war on the birth rate that are particularly interesting in view of the revival of religious interest shown by increased attendance at all religious services through France.

The origin of the question," he writes, "is obviously in childless marriages. Find out why marriages are childless and we may find where the remedy lies. Economists have pointed out debauch, unhealthy literature, alcohol, selfishness and avarice as some of the causes; they have accordingly proposed as remedies the suppression of vice, censorship of literature, prohibition of alcohol, public aid to large families with relief from military duties, ensured employment, lighter taxes on fathers and heavier burdens on bachelors and childless married men.

"All these methods are good as far as they go; all should be tried since every man who loves his country cannot be indifferent to the growth of a real vice, amounting to a social disease, which impels not only the pres-

perity but the existence of a nation. "The war will accentuate the campaign against depopulation by compelling attention to the mowing down of so many men in the flower of their age, the suppression of so many sources of life. It will no doubt hasten the adoption of some, if not all the measures proposed but economic methods do not take a man's soul into account; so long as the conscience is untouched so long will economic measures be fruitful.

"Religion reaches, governs and modifies the intimate thoughts that govern man's actions—inspires him to a duty that is imposed by the most indisputable authority—that of his creator. It also assures to duty done a reward that infinitely surpasses in value and duration the fleeting troubles and sacrifices imposed by duty.

"Under the influence of religion obedience to the laws of the married state become spontaneous and generous through the most powerful interests that it encourages. To those that close the sources of life in order to escape fatigue and trouble or to avoid the division of inheritances and assure to their heirs lives of pleasure without work, religion recalls that the conjugal state was not instituted by the author of nature for the satisfaction of the senses, or for the personal enjoyment of two persons and that man here below has other interests than that of personal satisfaction and other riches than those of the earth.

"To everyone religion shows the nobility of fatherhood which associates them with the creative power of God; thereby they contribute to the giving of life to his children whose souls are immortal and whom God destines to eternal happiness.

"Let us then rehabilitate—re-inspire these religious beliefs; with them will be reborn Christian ways and with Christian ways will again come the observance, through conviction and through love, of the holy laws of marriage and of the family, and, in a large proportion, the rebuilding of the home.

"I do not pretend that religion may of itself, cure the evil. I merely point out that therein is found for Christians the most powerful succor against evil—the most efficacious encouragement to the duty which we seek to stimulate.

"We must not forget that the task of married people is grave and arduous; the duties of parents is heavy, above all among the classes that depend on their daily work for their daily bread. I have labored among such for twenty years and have often received the confidences of honest fathers of families who, with only their modest daily earnings to live upon asked themselves whether they should risk having more children than they could feed. Religious considerations were the only ones that could encourage and give support to fathers such as these; their reliance was confidence in Providence.

"Providence makes use of secondary causes; it is the honor and duty of those who possess power and fortunes to become its instruments. To the moral force of religion material aid must be added. Legislators, employers—all those who are favored with wealth must apply their good will to lighten the burdens of fathers of the large families, help them procure the needed resources to do honor to and

protect the family and make the way easy for the education of their children.

"I do not believe in radical measures that would take from every healthy man without children his rights of citizenship; that seems to be contrary to the liberty conscience and dignity of man."

CERRILLOS MOTHERS' CLUB

Santa Fe, Nov. 3.—Mrs. W. C. McDonald, Mrs. Rupert F. Asplund, Miss Conrad and Miss Olsen will on Friday of this week attend a conference of the teachers and parents of District No. 5 at Cerrillos, for the purpose of organizing a Mothers' club. County School Superintendent Conway has divided the county into six districts, which will eventually lead to school consolidation with graded schools, including high school for each district. No. 5 includes Cerrillos, Galisteo, Golden, San Pedro, Kennedy, Madrid, Cedar Grove. Mrs. McDonald and party will also officiate at the public reading room installed in the school house at Cerrillos by the principal, Miss Bessie Wisdom, and will address a session of the night class, which now numbers 31 pupils, being organized to stamp out illiteracy on the plan of the famous Kentucky moonlight schools.

SANTA FE'S WEATHER

Santa Fe, Nov. 3.—Eighteen days with 100 per cent of sunshine; not a day with less than 15 per cent, and an average of 86 per cent for the month, that is the sunshine record for October at Santa Fe, according to the United States weather bureau. The precipitation was only .04 of an inch. The lowest temperature was 32 degrees and the highest 73 degrees, the average maximum was 65.4, the maximum on no day having been less than 52. The average minimum was 38.6. The relative humidity was only 32 per cent at 6 p. m. The greatest daily range was 33 degrees on October 19 and the least 16 degrees on October 15.

KITCHENER REPORTED TO HAVE RESIGNED

OFFICIAL SOURCES IN LONDON, HOWEVER, DENY THE RUMOR

London, Nov. 5.—Official denial was made today of a report that Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, had resigned. The announcement follows:

"During Lord Kitchener's temporary absence on public duty the prime minister is carrying on the work at the war office. There is no truth in the statement that Lord Kitchener has resigned."

Earl Kitchener was in London last week at the time of General Joffre's visit to England. Since then no report has been received concerning his absence from the war office until today. There has been no intimation that he might resign. In fact the war secretary, according to the general understanding in London, is to be made a member of the small cabinet committee which is to be charged with the direction of the war.

Subscribe for The Optic.

GERMANY SEEKS PUBLIC TO GAZE NO EARLY END TO CONFLICT ON CORONATION SPLENDORS

COUNT VON BUELOW SAYS RU-
MORS OF PEACE TALK HAVE
NO FOUNDATION

Lucerne, Switzerland, Nov. 4 (Via Paris.)—Prince von Buelow, former German chancellor, informed the Associated Press today that he had not come to Switzerland on a peace mission. He declared Germany has resolved to continue the war to its conclusion by arms.

The prince made it clear that he is not going to Washington to see President Wilson or to Madrid to see King Alfonso in relation to terms on which Germany might be willing to discuss peace. Nor is he engaged in such discussions with a papal delegate or anyone else. Prince von Buelow said:

"The war must be fought out. Germany is united, and possesses every resource in material, and above all, in unity and resolve, to continue the war to its conclusion by arms."

"I am here as a private person," he explained, "and will not talk politics."

The only allusion on his part to American affairs was an expression of regret at the death of Herman Ridder of New York.

Persons in Lucerne who have had Prince von Buelow under observation during the eight days he has been in Lucerne, are convinced he conferred with no distinguished strangers such as Monsignor Marchitti, papal delegate to Switzerland, Premier Salandra or Foreign Minister Sonnini of Italy or former Premier Giolitti of Italy, each of whom has been reported at various times to have visited him. Neither has he been described as a leader in the supposed peace movement.

AMERICAN NOTE DELIVERED

Washington, Nov. 4.—Secretary Lansing was advised later today that the American note to Great Britain on interferences with neutral trade arrived in London last night, and will be delivered to the foreign office tomorrow by Ambassador Page. Secretary Lansing is arranging with the British authorities with a view to its publication Monday morning.

A SALOON KILLING

Santa Fe, Nov. 4.—At Lordsburg, Paulo Herrera, a mining man, was shot and fatally wounded while in a saloon. James Hughes, arrested on charge of having fired the fatal shot, was exonerated by the coroner's jury and released, it being asserted that Herrera was drunk and attempted to stab Hughes with a miner's candlestick.

SOLD TO INDIANS

Santa Fe, Nov. 5.—In the case of the United States vs. William Marshall, charged with selling liquor to an Indian, the jury failed to reach an agreement and was discharged. The case of the United States vs. Patrick Hogan a saloonkeeper of Cerrillos, on a similar charge, went to trial yesterday afternoon.

JAPANESE ARE TO BE ACCORDED
A PRIVILEGE UNUSUAL IN
THEIR LAND

Tokio, Nov. 5.—Japan is today on the eve of the most spectacular event in her history, the coronation of the Emperor Yoshihito. Not that the crowning of the ruler is of so much more importance than similar events in the past, but for the first time the people will have a part in the series of elaborate rites and ceremonies.

Arrangements for the ceremonies are today completed. After months of planning and execution, those in charge of the affairs realize that all has been done that can be done. The whole empire has blossomed out in gala attire. Street decorations are everywhere, even in small villages and hamlets miles from the scene of any of the ceremonies and official festivities.

The accession festivities will extend over an entire month. Tomorrow morning, with all the pomp and ceremony of the formal Orient, the emperor will depart from Tokio bound for Kioto, the ancient capital where the observance of the accession to the throne will take place. Nagoya will know the imperial pageant for a night, and on the following day the emperor will complete his journey.

In Kioto will begin the series of rites and ceremonies which never before in Japanese history have been witnessed by the people. For the first time their representatives will be present. Two of the most important functions, one at which the emperor announces his happy accession to the throne to the spirits of his imperial ancestors, and the other at which he proclaims his accession to his subjects, will be held next Wednesday, the first in the morning and the second in the afternoon.

Grand Harvest Festival

The third great ceremony, the grand harvest festival, will be held in the late afternoon and night of November 14. No crown will be placed upon the emperor's head; he will receive, instead, the sword, the mirror and the jewel. On November 16 and 17 come the three great banquets and visits by the emperor to the various ancestral shrines for the purpose of communicating to the spirits of his forefathers his felicitous accession to the throne.

The emperor will return to Tokio near the end of the month, accompanied by the imperial sanctuary, which will be essentially transported to Kioto for the accession rites. Subsequent to his majesty's return, the city of Tokio is to hold a big celebration in his honor, and the prime minister and foreign minister will give banquets and receptions. At these functions all the powers of the world with which Japan is at peace will be represented by diplomats or special envoys. George W. Guthrie, the United States ambassador to Japan, will attend the various ceremonies as the personal representative of President

Wilson. The United States navy will be represented by Admiral Winterhalten, commanding the Asiatic fleet.

The program of ceremonies and festivities will be concluded with a great accession military review and a grand naval review. Both will take place at Tokio during the first week of December. Besides the ceremonies here and in the ancient capital, there will be observances and holidays in every town and village of Japan.

Emperor Yoshihito, the central figure in the great celebration, was born in 1879 and acceded to the throne on the death of his father, July 30, 1912. He was educated in the Nobles school in Tokio, a procedure that might be said to have marked a new era in Japanese history, for theretofore, the imperial princes, considered sacred in the eyes of the people, were nursed in an atmosphere surcharged with ancient court traditions, while none but the nobles or high court officials in whose care they were placed might come into their presence.

In May, 1900, Yoshihito, then in his twenty-first year, was married to the second daughter of His Imperial Highness Prince Kujo, then a girl of 19. His majesty has three sons, Hirohito Michinomiya, born in 1901; Yasuhito Atsunomiya, born in 1902, and Nobuhito Terunomiya, born in 1905.

The coronation of Emperor Yoshihito was originally arranged to take place last November. The death of the empress, however, made it necessary to postpone the accession festivities until the prescribed period of formal mourning had expired.

CARELESS REPORTS FROM SCHOOL MEN

THE CENSUS THIS YEAR IS PRO-
NOUNCED HIGHLY UN-
SATISFACTORY

Santa Fe, Nov. 5.—Is New Mexico retrograding educationally?

The department of education discovered today that the percentage of enrollment as well as attendance of the public schools is less this year than it was last. Why?

The lowering of the percentage of school attendance is accounted for by the fact that the school term is longer than before, seven months being compulsory in every district. But why did fewer children enroll than the year before? One explanation is that the school census and school reports sent to the department are not accurate. Is there an actual enumeration of persons between 5 and 21 years? A quiet investigation shows that in many cases last year's census is taken in many a district and a guess is made as to increase and the report sent in. In the more populous communities there is no house to house canvass, and even in the smaller districts, the enumerator depends upon his own personal knowledge rather than actually canvassing the district.

The school census as returned shows 61,834 persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years who are of Spanish descent, 42,000 of non-Spanish descent. But here too, a problem is evident. How are children classed who have

a parent of each race? In Santa Fe it has happened that a great-grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence is classed as Spanish-American although he has an Anglo-Saxon name. In other words, every person with a fraction of Spanish-American blood is classed as Spanish-American. The enrollment of Spanish-Americans is given as 37,542, and the average daily attendance as only 23,338, or less than the percentage of enrollment and attendance of the non-Spanish part of the population.

GREECE AFRAID OF BEING CRUSHED

AT LEAST, THAT IS THE WAY
VENIZELOS REGARDS THE
SITUATION

Paris, Nov. 5.—Portion of the address of former Premier Venizelos of Greece, to the chamber just before the defeat of the Zaimis ministry, are given as follows by the Havas correspondent at Athens:

"The foreign policy of the government does not have our confidence; moreover, we consider it fatal for the country. In recent days we have felt more profoundly still the pain of seeing our country menaced by our eternal enemy, which will turn on us after having crushed Serbia."

"We are saddened by the thought that tomorrow we shall be alone without friends or allies, in the face of a formidable enemy."

At this point M. Venizelos was interrupted by a deputy who asked whether he thought King Constantine desired the ruin of the country.

"I would have preferred to omit the name of the king in this discussion," Venizelos replied, but since you ask this, I shall answer as I should. Under the constitutional regime the king can have no responsibility."

Ex-Premier Venizelos said, however, that he did not mean to throw upon the king responsibility for the present situation in Greece. He blamed those who had failed to advise his majesty as they ought, and said the crown could not refuse to recognize the vote of confidence accorded by the chamber to the preceding cabinet.

M. Gounaris, minister of the interior, interrupting, said he thought the policy of M. Venizelos would lead the country to ruin, and to take opposition against the central powers would be disastrous for Greece and Serbia. M. Theodoris, minister of communication, next addressed the house, asserting that M. Venizelos' policy last February would have led the Greek fleet and army to complete ruin.

Resuming his speech, M. Venizelos spoke for his policy of last February, and discussed the benefits which Greece might have realized if her neutrality had not been maintained. Continuing he said: "Your policy has rendered our national ideals impossible, and in serving involuntarily a German political group we are exposed to the danger of an additional Bulgarian aspiration and the growth of Turkish power. Why not take part today in a war which tomorrow will be inevitable?"

The government employs 27 women as lighthouse keepers.

CONFUCIUS QUOTED BY BOTH SIDES

MONARCHISTS AND ANTI-MONARCHISTS IN CHINA CITE AUTHORITY

Peking, Nov. 1.—Confucius looms large in the controversy which is being hotly waged in China over the monarchical plan. President Yuan Shi-kai and his supporters are constantly quoting the ancient sage. Advocates of the republic are also using Confucius freely, and urging that the change to monarchy would be a violation of a Confucian oath and consequently would discredit the teachings of the great moral leader in the eyes of the world.

Plans are now in preparation by government officials for the erection of a great bronze statue of Confucius in Peking. At present the ancient sage is represented in the various temples only by pictorial images or sacred tablets. These do not create the vivid impression of the great teacher which the Chinese officials desire, and the movement is under way to place bronze statues of him in Confucian temples throughout the republic.

Mandates have recently been issued by President Yuan Shi-kai strengthening the position of Confucius' teachings in Chinese schools, and the society for the preservation of peace has constantly quoted the sayings of Confucius concerning loyalty to the emperor in support of the restoration of the monarchy.

Four Confucian canonical books are taught in Chinese schools, and no students who are not thoroughly versed in them are regarded as well educated. Quotations from these books, written nearly 2,500 years ago, are frequently used in nearly all governmental communications. The advocates of absolute concentration of government in an emperor are especially fond of such Confucian excerpts as this: "To no one but the supreme head of the empire does it belong to disturb the established religious and social institutions, to introduce new forms of government, to change the form and use of language. At the present day throughout the empire carriage wheels all have the same standard form and size, all writing is written with the same characters, and in all the relations of life all recognize the same established principles."

Public speeches concerning the monarchical movement, letters to the newspapers and editorials in support of the restoration of the empire are filled with quotations concerning the five duties of universal obligation outlined by Confucius and the three moral qualities by which the sage said these duties must be carried out. The first of these duties are those between ruler and subject. Next are the duties between father and son. Then the duties between husband and wife. The fourth duties are between elder brother and younger, and the fifth duties are those in the intercourse between friends. Intelligence, moral character and courage, in the order named, are the three model qualities upon which Confucius laid great stress. Of these he says: "They are

the three universally recognized moral qualities of men. It matters not in what way men come to the exercise of these moral qualities, the result is one and the same.

"Some are born with the knowledge of these moral qualities; some acquire it as the result of education; some acquire it as the result of hard experience. But when the knowledge is acquired, it comes to one and the same thing. Some exercise these moral qualities naturally and easily; some because they find it advantageous to do so; some with effort and difficulty. But when the achievement is made it comes to one and the same thing."

The effort to strengthen the interest in Confucianism is apparent throughout the vernacular press of China. Scholars are urged to visit his tomb at Chufou, and a more careful reading of his classics is advised. Young men are told that Confucius began gathering disciples around him and teaching the principles of good government at the early age of 22. His services as minister of crime are reviewed, and the marvelous abolition of crime under his direction is emphasized. His great success as a teacher in the later years of his life when he gathered three thousand disciples around him is stressed, and readers are constantly reminded of the enduring fame of this teacher who had the proper ideals of government.

SANTA FE ENJOYED WARM TEMPERATURE

MONTH OF OCTOBER BROKE RECORDS ESTABLISHED FOR YEARS

Santa Fe, Nov. 1.—The month just closed, according to the United States bureau, was a remarkable one, even for New Mexico, as far as sunshine and uniformly high temperature are concerned. At Santa Fe there has not been a single killing frost, and even on days on which the minimum at points like Albuquerque dropped to 21, it was only 43 at Santa Fe, with the maximum above 70 repeatedly, although at no time reaching 80. In the beginning of the month there were a few slight showers, but otherwise no precipitation was noted. The sunshine percentage was above 90, and even higher than last November, the sunniest months of last year.

The monthly bulletin just from the press continues the interesting article on the "Winds of Santa Fe," covering the statistics for 43 years. The highest velocity recorded in those four and a third decades was 53 miles per hour from the southeast on October 21, 1908. The highest recorded in any December was 40 miles. This is also the maximum velocity for August. For January it is 44, February 47, March 50, April 51, May 51, June 48, July 45, September 65, October 53, and November 51.

The report also tells of the recent hail storm at Roswell, saying: The hailstorm was without precedent at this time of the year. The hail fell to a depth of half an inch, and the high wind drifted it to a depth of five inches. The wind reached a maximum of 56 miles an hour and together

with the hail destroyed the large tomato crop of the section and damaged the late apple crop to the extent of \$35,000, one grower alone suffering to the extent of \$6,000.

WANT 1916 DISPLAY

Santa Fe, Nov. 1.—V. T. Manville, Silver City; Dr. R. G. Gatz, LaLande; Mr. and Mrs. Culy Hitchcock, Artesia; Donald B. Saunders, Vaughn, and J. C. Mock of Albuquerque registered at the New Mexico building at San Diego on Friday.

Mr. Manville praised especially the mineral display. In his estimation, the state must keep the New Mexico building open during 1916. He expressed confidence that Grant county and Silver City would come to the bat if a proper effort is made to raise \$1,000 a month to keep the building open.

S. J. Fuyo, a wealthy merchant of Koba, Japan, was a visitor and loaded himself up with literature about New Mexico that he will distribute among his wealthy friends in Japan.

Three new students of the School of Mines at Socorro can be traced to the fact that they visited the New Mexico building and saw the mineral exhibit. Other state institutions have benefitted similarly and there is no doubt that Santa Fe had 10,000 more tourist visitors this year because visitors to the building were urged not to fail to take advantage of the free side trip from Lamy on their way home.

ILLEGAL HUNTING MUST BE STOPPED

GAME WARDEN DE BACA ISSUES A FORMAL WARNING TO EL PASOANS

Santa Fe, Nov. 1.—The game warden received a report today of the first deer shot on the eastern slope of the White mountains this season. It was brought down by Edward Amonett, near the headwaters of the Rio Felix. It weighed 250 pounds.

Mr. de Baca today in El Paso gave out the following interview: "I find that not a few residents of Texas make it a practice of traveling into New Mexico by automobile for a day's hunting. Now this is perfectly proper, and the visitors are cordially welcomed as long as they comply with the laws. Some of our visitors, and I regret that El Pasoans are among the chief offenders, neglect the formality of procuring a license to hunt, while others claim residence in New Mexico, and take out a resident game license, which costs considerably less than that issued to non-residents of the state.

"This practice subjects the offender to serious penalties if caught, and caught they will be in the future, for I have stationed two salaried deputies on the roads leading out of El Paso with instructions to halt the hunters and inspect their licenses. The man with a Texas license on his automobile will do well to have a non-resident game license in his pocket, if he is found hunting north or west of Texas; otherwise he may suffer the humiliation and expense of a seizure before a New Mexico justice of the peace. In New Mexico we are do-

ing everything possible to protect the wild game, our own people are required to obey strictly the laws, and it is but fair that the visitor should do likewise. And what applies to Texas also applies to the Colorado, Arizona and Oklahoma boundaries."

DRUG COMPANY SUED

Santa Fe, Nov. 1.—Fifty thousand dollars damages are demanded in a suit filed by Jay W. White and Belle White of Roswell against the American Drug company of Los Angeles for the loss of their mother, Mrs. Fannie D. White, who died in a Los Angeles hotel from a dose of barium sulphide taken by mistake for barium sulphate. The preparation, it is alleged, was sent by the defendant on the prescription of a physician who had prescribed the sulphate, which was to be taken internally for the purposes of an x-ray diagnosis. Mrs. White was 59 years old and went from Roswell to Los Angeles to undergo a surgical operation.

GREAT LAND CASE TO TRIAL

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—The six suits of the United States government against the Southern Pacific Railroad company, the Kern Trading and Oil company and the Associated Oil company for the possession of mammoth land holdings in Kern county, were called for trial in the United States district court here today. The combined cases are regarded as the most important ever tried in the local federal court, involving as they do the momentous question as to the title to 100,000 acres of land, valued at billions of dollars.

The trial will be the first onset between the government and the Southern Pacific, various oil operators and lessees on the question of alleged fraud in securing patents from the government under the laws of congress in aid of the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad.

The Southern Pacific secured the disputed lands through 17 patents under a grant by the government. In the six suits, which have been brought in the last two years and are now consolidated in order to save time and expense, the United States alleges the patents were obtained by fraud as the railroad people were aware the sections selected were mineral bearing, but took oath that the lands were agricultural.

It is the desire of both sides in the case to have the title to the disputed lands settled for once and all. In the event of victory for the present holders business will no longer be disturbed. If the government wins, the plans of the navy department for the exploitation of the properties for oil for warships will be immediately put into effect.

INVESTIGATING OIL TRADE

Washington, Nov. 2.—A complete and thorough investigation of the oil business of the United States is being made by the federal trade commission according to an announcement made by the commission. It states the investigation was begun in response to a resolution passed by the senate which was introduced by Senators Owen and Gore of Oklahoma. The statement says that the commission already has sent out agents to investigate charges of discrimination in the sale of gasoline in various parts of the country.

FIRING BEGUN IN MEXICAN CLASH OF ARMS

GENERAL VILLA ATTACKS AGUA
PRIETA WITH 10,000
MEN

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 1.—At 1:37 p. m. the battle of Agua Prieta began. The guns of the garrison of Agua Prieta opened up at that hour on the rapidly advancing Villa forces near the Slaughter ranch house. The Villa forces halted and began to entrench.

None of the shots came nearer than three quarters of a mile from the American line.

The Villa gunners returned shot for shot, aiming, apparently, at the southern salient of the Agua Prieta defenses. No damage was done by either side for the first 20 minutes.

One Villa shell burst in Agua Prieta within 60 yards of the United States customs house at 2:15 p. m. The Villa shells began to burst in Agua Prieta shortly before 2 p. m. Adobe houses on the west side of the town went to dust and a number were killed and wounded.

Refugees immediately began pouring over the American line. General Calles moved a three-inch gun mounted on a flat car to a point on the west side of town within a few feet of the United States custom house. It was after this that the Villa shell struck that vicinity.

Despite warning and advise of United States military officers the roofs of Douglas houses and the streets opening on the border line were thronged.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 1.—Moving his entire force of about 10,000 under cover of a dense haze of Douglas copper smelter smoke, General Villa ran into the Calles outposts three miles east of Agua Prieta at 9:45 o'clock this morning, and drove them in after a brief exchange of shots.

General Villa himself, with four officers, came to the American line to get the bearings of the boundary line.

American Troops Neutral

"Do you expect to take Agua Prieta today?" a United States army staff officer asked.

"Sure Mike", replied Villa broadly grinning. It was the only English he spoke. United States army officers do not believe, however, he intends to attack in earnest until tomorrow. In Spanish Villa asked whether the United States intended to help General Calles garrison Agua Prieta, in view of the fact that the American government had recognized Carranza and assisted reinforcements in helping General Calles.

He was assured that the American forces in the trenches facing the prospective Mexican battlefield would treat both sides alike. There must

be no firing across the line, he was told.

Villa said he did not intend firing across the line. For this reason he wanted to get his bearings on the boundary.

Villa's main body started from Gallard Pass, 12 miles east, before daylight. In a line miles long they proceeded foot, horse and artillery, toward the Mexican town with the advance and flank guards that had deployed in a wide semi-circle from the east to the south of Agua Prieta, drawing closer into the main body. General Villa himself accompanied the cavalry, which covered the right flank on the border. All along the line of march the Villa troops passed lines of American trenches a short distance from the border. The trenches were filled with United States troops, whose machine guns were in hidden positions.

Refugees from Agua Prieta are expected to come across the line this afternoon should the battle not begin before that time.

The advancing main body of the Villa army came in contact with the Carranza forces defending Agua Prieta, the Mexican border town opposite here, at 9:45 o'clock this morning. The Carranza outpost opened fire on the advancing Villa troops, and then fell back to the trenches surrounding the Mexican town.

Villa's troops had reached a point on the west side of Agua Prieta at noon, thus completely encircling the town, and a demand was reported to have been made on General Calles for a surrender by 2 o'clock. Calles' troops remained inactive in the trenches, although the Villa troops were in plain view of Agua Prieta.

The Villa army continued to move steadily toward the trenches of Agua Prieta this morning. By 12:30 o'clock a thin skirmish line, composed of Yaqui Indians, had moved up to within a mile and a half of the Mexican line.

Villa Hurries up Artillery

The right flank of the line now almost touched the American boundary at a point near the Slaughter ranch house. A mile to the left a strong squad of cavalry also moved up with the skirmish line.

It is thought quite possible that if Villa can get his artillery into position, he will attack before dusk. He is known to be short of water.

Babies Born Before Battle

Four babies were born on two of the troop trains which early today brought reinforcements to the Agua Prieta garrison via Eagle Pass and Taredo. Two of the babies were twins. The mothers on alighting from the trains here, accompanied their husbands into the trenches.

Fired at Border Intentionally

Washington, Nov. 2.—Reports from Major General Funston, sent last night, indicate that failure of Villa artillery fire to put out the searchlights in Agua Prieta prevented a direct assault upon the town. American army officers, who watched the fighting believed Villa would have taken the town last night, but for the searchlight.

Colonel Slocum reported it was evident both sides were endeavoring to reach American territory and Villa's guns were being directed so as to endanger American lives or property.

JUAN SALAZAR HELD UP AND BADLY HURT

THREE MEN ATTACK LAS VEGAS
NEAR THE ROUND HOUSE
LATE YESTERDAY

As the result of a severe beating by bold holdup men late yesterday afternoon, Jose Salazar lies in the Las Vegas hospital suffering from injuries which may prove fatal. Salazar, who lives in Las Vegas, was on his way to town about 4 o'clock, when he encountered three men near the Santa Fe round house. The men fell upon him and relieved him of a roll of \$43 and left him in a serious condition.

Salazar dragged himself to the round house and there fainted. Dr. R. K. McClanahan was called and had the injured man removed immediately to the hospital, where an examination disclosed that he was suffering from severe scalp wounds and badly bruised head.

Deputy Sheriff Felipe Lopez apprehended, afterwards, Eduardo Ribera, who, it is alleged, was one of the party of men who robbed Salazar. The man was placed in jail to await a hearing. It is understood that Salazar and Ribera had some trouble about a year ago, when Salazar had Ribera bound over to the grand jury for assault with a deadly weapon. Two other men have been arrested but their names have been kept secret.

105.39 MILES AN HOUR WINS RACE

RESTA BREAKS ALL AMERICAN
RECORDS IN HARKNESS
CUP CONTEST

New York, Nov. 2.—Dario Resta won the 100-mile automobile race for the Harkness gold challenge cup at Sheepshead Bay today. His time was 56:55:71, and his average speed per hour was 105.39. This beats the American record.

Bob Burman finished second in 58:33:95, and Eddie Rickenbacker was third in 61:00:59.

Six drivers, the original field, started in their cars. Resta led at the 50-mile mark. His time was 28:24:55, and his speed average 105.57 miles an hour. Mulford was then second, and Burman third. DePalma retired from the race, because of a broken connecting rod, on the twentieth lap.

Aitken led the first ten miles of the race and was then forced to stop because of a broken connecting rod.

VEGANS AT THE FAIR

Santa Fe, Nov. 2.—The following registered at the New Mexico building on last Thursday: J. H. Richley and Miss Jeanette Richley, Las Vegas; Mr. and Mrs. George Deskinis, Raton; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Martinez, Arroyo Hondo; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Duncan, Sr., East Las Vegas.

Subscribe for The Optic

TEN STATES WATCHED FOR POLITICAL DOPE

TODAY'S ELECTIONS SUPPOSED
TO FORECAST THE 1916
RESULT

The chief interest in elections being held in 10 states today appeared to center in the propositions for granting suffrage to women, submitted to the voters of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Voters of Massachusetts, Maryland and Kentucky are also balloting for governor and other state officers, while statewide prohibition is the feature of the Ohio elections, and other state or local issues are before the people of New Jersey, Mississippi, Michigan and Virginia.

Generally fair and mild weather prevailed throughout New York state, and a heavy early vote was reported from many parts of the state. In many instances the woman suffrage question appeared to be the chief issue, and the proposed new legislation ranked second. In New York City women watchers were at every polling booth.

Mild, fair weather also prevailed throughout Massachusetts, and a heavy vote is reported. Women allied with the suffrage cause continued their campaign during the day. Early reports indicated a large vote in Pennsylvania, where the suffragists were also active. A spirited mayoralty contest in Philadelphia added to the general interest in the election.

There was much interest in the gubernatorial contest in Kentucky, and this, with warm weather throughout the state, caused politicians to predict a vote considerable above normal. The election in New Jersey is for six state senators and an entire lower house.

While statewide prohibition is the chief issue in Ohio, voters in many cities and towns are confronted by important local questions.

Boston, Nov. 2.—Returns from Acushnet, the first received from today's election in Massachusetts, gave for governor, McCall, republican, 110; Walsh, democrat, 48. The vote on the suffrage amendment stood: For 44, against 109.

Returns from the first nine towns reporting on today's election gave McCall, republican, for governor 1,107; Walsh, democrat, 560. Woman suffrage: Yes, 504, no, 1,105.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 2.—For the third time within a few weeks, President Wilson returned home today to vote. He cast his ballot in an effort to help restore the New Jersey legislature to the democratic column and to elect democrats to local offices. After voting the president walked out to Princeton campus and then went back to his private car and had lunch. He will arrive in Washington early tonight. The president cast his ballot for William J. Coan, professor of the university when Mr. Wilson was president, who ran today for freeholder.

A LAND INJUNCTION

Santa Fe, Nov. 2.—Land Commissioner R. P. Ervein has brought suit for an injunction against Emmet George and Albert Love, to prohibit their grazing herds of cattle on state lands in eastern New Mexico.

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at East Las Vegas, N. M., under act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

Published Every Week by The Optic Publishing Co., Incorporated
M. M. PADGETT, Editor.

COLORADO TELEPHONE.

Business Office	Main 2
Editorial Rooms	Main 9
Society Editor	Main 9

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily—Per Year, by Carrier	\$7.50
Daily—Per Month, by Carrier65
Daily—Per Week, by Carrier15
Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower, Per Year, by Mail	2.00

Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB

The Santa Fe New Mexican last night made the following editorial comment upon the recent meeting of the Las Vegas Commercial Club:

"In Las Vegas

"At a meeting of the Las Vegas Commercial club this week there were 64 members present.

"Santa Fe, in common with some other cities, is not always inclined to take Las Vegas seriously. But we arise to ask, in a somewhat pointed manner, how many meetings of the Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce are attended by 64 Santa Fe citizens?"

"We are doing pretty well with our Chamber of Commerce at present; but recent activities of the Las Vegas people indicate that Santa Fe will have to keep adding to the steam pressure if we are not to be outdistanced by the city up the line. The Las Vegas men have organized a harmony committee to settle differences between the east and west sides of the city; they are doing some pretty effective community advertising and they are showing a get-together spirit that we can afford to emulate here."

A NEW PAPER STOCK

Attention is called to the possibilities of zacaton grass in the manufacture of paper in a new professional paper of the United States department of agriculture. Zacaton grass extends from California and Texas southward to the Argentine Andes. It grows most profusely, however, in the mountain regions east and west of the City of Mexico, where it is harvested for the sake of its roots. These are made into brushes of various sorts and for this reason the zacaton plant is frequently known by the common English names of broom-root grass, wire grass, and rice-root grass. At the present time the tops of the plant are allowed to go to waste. It is from these that there is reason to believe that a satisfactory paper-making material may be developed. Laboratory tests of this grass conducted by the United States department of agriculture show that it can be chemically reduced to paper stock by the soda process more easily and with less expense than is necessary to reduce poplar wood. The same processes and methods which are employed for the manufacture of pulp from poplar wood are quite suitable for the treatment of zacaton, but in

place of the wood-sawing, chipping, and screening machinery, a grass duster is necessary. The paper manufactured from the stock has proved as satisfactory in physical tests as a first grade, machine-finished printing paper. It has, moreover, a very satisfactory appearance and feeling. For bleaching, however, the experiments showed that more bleaching powder was required than with poplar stock. No estimate of the cost of manufacture is made in the bulletin already mentioned. A rapid increase, however, in the demand for paper and the increasing likelihood that the raw material that is necessary for its manufacture will not be sufficient to meet this demand makes the subject worthy of further investigation by the trade. It has been estimated that the growth of wood in the United States is being removed at the rate of 36 cubic feet per acre each year, while the natural increase is at the rate of 12 cubic feet per acre. In other words, wood is being used three times as fast as it grows. The consequence is, of course, a continual increase in the price of raw material, and the desirability of finding some substitute is obvious.

BISHOP O'GORMAN'S JUBILEE

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 5.—Today marked the sacerdotal jubilee of the Rt. Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Sioux Falls. Fifty years ago today the bishop was ordained to the priesthood, after completing his theological studies in France. His first pastorate was in Rochester, Minn. From 1878 to 1882 he was a member of the Paulist community in New York. In the latter year, he returned to Minnesota to become pastor of a church at Faribault. In 1886 he became first president of the College of St. Thomas. From 1890 until he became bishop of Sioux Falls in 1896, he filled the chair of modern church history at the Catholic university in Washington.

FLOODS IN ROME

Rome, Nov. 4.—(Via Paris)—The floods caused by the overflowing of the Tiber have interrupted railroad traffic, uprooted trees and drowned cattle. Many peasant families have been rescued from areas surrounded by water. No loss of life has been reported. Fine weather has set in and it is hoped that the floods will soon subside.

OCTOBER BIG MONTH FOR WESTERN ROADS

SHIPMENTS OF ORE AND MANUFACTURED GOODS ARE REPORTED HEAVY

A general increase in freight traffic on western railroads for October indicates an advanced prosperity for the nation, according to railroad analysts of the west.

In addition to a steady growth in grain movement that sent records from the west and northwest well ahead of October, 1914, the general traffic movement for the month was excellent. Ore shipments from the west were heavy and the freight movements from east to west—chiefly manufactured goods—showed a big increase for the month.

Much of the traffic as of the long haul class, as indicated by a comparison of car movement records. The Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain report showed the total loaded cars from own line sidings and connections was 120,258, while the car movement counting the shifting of a car from one division to another, was 451,664, nearly four times as great. The road's freight movement for October, exceeded by 3,781 the number of cars handled in October, 1914, and by 2,923 the cars handled in 1913, hiterto the record for October.

St. Louis Reports

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5.—Phenomenal freight movement, indicating a great increase in the business of the country, is indicated in the October reports of the trunk railways which have their general offices in St. Louis. The freight movement of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system for October, 1915, was the heaviest in the history of the road, exceeding by 2,923 loaded cars the number of cars handled in October, 1913—the previous record month—and by 3,781 the number of cars received from "own line" sidings and from connections during October, 1915, was 120,258; and the car movements—counting as a separate movement the shifting of a car from one division to another—was 451,664. This number, nearly four times the number of initial car movements, indicates that the long haul traffic was heavy. Not until October were the car movements for a single day 16,000. Last months, however, four days, the 16,000 mark was passed—on October 22, October 23, October 29 and October 30.

Reports for 28 days in October showed that the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad handled 6,689 more loaded cars than for the entire month of October in 1914 and 919 more cars than for the full month of September, 1915.

The October traffic movement of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, however, showed a decrease over that of October, 1914. This was attributed to the fact that the cotton movement has been late and also to the grain movement from the southwest. This tardiness is attributed to exceptional market conditions.

Union Pacific

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 5.—Freight traffic increase over previous months, according to a statement issued by A. L. Mohler, president of the Union Pacific railroad.

POSTOFFICE ROBBED

Santa Fe, Nov. 4.—The federal authorities received word that the postoffice at Jackson, on the Gila river, in Grant county, has been robbed of \$80 cash and stamps.

ENGLAND TO REPLY

London, Nov. 5.—The foreign office will reply to ambassador Page's request for the grounds upon which the American steamer Hocking, while bound from New York for Norfolk, was taken into Halifax by a British prize crew from a British warship, that the action was taken under the recent order in council regarding vessels owned or partly owned by Germans. The British claim is that the Hocking is partly owned by Germans, and that under the new order her confiscation is permissible.

What portion of the vessel is claimed to be owned by Germans will come out before the prize court which will hear the case.

"I attribute this," said Mr. Mohler, "largely to the unusually wet summer which delayed grain shipments; the closing of the Panama canal by the slides; the exceptionally large fruit crops and to a somewhat increased movement of coal. A considerable part of the increase is in west-bound freight which heretofore has been sent through the canal."

FAMOUS DEMOCRATIC CLUB

New York, Nov. 4.—With President Wilson as the guest of honor and principal speaker, the members of the Manhattan club of this city gather about the banquet board tonight in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their organization. The Manhattan has long enjoyed the reputation of being the foremost Democratic social club in the country. Founded at the close of the civil war as a rival to the Union league, which had been organized to promote the republican party's interests, the Manhattan club included among its early members such notables as Samuel J. Tilden, August Belmont, Commodore Vanderbilt, Jay Gould and General Slocum. The first home of the club was at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifteenth street. In 1890 the club took possession of the magnificent mansion of the late A. T. Stewart, a famous marble palace that stood at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Nine years later the club removed to its present home at Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue.

WILL IMPROVE CANAL

Houston, Tex., Nov. 5.—Further extension of the interstate canal, a protected waterway extending along the Louisiana-Texas coast from New Orleans to Corpus Christi, was considered today at a meeting of the Interstate Inland Waterways league. Federal appropriations will be asked for deepening and widening a channel south of Corpus Christi to Point Isabel. This would give Brownsville direct service for small craft with western Louisiana.

NO ENGLISH ELECTION

London, Nov. 5.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, minister without portfolio announced in the house of lords today that the government was firmly of the opinion that there should be no general election until after the war.

GREEKS ANXIOUS TO ASSIST THE ENTENTE

CABINET WHICH OPPOSES SUCH
A POLICY DENOUNCED
BY PARLIAMENT

Teutonic troops pressing the Serbians southward, are marching on Kralievo, about 30 miles southwest of Cacack, along the railroad which runs from northeastern Serbia to Nish, and approximately the same distance southwest of Kraguyevatz. Bulgarian troops have stormed the town of Kalafat, thus reaching a point only about six miles from Nish. In southern Serbia the Bulgarians who are marching on Monastir, are being held in check near Prilip, about 25 miles northwest of Monastir.

Premier Zaimis of Greece, after the defeat of his government in the chamber by a vote of 147 to 114, asked a suspension of the government's work until a new cabinet was formed.

The current French report claims that the major portion of the ground gained by the Germans in the Masiges sector was regained in counter-attacks.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops have pushed their way back to the line in the lake district southwest of Dvinsk, from which they were obliged to withdraw recently under Russian pressure, the German war office announces.

Prince von Buelow, former German chancellor, is not in Switzerland on a peace mission, he said today in Lucerne. He also stated he will not visit Madrid or Washington on any errand, as had been reported. He declared Germany was united and was determined to put the war to a conclusion by force of arms.

Advanced trenches in the Champagne district recently taken by the Germans have been recaptured by the French, the Paris war office announced. The major part of the German gain was cancelled by the French counter-attacks, it is asserted.

Resignation of the Zaimis cabinet in Greece is expected, following its defeat in the chamber by a vote of 147 to 114, dispatches from Athens state. The Zaimis ministry has stood for the policy of neutrality for Greece, in contrast with that of its predecessor, headed by M. Venizelos, who favored the entry of Greece into the war on the side of Serbia and the entente allies.

King Peter of Serbia is reported in a message from Sofia to have gone to the front to encourage his troops. A revolt of Albanians in southwestern Serbia is reported through Rome.

London, Nov. 4.—While the Serbians are fighting doggedly to keep the way open for their retreat into Montenegro, their Franco-British allies are beginning to make their presence felt in Macedonia, where, according to official reports, they have gained a success on the Istip front.

The Serbian army is retreating steadily toward its central defenses. The only success for the Serbians ad-

mitted by Berlin is one along the Nishaver river, where the Bulgarians have been thrown back toward Panalaka by "Superior forces." But the invaders now are only 12 and a half miles from the temporary Serbian capital.

From Bucharest comes a report that the Russians are concentrating great forces at the port of Reni, in Bessarabia, from which place they are expected to make a direct landing on Bulgarian territory. Rumania gives an interpretation of the internationalization of the River Danube friendly to Russia, by which men and munitions may be conveyed by the river into Bulgaria.

Along the eastern front Russia continues to claim a series of successful attacks on the Austro-German positions. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, despairing of the capture of Riga and Dvinsk, is reported in Russian circles preparing winter quarters near his present position along that front.

Bulgarian Center Defeated

Paris, Nov. 4.—The defeat inflicted on the Bulgarian center by the Serbians, made known yesterday in the official statement issued at Berlin, is said by the Serbian war office to have occasioned great losses to the Bulgarians, and compelled them to retreat in disorder.

French Troops at Saloniki

The landing of French troops at Saloniki continues without incident, according to announcement made this afternoon by the French war office on the operations in the east. The first British contingent arrived Friday in the Serbian theater, according to a Havas dispatch filed Saturday, at Saloniki, but delayed. The British force will act as a separate body, though united with the French troops. Guevgueli is just across the Greek border, 40 miles northwest of Saloniki.

Gallipoli Campaign Continued

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—(Via London.)—The Constantinople correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says the opinion in well informed circles of the Turkish capital is that the British forces intend to spend the winter on Gallipoli peninsula, and have no intention of voluntarily abandoning their operations there.

Germans Retake Lakes

Berlin, Nov. 4.—(By Wireless to Sayville)—The German war office today announced that the town of Mikuelischki, between Lake Swenton and Lake Ilsen, which was captured by the Russians on Tuesday, has been reconquered by the Germans. It was added that further south on the eastern front General von Bothmer had taken 3,000 Russian prisoners near Sienikowice.

British in Mesopotamia

London, Nov. 4.—A central news dispatch from Amsterdam quotes the Cologne Gazette's Berlin correspondent with regard to the progress of the British force in Mesopotamia, the gist of his comment being that with the aid of gunboats on the Euphrates river, the British have been able to get close to Bagdad with a relatively small display of force. The newspaper adds, however, that it is too soon to say whether the British will be able to occupy the vicinity, as they may

be forestalled by Turkish forces, which are on the way to Bagdad, a city which the Gazette remarks "has been much mentioned in German oriental politics." It advises Germans not to take a British occupation of Bagdad too seriously.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—(By Wireless to Sayville)—German troops have advanced in the region north of Kralievo in Serbia, taking 650 prisoners, according to an official statement given out by the German war office today. The announcement added that the Bulgarians had stormed the town of Kalafat, six miles northeast of Nish.

Greek Government Upset

Paris, Nov. 4.—The Zaimis government in Athens was defeated in a discussion of foreign politics in parliament today, and is expected to resign, says a Havas dispatch from Athens.

A discussion of proposed military laws, the report says raised a question between the minister of war, General Yankitzas, and the majority party of former Premier Venizelos. On this issue Premier Zaimis decided to ask a vote of confidence.

The discussion then turned to the foreign policy of the government. M. Venizelos declared it was impossible for his party longer to sustain the government, whose policy he considered harmful to the interests of the country. The final vote was 147 against the government to 112 for. After the vote which put the government in a minority, was taken, Premier Zaimis asked the chamber to suspend its work until a new cabinet was formed.

A Quarrel Started it

Athens, Nov. 4 (Via London.)—Following its defeat in parliament today the cabinet resigned. The immediate cause of the defeat was a remark by Minister Yanakitsas, which was considered by former Premier Venizelos as insulting to the national assembly. M. Venizelos demanded an immediate apology. Premier Zaimis thereupon declared the government stood behind the war minister, and demanded a vote of confidence.

ORPHANS RUN AWAY

Santa Fe, Nov. 4.—From Las Cruces comes the story that seven Mexican boys, each one of them an orphan, because of the revolution, have been placed in the State College by Mrs. Pancho Villa, but that each one of the urchins liked his strife-torn, father and motherless home in Mexico so much better than the comfortable surroundings in New Mexico, that they all ran away headed for the border. However, they were caught at Mesquite, ten miles below Mesilla Park, and brought back to the college.

QUITE A FAMILY

Peking, Nov. 4.—The sixteenth son of President Yuan Shi Kai was born today. The president now has 31 children.

GERMAN VESSEL SUNK

The Hague, Netherlands, Nov. 4.—(Via London)—A German submarine in distress was towed into Terschelling, a Dutch island in the North sea, by a Dutch lifeboat this morning. A Dutch torpedo boat saw the rocket signals sent up by the submarine, and escorted her to an anchorage. The undersea boat is being closely guarded.

CLEARY'S SECOND TROUBLE

Washington, Nov. 4.—William V. Cleary, former town clerk of Haverstraw, N. Y., acquitted last January of the murder of his son-in-law, Eugene M. Newman, after a sensational trial, was arrested here today on a warrant charging larceny of \$10,000 from the town of Haverstraw. Cleary has been missing from Haverstraw since an investigation of the manner in which the murder trial was conducted disclosed alleged irregularities in his office. He consented to return to New York without extradition proceedings, and left Washington a prisoner at noon today, to be turned over to the sheriff of Rockland county.

OLD TIMER DEAD

Santa Fe, Nov. 4.—Two deaths of interest to the entire state are reported from Silver City. Major W. M. Spence, aged 72 years, a democratic leader, died at his home in the Arenas valley. Despite his advanced age, he embarked on a dry farming proposition a few years ago, and made good. He fought with the British forces in the Boer war although a native of Murfreesboro, Tenn. He was a journalist and worked for many years on the Statesman at Austin. He fought in the civil war on the side of the confederacy.

The other death is that of Dr. William S. Lank, aged 32 years at Silver City. He had charge of a sanitarium for the past seven years. He was unmarried.

BRITISH STEAMER IS AFIRE AT SEA

THE RIO LAGES, HOWEVER, IS
NOT BELIEVED TO BE IN
GREAT PERIL

New York, Nov. 5.—No word concerning the British steamer Rio Lages, reported on fire 300 miles south of Halifax, N. S., had been received here today by the steamer's local agents, Simpson, Spence and Young. The agents expressed their belief that the fire was not serious, as the Rio Lages apparently did not request the Frederick VIII, which sighted the distressed steamer, to stand by, but merely to notify Halifax by radio. The Rio Lages sailed from New York for Queenstown, October 31 with sugar. The local agents denied that the steamer carried munitions.

MAN KILLED AS HE KISSES GIRL

PAROLED CONVICT ACCUSED OF
A MURDER IN FORT COL.
LINS, COLO.

Fort Collins, Colo., Nov. 5.—Walter Willey died today from wounds received last night when he was struck by a charge of buckshot as he stepped from the porch at the home of Miss Laura Street, his sweetheart. The police held Thomas Watton, aged 58, in connection with the shooting, because of footprints found near the Street home. Watton recently was released from the Colorado penitentiary on parole.

WAR'S INFLUENCE ON BUSINESS WANING

MONEY IS EASY AND GENERAL
TRADE OF COUNTRY IS
IMPROVING

New York, Nov. 2.—The dominating influence of the war group in stock market operations has of late been on the wane. This may be accounted for in various ways. War profits seem to have been sufficiently discounted for the time being. Liquidation was to be expected after such a boisterous rise, and, what was more important, a very decided opposition developed against reckless operations in some of the specialties, which if not restrained threatened to endanger the whole market and arrest a more orderly and substantial advance. The war news also had an unsettling influence; there are serious dissensions in both the French and British cabinets; the allies have thus far failed at the Dardanelles, and rumors were current that one side was seeking peace, while the other side would not even consider such proposals. Between the two reports there was a wide gap of uncertainty which influenced movements of the war stocks.

A further reason for lessened interest in the specialties was that the railroads and better class of industries now offer safer opportunities for either investment or speculation. The railroad outlook is particularly encouraging, more so than for many months, if not years. It is considerably over a year since the eastern roads began to receive their 5 per cent advance. Because of poor traffic the financial result of this advance did not appear; except that the railroads' plight would have been vastly worse without it. Meanwhile stringent economies were put into effect, and most of the roads managed to make a fair showing, considering adverse influences. Home conditions have certainly changed. There is no longer a scarcity of traffic; on the contrary, there is more probability of a scarcity of transportation. The biggest harvest on record is waiting to be handled, assuring ample local traffic for the railroads, which will be further stimulated by prosperity of the farmers and a consequent activity of business in those sections. A larger portion of this harvest than usual will be brought to the seaboard for export, especially as there is no early prospect of Russian grain supplies moving through the Dardanelles. Added to the rush of grain eastward and merchandise westward will be enormous shipments of ammunitions which are now running in full volume, fulfilling early orders. Henceforward, these shipments will be much heavier than at any time since the war, thus creating a large increase in freight for eastern railroads. The earnings of the later for the next few months will show big gains both gross and net. Transportation facilities at this port are already seriously overtaxed, and freight congestion is becoming more severe daily. The same is true only in a less degree at the west,

where the grain movement is already in full swing. The rush in the steel trade outside of war orders is also adding to the tax upon railroad facilities. Some of the transcontinental lines will benefit by temporary closing of the Panama canal, as well as by improvement in the Mexican situation. It is thus as certain as things mundane can be that the railroads, especially the eastern trunk lines, are already entering a new period of prosperity. This will enable them to make long-deferred improvements, and to purchase needed additions to rolling stock; at the same time insuring if not increasing present dividend rates. For roads which have been enduring unusual stress, or going through the pangs of reorganization, the relief will be especially grateful, and such shares are already showing exceptional buoyancy.

In the industrial shares—war stocks excepted—the well established concerns have exhibited good resisting qualities against reaction. The various steel shares have of course led in every upward movement. These are now benefiting from increased domestic orders; and their outlook, in view of better home trade and prospective government orders and the "preparedness" movement if decided upon, is particularly promising. It may have been partly and in some cases largely discounted, but the new prosperity of the steel industry has fortunately something more permanent behind it than war contracts. It is based upon the solid growth of the country, plus a mass of accumulated orders arising from a period of discouraging business conditions which are fast melting away. The steel industry if the United States seems to have a confirmed habit of running to extremes, having once again within a few short months risen from the very depths of despair to the highest altitudes of optimism. Prices are rising rapidly, and the chief danger now is a buyers' panic, with a rush of orders far beyond capacity, many plants having received orders far ahead for their full output.

The weakness in foreign exchange again attracted attention. This of course was due to the continued sensational excess of exports in our foreign trade. During the week ending October 23 the exports at 13 principal customs districts were valued at \$98,700,000, and imports only \$28,000,000, creating an extraordinary excess of exports of about \$70,000,000 in a single week. This tendency shows no signs of stoppage. For some weeks, if not months, it will probably continue; though we cannot indefinitely give credit for the buying of our own goods. Before long we will be obliged to import more merchandise or export less. Europe is sending us both gold and securities in order to lessen the indebtedness, but in wholly inadequate amounts. To meet immediate requirements only one means of adjustment remains, since a further loan at this time is impracticable; and that is the establishment of credits by the allies with American bankers. Negotiations to this end are already under consideration, and any serious derangement on this account will be prevented, even if it be some months before a return movement to the normal really begins. Some idea of the crisis in the foreign trade situation can be obtained from the facts concerning trans-Atlantic shipping. Be-

fore the war grain was carried to Liverpool for 2½d per bushel; now the rate is 20d. Cotton was then taken at 20c per 100 lbs.; now the rate is \$1.25. These are increases of ten times the amount prevailing before the war began. Such high rates are, of course, attracting ships from all parts of the world, and it is believed that the scarcity in this respect has about reached its climax.

The outlook for the market is generally favorable. Liquidation in some of the specialties is still incomplete, but the selling movement of the past two or three weeks has strengthened the technical position of the market, and the diversion of attention to the railroads and better class of industries has inaugurated a new and safer buying movement. The prospect for the last two classes of securities continues satisfactory, and on pronounced reactions such securities should prove a good purchase. Money is easy; general trade is improving; investment funds appear to be plentiful, and an undertone of genuine confidence prevails in nearly all departments of business activity.

HENRY CLEWS.

HOYT'S PLAYS IN PUBLIC'S MIND STILL

ECCENTRIC WRITER ALWAYS BEGAN HIS TITLES WITH CAPITAL LETTER "A"

(From the Philadelphia North American)

Charles H. Hoyt, playwright and producer, is dead, but theatergoers who remember the gentle satire of "A Temperance Town," "A Milk White Flag" or any of his other plays, and theatrical men who were personally associated with him, still enjoy their recollection of the days of his supremacy.

Among the few Hoyt managers who are still active in the theater world is Fred R. Zweifel, manager of "The Birth of a Nation" at the Forrest theater. Mr. Zweifel entered Hoyt's employ while a young man.

"I had come up to New York from my home in Galveston looking for a job," he said recently, "when one day in a hotel I was introduced to Mr. Hoyt. When I told him that I was thoroughly experienced in the keeping of books, he suggested that I enter his employ. The offer was attractive and I went into his New York office.

"A Parlor Match" First

"At that time, about 1889, he had written 'A Parlor Match,' with Evans and Hoey as stars, and 'A Rag Baby,' in which Frank Daniels first won fame. Then came 'A Tin Soldier,' and soon after I had been broken into work around the theater I was sent on the road with the piece. In the cast were Flora Walsh, who was the first Mrs. Hoyt; Paul Dresser, remembered as the composer of the song 'On the Banks of the Wabash;' James T. Powers and Alice Walsh.

"The next play was 'A Brass Monkey,' Flora Walsh was again in that cast, which included also Tim Murphy, Otis Harlan and William Mack, the

original 'Razzle Dazzle' trio. Hoyt was making a great deal of money at that time, but he had still greater success when he put out 'A Texas Steer.' That play made \$150,000 a season for three years, and we were in Washington with it for four weeks, an unprecedented stay for any theatrical company at the capital. Tim Murphy and Flora Walsh headed the cast and George Marion was an important member.

Capital "A" a Talisman

"Every Hoyt play began with the capital letter 'A.' Hoyt seemed to have a superstition regarding the matter. His next play was 'A Hole in the Ground.' In that Miss Walsh was the leading player and associated with her were Frank Lawton, George Richard and Alice Evans, who became Mrs. Wilton Lackaye. 'A Milk White Flag' was the next product, and in the cast were Isabel Coe, who subsequently became Mrs. Frank McKee; Clarice Agnew, later the bride of a millionaire tin plate magnate, and Julian Mitchell.

"As you know, there was music, singing and dancing in all the Hoyt plays, and the music was written either by Percy Grant or Richard Stahl. The customary arrangement was to have six songs in each play, but 'A Milk White Flag' was the exception, having a larger number.

"Harry Gilfoil, who is still occasionally seen in vaudeville as Baron Sands, had that role and made his reputation as a comedian in 'A Trip to Chinatown.'

Loie Fuller in Cast

"That was the next play chronologically in the Hoyt output. Bessie Clayton was in the cast and so was Loie Fuller. Old theatergoers will probably still remember Harry Connor, as Well and Strong. Other familiar names in that cast are Lucy and Margaret Daly, and John Hyams, musical comedy star.

"'A Temperance Town' had in its cast George Richards and Eugene Canfield. Three actresses played the part of Ruth. One of these was Anna Robinson, who later married a title; Elsie Lombard, widow of John T. Brush, baseball magnate, and Caroline Miskel, who was the second Mrs. Hoyt, Miss Miskel was married to Mr. Hoyt two years after the death of Flora Walsh.

"'A Contented Woman' was written for Caroline Miskel, and I recall in the cast William Currie, now manager for William A. Brady; Lee Harrison, Kate Uart, Richard Dillon and Gertrude Dawes, who is the present Mrs. Ralph Deimore. 'A Black Sheep' was written for William Hoey, but before production was made Otis Harlan became the star and he appeared in the play for three seasons.

Run of "A Black Sheep"

"In that cast Eddie Garvey, Eleanor Falk, who is now vaudeville; William Hatter, William Mack, Nellie Butler, Florence Wicks and William Devere were prominent. 'A Black Sheep' marked the height of Mr. Hoyt's achievements.

"Three plays were written subsequently, but they marked a change in his method. He allowed himself to be influenced by what he thought was a changing public taste, and so he dropped the satire that had been his greatest asset, and sought to please the alleged Broadway taste for tenderloin plays. The first of these new style plays was 'A Stranger in New York.'

CHINA TO DECIDE OWN DESTINIES

IT INFORMS GREAT POWERS IT
WILL CONTINUE TO DISCUSS
A MONARCHY

Peking, Nov. 1.—The Chinese government today rejected the proposals of Japan, Great Britain and Russia for postponement of the decision whether a monarchical form of government is to be re-established. Tsao Yulin, vice minister of foreign affairs, called at the British, Russian and Japanese legations, and informed the ministers the Chinese government had been advised by provincial officials that they would be able to maintain tranquility in the event of the establishment of the monarchy. Tsao Yulin thanked the powers for their friendly interest in the welfare of China. He said the decision concerning a change in the form of government was wholly in the hands of the people, and that therefore it would be impossible to adopt the suggestion for a postponement.

The vice minister's communication was verbal, as were the recommendations of the three powers.

United States Won't Interfere

Washington, Nov. 1.—Information received here from official sources in China makes it appear that the triumph of the monarchical idea in the elections now in progress in China is almost certain, and it is possible that the change in the form of government will be announced before the end of the year. State department advices are to the effect that elections are now in progress in no less than 1,800 counties, where the electors are now choosing delegates to provincial conventions, which will meet at the local capitals. These conventions will select committees to meet as a national convention in Peking.

It is expected the work of the local conventions will be finished by November 20, and the national citizens' convention will meet at Peking immediately after that date to determine the fate of the republic.

The Washington government has decided to refrain from any action at this stage, and has so informed the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Japan and Russia, who feared another revolution in China as a result of the overthrow of the republic.

STOLE EXPLOSIVES FROM ROAD GANG

THIS IS HOW GOVERNMENT CON-
TENDS FAY GOT CHARGES
FOR BOMBS

New York, Nov. 1.—The man who is alleged to have furnished some of the explosives with which the government charges Lieutenant Robert Fay, who said he had lately served in the German army, and his associates, expected to blow up ships laden with munitions from this country to the allies, was arrested here today by secret service men under the direc-

tion of Chief William J. Flynn.

The prisoner, Englebert Bronkorst, is the sixth defendant to be arrested on the government's charge of conspiracy. According to Chief Flynn, Bronkorst was employed at Butler, N. J., on road construction work, and was engaged in the use of explosives there in connection with his work. Chief Flynn said the government would prove that the prisoner met Dr. Kienzle, another defendant already under arrest, at the sanitarium of Dr. Benedict Lust at Butler, and agreed to furnish Dr. Kienzle with explosives.

JURY TAMPERING IS THE LATEST CHARGE

THE SCHMIDT DEFENSE WILL SET
UP THIS CONTENTION THIS
AFTERNOON

Los Angeles, Nov. 1.—Investigation by the grand jury of alleged jury tampering was to be brought to the attention of the court late today in the trial of Matthew A. Schmidt, charged with murder in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building October 1, 1910. When the trial was resumed today after two weeks' delay because of the death of Charles H. Fairall, Schmidt's counsel, E. W. McKenzie, an attorney for the defense recently retained, was interrupted in his reference to the matter by Judge Frank R. Willis, presiding.

Judge Willis said the matter ought not to be discussed before the trial jury. He said he would excuse the jury late today, and hear the defense's complaint. Three jurors were added today to the four permanently passed. They were George L. Loudon, a contractor; J. B. Hunter, a carpenter, and E. W. Lawrence. The defense exercised four peremptory challenges, and the state one.

ANTI-ALIEN LAW IS DECLARED NO GOOD

SUPREME COURT PASSES UPON
THE MUCH DISCUSSED ARI-
ZONA STATUTE

Washington, Nov. 1.—The Arizona anti-alien law was today declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

The supreme court's decision affirms the decision of a special circuit court, which also held the law unconstitutional. Much attention was attracted to the case, because several foreign governments had protested against the law, and because of its similarity to the land legislation in California which restricts the ownership of real estate by Japanese. While not exactly like the California situation, lawyers have looked forward to the Arizona decision for what indication it might give of what view the highest court might take of the California law if it ever got into litigation.

Enacted by Initiative

The Arizona law was enacted by the initiative vote of the people of Arizona, and made it unlawful for any employer of more than five persons to employ less than 80 per cent qualified electors or citizens of the United States. The case passed on by the court was one in which an Austrian worker in Bisbee sought to enjoin his employer and the state from enforcing the law as to him.

Alien Entitled to Protection

Justice Hughes, in announcing the court's decision, said it had already been established that aliens in this country were entitled to the equal protection of the laws.

"And that means equal laws for aliens and citizens," he added.

Justice Hughes declared that the law was justly declared in the title as an act to protect citizens against non-citizenships. He added that that was in conflict with that personal guarantee of liberty accorded aliens by the constitution. The law, he said, would exclude aliens from Arizona, as aliens could not live where they could not work, and the result would be that although the United States had the power of admitting aliens to the country, the states could keep them out by such legislation as the Arizona law.

He said it was no answer to say that some aliens could be employed, because if the state had the power to fix the percentage to be permitted to be employed, it could regulate that percentage without restriction. No just reason of public safety, he said, had been advanced to justify the law.

One Dissenting Justice

Justice McReynolds alone dissented, on the ground that the suit to enjoin the enforcement of the law was one barred by the constitution. It sought to justify this act as an exercise of the power of the state to make reasonable classifications in legislating to promote the health safety and morals and welfare of those within its jurisdiction, said Judge Hughes, but this admitted with the broad range of legislative discretion that it implies, does not go so far as to make it possible for the state to deny to lawful inhabitants, because of their race of nationality, the ordinary means of earning a livelihood. It required no argument to show that the right to work for a living in the common occupation of the community is the very essence of the personal freedom and opportunity that it was the purpose of the amendment to secure. If this could be refused solely upon ground of race or nationality, the prohibition of the denial to any person of the equal protection of the laws would be a barren form of words.

"It is no answer to say, as it is argued, that the act proceeds upon the assumption that the employment of aliens unless restrained was a peril to the public welfare."

"The discrimination against aliens in the wide range of employments to which the act relates is made an end in itself, thus the authority of aliens upon the mere fact of their lineage, right to obtain support in the ordinary fields of labor is necessarily involved. It must also be said that reasonable classification implies action consistent with the legitimate interests of the state, and it will not be disputed that they cannot be so broadly conceived as to bring them into hostility to exclusive federal

power.

"The authority to control immigration—to admit or exclude aliens—is vested solely in the federal government. The assertion of an authority to deny aliens the opportunity of earning a living when lawfully admitted to the state would be tantamount to the assertion of the right to deny them entrance and abode, for in ordinary cases they cannot live where they cannot work. And if such a policy were permissible, the practical result would be that those lawfully admitted to the country under the authority of the acts of congress, instead of enjoying in a substantial sense and in their full scope the privilege would be segregated in such of the illegals conferred by the admission, states as chose to offer hospitable hospitality."

GEORGIA WILL BE A TRULY "DRY" STATE

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLA-
TURE WILL KNOCK OUT
LOCKER CLUBS

Atlanta, Ge., Nov. 2.—Members of the Georgia legislature are gathering in town in readiness for the extraordinary session called by Governor Harris. The chief purpose of the session, which will convene tomorrow, is to frame laws that will make Georgia "dry"—not moderately so, but just about the "driest" state in the whole Union. These laws are expected to hang the crepe on the door of the "near beer" saloons and locker clubs that have flourished since the prohibition laws were passed.

The opponents of air-tight prohibition have given up the fight. They openly concede overwhelming defeat, and the leaders of the anti-saloon and anti-club forces are vying with one another in the effort to include everything that can be included to make the new prohibition law as strong and as comprehensive as the state and federal constitutions will permit.

The victory of the prohibitionists will come as a result of one of the most unique and successful parliamentary maneuvers on record. At the last regular session of the legislature the prohibitionists had a large majority, but as a result of a filibuster were unable to bring to a vote the bill to amend the prohibition laws. Seeing this, they sprang a surprise on the opposition by adjourning without adopting the appropriations bill and several other measures that were important and imperative.

This forced the governor to call an extra session. The prohibitionists attempted to force the governor to include revisions of the prohibition law in the call, and succeeded. When Governor Harris announced his decision those who opposed such revision virtually gave up the fight.

ZIMMERMAN TRANSFERRED

Santa Fe, Nov. 2.—John L. Zimmerman, in charge of the stamp office of the internal revenue service at Santa Fe, today received notice of his transfer to the field service. A. J. Loomis of the same service but stationed at Denver, is in Santa Fe, looking after his interests in the Eagle printing plant.

Subscribe of The Optic.

CARRANZA JUST AS GUILTY AS VILLA

GENERAL FUNSTON REPORTS UPON FIRING OVER BORDER AT AGUA PRIETA

* New Orleans, La., Nov. 4.—Pri-
* vate mail advices today from
* Vera Cruz say an uprising inde-
* pendent of the Villa or Zapata
* movement is being headed in the
* state of Vera Cruz by Higinio Ag-
* uilar and prominent planters.
* "Aguilar's followers are esti-
* mated at 7,000," said today's ad-
* vices, "and they have dynamit-
* ed a section of the San Francisco
* bridge on the Interoceanic rail-
* way and torn up a mile or more
* of track on the Mexican rail-
* way."

Washington, Nov. 4.—Carranza
troops were the main offenders in
firing across the border in the battle
at Agua Prieta, according to a report
from Major General Funston, received
today at the war department. The
general says both Calles and Villa
did all they could to prevent injury to
American lives and property.

"I could not in fairness have open-
ed fire on Villa without treating Cal-
les the same," he added.

General Funston's report, dated last
night, described conditions as satis-
factory, and added: "I consider the
immediate danger past."

It describes a conference between
General Funston and Villa at the bor-
der, of which General Funston says:
"His (Villa's) attitude was quite
satisfactory."

General Funston reported the where-
abouts of Villa and his main force
was not definitely known last night,
although it was rumored he was at
Cabullona, 18 miles south of Agua
Prieta, recuperating his men for an-
other attack. A few of his men and
some of his baggage trains have
reached Naco, Sonora. American pa-
trols also reported a camp of about
4,000 opposite Osborne.

Contrary to usual Mexican customs,
General Funston said, Villa left all the
women, children and camp followers
of his army at Casas Grandes and
had with him nothing but fighting
men, who displayed excellent spirits
throughout the fight.

Funston's Report

General Funston's report follows:

"Yesterday General Villa sent a re-
quest to me for an interview, and
though I had serious doubts as to
whether my action would be approv-
ed, I finally concluded it best to meet
him, as he might have something of
importance to communicate.

"We met on the boundary one mile
east of the Agua Prieta trenches, and
talked in Spanish about ten minutes.
His attitude was satisfactory. More
detailed information will be given in
a personal letter to the chief of staff.
Several hundred were left, however,
to cover the passage near Agua Prieta
of certain of Villa's troops from the
was fired upon. Representations
have been made to Calles, and he has
expressed regret and given necessary

assurances.

"There was almost continuous fir-
ing all forenoon on the day of the
main battle with little cannonading
since then. Some of Calles' infantry
advanced from the trenches but were
unable to accomplish anything.

"Six hundred cavalry then made a
sortie, but were driven back after a
sharp engagement. In the meantime
the Villa troops from the westward
arrived and began passage around
town, being vigorously shelled by the
Calles batteries, but succeeding in
making the passage. During the day
a portion of Calles' artillery in the re-
doubt at the south salient fired about
500 shots at various columns and de-
tachments of Villa troops within
range.

"Practically all these affairs were
in plain view of us. The shooting
of Calles' artillery was fairly good,
and the conduct of the Villa forces
under rather severe shell fire was ex-
cellent. It may not be understood
at the war department why, in view
of existing orders, I have not fired
upon the contending parties, consid-
ering the fact that some bullets and
shells struck on the American side,
and three men of the Seventh infan-
try were wounded. This was not done
because of the evident fact that both
commanders were doing all they
could to prevent injury to Americans.

"The whereabouts of Villa and his
main force is unknown today. There
are persistent rumors that he is at
Cabullona, 18 miles south of here,
where there is ample water, recuperat-
ing his men for their return to at-
tack, but a small detachment of his
forces, with some wagons, has reach-
ed Naco, and is purchasing food, while
an officer patrolling east from Naco
reports seeing a camp of about 4,000
across the border from Osborne. The
Villa forces consist of about 12,000
men, 36 guns and an unknown num-
ber of machine guns. His men suffer-
ed terribly during the operations
here from thirst and hunger, but their
spirit is shown by the fact that less
than a dozen deserted to our side. All
women, children and camp followers
usually to be found with a Mexican
force, were left at Casas Grandes, and
Villa has with him nothing but fight-
ing men."

Amnesty to Reactionaries

Messages to the Mexican confiden-
tial agency today said General Obre-
gon has offered amnesty to all reac-
tionaries with a bounty and transpor-
tation to their homes, and that many
are accepting. He has given notice
that no more recruits are necessary
because of the satisfactory condition
of the campaign. A strong force has
been sent from the main army to oc-
cupy Durango City.

General Carranza has forbidden the
exportation of cotton, cotton seed, and
cotton seed oil, in order to conserve
supplies to supply the southern tex-
tile mills.

Refugees Return Home

Preparations were made today to
remove to Agua Prieta the 3,000 wom-
en and children who took refuge on
the American side when Villa began
his attack Monday. Calles sent out
scouts to the eastward to verify re-
ports that the two Villa guns and
guides left about three miles from the
Agua Prieta defenses had disappeared
during the night.

If the Mexican commander deems
it safe, the refugees will return this
afternoon. Major Luis Block of Cal-
les' staff, today informed immigration

officials that the Mexican authorities
would thank them for furnishing safe
asylum for the Agua Prieta non-com-
batants who crossed the boundary
during the battle.

Dead Soldiers Burned

Fifty-one bodies of Villa soldiers
were burned on the battlefield today.
The rest still lie where they fell. Vil-
la troops were arriving at Naco at
the rate of about 150 an hour. Villa,
however, had not appeared at noon.
Large supplies of food are said to have
been assembled there for his army.
Numbers of deserters from Villa's ar-
my have been turned back into Mex-
ico by the United States forces. Gen-
eral Funston has not yet ordered the
return of the cavalry troops that ar-
rived here Tuesday.

Major Block's statement to Ameri-
can immigration officials was prompt-
ed by information that Rodolfo Gar-
duno, Carranza consul in Douglas, had
telegraphed to Juan Amador, Mexican
diplomatic representative in Washing-
ton requesting that representations be
made to procure "more human treat-
ment for the Mexican refugees."

Garduno desired that the refugees
be subjected to medical examination
and set at liberty on the American
side. American officials, however,
pointed out that the refugees could
not meet the legal requirements rela-
tive to pauperism and disease.

Villa Moves Toward Naco

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 4.—Villa's army
appeared to be still moving today to-
ward Naco. Reports from there stat-
ed that 1,500 already had arrived,
and 2,000 more were in sight. Whether
Villa had definitely abandoned all
idea of capturing Agua Prieta re-
mained a question.

On the American side, tension,
which had been high since Monday's
battle, has relaxed. The Douglas
schools opened today for the first
time this week. Agua Prieta officials,
however, did not yet consider it safe
to have the 3,000 women and children
in the refugee camp at Pirtlesville re-
turned to the Mexican town, and no
attempt was made this morning by
General Calles to capture the appar-
ently small detachments Villa left
guarding two or more field pieces,
which still remained in the positions
taken in Monday's battle east of Agua
Prieta.

Chance for Carrancistas

If Villa were in retreat with his
forces more or less demoralized, mili-
tary observers on this side believe it
easy for Calles to move out and
scatter his forces.

The fact that the Carranza garr-
ison has remained in its trenches gave
ground for the assumption that Calles
believed Villa's movements were stra-
tegical, designed to draw the Carran-
za forces into the open. Carranza
agents at Naco, Ariz., reported that
200 Villa wounded had arrived in the
Mexican town opposite here. Among
them were Generals Isaac Anoyo and
Antonio Orozco.

Rodolfo Garduno, Carranza consul
here, telegraphed to Washington to-
day to protest against the treatment
of refugees in the concentration camps
at Pirtlesville. Garduno asserted
that the immigration authorities here
violated the laws of the United States
and dictates of common humanity by
leaving the Mexican women and chil-
dren without food or water for almost
24 hours after they crossed the bor-
der during the battle Monday.

Villa Establishes Capital

Naco, Ariz., Nov. 4.—Naco, Sonora,

just across the border, was declared
today to be the capital of Mexico by
General Francisco Villa, who arrived
there with the vanguard of his army
in their withdrawal from attacks on
Agua Prieta. Naco will be made a
base of supplies, and the troops will
rest here for 30 days, it was said.

Ammunition for Calles

Laredo, Nov. 4.—One-half million
rounds of rifle ammunition passed
through Laredo today from Monterrey
to Agua Prieta for General Calles'
troops. The ammunition was shipped
in bond through the United States.

Mexico Wants League

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 4.—When they
meet in San Francisco next week,
members of the National Association
of Professional Baseball clubs will be
asked by a representative of the Car-
ranza government for territory for a
baseball league in northern Mexico,
the game to be played in that territory
under the rules of organized baseball
in the United States. This was made
known by John F. Farrell, secretary,
just before he left for the west to at-
tend the meeting. The Carranza gov-
ernment recently announced that the
American national game would sup-
plant bull fights in Mexico. Secretary
Farrell said the national board of ar-
bitration will consider several hundred
disputed baseball cases on the train
en route from Chicago to San Fran-
cisco.

SERBIAN WOMEN FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES

THEY ARE ACCOMPANYING THEIR HUSBANDS AND BROTHERS TO THE WAR

London, Nov. 4.—"There were nearly
2,000 women in Serbia's army when
I left, and more women soldiers were
being organized," said Dr. Grutch, a
Serbian army doctor now in London,
today.

"The women aren't all clad alike. Bat-
talions of them wear the complete uni-
form of a soldier for the sake of com-
fort, while others wear skirts with a
blue tunic. The younger women go
with their brothers or husbands. The
women are of every class of the popu-
lation, and we cannot prevent them
from serving. They inspire the men,
with whom they march side by side,
and with whom they eat and serve
shoulder to shoulder in the trenches.

"These women are not afraid. No-
body in Serbia is afraid, and the wom-
en in the ranks do not lose their
nerve under fire. We realize the great
power of our friends in the war. Ev-
ery soldier feels that we are only a
part of a world army, and if it is nec-
essary that our army shall be lost—
well, it is only a part. There is time
yet to save Serbia from Bulgaria."

INDIANS AT Y. M. C. A.

Santa Fe, Nov. 4.—Indians from
Zuni, Albuquerque and Santa Fe, as
well as Mescalero and Shiprock, will
attend the interstate convention of
the Young Men's Christian associa-
tion at El Paso, November 11 to 14.

WOMEN EFFICIENTLY HANDLE AMBULANCE

LONDON HAS A COMPANY OF FAIR
ONES WHO ARE BRAVE AND
RESOURCEFUL

London, Nov. 3.—The Women's Reserve Ambulance got a chance to show what it can do on the night of the big Zeppelin raid on London, recently. How the women acquitted themselves is told by one of their number, Captain Kilroy Kenyon in "Votes for Women."

"We were all laughing and talking together," she says, "when suddenly we heard guns and bombs in the distance. It was a tremendous test of the efficiency of the drilling and discipline of the last few months, for none of the girls had really been tested in an emergency before. They all behaved magnificently from beginning to end. In a second they were all in their places at attention waiting for orders. The orders were given and in less than a minute we were in the ambulance and off.

"The driver, Captain Linton-Orman was a marvel. She drove us to the first fire in 12 minutes and in pitch darkness, for every light was turned out. When we arrived the police asked us how on earth we had managed to get there in the time."

At the first place they reached no one had been killed or injured and they started immediately for the next nearest place where bombs had fallen. Here it was found that several persons had been killed or injured. The women took command of the situation and, after doing what could be done on the spot for the injured, drove them to the nearest hospital. It was not until they were just about to start, says Captain Kenyon, that another ambulance appeared on the scene only to be told by the police: "The ladies have finished this job and there is nothing left for you to do."

At the third place to which the ambulance was driven that same night there was also work for the women to do. Although no one had been killed or seriously injured by bombs, several firemen, who had been engaged fighting the fires caused by the bombs had been overcome by smoke. They were given first aid by the women and then driven in an ambulance to the hospital.

The Women's Reserve Ambulance is an offshoot of the Woman's Volunteer Reserve corps, which was started by the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, a vice president of the United Suffragists, soon after the war broke out. It began with six members. It now has 200. It is run on military lines and with military titles, too, with day and night shifts ready to turn out whenever an alarm sounds.

UNION MEN REINSTATED

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 4.—Frank Tarbell and George McKensie, officers of the local union of strikers at Morenci, Ariz., who on October 30 were placed in jail on a charge of disorderly conduct growing out of the auditing of their books, were re-instated in office today on the advice of Guy Miller, organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, according to a message received from Morenci today by the mine managers here.

ROBERTS TO PREPARE A CODE OF MORALS

LAS VEGAS MAN WILL REPRESENT
STATE IN A GREAT
CONTEST

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the Normal University, today accepted the appointment by Superintendent of Public Instruction Alvan N. White, to represent New Mexico in the competition for a \$5,000 prize to go to the educator who submits the best moral code. There will be 70 competitors, including the leading educators and writers of the nation. The prize is given by an unknown donor, and an executive committee consisting of Milton Fairchild, chairman; Philander P. Knox, Willard S. Small and William C. Ruediger, members, and Margaret Bell Merrill, secretary, will have charge of the contest. The 70 codes submitted will all be published in a text book. The purpose of the competition is to determine intelligent public opinion in the United States in all walks of life as to what ideas regarding morality and character should be taught children and youth in American schools and homes. Such cardinal virtues as wisdom, justice, courage and temperance are to be considered. The code is to be in two parts, one for children 9 to 14 years, the other for youths 14 to 18 years, both parts together not to exceed 3,000 words.

GERMANY PLANS TO RESTORE COLONIES

GERMAN MINISTER OF COLONIES
DESCRIBED POST-BELLUM
ACTIVITIES

Budapest, Hungary, Nov. 3.—"The political and economic position of Germany makes a great overseas colonial empire an absolute necessity," declares Herr Solf, the German minister of colonies, in an interview with the correspondent of Azest. After emphasizing the importance of the present move in the Balkans from the point of view of German colonial policy, Herr Solf continues:

"It is necessary for us, not only to maintain our previous colonial possessions, but even to increase them, irrespective of the European issues and of the settlement in Europe after the war. Our motto will be, after the conclusion of the war, to establish a connected colonial empire destined to fill up the gaps in our economic life in accordance with the necessities of our position.

"Our only enemy from a colonial point of view is England. How the future Germany overseas will be built up depends on the result of our war with England. At the very moment when we restore communications with the Straits and Constantinople and drive the allied forces into the sea in Gallipoli, together with the Italians and any others attaching themselves to these, the events that will follow will develop like those in a well-written play.

"The Turkish army will advance through Asia Minor and Taurus," in

order to concentrate for a further advance at Damascus. Every new army corps which will pass through the Kilikia Gate of the City of Saladin will aggravate the terror of London. On the day when the English army on the Nile, with the Australians, the Canadians, and Indians capitulates before the Turks, or when they have to re-embark at Alexandria, the world power of England will sink into the deep from Gibraltar to Singapore. What she will save out of this catastrophe will not be decided by England alone."

ADVENTISTS HOLD AN IMPORTANT MEETING

DELEGATES WILL BE PRESENT
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD

Loma Island, Calif., Nov. 4.—The most important council ever planned by the leaders of the Seventh Day Adventist denomination in the 71 years of its history will open here tomorrow and continue until November 27, when the delegates will adjourn to San Francisco for a two-day session at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

The council meeting will be attended by leaders of the denomination from all parts of the world. These will include every union conference president in North America, the majority of the state conference presidents and the superintendents of the mission fields in Australia, South Africa, China, India, the West Indies and South America.

The fact that many of these Adventist leaders have recently come from the European war zone, from China and from many other war-troubled districts, and that they have been closely in touch with the actual conditions in these lands, will make their discourses at the council meeting of more than ordinary interest.

The question of increasing the strength of the church in foreign fields will be one of the most important ones to come before the council. Plans will be presented calling for an increase over what was given last year of 100 per cent in the appropriations for missionary work in China, India and other foreign lands.

Plans also will be made for advancing the work in North America. Propositions for the betterment of the different departments, such as the home missionary, publishing, medical, young people's, educational and religious liberty, will be submitted by the secretaries of each, while the union and local conference presidents will make requests for more preachers and other gospel workers as well as for additional funds, for their respective territories.

MAINLY ABOUT WOMEN

Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, whose husband was postmaster general under President McKinley, has entered the novitiate of Our Lady of Christian Doctrine in New York.

The first woman physician in the United States was Elizabeth Blackwell, who received her diploma from the medical department of Geneva college in 1849.

Charlotte Crabtree (Lotta), the once celebrated actress, makes her home in Boston, where she keeps busy at

tending to her large business interests and real estate holdings,

A double golden jubilee celebration is to be held in Wheeling, W. Va., in honor of Sister Martha, aged 86, and Sister Anastasia, aged 81, who have been inmates of Mt. de Chantal academy in that city for 50 years.

Mount Holyoke College, the famous school for girls, at South Hadley, Mass., will hold its annual celebration of Founders Day next week, when President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University will be the orator.

The first woman admitted as a delegate by the American Medical association was Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson of Chicago, who was accorded the honor at the convention held by the association in Philadelphia in 1876.

Tremendous response from women in all parts of the country has been received to the preliminary call of the woman's section of the Navy league for a woman's national defense conference to be held in Washington this month. Women of all rank and positions, from nearly every state of the Union, have written their indorsement and approval of the idea. The conference will be conducted entirely by and for women.

MAIL CARRIER GUILTY

Sana Fe, Nov. 4.—Guilty on two counts, forgery and embezzlement, was the verdict in the case of the United States against Roy Houston, the colored mail carrier, accused of forging the signature to a \$50 money order.

NORWAY'S MERCANTILE FLEET

Christiana, Norway, Nov. 4.—Norway's mercantile fleet has developed surprisingly since the beginning of the war. Every available ship, including old sailing vessels discarded years ago, has been refitted and mobilized for traffic, especially in the North Sea. High freight rates have made this trade so profitable that one or two successful trips pay for the entire cost of the ship, and ship owners have become vastly wealthy. Even the most conservative persons have yielded to the lure of speculation in ship stocks and have invested all their spare savings. Stock companies are formed daily and even before the ship has been delivered into possession of the new company, shares have been sold and resold many times at increasing rates. The newspapers are warning investors against over-speculation, explaining that as soon as the war is over, scores of ships now tied up will again be available for traffic, that the high freight rates will drop and the overcapitalized ships will be unable to pay their present high rate of interest.

IS BULGER CRAZY?

Denver, Nov. 5.—The Colorado supreme court today was to listen to arguments regarding the present mental condition of James C. Bulger, sentenced to die before midnight Saturday for the murder of Lloyd F. Nicodemus in May, 1914. Attorneys for the condemned man are endeavoring to secure a stay of execution pending an investigation of Bulger's sanity, holding that to carry out the mandate of the jury and court would be to take the life of an insane man.

NO ACQUITTALS IN MORA COUNTY COURT

CONVICTIONS ARE SCORED BY THE STATE IN ALL BUT ONE CASE

Following is a complete review of the recent term of court for Mora county:

The fall term of the district court for Mora county adjourned on Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock, after being in session one week. Night sessions were held every night during the term, and considerable business, both civil and criminal, was disposed of. The grand jury adjourned on Friday, after being in session five days, during which time it examined into 31 cases and returned 22 true bills and nine no true bills.

In the case of the State vs. Vivian Valdez, charged with the larceny of cattle belonging to Miguel A. Martinez, the jury returned a verdict of guilty and Judge Leahy on Friday sentenced the defendant to serve a term of not less than one year nor more than 15 months in the state penitentiary at Santa Fe.

In the case of the State vs. Thomas Miller, indicted for wife beating, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Judge Leahy sentenced Miller to serve a term of not less than 18 months nor more than two years in the penitentiary.

Miller came to this state from Sherman, Texas, about two years ago and took up a claim near the town of Roy. About a year ago in an altercation with Henry Farr of Roy, he pulled a knife and stabbed Farr. The wound was a dangerous one, but Farr recovered. For this offense Miller was given a jail sentence of six months in the Mora county jail. Through the intercession of his wife, owing to the illness of Miller, who claims to be suffering from tuberculosis, upon recommendation of the district attorney and the court, Governor McDonald paroled Miller during his good behavior. He returned to Roy, and within two months after being given his liberty, assaulted his wife on the streets of Roy, knocking her down, and kicking her in the face and body. When asked by the court whether he had anything to

say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced upon him, Miller made a long rambling statement to the court, asking leniency on the ground, as he claimed, that his wife had been unfaithful to him, and received the attention of other men living in Roy and vicinity. The testimony showed that while he was beating his wife on the main street of Roy he had a pistol in his hand, and sweeping it back and forth in his hand, he held back a crowd of several men, who attempted to go to her rescue.

Armijo to Defend Romero

The case of the state vs. Jose Rafael Romero, a young man, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, was continued until the next term of court, and L. E. Armijo was appointed by the court as attorney for the defendant.

The Needham Case

The grand jury returned an indictment against M. C. Needham, a prominent cattleman and rancher, living on the Fort Union reservation, near Watrous, charging him with larceny of cattle. Needham appeared in court and gave bond in the sum of \$3,000 for his appearance at the April, 1916, term of the court. His case was set for trial on the third day of that term. O. A. Larrazolo and L. E. Armijo, attorneys, appeared for Needham.

Nicolas Lucien, an Italian, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with the larceny of several head of cattle near Loma Parada, Mora county, and driving them towards the Colorado line. He was captured near French. His bond was fixed at \$2,000 and his case continued until the next term of court.

A Bootlegging Case

Juan Yerby pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with selling liquor in the town of Wagon Mound. This town voted dry some months ago, but whiskey was being disposed of there through Yerby. He was sentenced by Judge Leahy to not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days in the Mora county jail.

Yerby has been conducting a barber shop in Wagon Mound. He formerly lived in Las Vegas, where he worked at his trade of barber. Luis Gallegos, another resident of Las Vegas, who was jointly indicted with Juan Yerby, in one of the indictments, appeared in court, but the charge against him was dismissed by the district attorney.

In the case of the State vs. John K. Burks, charged with maiming and disfiguring cattle belonging to Charles L. Fraker, Sr., in the charge, custody and control of Venses Padilla, after a trial by the jury lasting a day, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the defendant. His counsel, J. Frank Curns of Wagon Mound, filed a motion for a new trial, and a hearing on this motion was set for November 13, 1915 at Las Vegas. In the meantime Burks was permitted by the court to be released upon his bond heretofore given, the same being a continuing bond.

Bentley is Convicted

Manford S. Bentley, a farmer and stockraiser residing near Mills post-office, New Mexico, was indicted by the grand jury for larceny of one head of neat cattle from Fidel Montoya. The first indictment returned in this case by the grand jury was against Christopher Beckley, and charged him with larceny and defacing the brands on one head of cattle. This indictment was quashed by the court on motion

of defendant's attorneys, on the ground that the same did not contain the right name of defendant and that the indictment charged two distinct and separate offenses in the same count. The grand jury still being in session the district attorney had that body return another indictment charging Bentley with the larceny of one head of cattle. The defendant's counsel, J. B. Lusk of Roy, N. M., and A. C. Voorhees of Raton, N. M., announced ready for trial, and on Friday night the jury was empanelled in this case. The testimony was presented to the jury Saturday morning, and about 3 o'clock the jury returned a verdict against the defendant of guilty as charged in the indictment.

The verdict of the jury was rather a surprise to all those who heard the testimony in the case. From the evidence a verdict of acquittal was expected.

The evidence showed that Bentley was a farmer and stockraiser living near the hamlet of Mills, in Mora county. He has some cattle of his own, and has the only large well in that vicinity. Cattle of many farmers and ranchmen come to his well for water. In the year 1913 he noticed among his cattle two calves which did not belong to him, and which did not have any brand that he could discern. He notified the two storekeepers in Roy that there were two stray calves on his place, but no one appeared to claim them. Mr. Bentley then went to Missouri on a visit, and while he was gone, one of his sons in branding some calves, put the brand of his father on one of the calves above mentioned, thinking it belonged to his father. Later, Fidel Montoya identified the calf as his, and claimed it, and it was turned over to him by Mr. Bentley.

The attorneys for Mr. Bentley filed a motion for a new trial and the matter was set for hearing at Las Vegas on November 13 and in the meantime the defendant was released on bond.

Several Cases Dismissed

The following criminal cases were dismissed by the district attorney, or otherwise disposed of:

- State vs. Katherine Story, obtaining money by false pretenses.
- State vs. Katherine Story, perjury.
- State vs. Alfredo Lucero (appeal).
- State vs. Jacobo Lucero, murder.
- State vs. Sixto Polaco, larceny of cattle. Defendant now in penitentiary on another charge of larceny of cattle.
- State vs. Andres Maestas, case continued.
- State vs. Enrique Pacheco, larceny.
- State vs. Luis Gallegos and Juan Yerby, unlawfully selling liquors at Wagon Mound. Dismissed as to Luis Gallegos.
- State vs. Marcelino Padilla. Unlawful of cattle. Case continued.
- State vs. Vidal Serna, assault with pistol. No arrest—continued.
- State vs. Cosme Olivas, unlawfully handling deadly weapon, continued until second day of next term.

fully beating wife. Defendant arraigned, pleads not guilty, bail fixed at \$500, and case set for second day of the April, 1916, term.

Among the indictments returned by the grand jury were the following:

- State vs. Thomas Miller, unlawfully flourishing pistol.
- State vs. Christopher Bentley, larceny of cattle.
- State vs. John K. Burks, maiming and disfiguring cattle.

- State vs. Clyde C. Wiggins, larceny.
- State vs. Clyde C. Wiggins, embezzlement.
- State vs. Juan Yerby, selling liquor without license.
- State vs. Nicolas Lucien, larceny of cattle.
- State vs. Roman Mann and Alfredo Lucero, selling liquor without license.
- State vs. Leonor Pacheco and wife, larceny from dwelling.
- State vs. Roman Mann and Alfredo Lucero, gambling.
- State vs. M. C. Needham, larceny of cattle.
- State vs. Joquin Devalos, assault with deadly weapon.

State vs. Jose Rafael Romero, assault with deadly weapon. Cause continued until next term. L. E. Armijo appointed by the court to defend.

State vs. Manford S. Bentley, larceny of cattle. Trial by jury, and defendant found guilty.

The grand jury reported that it has examined carefully into charges against the following persons, and that they reported therein no true bills:

- State vs. Leopoldo Garcia.
- State vs. A. A. Hereford.
- State vs. Max Padilla.
- State vs. Grover Cleveland Tell.
- State vs. Elmer Evans.
- State vs. Jose Florence.
- State vs. Edward Cheney.
- State vs. Ira Earl.

In the case of the State vs. Luciano Maes and Maximo Maes, charged with the larceny of cattle, the state dismissed the case as to Max Maes, and Luciano Maes pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced by the court to not less than one year nor more than 15 months in the penitentiary. The defendants are brothers, 19 and 21 years of age, and reside near Wagon Mound. Neighbors testified that they had always borne a good reputation and that this was the first trouble they had ever been in.

Leonor Pacheco, Mrs. Leonor Pacheco, Alberto Casados and Mrs. Alberto Casados, were indicted and tried on the charge of larceny from a dwelling of Mrs. A. W. Morris, eight miles south of Roy. The jury after being out several hours reported that they could not agree and were discharged by the court.

M. W. Mills, attorney at law and ranchman of Springer, was present in Mora during most of the term. It was stated that his business was principally the presentation of matters for investigation by the grand jury.

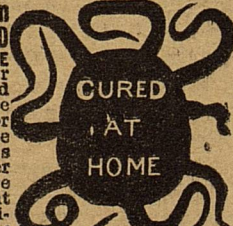
District Attorney Ward was much pleased with the term, stating that he had obtained convictions in each case that went to trial with the exception of one hung jury. There were no acquittals.

How to Prevent Croup

It may be a surprise to you to learn that in many cases croup can be prevented. Mrs. H. M. Johns, Elida, Ohio, relates her experience as follows: "My little boy is subject to croup. During the past winter I kept a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, and when he began having that croupy cough I would give him one or two doses of it and it would break the attack. I like it better for children than any other cough medicine because children take it willingly, and it is safe and reliable." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

Optic Want Ads bring results.

I WILL GIVE \$1000
 If I FAIL to CURE any CANCER or TUMOR I treat before it POISONS deep glands or attaches to BONE Without Knife or Pain No PAY Until CURED
 WRITTEN GUARANTEE No X Ray or other swindle. An Island plant makes the cure
 Any TUMOR, LUMP or SORE on the lip, face or body long is CANCER; it never pains until last stage 120-PAGE BOOK sent FREE, 10,000 testimonials. Write to some
Any LUMP in WOMAN'S BREAST is CANCER and always poisons deep 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 "Strictly Reliable, Greatest Cancer Specialist, Living" 747 & 749 S. Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal. **KINDLY MAIL THIS** to someone with CANCER



NISH FORTS SUBJECTED TO BULGAR FIRE

CAPITAL OF SERBIA IS DOOMED
FOR A FIERCE
SIEGE

The Bulgarians are closing in rapidly on Nish and have advanced so near the city that their artillery has begun a bombardment of the exterior forts, according to a Sofia dispatch by wireless from Berlin. Only minor engagements between the French and the Bulgarians opposing them in the Serbian war theater are reported in the current French official statement.

Turkish shells from shore batteries struck and sank the French submarine *Turquoise*. The Turkish official statement carrying the announcement says the crew of two officers and 24 men were captured. The sinking presumably took place off the Gallipoli peninsula.

The Bulgarian war office reported today a continuation of the pursuit of the Serbians along the whole front. Considerable progress has been made in the direction of Nish. Repulses of a Serbian counter-attack in the upper Morava region is claimed.

Bulgarian troops attacked a French advance post on the Vardar, near Krivolak in southern Serbia, but were obliged to retire after sustaining heavy losses, a Saloniki dispatch states.

According to an Athens dispatch to a Paris newspaper, the recapture of Veles in southern Serbia by the Bulgarians has been officially confirmed.

Turkish reservists, who had been engaged on the Gallipoli peninsula, have been sent to Bulgarian Thrace, according to a report from Constantinople. A Milan newspaper has received word from Bucharest that two-thirds of the generals on the Rumanian headquarters staff, at a meeting for discussion of the country's military policy, declared in favor of entering the war on the side of the entente allies.

Continued fighting in the vicinity of Bulte de Tahure in the Champagne district in France, the position taken by the Germans in their latest drive, has not resulted in any material change in the relative positions of the contending forces, the Paris war office states today.

London, Nov. 1.—The British troops in the Balkans, whose movements have been kept secret since they poured through Greece to the assistance of Serbia, are now in the trenches with the Balkan allies, at grips with Bulgarians, just across the frontier near Strumitza. Though all reports that the allies have taken this town apparently are unfounded, it is along this lower stretch of the front that the Bulgarians are likely to receive the

first hard blows from their opponents.

From Uskup north to the Danube the Bulgarian offensive has made such progress that it seems to be out of the question for the Serbians to do much more than fight rear guard actions for the present. With Pirot in their hands, the Bulgarians are menacing Nish. Late reports state that an attack has begun.

In northeastern Serbia the Bulgarians, well across the Timoka river, are pressing forward vigorously. The much-discussed Russian expedition which is reported to be on way to the Bulgarian coast, has not been heard from.

At the Dardanelles the British are showing renewed activity.

The recapture of Tahure hill by the Germans sums up for the present the known result of the heavy fight in the Champagne.

French Defeat Bulgars

Saloniki, Greece, Oct. 31 (Via Paris)—An attempt made yesterday by the Bulgarians with the aid of artillery to dislodge French troops from their northernmost position in Serbia met with failure.

A few advanced posts scouting in the direction of Veles retired before a Bulgarian attack on their base at Krivolak, where a division of French troops were strongly entrenched. The Bulgarians then attacked this position three times. The Bulgarians were caught in a cross-fire of the French artillery, and stopped when they were met by a fusillade from the infantry.

Finally the French charged with the bayonet, and the Bulgarians were driven into the Vardar river, which is swollen by recent rains, and many were drowned.

It is asserted that Kotchanic pass has been re-conquered by the French, and that the Veles district has been freed of the Bulgarians, although the town and railroad still remain in Bulgarian hands.

Riga Attack Continues

Berlin, Nov. 1 (By Wireless to Sayville.)—The German advance against the Russian Baltic port of Riga has been resumed. The war office made an announcement today that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg forces which are driving at Riga from the west had gained ground. Russian attacks in the Dvinsk region broke down with heavy losses.

The German Statement

Berlin, Nov. 1.—(By Wireless to Sayville)—Bulgarian artillery that had advanced from Kniazevac and Pierot has begun a bombardment of the exterior forts north of Nish, according to a dispatch from Sofia given out today by the Overseas News agency.

Big Arsenal Captured

The Serbian town of Kraguyevatz, at which is located the great Serbian arsenal, has been taken by the Germans.

Cheaper Than Home-Made

You cannot make a good cough medicine at home for as little as you pay for Foley's Honey and Tar, nor can you be sure of getting the fresh, full strength, clean and pure materials. Did you ever hear of a home-made cough medicine doing the work that Foley's is doing every day all over the country? O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

SUFFRAGE FACES ITS GREAT FIGHT

NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA
WILL VOTE ON THE IS-
SUE TOMORROW

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—Women suffragists who are asking the men of Pennsylvania to give the women the right to vote made their appeal today, more than 200 meeting having been arranged in the city. The suffragists are not making extravagant claims of victory, but express themselves as confident that the men will give the women the right to vote. The anti-suffragists predict defeat for the suffrage amendment by a decisive vote.

New Yorkers Confident

New York, Nov. 1.—The suffragists of New York state closed their fight for the ballot today. Undismayed by the defeat of suffrage in New Jersey, their leaders predict victory in the election tomorrow.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the campaign committee, said the suffragists had made an actual house-to-house campaign all over the state, and that this was the basis for their declaration that 1,000,000 men in New York state wanted to vote.

Regulate the bowels when they fail to move properly. HERBINE is an admirable bowel regulator. It helps the liver and stomach and restores a fine feeling of strength and buoyancy. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

FOREST FIRE CONQUERED

Estes Park, Colo., Nov. 2.—The forest fire in the Willow park district near here, which destroyed between 400 and 500 acres of valuable timber, was reported under control early today. Quiet air conditions aided the fire fighters; and enabled forest rangers to relieve many citizens who had assisted in the efforts to check the blaze since Saturday night. The damage is still unestimated but is confined largely to timber. The buildings of two sawmill companies, which had months, were burned.

Chamberlain's Tablets

This is a medicine intended especially for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation. It is meeting with much success and rapidly gaining in favor and popularity. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

EXTRA FARE UPHELD

Washington, Nov. 2.—The rule of the Southern Pacific railroad requiring two full fares from an occupant of a Pullman drawing room and one and one-half fares from an occupant of a compartment, was pronounced reasonable today by the interstate commerce commission. A complaint by the railroad commission of Nevada was dismissed.

HILLES HAS SUPPORT

New York, Nov. 2.—The board of trustees of Plymouth church, Brook-

lyn has advised their pastor, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, to withdraw from his agreement to arbitrate the controversy with his former business manager, Frank L. Ferguson, over business matters. In making this announcement, Colonel W. C. Beecher, chairman of the board, said the trustees had voted their "utmost confidence" in Dr. Hillis, but believed that "the welfare of the church will best be conserved by the fullest investigation in a court of justice and not by a secret hearing in any secret chamber, no matter how well meaning its members may be."

Distress in the Stomach

There are many people who have a distress in the stomach after meals. It is due to indigestion and easily remedied by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets after meals. Mrs. Henry Padghan, Victor, N. Y., writes: "For some time I was troubled with headache and distress in my stomach after eating, also with constipation. About six months ago I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets. They regulated the action of my bowels and the headache and other annoyances ceased in a short time." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK

Berlin, Nov. 2 (By Wireless to Sayville.)—The French submarine *Turquoise* has been sunk by Turkish artillery fire, according to an official statement issued by the Turkish war office under date of October 31, as given out by the Overseas News Agency today. Her entire crew, comprising two officers and 24 men, were made prisoners.

In damp, chilly weather there is always a large demand for BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT because many people who know by experience its great relieving power in rheumatic aches and pains, prepare to apply it at the first twinge. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

BISHOP IN DEMING

Santa Fe, Nov. 2.—Bishop F. B. Howden of the Episcopal church, this evening preached in St. Luke's church, Deming.

ACCUSED OF MURDER

Lincoln, Ill., Nov. 1.—The case of Daniel Hurley, Jr., a 19-year old youth charged with the murder of his 17-year old sweetheart, Katherine Roller was called in court here today for trial. The death of Miss Roller occurred last April. Hurley is said to have told the police he procured poison for the girl after she begged him to do so.

The first woman's hospital in the world was founded in New York in 1857.

Locating the Trouble

When one is suffering from backache, rheumatism, lumbago, biliousness, sharp pains, sore muscles, and stiff joints it is not always easy to locate the source of trouble, but nine times out of ten it can be traced to overworked, weakened or diseased kidneys. Foley Kidney Pills have benefited thousands of sufferers. C. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

BRYAN OPPOSES THE DEFENSE POLICY

DECLARES THAT PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROGRAM WILL BRING TROUBLE

Washington, Nov. 5.—Former Secretary of State Bryan came out squarely against President Wilson's national defense plan today in a formal statement in which he took issue with the president's views as expressed last night before the Manhattan club in New York.

"A departure from our traditions; a reversal of our national policy; a menace to our peace and safety, and a challenge to the spirit of Christianity, which teaches us to influence others by example, rather than by exciting fear," is Mr. Bryan's view of the national defense plan.

The former secretary of state's statement, which reiterates views he has previously expressed on the subject of preparedness for war, was regarded as the opening gun in the fight which administration leaders expect in congress against adoption of the plan.

Mr. Bryan's statement says in part:

"I have read the president's speech at New York with sorrow and concern. He is doing what he believes to be his duty, and so long as a man follows his conscience and judgment we cannot criticise his motives, but we may be compelled to dissent from his convictions.

"He says that his position is different from that of the private individual in that the individual is free to speak his own thoughts and risk his own opinions. This sentence is a little obscure. Insofar as he expresses his own opinion, he does not differ from the private citizen except that he speaks under a sense of official responsibility, but where a nation's fate is involved in a policy every private citizen who loves his country and tries to serve it is conscious of responsibility. He announces a policy which was never before adopted in this country and never endorsed by any party in the country and he has no way of knowing, until he hears from the people, whether he has correctly interpreted the will of the people.

Departure from Traditions

"From my view of the subject the plan which he proposes is not only a departure from our traditions, but a reversal of our national policy. It is only a menace to our peace and safety, but a challenge to the spirit of Christianity.

"The president says that we should be prepared not for war of aggression, but for defense. That is the ground upon which all preparation for war is made. It is a false philosophy and being false, it inevitably leads to different results. The spirit that makes the individual carry a revolver—and whoever carries a revolver except for defense—leads him not only to use it on slight provocation, but to use language which provokes trouble.

"Honor—Not Arms"

"If there is any truth in our religion, a nation must win respect as the individual does, not by carrying a revolver, but by an upright, honorable course that invites confidence and insures good will. This nation has won its position in the world without resorting to the habit of toting a pistol or carrying a club.

"The country is not threatened from any quarters," says Mr. Wilson. "She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources and her self-respect and the character of her citizens are well known, and to make the statement more emphatic he adds: 'There is no fear among us.'

"If we are not threatened by any nation, if our relations with all nations are friendly, if everybody knows that we are able to defend ourselves if necessary, and if there is no fear among us, why is this time chosen to revolutionize our national theories and to exchange our policy for the policy of Europe? And will not such a policy make conflicts between these republics more probable? We shall do infinite harm to the neighboring nations as well as to ourselves if we are drawn into this policy, which provokes war by a preparation which is impossible without a large increase in taxation and the arousing of a military system which sets false standards of honor.

"We are now spending more than \$250,000,000 a year on preparedness—10 times as much as we are expending on agriculture and I feel sure that the taxpayers are not in favor of increasing this sum at this time when a change is not only unnecessary, but a menace to our national ideals.

"There has not been a time in 50 years when there was less reason to add to the expenses of the army and navy; were not only without an enemy, but our preparedness is increasingly relatively as other nations exhaust themselves. And there never was a time, and there never has been a time in our history when our duty to the world more imperatively demanded self-restraint and the counsels of peace.

"I hope the people will not be received by the atmosphere of the Manhattan club. That is the one place in the United States where the mammon-worshipping portion of the democratic party meets to exchange compliments—there is no group farther removed from the sympathy of the masses."

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR MAY BE DISCHARGED

COUNSEL FOR ACCUSED DYNAMITER CONTESTS NOEL'S RIGHT TO ACT

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 5.—Nathan C. Coghlan, chief counsel for Matthew A. Schmidt, on trial for murder in connection with the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building, October 1, 1910, asked the court today to disqualify James W. Noel, special prosecutor, on the ground that Noel is not a citizen of California, nor an elector of the county, and has not been admitted to the practice of law in the state. Noel came from Indianapolis.

PETTINI MADE NINE YEAR FIGHT AND WON

ACQUITTAL OF YOUNG MAN KNOWN HERE FOLLOWED LONG LEGAL STRUGGLE

The following account of the acquittal of Antimo Pettini, nephew of John and Micheal Pettini of this city, is from the Albuquerque Herald of yesterday:

Antimo Pettini's nine-year fight for life and exoneration ended this morning when the jury that tried him for the murder of the contractor, Bernardino, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The jury took the case at 9 o'clock last night and brought in its verdict at 9 this morning.

Pettini's counsel made a long, hard fight for his freedom. It began after the murder nine years ago, when Pettini was placed on trial for his life.

He was found guilty in the second degree, but Pettini and his counsel, insisting on his innocence, prepared to fight any verdict but acquittal to the court of last resort. They carried the case to the New Mexico supreme court, where the verdict was sustained. Undismayed, the defense took the case to the United States court of appeals, and there they scored their first triumph. The verdict was set aside and Pettini was ordered re-tried.

Under the statute and the constitution the second degree verdict made it impossible to try Pettini again for first degree murder. In order to reach a second degree verdict the first jury had to find him not guilty of murder in the first degree, and Pettini came into court for his second trial as one who had once been tried for capital crime been acquitted, and could not be tried again for his life.

So the extreme verdict possible at the retrial was second degree murder. The taking of testimony occupied two days. There was no new evidence, the testimony running substantially as it did at the first trial. Closing arguments were made yesterday afternoon and in the evening Judge Reynolds instructed the jury. They were told they could bring in a verdict for second degree, third degree or acquittal. Judge Reynolds waited until 10:30 o'clock and then ordered the jury locked up for the night.

Pettini was defended by Catron & Catron and Judge George R. Craig, of Miller & Craig. Pettini and his counsel were showered with congratulations after the verdict was received.

KID IS GAME WHEN BIG AUTO HITS HIM

BUT THEN, WHO WOULDN'T BE WITH THE PRESIDENT A WITNESS?

New York, Nov. 5.—President Wilson's automobile struck and injured a small boy here late today while the president was motoring to the Pennsylvania station to catch his train for Washington. The boy was apparently more frightened than hurt.

After stopping his car and assisting the boy, the president continued to the station and boarded the 3:30 o'clock train for Washington.

The accident occurred as the president's car turned a corner in front of the Pennsylvania station. Marlo Passi, the boy who was hurt, darted from the sidewalk across the street directly in the path of the automobile. The youngster escaped the wheels, but a mud guard brushed against his left arm and knocked him over in the street.

Within a moment the boy bounded to his feet and began to rub his arm. The secret service men, following in another car, ran to him and asked him if he had been hurt. President Wilson ordered the presidential car, a limousine, stopped. Leaning out of the window the president waited for the boy's address, which he gave in reply to the secret service men. When the little fellow, who appeared to be about 7 years old, shook his head and said he wasn't hurt, President Wilson ordered his car to continue. The youngster ran back to the sidewalk, wiped his face on his sleeve and watched the president drive away. The boy was still standing on the curb rubbing his arm and grinning. President Wilson and his party were motoring from the home of Cleveland H. Dodge, where the president and his fiancée, Mrs. Norman Galt, had luncheon with Mr. Dodge.

ATTACKS FAMILY THEN KILLS SELF

SEATTLE PLUMBER COMMITS GHASTLY MURDER, APPARENTLY WHILE INSANE

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 5.—George S. Roberts, a plumber, killed his wife and blind daughter with an axe, probably fatally wounded two other children, and then shot himself today. He is believed to have gone insane as the result of a recent injury.

The dead:

MRS. ELLA ROBERTS, head crushed with axe.

MISS ELLA ROBERTS, 22 years old, slashed with axe.

GEORGE S. ROBERTS, aged 40, shot through heart.

The injured:

George S. Roberts, Jr., aged 16, head crushed, face cut.

Villar Roberts, aged 17, shot through head. Mrs. Roberts and the boy were asleep when attacked.

Indications were that the boy awoke and fought with his father.

EDISON IN DENVER

Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 4.—Thomas A. Edison and wife, accompanied by Miss Miller, Mrs. Edison's sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Valentine of Silver Plume, Colo., spent the day sight seeing in this region. They made the trip up Pike's Peak over the new automobile highway in the morning, after which visits were made to some of the more prominent scenic attractions. The party reached here at 7 o'clock from the west, over the Santa Fe, and left late this afternoon for Denver by automobile. While here they were guests of E. E. Nichols of Manitou, a relative of Mr. Edison.

BANK IS ROBBED

Parnell, Iowa, Nov. 5.—The Parnell Savings bank was robbed of \$2,800 sometime after last midnight by burglars who blew the safe. The police have no clue.