

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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## GERMANS CEASE ATTACK UPON RIGA

HEAVY RAINS GIVEN AS CAUSE  
FOR CESSATION OF ACTIVITY IN EAST

The Germans apparently have abandoned their threat against Riga along the railroad from Tukum to the west of the city. Berlin army headquarters stated today that the German troops had evacuated the forest district in the vicinity of Sklok. The reason given is that the rains have transformed the district into swamps.

The Morava river in Serbia has been crossed at several points by Bulgarian troops pushing westward after the retreating Serbians, Berlin reports.

A prominent Italian newspaper declares mistrust exists as to the benevolence of Greece toward the entente powers. Action by Italy against Bulgaria is urged.

The Italian liner Ancona, sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean with the loss of a number of American lives, as reported, was not sent to the bottom without warning, according to accounts of some survivors. The Austrian submarine which had been pursuing the liner gave a brief time for the removal of passengers, Malta advices through London state. The loss of many lives on the Ancona is declared to have been due to panic among the passengers caused by the sight of the submarine and to the fact alleged that the undersea boat fired repeated shots both fore and aft of the liner as the passengers were taking to the boats, accentuating the panic.

A news agency dispatch from Tunis, on the other hand, declares the commander of the Ancona asserts that the submarine gave the liner no signal to stop. He insists the vessel was shelled first from a distance of five miles, and that she stopped. Subsequently, he declared, shells hit the boats into which passengers were being loaded many passengers being killed or wounded on deck and in the boats.

Other accounts from Tunis declare two submarines took part in the attack on the Ancona, and that she made an attempt to escape, one of the undersea craft heading her off.

Fewer than 150 lives were lost in the sinking of the Ancona, consular advices received in Washington indicate. Figures obtained by the American consul at Naples show that 347

were saved out of 456 on board, leaving 149 to be accounted for. Some of these, it is believed, will be reported saved.

Heavy firing heard yesterday in the Baltic is believed in Copenhagen to have been the result of a British submarine attack on a German squadron. Submarine activities are continuing in the Mediterranean. Sinking of the British steamer Caria of 3,032 tons, last reported bound from London to Naples, was announced.

Inactivity along the western fighting front is indicated by today's official statement from Paris, which declares nothing has occurred worth recording.

London Nov. 11.—An acute revival of the submarine issue, chiefly in the Mediterranean, accompanied by a general offensive activity by the Russians on the eastern front, makes the war news read today like a repetition of history six month old.

On the southern extremity of the Russian line to the west of Czartorysk, where desperate battles have been under way for several weeks, the Russians claim a considerable success which is said to have resulted in breaking the Austro-German lines and to have culminated in a retreat, during which numbers of fleeing soldiers were drowned and two thousand taken prisoners.

In the Riga are the Russians maintain they are more than holding their own. West of Riga the Russians have consolidated the positions they recently won, and claim to be the occupants of several villages which had been in the hands of the invaders.

Less change is reported from the Balkan front that at any time since the new campaign began. It is now definitely established that the French are not in possession of the Serbian town of Veles, a daring cavalry raid which approached the environs of the place being responsible for the report that the town had been wrested from the hands of the Bulgarians.

It has been unofficially reported that both wings of the Bulgarian forces invading Macedonia are menaced by the Anglo-French advance, while the Serbians are said to have resumed the offensive in the region of Babuna pass, where they recently won an important success. The Serbians are making a stand there, and it is also reported that they have established communication with the French.

London papers today give much space to the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona. Many of them editorially express the opinion that the attacking boat was a German submarine, and they arrive at the usual conclusion that the United States is more concerned in exacting reparation than any other nation.

Agitation in Greece  
Athens, Nov. 11.—(Via Paris)—Since yesterday a certain agitation has been noted in political circles.

Rumors are circulating in consequence of the consultations held by members of the cabinet with General Dousmanis, chief of the general staff. Nothing yet has been decided regarding the proposed dissolution of the Greek chamber of deputies.

Russians Menace Teheran  
Petrograd, Nov. 11 (Via London).—According to the latest advices received from Teheran, Persia, a Russian force is within 45 miles of Teheran, and indications are that the Germans, Austrians and Turks in the city are preparing to leave, removal of the archives of the German and Austrian legations to the American legation, for instance, being in progress. At a secret session of parliament, the dispatch states, a majority of the deputies expressed the hope that an amicable arrangement of the difficulties between Russia and Persia would be reached.

Paris, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Saloniki to the Havas News agency under date of Wednesday, says the Bulgarians have retired from Babuna and have concentrated before the French front around Cerna, in a heavy fog that has prevented operations for the last 24 hours.

MUDGE GETS JOB  
New York, Nov. 11.—H. U. Mudge, who resigned last week as chief officer of the Rock Island railway system, was today elected president of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, succeeding Arthur Coppel, the New York banker recently elected temporary president.

FRISCO REORGANIZES  
Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 11.—Plans for the reorganization of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, submitted to the Missouri public service commission here today, provide for a reduction in capitalization of \$29,678,000 or 8.31 per cent for a reduction in fixed charges of 41.16 per cent.

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BELGIUM DEFRAUDED  
BY AN AMERICAN  
London, Nov. 12.—John Wesley De Kay of New York was re-manded in the Bow Street police court today on the charge, it is alleged by the police, of fraud in France in connection with the supply of rifles to the Belgian government. Bail was not allowed.  
John Wesley De Kay formerly headed the Mexican National Packing company, which was operated under concessions by a former government of Mexico. In the spring of 1914 he went to Europe on a mission to purchase arms and ammunition for the government of Provisional President Huerta.  
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## SEVERAL KILLED IN A KANSAS STORM

CENTRAL SECTION OF SUNFLOWER STATE VISITED BY TORNADO

Kansas City, Nov. 11.—Six are believed to be dead and at least 50 injured, some fatally, as the result of the terrific wind and rain storm which swept over central Kansas last night.

The paralyzed condition of wire communication made it impossible to reach much of the stricken district at noon today. According to information available here, the deaths were distributed as follows:

- Great Bend—CHARLES H. SMITH
- W. W. HALE.
- Larned—ISRAEL BERGER and MRS. BERGER.
- Sebya—MRS. L. A. FORGE.
- Derby—An unidentified Mexican laborer.

Many persons at first believed dead were later found buried in the ruins of their homes and rescued alive. Some, after being reported dead for several hours, were found long distances from their homes.

Great Bend's Loss \$500,000  
Great Bend, Kan., Nov. 11.—A terrific rain and windstorm, sweeping across Kansas from the Rocky Mountains, whirled into Great Bend as a tornado last night, shattered scores of homes, laid waste three large grain elevators and took a toll of two lives. In addition, 36 persons were injured 25 of them seriously enough to be confined to hospitals today.

The storm cut Great Bend off from communication with the outside world, and for a time reports were circulated that there had been great loss of life. The property loss is estimated at \$500,000.

A CLEVER DEFENSE  
Santa Fe, Nov. 12.—Francisco Holguin, a Navajo Indian from New Mexico, was arrested at Los Angeles, jointly charged, with Andreas Rubio, of holding up Victor Imaizumi. Holguin said that he had merely met Rubio, and as he did so in an alley he saw lying on the ground a revolver and pistol. Just as he picked them up a policeman ran into him, to whom he handed the weapons. However, the naive story did not go with the justice and Francisco as well as Andreas were held for a later hearing.

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## SERIOUS UNREST IS REPORTED IN INDIA

LORD KITCHENER IS SAID TO HAVE GONE TO CORRECT CONDITIONS

Washington, Nov. 9.—Earl Kitchener's ultimate mission during his mysterious absence from the British war office, is said by confidential information, received here today, to be India, where, according to the same information, British rule is confronted with a more serious state of unrest than has generally been known outside of British official circles.

Through the thick veil which the British censorship has thrown about the events in India and Egypt comes a statement that Nawab Sultan Ul Mulk, the Nizam of Hyderabad, one of the most influential of the native princes and a staunch supporter of the British, has been deposed by his people. It has been officially announced that the head of the British war office was on his way to the theater of operations in the near east. Coupled with repeated rumors of activities of German agents fomenting discontent among the native population of India, have come reports of disaffection in Egypt, also ascribed to the same sources.

Since the Turks failed to cut the Suez canal, mainly through the prompt arrival of colonial troops from New Zealand and Australia, it has been reported that agents from Constantinople and Berlin have been conducting a persistent propaganda among the natives. Some time ago Great Britain imposed the most stringent restrictions against the entry of foreigners to India and Egypt, with the announced purpose of keeping out the agents of Great Britain's enemies.

### Kitchener the Ideal Man

Earl Kitchener's selection for the task of holding Britain's oriental empire intact is viewed generally as having been caused by his long service in India and Egypt, his intimate knowledge of the native temperament and his large personal following among the leaders of the natives.

### Japan May Send Troops

Earlier in the war the disaffection in India and Egypt was evidently of such threatening proportions that the use of Japanese troops was being suggested to take the place of native forces which had been withdrawn for the European battlefields. It was announced at that time that no Japanese troops would be used outside the theater of Japanese-German hostilities at Kiao Chow, but since then a new situation has arisen in the Balkans, and Japan has announced her subscription to the agreement of all the entente allies to land troops in India or Egypt.

If the reports of a serious situation lies not to conclude a separate peace. Competent observers point out that Japan is strategically in much better possessions were more than two in India are confirmed, it would not cause surprise here if the proposal to use Japanese troops were revive

The last reports to the state department on political conditions in British months ago, when details came of the mutiny of natives at Singapore in which practically all the officers and rest of the troops of a British regiment were killed. An expeditionary force of British bluejackets scoured the interior for the leaders, captured many of them, and after a brief trial they were executed.

## BELGIUM BADLY IN NEED OF CLOTHING

AMERICANS, SO FAR, HAVE DONE LESS FOR THAT COUNTRY THAN HOLLAND

New York, Nov. 9.—Notwithstanding the heavy contributions by Americans this country has given less per capita to relieve the unhappy plight of the Belgians than Australia, Canada, Holland and several other countries, according to Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who sailed today from Rotterdam.

"The gratitude, however, of the Belgian people to Americans is pathetic. Belgium is the one country in Europe today where America is popular. The people of Louvain have renamed a public square the French equivalent for the United States square, and President Wilson's name appears on many Belgian streets. School children all over the country have showered our branch offices with embroideries, bead work and similar articles, addressed to the American people to show their gratitude."

### WANTED FOR MURDER

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 8.—It had not been decided today whether Arthur Hauser, alias Buck Weaver, who was captured here Saturday by a messenger boy after shots were fired in the downtown district, will be sent to Wichita, Kansas, or be placed on trial for a number of robberies here. A report from the police at Omaha, where it is believed Hauser killed W. H. Smith national treasurer of the Woodmen of the World, during an attempted hold up, is awaited before final disposition of the case is made.

### LORD MAYOR'S SHOW IN LONDON

London, Nov. 9.—Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield was today installed lord mayor of the city of London, succeeding Sir Charles Johnston, whose 12 months' term of office has expired. The installation was accompanied by the usual brilliant procession through the streets of London to the Guildhall, where the oath of office was administered by the lord chief justice. The office of lord mayor of London dates back 700 years, but today marked the five-hundredth anniversary of the lord mayor's "show," as the procession is called. It was in 1215 that the pageantry of the business began. John Wells was elected lord mayor, and on the day of his installation he erected three wells of running wine in Cheapside. To each well was given an attendant virgin, in the character of Mercy, Grace and Pity, and round about were trees laden with oranges, almonds and dates, for the new chief magistrate was a leading member of the grocers' company.

## MEXICAN BORDER IS QUIET ONCE MORE

FUNSTON PREDICTS THERE WILL BE NO TROUBLE FOR A WEEK OR MORE

Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 9.—With the Mexican situation quiet as a result of a failure to switch the allegiance of the Nogales, Sonora, garrison from General Francisco Villa to General Venustiano Carranza, Major General Fred Funston found it unnecessary to remain here, and left today for his headquarters at San Antonio, Texas. It is the opinion of army officers that conditions all along the border are settled for a week at least. Some uneasiness was manifest concerning Nogales, Sonora, across the border from here, where it was believed Villa's expected entry might produce some excitement.

American saloonkeepers and others were preparing to spend the night on this side of the border.

### Funston's Birthday

Today was General Funston's fiftieth birthday. He is the youngest major general in the army. He confessed to having some sentiment concerning birthday dinners, and declared he derived great happiness from the fact that his anniversary did not occur yesterday, when it required 12 hours for him and his party to come 124 miles from Douglas, with various disjointed railroad connections, and when dinner consisted of salt pork, boiled cabbage and sour dough biscuits at an adobe crossroads eating house conducted by a Mexican cook with a camp stove as equipment.

### Neutral Zones Proposed

Washington, Nov. 9.—Neutral zones at Agua Prieta, Naco and Nogales, extending four miles over the border from each of those places, to be patrolled by American soldiers, were proposed today by Senator Ashurst to Secretary Lansing and Major General Scott, chief of staff of the army, as a means of preventing further damage to American life and property in the Mexican border fighting.

Difficulties in the way of creating neutral zones were pointed out by Secretary Lansing and General Scott. General Scott thought the plan would involve invasion of Mexico and Secretary Lansing indicated it was not feasible from the state department's standpoint. General Carranza's government, it is understood, will be willing to permit United States troops to cross into Mexico if Mexican troops were permitted to cross into the United States. The plan was discouraged, and Senator Ashurst was inclined to drop it. It was submitted to him by citizens in Douglas, Ariz.

### Guatemala Troops Defeated

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 9.—The defeat of the forces of President Cabrera of Guatemala by revolutionists was reported today to Andreas G. Garcia, Mexican consul here, in advices from Mexico City. According to the dispatches, the revolutionists attacked

the government forces at Valle de Itatam, and a severe battle followed. The dispatches were based on reports by Governor Blas Corral, governor of Chiapas, state of Mexico.

### ROCHAMBEAU IS SAFE

New York, Nov. 9.—The fire in the hold of the passenger steamship Rochambeau, which broke out after the liner left here last Saturday, has been extinguished, and the steamer is now proceeding to Bordeaux, according to a wireless message this morning from Captain Juham. It read:

"I have succeeded in extinguishing the fire, and am proceeding to Bordeaux. All on board well."

## GIVES HER HOME FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY LOT

MOTHER OF MRS. A. O. WHEELER MAKES A GENEROUS GIFT TO ST. LOUIS

Mrs. Sophia Franz, mother of Mrs. A. O. Wheeler, formerly of this city, has given to the city of St. Louis the Franz homestead, on the corner of Mitchell and Prather avenues, for playground and park purposes as a memorial to her husband. There are 4.6 acres in the homestead lot. It fronts 435 feet on Mitchell avenue, 436 feet on Gladys avenue, and 468 feet on Prather avenue. It lies directly opposite the Roe school site, and is in a district that is rapidly filling with small homes.

The children of Mrs. Franz are E. W. Franz of Webb City, Mo.; Mrs. Johanna E. Fiske of Santa Fe, N. M.; E. N. Franz of Lamanda Park, Cal.; Mrs. Amanda F. Wheeler of Denver, Colo.; G. A. Franz of Clifton, Ariz.; Walter G. Franz of Cincinnati, Ohio; Otto B. Franz of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Henrietta F. Holdoway of Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. Adele Zimmermann of Wilhemshaven, Germany.

The playgrounds will be known as the E. D. Franz Memorial Square, and at all times it is to be used as a park and playground by the city.

E. D. Franz was born in Hamburg, Germany, March 20, 1834, and died in St. Louis. In the early 50's he went west, following the Santa Fe trail from Independence, Mo., by ox team. He covered the trip many times, transporting wares and merchandise, and was well known by the old followers of the trail. Later he became identified with the old firm of Fink, Nasse and Gildehaus, wholesale grocers of St. Louis.

Mrs. Franz, the widow, is temporarily living with her daughter, Mrs. Johanna Fiske, in Santa Fe.

### HUERTA TURNS YELLOW

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 8.—The condition of General Victoriano Huerta who is ill of jaundice at his home here, was much improved this morning, according to his physician, Dr. M. H. Schuster. General Huerta was recently removed to his home from Fort Bliss, where he was under guard of the United States marshal for this district, pending action of the grand jury at San Antonio upon alleged charges of conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States, upon which he was arrested last summer.

# FRANCE WILL BE PROSPERITY FOR A PURCHASER HERE

# THE BRITISH PEOPLE

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION ARRIVES TO ARRANGE POST-BELLUM TRANSACTIONS

New York, Nov. 9.—Five members of the French industrial and commercial commission landed here today from the steamship LaFayette, and said they had come to arrange for the purchase at the conclusion of the war of at least \$160,000,000 worth of structural iron and steel machinery and industrial supplies.

All supplies of this character, the commissioners said, formerly were imported from Germany.

The commissioners said that while they are here primarily to purchase supplies necessary to reconstruct and modernize French industries when the war is over, they will endeavor to establish reciprocal trade relations between the United States and France.

The commission is headed by Maurice Damour, formerly French consul general at New Orleans, now secretary of the appropriations of the French chamber of deputies.

Although the commission is not a government organization, it is backed, the commissioner said, by all the large industrial and commercial organizations of France, and a majority of the bankers.

Mr. Damour said the commission will remain in the country several months, with headquarters in New York, but trips will be made to many of the larger cities and nearly all the manufacturing centers.

## MORE PEACE RUMORS

Rome, Nov. 9.—A mysterious envoy bearing an autographed document to the pope from the ruler of one of the belligerent nations has been in Rome this week, according to the *Giornale d'Italia*.

The mission of this personage has not yet been accomplished, the paper says, and it is not known whether he is waiting a reply from the Vatican or orders from his chief.

## 87-YEAR OLD JOINS CAMP

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 9.—Among those enrolled at the citizens' training camp established today at Fort Bliss is Sergeant Frank Baker, 87 years old and a veteran of the civil war. Baker declares that he is in as good fighting trim as many of the younger men and wants to be ready to defend his home against the Mexicans if the occasion arises.

## NOEL IS ADMITTED

Samento, Calif., Nov. 8.—James W. Noel of Indianapolis appeared here today before the district court of appeals and was admitted to the practice of law in California. Noel is special counsel for the state in the murder trial of M. A. Schmidt, in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times in 1910, and the defense made formal objection to him as not being entitled to practice in this state.

ECONOMIC EXPERTS BAFFLED BY CONDITIONS EXISTING DURING THE WAR

London, Nov. 9.—How completely the war has baffled the foresight of economic experts is shown by the remarkable wave of surface prosperity which the masses of Great Britain are experiencing. Only a little more than a year ago political economists were discussing seriously the need for organizing public works on a great scale for the tens of thousands who would be thrown out of employment. Now financiers like Sir George Paish, editor of the *Economist*, and Edwin Montagu the financial secretary of the treasury, are sounding strong warnings against the extravagant living of the nation as a whole. "Money is being squandered on all sides," declared Sir George Paish in a recent speech, and the newspapers are taking up the same cry.

The conditions which the war has developed, have settled the problem of public works on lines which apparently were not foreseen. The enormous increase of the British army to three million men, and the demand for workers in the public and private munitions works, has absorbed all the available manhood of the country procurable on a basis of voluntary service, and given a great surplus of employment to the United States. Money is being discharged freely, and even lavishly and extravagantly to contractors and to workmen, and for the support of the families of soldiers, according to the economists, and it is being spent by the people at large with equal lavishness and extravagance.

These conditions cause excited debate by all classes. In the enormous redistribution of wealth the general drift would appear to be from the hands of the rich and the middle classes into the pockets of the workmen and the families of soldiers. While the workers furnish a majority of the men under arms, the people with large estates and those with savings and middle class incomes believe that they furnish, through taxation and war loans, the bulk of the money which is carrying on the war, and which finds its way down through the government and contractors to the small merchants and workmen. This results in the enforcement of unusual economy upon the wealthy and the middle classes, (except those concerned in war work, who are free spending in the stratum usually most economical. While the Covent Garden opera has been suspended during the war time the theaters of the masses, and the picture shows are prospering. The hotels and restaurants supported by the wealthy pass their dividends; the popular resorts are doing good business. Tailors and fashionable dressmakers claim to be suffering great depression but wives and daughters of workmen are

dressed better than ever before in their lives. Wine merchants are putting up their shutters, but the public houses where beer and gin are consumed are crowded.

Mr. Montagu complained of great spending on luxuries, and cited the fact that the sale of pianos has increased. He called upon every citizen to be prepared to put at least one half his current income at the disposal of the state. The wealthy classes of England would not agree that the luxury and extravagance charged is practiced by them. No observer could fail to credit them with accepting the enormous war taxes imposed upon incomes with a remarkable patriotism and resignation.

Speaking for the other side of the case, Sir Alfred Mond, a wealthy manufacturer, told the house of commons that men from the agricultural districts who formerly earned four dollars a week are getting 15 and 20 dollars from the government, and men are being paid five dollars a day for putting up huts for the soldiers. Annan Bryce, brother of the former ambassador to America testified that boys who formerly worked for two dollars a week are being paid by the government more than ten dollars for carrying the bags of government carpenters.

A writer in the *Daily Mail* says: "I met a man who, without any previous experience as a craftsman, was earning from six to eight pounds a week (\$30 to \$40) making shell cases in a certain government munitions factory. I am told that workmen in Birmingham now drive up to their daily task in taxicabs, and that in that fortunate city the shops are doing a trade in expensive luxuries such as has never been known before."

Extravagant payments to contractors, and to buyers and experts who have been taken into government employ, is a complaint against the government levied by many business men. Corruption is not charged, but high and wasteful disbursements due to ignorance of business affairs on the part of officials and the necessity for making hurried contracts. The country would not suffer so much from these conditions if it was self contained like Germany and money merely flowed in a circle from the government into the hands of the people back to the government in taxes and loans. But Britain is importing enormous quantities of goods for the use of the people, beside war supplies, and the exports do not balance the imports by many millions.

Advocates of economy in the popular press take advantage of the opportunity to call upon the government for retrenchment. The office of lord chancellor alone, with almost nominal duties, is costing \$125,000 a year. Lord Buckmaster, recently the head of the press bureau, is drawing the salary of \$50,000, while his predecessor Lord Haldane, and two other former incumbents of the office are receiving pensions of \$25,000 each. The two law officers of the crown, the attorney general and the solicitor general, are compensated chiefly by fees which amount to about \$100,000 for each official. Several cabinet ministers draw salaries of \$25,000. The payment of \$2,000 salaries to members of the house of commons is a comparatively new law. The writers for newspapers which circulate

among the working classes call upon government officials to set the example in responding to Mr. Montagu's appeal to citizens to place half their incomes at the disposal of the government.

## GRAIN SORGHUMS ARE VALUABLE TO WEST

(J. C. Mohler, Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture.)

One of the big needs of the southwest is a broad and dependable market for the grain sorghums, at prices consistently on a par with their feeding equivalent in corn. These crops have attained such importance they are entitled to rate in the marts of the world along with corn, oats and other grains serving similar purposes. To secure such recognition the public must be educated to know the value and profitable use of these grains. Comparatively few outside the grain-sorghum country have any adequate idea of their real worth.

When the world once understands that kafir, for example, which is the chief grain sorghum of Kansas, is of practically equal value to corn in the ration for maintenance and fattening of livestock, a largely increased demand will ensue. It has been conclusively demonstrated by feeding trials extending over a period of years at the state's experiment stations, and amply verified in thousands of feed-lots by the operations of practical stockmen, that the grain sorghums are close competitors of corn in the economical making of meat. Steers fattened on a ration that contained no other grain than kafir have repeatedly topped the markets at the great stock exchange at Kansas City, winning laurels over corn-fed animals.

Suggestive of the rapidly growing popularity of the grain sorghums in the southwest is the record of Kansas in kafir: Only 184,000 acres were grown in 1895, and nearly one million acres were devoted to it in 1914. In the first five-year period of the past 20 years the value of kafir in Kansas was 20 million dollars; in the last five-year period, it amounted to 70 million dollars.

Add to their proved feeding value, their ability to yield on soils and in climates and seasons not favorable for corn, and you have the reasons for the rise in the esteem of the grain sorghums. They are not only adapted to the drier sections, but are making a place for themselves in portions of the corn belt. With dependable markets, production of the grain sorghums is bound to increase far beyond what would be possible otherwise, and those seeking feeding stuffs will have another first class commodity available in compounding economical and efficient rations.

There are unlimited opportunities for stimulating this line of trade expansion at home and abroad. To succeed in fulfilling them, would afford a new incentive for growing more of the grain sorghums throughout a vast region splendidly adapted to their production; it would bring increased areas under cultivation, develop and upbuild the agriculture of the plains country, and add immeasurably to its wealth, population and prosperity.

# BUSINESS GROWS TO UNEXPECTED FIGURE

THE COUNTRY IS ENJOYING COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY IN LARGE VOLUME

New York, Nov. 10.—There is no doubt about business improvement in the United States. It is surpassing all expectations. Evidences of this are multiplying in every direction. The steel industry is unprecedentedly active; our exports are on a phenomenal scale; a serious snap famine exists; our farmers are reaping a record-breaking harvest; our railroads are handling an enormous and rapidly increasing traffic; our textile industry is enjoying renewed activity; dry goods merchants are endeavoring to avert an undesirable boom; building operations are being resumed on a larger scale; labor is well employed, and on every hand there are signs of a rushing activity which experienced leaders are already endeavoring to check in order to avoid the consequences of unrestrained or misdirected energy.

Two questions arise which demand satisfactory answers. What are the reasons for this new boom and how long will it last? The reasons for this widespread revival are clear and easily understood. First and foremost, a big harvest with profitable prices for the farmer has been secured. It has been variously estimated that the products of the soil this year will reach a sum approaching \$10,500,000,000, or 5 per cent more than last year. Every intelligent business man appreciates the effect of good crops upon business. The farmer invariably spends more freely and the local merchant must fill empty shelves; thus infusing new life into trade, industry and transportation in every direction, and particularly in the grain belt, where nature has been most prolific. Next to this paramount influence, comes inflationary monetary conditions. There is an extraordinary plethora of loanable funds in the United States, the consequence of a long period of business depression, of a marvelous stock of gold, of the successful mobilization of our banking re-

sources under the new banking system and of an immense accumulation of investment funds following prolonged suspension of new enterprise. There is also one other influential factor in creating the present boom, and that is war orders. But the latter are much less important than the two influences just named and far less permanent. It is doubtful if all the war orders received during the 15 months of the war would reach \$2,000,000,000, which is only about one-fifth of our annual exports, which were over \$2,400,000,000 during the fiscal year preceding the war. Nevertheless, these war orders were a powerful stimulus in business revival. They awoke the country out of its lethargy; diverted the public mind from discontent; excited new activities and inaugurated a new speculative furor, which without intelligent restraint would have quickly wrecked the forward movement. As to how long the latter will last, much depends upon events which cannot yet be determined. If the war is much prolonged, European purchases of munitions and food products must be continued on a large scale; thus affording us a good market for munitions, food products, etc. At this writing, there are no prospects for early peace. It is true there is a great deal of talk of that nature, but with both sides so completely possessed by a determination to fight until victory is assured, there is little prospect of an early end to hostilities. Not until a decisive blow of great importance has been struck can we reasonably expect any serious steps toward peace.

So far as domestic influences are concerned, present conditions warrant a continuance of business activity, at least until the results of the next harvest can be determined. Money promises to continue easy for some time to come, and this combined with agricultural prosperity is sure to stimulate new home enterprise in every direction. Construction work, both in the cities and on our railroads, has been deferred as much as possible for the past two or three years. Shelves are empty and repairs are necessary. Enlargement will be undertaken, and new development must occur in many industrial lines. The demand for steel is simply without precedent, chiefly owing to home requirements. Pig iron is being produced at the rate of over 3,000,000 tons per month, or approximately \$7,500,000 tons per year; far surpassing all records. Steel plants which have been idle for years are restarting. Railroads are the heaviest buyers, having placed orders for 97,000 cars during the first 10 months of the year, against 2,900 cars last year; also 490,000 tons of rails within the same period, compared with 49,000 tons a year ago. Structural orders aggregated 1,075,000 tons, compared with 933,000 tons at the same time last year. Domestic shipbuilding is exceedingly active, owing to the extraordinary profits in ocean traffic. Steel prices are advancing daily, and there is more danger of a steel famine or a runaway market than of anything else. Eastern railroads have more traffic than they can handle, and both domestic and foreign freight facilities are seriously congested. American shipbuilders are exceedingly active, and yards are turning out vessels as rapidly as possible, eager to get a share of fabulous profits which foreign shipowners are now reaping; the

war having caused a downright ship famine.

American railroads are showing highly encouraging increases in earnings, particularly such lines as the Pennsylvania, New York Central, New Haven, Canadian Pacific and nearly all the eastern lines, transcontinental roads and grain carriers. Bank clearings also afford eloquent proof of business activity, the total at all principal cities last week being \$4,551,000,000, which is 85 per cent ahead of the same week last year. At New York alone the increase was 133 per cent; but allowance must be made for the fact that the Stock Exchange was closed a year ago and is now unusually active. In the previous week the middle states showed an increase of 114 per cent, New England, 33 per cent, the middle west 25 per cent, other western states 16 per cent, Pacific coast 20 per cent and southern states 40 per cent. The month of October showed an increase of 31 per cent over September and 72 per cent over October last year. No further proof of the sudden outburst of business activity need be furnished. It has induced an active demand for labor, and wage advances have been frequent wherever profitable war contracts enabled a sharing of profits with labor. These various comparisons are made with an abnormal year; but compared even with the year before the war current activities are unusual and often record-breaking.

As for the future of the market, the outlook is exceedingly promising, aside from the war group which have largely if not fully discounted their exaggerated and sometimes precarious profits. American railroads and American industrials are now enjoying a well-earned turn of prosperity after a prolonged period of painful adversity. As already shown, this change is based upon sound conditions. At the start the war was a powerful stimulus, but its full effect has probably been reached; and even should the war soon cease the impetus at home from big harvests and cheap money could not easily be impaired. Some day we shall have to remobilize our business affairs on a peace basis, when exports and imports will return to more normal proportion; but that period is not yet within measurable distance.

Financial conditions are generally satisfactory. Credit is sound; loanable funds are abundant; rates are easy; gold imports since January 1 amount to over \$325,000,000; our banking resources are \$424,000,000

higher than any previous record; the investment demand is good, and in spite of enormous credits and note issues to the allies, there are still available vast sums for investment purposes. Bond sales in October were nearly \$100,000,000. Speculation has definitely turned to the railroads and better class of industrials, which are making larger profits and whose dividend capacities are, consequently, being materially strengthened. Additions to the dividend payer list are being made almost daily. Thus far the advance in the railroads has been amply justified and apparently has not yet reached its climax. One more satisfactory indication of reviving enterprise is the larger number of new charters reported in October. These amounted to \$266,000,000 in the principal eastern cities, compared with \$10,000,000 in the same period a year ago. After all history is simply repeating itself in that all great wars are accompanied by rising prices and inflation.

HENRY CLEWS.

## BORDER TROUBLE TO COME TO END

CARRANZA GIVES ASSURANCES THAT HE WILL STOP BRIGANDAGE

Washington, Nov. 11.—"According to advices just received," the state department announced today, "General Carranza has given assurances that the question of a settlement of the border troubles will be disposed of in a few days. Orders have been issued for the Mexican secret service to assist the Mexican military authorities in locating and punishing offenders operating in the vicinity of the international line."

General Villa was reported at Molina, between Cananea and Nogales, yesterday waiting for a train to take him to Nogales.

About 100 Villa deserters are reported to have crossed to the American side at Naco, and more are reported every night. The state department is advised that Villa had about 7,000 men near Naco, 2,000 near Cananea and Villa Verde, and about 1,000 with him. A large part of his artillery is said to be at Naco.

"While the state department has not withdrawn its advice to American citizens to remain out of Mexico until conditions therein have become more normal," today's announcement said. "It emphasizes the advisability of American citizens remaining out of territory not under the effective control of the recognized de facto government."

Americans to Leave Chihuahua

The American consul at Juarez is warning Americans to leave the state of Chihuahua before there is a suspension of railroad communication, which is now threatened. Most of the Americans in the Juarez district are Mormons.

SUGAR IS ADVANCED

New York, Nov. 11.—All grades of refined sugar were advanced 10 cents per hundred pounds today.

### 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

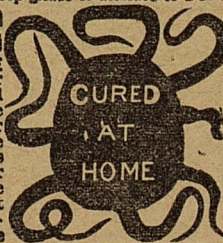
### I WILL GIVE \$1000

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 me

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 747 & 749 S. Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal. "Strictly Reliable, Greatest Cancer Specialist, Living" BOOK SENT FREE KINDLY MAIL THIS to someone with CANCER



## PEGOUD'S DIARY TO BE PRESERVED

FAMOUS FRENCH AVIATOR'S SERVICES APPRECIATED BY HIS COUNTRY

Paris, Nov. 11.—Friends of Pegoud, the French aviator, are planning to make a permanent record of his services to aviation by publishing his diary, which contains a minute and characteristic chronicle of his daily work. His activity, as shown by his diary, was extraordinary. During the month of August, for example, there were 11 days of rain and two days when he was prevented from flying by accidents to his machine. On the other 18 days he chased 21 German machines, fought two "pitched battles" in the air and made more than a score of reconnaissances.

A characteristic bit from the diary is published in the Paris Journal, describing Pegoud's journey of December 27 when he lost his way and nearly ran out of petrol in the enemy's country. The airman writes:

Weather cloudy. Morning observation at Verdun. No Boche aeroplane about. 13.20 leave with eight shells for Nantillois. More than beastly. My machine in all positions. Can see nothing. Am continually wiping my glasses; compass jammed.

"After one and one-half hours of all sorts of worry, dive to get my position. I notice 1,800 feet under the clouds a fine captive balloon and drop my eight bombs. General panic in the company. Several guns are fired at me, I rise up into the fog. Lost again. Dive down to see, and continue flight at 3,000 feet. Up again

among the clouds and dive down to 2,400 feet.

"I steady the machine and compass and take the direction S. W. I have an hour's petrol left. Swearing like a pickpocket. It's the limit. I don't know where I am and am fired at. I am 2,400 feet up. Up into the clouds and down again. Note a rather large station. Am shot at. Up into the clouds again. Dive 26 minutes later and am again over the station. I'm like a roaring wild beast. Only 15 litres of petrol left. Don't know where I am; am shot at, I make up my mind, and am going to fly under the clouds at 2,400 feet S. W. till petrol gives out, despite shots.

"I note a village far off, and as I get nearer recognize Etain. I can use my lungs to breathe now. Saved! Good heavens to think how mad I have been with rage. I dive with the motor at full speed. The wind is in my nose. I keep on wiping the glasses and break one, case and all. Pass over Etain at 1,450 feet still diving with motor at full speed.

"Reach Verdun in fog at 150 feet, and get hail and rain. Can see nothing. One of my eyes is hurting badly. Land. It's a splendid feeling after all. I can breathe now with my face to the wind and take in lungfuls of air. But I think how I have cursed. Another lesson for me, and I shall keep my eyes open more than ever. Report made at once. Captain astonished, and boasts about it to the other officers and makes his report. Food. At my ease, very pleased to be by the fireside at Verdun. Smoke several pipes, which are excellent. Bed."

Following its "for the benefit of humanity" policy, it probably would be well for the United States to dig into the Ancona horror and bring out the real facts.

## MRS. STANTON'S LIFE WORK IS REVIEWED

ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF NOTED WOMAN'S BIRTH OBSERVED

New York, Nov. 12.—In every city, town and hamlet throughout the country, wherever a woman's suffrage organization is in existence, the ardent followers of the cause will come together today to pay tribute to the memory of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the famous pioneer of woman's rights in America. The day marks the 100th anniversary of Mrs. Stanton's birth and for more than a year the equal suffrage organizations have been preparing for an appropriate and widespread observance of the centenary.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was born in Johnstown, N. Y., November 12, 1815. Her father was Justice Daniel Cady of the New York supreme court, and her mother was Margaret Livingston, a daughter of Colonel James Livingston of Washington's staff. She was educated at the Johnstown academy and at Miss Emma Willard's school in Troy.

It is quite probable that the death of Mrs. Stanton's only brother, when she was 10 years old, had a great deal to do with influencing her later life. It affected her father deeply, and one day, not long after the boy died, Justice Cady took his daughter to his knee, and looking long at her, finally said rather sadly:

"I wish you might have been a boy."

According to Mrs. Stanton's own story, she made up her mind to be just as much of a boy as she could. She knew that when boys went to college they studied Greek and Latin. It was not the fashion then for girls to bother much with Greek, but she had no sooner entered Miss Willard's school than she announced she wanted to study Greek to prepare herself for entrance to Union college. When told there was no place for young women at Union, Miss Cady was very much disgusted.

After her graduation from school Miss Cady spent much time in reading the law books in her father's office. But the more she read the more disgusted she became with the statute law. All laws seemed to her to be enacted for the benefit of men. She made up her mind that, some day, she would go before the New York legislature and demand that some laws be made for the benefit of women.

In 1840, when 25 years old, Miss Cady married Henry Brewster Stanton. They went to England on their wedding tour and attended the anti-slavery congress in London, to which Mr. Stanton was a delegate and where she met Lucretia Mott.

Soon after her return from England, with Susan D. Anthony and others, Mrs. Stanton began to agitate for woman suffrage in New York. The result of this agitation was the foundation, at Seneca Falls early in 1848, of the National American Woman Suffrage association, of which Mrs. Stanton was chosen the first president. Mrs. Stanton wasn't very hopeful of

obtaining the suffrage for women, but she was quite clear on one subject, and that was that the property owned by a woman at the time of her marriage ought not to pass to her husband.

Married women's property rights became a text from which Mrs. Stanton preached much and on which she wrote more. So general was the attention which she drew to the subject that during the session of the legislature in 1848, she received permission to address that body on the subject which was so near her heart.

In 1860 Mrs. Stanton again addressed the New York legislature, this time advocating that drunkenness be included as a cause for divorce. In 1867 she made an argument before the New York constitutional convention in support of her theory that, during the revision of the constitution the state resolved itself into its original elements and that therefore, citizens of both sexes had a right to vote for members of the convention.

In 1868 Mrs. Stanton was a candidate for congress. In 1869, she devoted most of the year to addressing congress committees and state constitutional conventions on woman suffrage and all the time she was writing and lecturing on the subject.

In her later years Mrs. Stanton saw the multitude of women's clubs spring up and on her eightieth birthday 3,000 women attended a birthday party given in her honor at the Metropolitan opera house in this city by the National Council of Women of the United States. There were delegations from most of the leading women's organizations of the entire country.

Mrs. Stanton's death occurred in this city October 2, 1902. Mrs. Stanton's husband had died some 15 years previously, leaving his widow with six children.

### FAKE NEWS AGENTS

Santa Fe, Nov. 11.—Frank Clapp and H. E. Herbert were arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of obtaining magazine subscriptions under false pretenses, the complaint being made by the Pictorial Review, the Curtis Publishing company, the Publishers' association, who wired to Assistant District Attorney A. M. Edwards, that Clapp and companions should be held. Clapp and Herbert are traveling with two girls, one of whom says she is the wife of Herbert. The girls canvassed the offices, while the boys solicited subscriptions in the homes, each saying that they desired to earn their way through college in that manner. Most of the money they obtained in this way was returned this forenoon, or sent on to the publishers, the young men furnishing bond.

### BIG NAVAL BATTLE

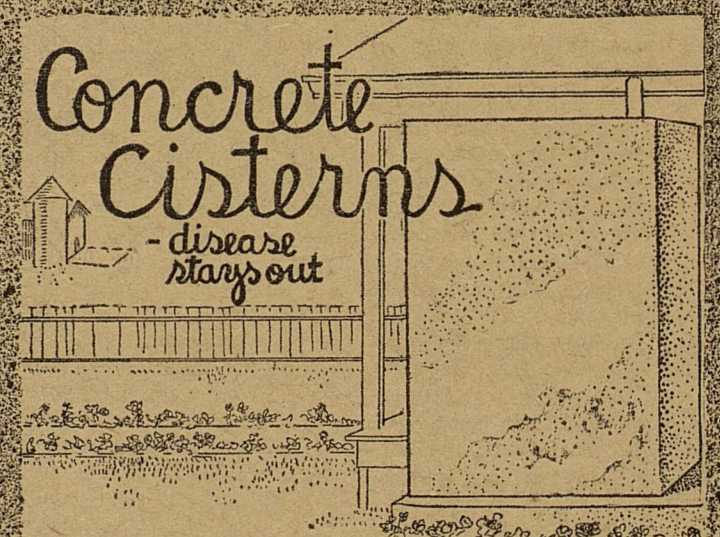
Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—(Via London)—A cannonade of terrific intensity was heard yesterday in the neighborhood of the Fehmarn belt in the Baltic sea. It is believed by those who heard it to have been the result of a British submarine attack on a German squadron.

### BULLOCK HEADS MEDICS

Santa Fe, Nov. 11.—The Grant County Medical society has elected E. S. Bullock, president; O. J. Westlake, vice president; T. J. Cummings, secretary; I. D. Lowery, F. P. Whitehill and C. S. Guthrey, censors.

# Concrete Cisterns

- disease stays out



**K** EEP out every impurity and keep water fresh and pure. There is lost from your farm buildings enough of nature's pure water to supply your family and stock—water that you know is healthful—concrete will save this supply.

YOU CAN BUILD YOUR OWN  
CONCRETE CISTERNS

Let us tell you how. We will send you free of cost our booklet, "Concrete in the Country." It will show you many other uses for concrete—show you how to solve many of your other problems.

Department "D"  
CONCRETE EXTENSION BUREAU  
910 Southwestern Life Building Dallas, Texas

# NAVY TO GET THE ORDERS DIRECT

WIRELESS TELEPHONE PUTS SHIPS IN COMMUNICATION WITH WASHINGTON

New York, Nov. 8.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels, demonstrated to the naval forces of the nation the great value of the recent wireless telephone accomplishment of the American Telephone and Telegraph company and Western Electric company, when he used the new device to issue the first navy order ever given by wireless telephone to Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, in command of the Brooklyn navy yard.

Secretary Daniels, sitting at his desk in the navy department building at Washington, spoke into a regular Bell telephone instrument, and his words were carried by wire to Arlington, Virginia, six and one-half miles, thence by wireless to the Western Electric laboratories in New York City, an air-line distance of approximately 225 miles, and thence by wire to the Brooklyn navy yard, a distance of four miles, where Admiral Usher received the order of his chief.

The secretary's order was as follows:

"Report as soon as possible after arrival of the New York how soon the repairs can be completed." Admiral Usher received the first message by wireless, repeated by wire, and immediately, Secretary Daniels sent a second message:

"How long will it be before you can get the California off the ways, so that we can build another ship in about a year?"

In reply to this question of the secretary of the navy, Rear Admiral Usher said:

"I will hurry forward the work on the California." Admiral Usher said that he could hear every word spoken by the navy secretary perfectly, and that the talk was successful.

Following Secretary Daniels' talk, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, also spoke to Admiral Usher.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of the secretary, who is the first woman ever to speak over the wireless telephone, then spoke with Rear Admiral Usher. Admiral Usher heard her voice distinctly, and Mrs. Daniels was much pleased with her experience.

Following Mrs. Daniels, young Frank Daniels, aged 14, talked with Admiral Usher. Young Mr. Daniels is, therefore, the first boy to speak over the new wireless telephone.

Secretary of State Lansing came in before the close of the demonstration and exchanged a few words with Engineer H. Colpitts of the Western Electric company, who was in Admiral Usher's office at the Brooklyn navy yard. As he hung up the receiver, Secretary Lansing said: "This is wonderful." After the formal demonstration was over, Secretary Lansing said:

"A miracle. We were wont to think that miracles ended 1900 years ago. Yet, here today, is this last and crowning miracle."

"Just think—soon I shall be able to

sit at my desk and give orders direct to commanders of ships on the ocean," said Mr. Daniels. "This is indeed the miracle age."

The success of the demonstration was particularly gratifying to Captain W. H. P. Bullard, chief of the United States navy radio service, because of the importance he has attached to these experiments, and the interest he has taken in working out the many difficult problems involved. He explained that the demonstration had been arranged to show the secretary of the navy how wonderfully successful had been the development of wireless telephony by the American Telephone and Telegraph company, and the Western Electric company. He explained that the navy had loaned the use of its tower to assist in the development of this wonderful work. The secretary's wireless message was also heard by the wireless operator at the navy yard in Charleston, South Carolina, who was listening in; by the operators at the Great Lakes naval station, at Chicago, and also the Boston, Philadelphia, and Fire Island navy yard stations.

## TO HELP THE WEAK

St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 8.—Humane treatment of children and animals is to be discussed here this week by delegates assembled from many states to take part in the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Humane association. The attendance at the opening of the gathering today was unusually large and representative. Included among those present are some of the most prominent workers in the cause of child and animal protection in America. The opinions presented during the week in papers and addresses delivered before the convention will serve as an advance guide for the future care of children that are public charges and of dumb beasts.

The conference is to continue four days. Child protection will receive attention during the first two days, the program providing for addresses and discussions upon many phases of the care and protection of those classes of children to whom the public owes a duty. Animal protection will be the subject of the deliberations during the last two days of the convention.

The development of human education is one of the subjects that will receive much attention at the convention. In order that the delegates may have an opportunity to see how this subject is being introduced into the school work of many states, Miss Elizabeth W. Olney of Providence, R. I., and Miss Anna M. Woodward of Rochester, N. Y., will give illustrated addresses before a big gathering of the school children of St. Augustine.

## WARNING OF COLD

Santa Fe, Nov. 8.—Arrangements were completed today under which the United States weather bureau will display cold wave flags during the winter from the 100-foot flag pole of the museum.

## THE USUAL RESULT

Santa Fe, Nov. 8.—A boy playing with matches set fire to a haystack near the home of Eulogio Pacheco at Arroyo Seco. The flames communicated to the nearby residence and also destroyed it and contents. The insurance is only \$500.

# MOST VALUABLE CROP OF CORN EVER RAISED

THE UNITED STATES IS GLOATING OVER MONSTER YIELD OF MAISE

Washington, Nov. 8.—The nation's corn crop this year was the most valuable ever grown. Based on prices paid farmers November 1, it is worth nearly two billion dollars—\$1,913,025,000 in exact figures. In size it is second only to the record crop of 1912. The production was 3,090,509,000 bushels, or 34,600 less than the country's previous biggest corn crop.

Estimates of production of the principal crops were announced today by the department of agriculture as follows:

Corn, 3,090,509,000 bushels, buckwheat 16,350,000 bushels, potatoes 359,253,000 bushels, sweet potatoes 66,650,000 bushels, tobacco 1,050,025,000 pounds, flax seed 18,446,900 pounds, pears 11,216,000 bushels, apples 76,670,000 bushels, sugar beets 6,158,000 bushels.

## INTERESTING ARCHITECTURE

Santa Fe, Nov. 8.—S. G. Cartwright, Jesse Nusbaum of the museum and several others made a trip to the Agua church today and to their delight found a number of novel architectural features in the carvings of its beams and benches which will be embodied in a bulletin of the School of American Archaeology and Architecture on the mission churches. Much information was obtained from Juan Gallegos, the village sculptor and woodcarver, a quaint character whose job is to manufacture the tombstones and carve the ornamentations for the homes. Some of the tombstones are quite original, wooden crosses with the designs inlaid with stones that are screwed in their places. Floral and other designs are thus produced.

## ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—Captain Emery Rice of the steamship Mongolia, his chief engineer, Walter S. Paul, and the assistant engineer, W. S. Scott, were placed under bonds today by government authorities to return here any time they are called, and answer a charge of attempting to land 86 contraband Chinese coolies from the Mongolia.

"I expect to have these men here as defendants before the case is finished," said United States Attorney John W. Preston to the court when he asked that the captain and engineers of the Mongolia be placed under bonds.

## GOAT KILLS WOMAN

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 8.—Martha Kinnear, aged 30, was killed and her infant son was seriously injured Saturday when they were attacked by a buck sheep at a farm 40 miles east of here. The woman's battered body was found in the door yard, and the injured baby in the house by the husband, S. R. Kinnear, when he returned home several hours after the tragedy. It is assumed that the child was attacked by the buck, and the mother went to rescue, managing to fight the sheep sufficiently long for the baby to gain the protection of the house.

# LANE SEES EUROPE IN PERFECT PEACE

HE SAYS IT WILL COME WHEN PEOPLE HAVE LIBERTY LIKE OURS

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 9.—A new and greater Europe growing out of the war now raging, with the peoples of the warring nations coming at last to a realization of the real liberty Americans gained so long ago was pictured last night by the secretary of the interior, Franklin K. Lane, in an address before the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina.

"One half of the world is at war today," said the secretary. "We look with horror upon the inhumanity of human nature and say to ourselves: Is this all that Christianity has brought? Have we made no further progress than to make possible this reversion to the days of Attila? What has become of that sweet song of the brotherhood of man? Was it but a spiritual opiate sung to deaden the soul of a brutish world? Whither has flown that sense of outrage against injustice, that men now die, by the million because a prince was killed in Serbia?"

"But these are the words of an unthinking despair. Surely our memories have not failed us. We must look back, look through this blinding storm of fire and see the Europe that was, and that will be again. Then there was to be seen a pillar of fire leading the multitude—England trying to regain her lands for her people—Germany threatened with a transfer of political power from the few to the many—Russian slowly emerging from the middle ages with her groping duma—France, la belle France, gentle, gracious, glorious France, living out the philosophy incorporated in the first ten lines of our own Declaration of Independence.

"Europe may burn up. Her people may be blasted by bankruptcy. Her national lines may be made to follow new channels. Her industries may be buried. Her sons may fall and the blood and the brain of many an unknown Tolstoi, Beethoven, Pasteur or Darwin may fertilize her shell-furrowed fields. She may set up for a day new standards of national greatness. But these, all these, cannot destroy the passionate purpose of her people to own themselves, to find themselves and to decide for themselves what chains they will bear and what sacrifices they will make. For chains and sacrifices must be; these mean social life, and only the anarchist dreams of a life without restraints. But Europe knows that it may have what we Americans long ago gained, that degree of freedom in which sacrifice is made—consciously and proudly made—for those and to those with whom we have a common interest. And this is liberty."

## WELSH WILL FIGHT

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Nov. 8.—Fred die Welsh, lightweight champion of the world, and Johnny O'Leary of Seattle, claimant to the Canadian lightweight title, have signed articles for a 12-round contest to be held here November 15, it was announced today.

## CHINESE EDITORS SPEAKING OUT FRANKLY

THEY NO LONGER FEAR TO EXPRESS VIEWS REGARDING MONARCHY

Peking, Nov. 8.—Chinese editorial writers are devoting practically all their time to the discussion of the proposed change in China's form of government. Dead walls in Peking and the other important Chinese cities are bright with red posters bearing bulletins of the latest move made by parliament. Newsboys are crying extras through the streets which contain the latest florid memorial of Yuan Shi-kai, or some leader.

The monarchial movement has now gone past the gum shoe stage. Its supporters no longer speak in a whisper and enjoin secrecy. Newspapers which were very guarded in their statements three weeks ago are no longer on the fence. They are now either for or against the monarchy. However the activity of government agents has limited the anti-monarchial statements largely to the treaty ports.

The following editorial from the Peking Daily News which is supporting the monarchy, is typical of the arguments advanced for the abandonment of the republic: "The opposition to the proposal to afford the people an opportunity of showing whether they wish to maintain the existing nominally republican form of government or to revert to monarchism, appears to be weakening. It has become increasingly apparent that the movement for the restoration of the monarchy has behind it a much greater weight of popular opinion than was at first thought to be the case. There are some intransigents and well-meaning, but misguided, foreigners who still hug the fond delusion that China has reached a stage of political development that renders possible the successful application of genuine republican principles.

"Some of the arguments advanced against the proposal to restore monarchism are delightfully naive. Thus a well known and highly respected American lawyer in Shanghai (T. R. Jernigan) comes to the interesting conclusion that it would be unwise to change the republican form of government because there has been no republican government. If there has been no republican government what early purpose is served by pretending that a republican government exists? Is it not better to abandon a pretense that only hampers administration and promotes unrest? But the publicist in question is not quite correct in saying that there has been no republican government. He has apparently forgotten that the provisional constitution adopted by the national council at Nanking in March, 1912, was effective until November, 1913. This instrument was framed by the most radical wing of the Chinese revolutionaries and was distinctly republican in spirit and substance. The experiment of trying to govern the country under this constitution failed utterly. No

useful purpose is served by denying facts. The experiment of republicanism was tried; it failed disastrously and much better, though not the best possible, results have been obtained under a system that is monarchial in everything except that its perpetuation is not provided for.

"The argument that China made no real and substantial progress under a monarchial form of government in bygone years is not impressive. Fifty years ago the same thing could have been said with equal truth about Japan, but it is doubtful whether anyone will summon up the courage to claim that Japan would have made greater progress if she had espoused republicanism. It must always be remembered that the proposal is to give China a Chinese dynasty with a man on the throne who has proved himself patriotic and progressive. To argue that this would be inviting disaster because an alien dynasty, directed by eunuchs and court parasites and notoriously ignorant of modern conditions and requirements, failed to ensure progress, is to show a singular circumscription of mind."

## PASSENGER ON TRAIN SHOT THROUGH FACE

INQUIRY IS BEING MADE TO ASCERTAIN PERSON GUILTY OF THE CRIME

Diligent inquiry and most painstaking investigation on the part of the authorities of Raton and Colfax county have failed to unearth the motive for or establish the identity of the man who about 5:50 Saturday evening fired a bullet through a window of Santa Fe train No. 10, which struck Thomas Belisle, proprietor of the Raton Steam laundry in the face, inflicting a serious injury.

The train was eastbound and just moving away from the Raton depot when the shot rang out and the bullet crashed through a window. The bullet struck Belisle a little above the jaw, passing through his face and shattering the bones of both cheeks. It is thought he will be scarred for life.

The shooting caused a panic on board the train and great excitement about the station. The man who did the shooting made good his escape and has not been apprehended. Belisle was removed to the hospital soon afterward.

The shooting is much of a mystery. Belisle had been prominent in business and affairs and he and his friends are unable to suggest a motive. For several minutes before the arrival of the train he had been walking up and down on the depot platform and was not molested. It was when the train started to pull out that the shot was fired. Belisle has a wife and several brothers residing at Raton.

### WILL FIX RESPONSIBILITY

New York, Nov. 8.—Four investigations were begun today in an effort to fix responsibility for the deaths of 12 persons, mostly young girls, who perished in the fire which destroyed a four-story factory in Brooklyn last Saturday. Firemen were engaged today in searching the ruins for one man reported missing.

## DEFENSE POLICY WILL AVOID DRAFTING

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR  
BRECKINRIDGE SO STATES  
IN SPEECH

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—National defense founded upon such a system as the administration's proposed continental army, offers the only possible avenue of escape from compulsory military service for all citizens and its attendant evils, Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, of the war department, declared today, addressing the annual convention here of the National Guard association.

"In the last year," said Mr. Breckinridge, "we have seen all the manifold resources of nations welded into one instrument and subordinated to one will for the waging of war on a scale never before witnessed in history. If the liberties of republics are to be maintained their military resources must be adequately translated into military strength. For the first time in the history of our country a settled and permanent military policy is proposed for the nation. The answer is that it will have to work. There are those who say it will not work. And, furthermore, that if it will not work, then nothing adequate can be had except under the compelling hand of a militarism that none of us desires to contemplate.

"I say to you that this proposed military policy, imperfect if it be, is the product of earnest patriots on whom our constitution and the laws have placed responsibility for working out just such a scheme. They have done their best. I appeal for your patriotic support, for if this result, which is the product of so much labor, of such infinite counselling and conferences, which has received the imprimature of the president, of the heads of the legislative military committees and of the sober opinion of the press of the country, failed of adoption, then we have chaos, inaction and the continuing compromise of the safety of the republic."

In opening his remarks, Secretary Breckinridge read a letter from Secretary Garrison, regretting the latter's inability to attend the convention and urging support for the war department's defense plans:

"Those interested in proper military preparation and precaution," the letter said, "have an unprecedented opportunity to accomplish something of incalculable value to the country.

"We must all lay aside any feeling we may have concerning non-essentials. We must show our disinterested public spirit and our patriotism by getting together on a common ground for a viewpoint, and by rendering mutual assistance for results.

"I stand ready to do this, and I feel an abiding confidence that you also do.

"Being thus actuated by the right spirit and working together to accomplish the right end we may rest assured that success will be merited and achieved."

### Tribute to Guard

Secretary Breckinridge paid high tribute to the spirit that had kept the National Guard alive and active and built it up to an organization 129,000 strong, despite public apathy toward the question of military preparedness in days of peace.

"Ever since the Spanish war," he said, "there has been a group of men, unselfish, persistent, energetic, that in season and out of season and always without any great favor, have dinned into the ears of the American public the now apparent need for expansion and improvement of the land forces of the nation. Today as a national guardsman I proclaim the credit that is due to the guard for nursing and keeping alive in this country an essential and reasonable military spirit and appreciation of the truth of military history when they were most needed."

In outlining the gigantic task of working out an adequate military policy for the nation the speaker said the Swiss military system was not adaptable to American needs, as the federal government could not control the school system of the country and the constitution provided for state troops, while the Australian system would have taken too long a time to turn out trained soldiers. Faced with these problems, he added the originators of the policy had fallen back upon what the president had defined, as "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms" and always ready to take the field. This, he said, was the theory upon which was founded the plan to organize a continental army of 400,000 men.

Secretary Breckinridge indicated that a new division of the general staff probably would be created to handle the affairs of the continental army, although many details of its administration would remain under commanders of territorial departments of the regular army. These departments, he said, would be further subdivided with states as a territorial unit of administration and by divisions as tactical units.

### "DYNAMITERS" INDICTED

New York, Nov. 9.—The federal grand jury today presented to Judge Harland Howe in the criminal branch of the United States court, an indictment against Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Paul Daeche, Engelbert Brokhorst, Max Breitung and Herbert Kienzle. They are charged with having engaged in conspiracy to despoil owners of vessels of merchandise cargoes and to destroy vessels to the injury of persons who had placed insurance on them.

### SHOOTING SEASON OPENS

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 9.—New Jersey sportsmen are preparing for the opening of the autumn shooting season. Beginning tomorrow and continuing until December 15 quail, pheasants, rabbits, partridges, and squirrels may be hunted. Game is reported plentiful in all sections of the state.

### NEW PRESIDENT OF FISK

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Dr. Fayette A. McKenzie was formally installed in the presidency of Fisk University today. The inauguration exercises were attended by many well known educators from various parts of the country.

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GRADUATE WORK IN  
AGRICULTURE

A unique feature in higher education in the United States is the graduate school of agriculture held every second summer by the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. It had its origin in a demand from instructors in agricultural colleges and workers in agricultural experiment stations who felt the need of reviewing and studying the more recent developments in natural, social, and economic sciences applied to agriculture, as well as in the technical branches of agriculture, under the guidance and with the assistance of those able to deal efficiently with such problems.

At the time the school was inaugurated there was little opportunity in the United States for advanced study in these subjects. The conditions, however, have changed and systematic graduate courses are now offered in several of the leading agricultural colleges. The need for advanced systematic courses in agricultural sciences is therefore largely provided for; however, there is need for an institution such as the Graduate School of Agriculture which furnishes short, many-sided conferential attacks upon fundamental and special problems of agriculture by the leading specialists both in the United States and abroad.

The school is in session for four weeks; during that time courses are given on various phases of advanced agricultural science, agricultural economics, and rural sociology. Each course consists of 20 lectures and 20 seminars. Each course is usually divided into four distinct parts given in the four different weeks of the school and each by a specialist in his subject. Many prominent and learned men have been members of the faculties: Zuntz, Hall, von Tscharmak, Ewart, Russell, Marshall, and Darbishire, from European countries, have been on faculties in past years. Mendel, McDougal, Castle, Duggar, Riddle, Sherman, Carver, East, and Harris, from institutions not primarily agricultural in purpose, have been included also. In addition to these nearly all of the men in agricultural colleges in the United States known as specialists on various phases of agricultural work have taken part.

The graduate school brings together

at each session from 100 to 200 men and women from the faculties of the agricultural colleges, from experiment station, and agricultural workers of various kinds, for four weeks of serious discussion with each other and with the special lecturers on problems connected with advanced work in agriculture. It has proved to be a valuable institution for exchange of advanced thought in these fields and will probably hold its place for many years to come in spite of the addition of systematic agricultural graduate courses in regular institutions.

The graduate school is under the immediate charge of the committee on graduate study of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Dr. A. C. True, director of the states relations service of the United States department of agriculture, has acted as dean since its establishment. The first session was held at the Ohio State university in 1902; the other sessions have been held at the University of Illinois (1906), Cornell university (1908), Iowa State college (1910), Michigan Agricultural college (1912), University of Missouri (1914). The seventh session will be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural college from July 3 to 28, 1916. The three courses to be emphasized are:

- (1) Factors of growth of plants and animals.
- (2) Fundamental problems of intensive agriculture, including agronomy, horticulture, and dairy husbandry.
- (3) Agricultural economics and rural sociology.

This latter course is to be especially emphasized; in addition to the courses given in the graduate school are others given in the regular summer school conducted by the college.

## PROTECTION FOR GAME

Of all the hundreds of thousands of antelope which once enlivened the plains of New Mexico, only 350 head are left, according to figures just compiled by the United States forest service, and this in spite of a state law providing a heavy fine for killing this beautiful and useful animal. The remnant consists of 12 little herds scattered around in various out of the way places, and according to reports at least half of these herds are even now decreasing from year

to year. There are probably 100,000 square miles of natural antelope range in the state, which means that there is one antelope left to every 200 square miles of such range.

It is, of course, only natural and right that sheep and cattle should have displaced a large proportion of the original number of antelope in New Mexico, but the complete wiping out of this beautiful animal is entirely another matter. The mountain sheep of New Mexico are in even worse straits, only 20 head remaining alive according to the last reports received by the forest service.

That the more enlightened stockmen and sportsmen are at last awakening to the gravity of the situation is shown by the fact that at least two protective associations have sprung into the work of saving New Mexico's game during the last month, one at Albuquerque and one at Taos. The Silver City Sportsmen's association has been active for several years, but until recently has received scant support from the rest of the state. It is the object of these associations to co-operate actively with the state game department and the forest service in enforcing the game law and pushing an aggressive program of work for better game protection.

## IRON IN PATH OF PEACE

A plan which has been dubbed in England an "extraordinary scheme of proposed spoliation" has been brought to light by the publication of the confidential memorandum which was addressed to the German imperial chancellor and the federal states of Germany some months ago by six great industrial and agricultural associations in Germany in reference to the conditions of future peace and possible war, says the Iron Trade Review. One of the striking features of this document is that, before peace is declared, methods of preparing for another war are being considered and the iron and steel industry is the most important factor. The plan suggests the absorption of Belgium by Germany and the confiscation of the French iron ore district of Meurthe and Moselle, as well as extensive coal mining districts. It is stated that although the production of pig iron in Germany has risen since August, 1904, to about a million tons, and that of steel has exceeded a million tons, there is not an abundance of pig iron and steel and for gray iron shells only there have been required in recent months at least 4,000 tons per day—a rather surprising statement. It is particularly pointed out that if the production of Minette ore were disturbed, the war would be almost lost. "But," says the document, "how does the output of Minette appear in this war, and how would it present itself in a future war? If the fortress of Longwy, with the numerous blast furnaces in the district, were delivered to the French and a new war broke out, German and Luxemburg blast furnaces, producing 20 per cent of the pig iron of Germany, would be paralyzed in a few hours by long-range French guns." This document indicates very clearly that before terms of peace are decided upon, the future for the great iron ore and pig iron producing districts of Belgium and France now held by the Germans will be a bone of contention, which may long delay a settlement.

## CAUTIOUS GREECE

Today's dispatches indicate that Greece is waiting for the entente allies to show a disposition to send adequate troops to the Balkans before committing herself to their cause.

For which nobody will blame Greece. The allies have shown lamentable lack of management in the Balkan campaign, to the expense of Serbia, which is being overrun by Teutonic hordes and Bulgars. When the entente indicates it is in the Balkan fight tooth and nail, with no skimping of men or money, it will be time for Greece to consider getting into the war with the allies.

If she can do it gracefully, however, it might be better for Greece to continue her neutrality to the end.

HUMANITY STATEMENT  
USED AS ARGUMENT

## LONDON NEWSPAPER SAYS WILSON SHOULD AID IN ENDING PIRACY

London, Nov. 11.—President Wilson's phrase regarding the "rights of humanity" as something for which the United States was contending figures prominently in the comment of the evening newspapers on the Ancona tragedy.

"The fact that American policy will depend upon the point whether American lives have been lost is a singular comment upon the claim of President Wilson that America is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity," says the Evening Standard, which continues: "We would frankly ask the American people whether this last addition to the record of murder on the high seas does not convince them that there is only one means by which the pirates can be brought to book; namely increasing vigilance by the allied fleet. Sea power is one and indivisible and by demanding that we relax our sea grip on the enemy the American government is demanding that pirates be not punished."

ZEALANDIA OUTSIDE  
THREE-MILE LINE

## THE BRITISH THUS EXPLAIN THE SEARCHING OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL

Washington, Nov. 11.—British authorities investigating the reported forcible search of the American steamer Zealandia at Progreso, Mexico, by a party from a British cruiser, have information which leads them to believe that the Zealandia when searched was lying more than three miles off shore and was therefore not in a neutral port, but on the high seas. They are investigating further, and the state department is making inquiries.

Latest information to British sources is that the Zealandia, which has been suspected of being engaged in unneutral operations, since she cleared mysteriously from Pensacola, Fla., last month, was intending to go from the Mexican port to Sweden. She carried rosin, which is used for making shrapnel.



**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, Elia, 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.

**NEW CHURCH HOME**

Santa Fe, Nov. 12.—Rev. Z. T. Vincent, installed only two Sundays ago by Bishop Frederick C. Howden of Albuquerque, as rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd at Silver City, has gone east to raise \$15,000 for a parish house which is also to serve as a home for the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian associations at Silver City.

**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.

**HAS NARROW ESCAPES**

Kearney, Neb., Nov. 11.—To narrowly escape death four times and still live to be a centenarian is the record of Michael Kneiss, who today celebrated his one hundredth anniversary birthday at his home in the village of Ravenna. Kneiss was born in Bavaria, November 11, 1815. As a lad he had a narrow escape from drowning in a stream near his home. Some years later he was seriously wounded on the battlefield while fighting with the Austrian army in the revolution of 1848. Thirty-five years ago he came to America with his wife and settled on a farm in this vicinity. Soon after his arrival he suffered a broken jaw as a result of a kick from a horse. His narrowest escape from death came some years later, when he was plowing in a field and the four horses he was driving were killed by lightning. The centenarian is an inveterate smoker and has not missed his daily pipe or cigars for more than 80 years.

**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.

**BIRTHDAY OF ITALY'S KING**

Rome, Nov. 12.—King Victor Emmanuel III. celebrated his forty-sixth birthday today and all the newspapers of Rome, practically without exception, embraced the occasion to make flattering comments regarding the manner in which the king has met the present crisis.

His majesty undoubtedly has greatly impressed himself upon the government and the country during the past few months. The impression is distinctly favorable. By his course in

going promptly to the front almost as soon as war was declared he dispipated all uncertainty. He made it manifest that he intended to be the first in arms as well as the ruler of his country. His proclamations to the people and his interviews with his generals have demonstrated that the king has clearly formulated views of his rights and duties during the present critical period of his nation's history. Those who had expected that his slight physique went along with a wavering resolution and a supersensitive temperament have been speedily rid of this mistake.

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.

**RUSSIA SENDS EXPERTS**

Tokio, Nov. 12.—Four Russian army officers have arrived in Japan to supervise as experts the output of munitions and supplies now being manufactured for the Russian armies. The officers are planning to leave for the United States in about a fortnight to fulfill a similar mission in that country.

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.

**STUDENT IS INJURED**

Santa Fe, Nov. 12.—At the State Normal school at Silver City, a student, Miss Lena Baker, sister of Rev. A. M. Baker, was terribly burned by a test tube explosion in the chemical laboratory. At first it was feared that she had lost her eyesight but this, fortunately will not be the case.

**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.

**VIOLATED SCHOOL LAWS**

Santa Fe, Nov. 12.—Thirty parents have been arrested in Lincoln county and brought before the district court at Carrizozo on the charge of failing to send their children to school, thus violating the compulsory education law. The parents were fined and compelled to pay the cost of prosecution, except in one case, when the defendant called his daughter to the stand in his behalf. She was a young woman with a baby in her arms and the court promptly dismissed the case.

**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.

**Locating the Trouble**

When one is suffering from back-ache, 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. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

**A NEW OCCUPATION**

London, Nov. 12.—The darkening of the London streets has provided a new occupation for the small boy. Armed with a small electric flashlight, he takes his position soon after nightfall at the suburban subway station and carefully scans the faces of arriving passengers. Espying a stranger, he advances, and flashing his little lamp, offers to conduct the stranger to his destination. The price of the service, which is generally eagerly taken advantage of, is 10 or 15 cents, according to the distance.

**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.

**HONEYMOONERS COMING**

Santa Fe, Nov. 12.—Sunday the museum will be open for the Honeymooner tourist party which arrives tomorrow and remains over until Monday, or a longer time than it gives to the Grand canyon, Los Angeles, or any other point except the exposition cities.

**SNOW IN SANTA FE**

Santa Fe, Nov. 12.—Santa Fe had its first snow flurries yesterday, and while in the city the snow melted as rapidly as it fell, it is quite deep in the foothills and mountains. Tourists report that it has been raining since Sunday on the Pacific coast and the Grand Canyon, while the storm extends east to the Mississippi.

**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. Neurener, 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.

**ROBERTS GIVES DINNER**

Santa Fe, Nov. 12.—John W. Roberts, of Santa Fe, Hearst correspondent in Mexico, gave a dinner in honor of S. S. McClure, the veteran publisher and writer, at El Paso, the guests being the many newspapermen now in that city. After the dinner, the party took a motor ride.

**TEXANS ARE "PINCHED"**

Santa Fe, Nov. 12.—Game Warden Trinidad de Baca received word today that Deputy County Clerk John T. Cain, W. S. Berkshire and Walter P. Cain of El Paso were fined \$52.50 each on Sunday for hunting in New

Mexico without a license. They had gone on a picnic, taking their wives and one gun along, and were hauled before the justice of the peace at La Union, Dona Ana county, by a deputy game warden who heeded not their pleas and excuses.

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.

**GERMANS BANISH "HOTEL"**

Berlin, Nov. 12.—Hotel will become "Grosshof," to distinguish it from "Gasthof," if the Berlin police president has his way. This is one of the Germanizations of foreign words decided on at a meeting of representatives of various business interests held recently. "Parfumerie" is to be replaced by "Riechstoffhandlung," literally, "smell-stuff store"; "Abendrock" (evening coat) is to take the place of "Smoking" (pronounced "schmockink") as the name of the Tuxedo or dinnercoat, and the "Friseur" or barber, a word which, although not French, has given offense on account of its French form, is to be replaced by "Haarkuenstler." The work of replacing foreign elements in the language is to go on.

The International Association of Hotel Owners has already protested to the minister of the interior against an order of the military commander of the eleventh army corps district, which banned the word "hotel" and threatened, in case the order was not obeyed, to forbid members of the army from visiting places retaining the old name. The hotel owners protest that the proposed substitutes, "Gasthof" or "Gasthaus" convey the meaning of a simple lodging house of the poorer and cheaper class, whereas the word "hotel" is used and has a definite meaning in all lands.

**OUR JITNEY OFFER—This and 5c DON'T 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.

The Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames proposes to place a \$20,000 Martha Washington memorial window in the Washington church at Valley Forge, to be paid by subscription of the society.

**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.

## TEUTONS MAKING PROGRESS IN SERBIA

INDICATIONS ARE THEY SOON  
WILL HAVE TWO LINES TO  
CONSTANTINOPLE

Steady advances by the forces of the Teutonic powers and their Bulgarian allies invading Serbia are reported in today's German official statement.

The Bulgarians are pushing close to the main railroad line west of Alexinac, having reached the Morava near that place, which is about 20 miles northwest of Nish. They have also reached Leskovac, 25 miles southwest of Nish on the main line to Saloniki. The German advance is continued south of Kruzevac.

South of Kralievo, western Morava, the Teutonic forces are pushing on, and have driven the Serbians out of their main positions there. The northwardly jaw of the Teutonic pincers is thus closing down rapidly on the retreating Serbians.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg reports a success for his troops in the heavy fighting near Dvinsk. The Germans have recaptured to the west of the city the portion of a first line trench position which the Russians took from them on November 7. In Wolhynia a victory for General von Linsingen's forces north of Kamarow is reported.

Infantry activities have been renewed on the front in France. Paris reports continued fighting by the infantry arm in the vicinity of Loos, where the allies gained much ground in September.

Premier Skouloudis of Greece is quoted in Athens as declaring that the Greek chamber will be dissolved unless it supports the new cabinet.

A hint that Italy may aid Serbia indirectly by sending troops to Albania to meet the threatened Bulgarian invasion of that country is contained in a semi-official note issued in Rome.

Greece, under heavy expense through her mobilization, desires further financial assistance from the entente allies, Paris hears.

Reports of changes in the Russian cabinet are confirmed, in part at least, by an announcement in Petrograd of the retirement of Minister of Agriculture Krivoshein, because of ill health.

The steamer Dacia, which after having been changed from German to American registry, was seized by the French while on a voyage from New York to Rotterdam with a coal cargo, and later sold in prize court proceedings, has been torpedoed by a German submarine.

London, Nov. 9.—The central powers and their Bulgarian allies now control about two-thirds of Serbia and within a few days probably will have the main Serbian railroad, running operation. This will give them two through Belgrade and Nish, in full routes to Constantinople, as communication by way of the Danube to Bulgaria already is open.

That this has not been accomplished without weakening the other fronts is indicated by definite news of Russian advances on the Riga-Dvinsk

front, the last part of the eastern battle line on which the invaders kept up anything in the nature of a definite offensive.

Thus far the plans of the central powers in the Balkans have worked like well-oiled machinery, but the latest news from Macedonia indicates the initiative is not to be left entirely to the invaders much longer. Reports come by way of Paris that the Anglo-French forces are making their presence felt against the Bulgarians. The entente allies claim their operation are proceeding along the whole front with success.

It is reported also that the Serbians holding part of the Macedonian front have checked the Bulgarians, after inflicting heavy losses on them.

The Russians continue their policy of sharp and unexpected attacks at various points along the front.

Except for artillery exchanges on the western front, nothing of great importance has occurred recently in that theater of war.

### Greece Still Neutral

Paris, Nov. 9.—The French government received today from Premier Scoudis, head official of the Greek cabinet, formal assurance of "our neutrality with the character of sincerest benevolence toward the entente powers."

Premier Skouloudis expressed the hope that the feelings of the entente powers towards Greece would not be changed by attempts to impair their friendly relations.

The communication was in the form of a telegram from the Greek premier to Athos Romanos, Greek minister at Paris, which the minister delivered to Jules Cambon, general secretary of the foreign ministry.

### No Change in Policy

Washington, Nov. 9.—The foreign office at Athens cabled the Greek legation here today that "the new cabinet intends to put through the same policies in foreign places which were maintained by the late cabinet."

### NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Hague, Nov. 9.—(Via London) —Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, who has arrived at The Hague on his way to the United States on leave of absence, will go to Rotterdam, whence he will sail to New York on the steamer Ryndam. He said his departure from Belgium was in no way connected with his efforts to delay the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, or with any political question.

### WATERWAYS CONVENTION

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 9.—In conformity with the call of the president, Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, the Atlantic Deep-sea Waterways association assembled in Savannah today for its eighth annual convention. The meeting will continue several days and from all indications will be the most notable in the history of the association. Matters of highest importance to the states along the Atlantic coast are scheduled for discussion. Much attention will be given the question of the use of sub-

### JOLT FOR BOOZE

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 9.—The Georgia senate today passed a bill prohibiting the publication of liquor advertisements in any form in Georgia, and making such publication a misdemeanor.

## FUNSTON NOW IS FIFTY YEARS OF AGE

FAMOUS FIGHTING GENERAL HAS  
HAD A MOST REMARKABLE  
CAREER

Washington, Nov. 9.—Major General Frederick Funston, the commander of the American army stretched along the Mexican border and upon whom Uncle Sam relies to see that General Villa is given a good spanking in case he attempts to carry out his threat to invade this country with his army, celebrates his fiftieth birthday today, having first seen the light of day in the town of Carlisle, Ohio, November 9, 1865.

General Funston has had a life full of stirring incidents. He is perhaps best remembered for having swum a river, pistol in hand, with a few of his men, turning the tide of conflict in the taking of the first Filipino capital, and for his capture of Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipino rebellion.

Although a native of Ohio General Funston is rightfully claimed as a Kansas product. When two years old his parents moved to Kansas, and he grew up on a farm in that state. He graduated from the Iola high school and became a teacher of a district school. Then he gave this up and became a student at the University of Kansas two years, leaving before his senior year. While at the university he learned the Spanish language from a senorita, with whom for a time, he was said to be in love.

In the summer of 1889, while still a student at the university, he went to Colorado, and after exploring some places in the Rocky mountains that were difficult of access, he became a guide to earn money to help pay his expenses.

### Explored Death Valley

Two years after this his father, while a member of congress, obtained his appointment as a botanist to accompany a surveying party sent out by the government to explore Death Valley. He spent seven months in that desolate region, where the bones of emigrants of other days were still bleaching in the fierce white heat of the sun. It was accounted a dangerous thing to do. He not only did all the government expected of him, but he won praise by the scope and thoroughness of his report.

The second daring adventure of Funston was that which followed his appointment to visit Alaska. He penetrated the frozen regions wherever his presence was needed in the discharge of his commission. On one occasion he took some Indian guides and traveled 200 miles over snow and ice to the rescue of a ship that was icebound. He went as far up the Yukon river as any man has gone since, and he visited the places where gold has since been found.

After his return from Alaska Funston became in turn promoter of a coffee plantation scheme in Central America, lecturer on Alaska and clerk in a railroad office in New York. He was also a newspaper reporter in

Kansas City for a time.

### Insurgent in Cuba

Next he became an insurgent in Cuba, leaving New York in the spring of 1896 for that exciting work. The tug Dauntless was selected to carry arms and men in a filibustering expedition from the United States to aid the force of General Garcia. War between the United States and Spain came on and Funston was offered the post of colonel of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers. He accepted.

The Twentieth Kansas was formed of companies from different towns in the southeastern part of the state, and while it was being gotten together Colonel Funston was ordered by General Miles to report to him at Tampa. He went to Tampa, where he gave General Miles the benefit of his experience and information relating to Cuba, the insurgents and the Spanish forces. After remaining in Tampa for about a month he was ordered back to his regiment.

In the campaign that culminated in the capture of Malolos, the first Filipino capital, Funston was a leading figure. When he returned home with his Kansans and was mustered out his state gave him an ovation.

When the new volunteer army was formed Funston was appointed a brigadier general and went back to the islands, where he distinguished himself by capturing Aguinaldo.

A year after his appointment as brigadier general he was assigned to the department of Colorado, and in 1903 he was transferred to Vancouver barracks, Washington. He was ordered to Alaska March 16 of the same year to report on the trading company combination. The following year he was assigned to the department of the Lakes, and on March 4, 1905, he was transferred to the Department of California. He was assigned to command the southwestern division in October, 1906. Later he commanded the army school at Fort Leavenworth. Since April of last year he has been steadily on the job in connection with the Mexican situation.

### SLAG RATE CASE RESUMED

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 9.—The public service commission of Pennsylvania came to Pittsburgh today to resume hearings in the "slag freight rate case," which is regarded as one of the most important cases with which the commission has had to deal in several years. The case grows out of the charges of the railroads for hauling slag and cinders from furnaces and steel works. For years it was hauled free and used for filling, but federal rulings were that the service had to be charged for. It is now contended that on hauls wholly within the state the railroads should give free service.

### SOUTHERN PHYSICIANS MEET

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 9.—The annual convention of the Southern Medical association began in Dallas today with several hundred prominent physicians and surgeons in attendance. The association is the southern district branch of the American Medical association and embraces the states of Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The session will continue three days and will be devoted to the consideration of a wide range of topics of interest to the medical profession. Dr. W. L. Rodman of Philadelphia, president of the American Medical association, heads the list of speakers.

# IRISH PEASANTS SUFFER FROM THE WAR

WORK OF RELIEVING CONGESTED  
DISTRICTS IS BROUGHT  
TO A CLOSE

Dublin, Nov. 8.—Among benevolent activities in Ireland injuriously affected by the war is the work of the congested districts board. Established by Arthur Balfour when chief secretary of Ireland a quarter of a century ago, it has been fostered by all subsequent governments and has done a vast amount of useful service in improving the condition of the people of the west. The peculiarity of these poverty-stricken communities is that the country is greatly over-populated where the land is rocky, bad and unproductive, and much under-populated in the immediate neighborhood where there are great tracts of grazing land.

The board has power to buy land whether tenanted or untenanted and distribute it in allotments to the people. They can acquire this land compulsorily if made necessary and under these powers have, after a long fight, succeeded in expropriating Marquis of Clanricarde whose estate near Loughrea was for a generation one of the hottest of storm centers in the land war. Within the past five years they have bought 672 estates of 1,660,783 acres at a total price of over \$30,000,000, and there is a great deal more land that they might usefully buy and resettle. By direction of the treasury, in consequence of the war, these purchases have now been suspended. They may continue with what money they have but are restrained from any further undertakings until the war is over and possibly for long afterwards. This interruption of a valuable and vital work for the benefit of the poorest part of the Irish people is much regretted, but seems to be regarded as inevitable in the financial circumstances of the time.

The board, besides its agricultural work, does a great deal for the promotion of cottage industries. This too has been seriously hit by the war. Last year attention was called to a falling off in the earnings of the board's lace and crochet classes due partly to the competition of Austria which had started to make "Irish lace", and partly to the dullness in the American market. The outbreak of the lace makers which had been lace was a luxury banned by savings committees, and the workers of the west suffered for it. The earnings of the lace makers which had been close on thirty thousand pounds (\$150,000) a year fell to eleven thousand. Thirty-three lace classes had to be closed down and the earnings of the women employed came to an end. A few of them have fortunately been able to obtain employment as knitters for the war office. In some districts the amount earned by the women had exceeded the total rent roll, and out of their savings it was possible in numerous instances to buy stock for

the land and provide capital to improve permanently the condition of these little farms, as well as to secure a fuller supply of milk for the children. The board is doing its best to furnish other revenues of employment, but so far their efforts are merely experimental. These bleak western coasts are, as the inhabitants call them, the last land in Europe and the nearest parishes to America, but the world war has found them out.

Industrial Ireland will suffer a serious war loss in the tobacco trade, not great perhaps in financial amount, but important as affecting a very hopeful future prospect. Some years ago it was permitted by the government which had formerly forbidden it. Experiments were made under government auspices and growers were encouraged to put their capital into tobacco crops. Successful crops were grown notably in Meath, Wexford and Louth. Irish tobacco had passed beyond the stage of experiment and had outlived the wit of comic papers. Pipe tobacco, as well as cigars and cigarettes grown in Ireland, found a good sale, but it is now declared that the taxes in the new budget will annihilate the industry and deprive the workers of a source of profitable employment on the land.

## PREPAREDNESS IS UPHELD BY SCRIPTURE

PRESIDENT WILSON QUOTES  
EZEKIEL IN SUPPORT OF HIS  
POSITION

Washington, Nov. 8.—President Wilson finds support in the Scriptures for his policy of national defense, and in a letter to Seth Low, who wrote the president commending his Manhattan club speech, quotes verses from the third chapter of Ezekiel. In the letter, made public today at the White House, the president said:

"I am particularly gratified that you so fully concur in the position I took in my speech at the Manhattan club. There is a quotation from Ezekiel which I have had very much in mind recently in connection with these matters. It is the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth verses of Chapter 33.

"2. Son of man, speak to the children of thy people, and say unto them: When I bring the sword upon a land, if the people of the land take a man of their coasts and set him for their watchman.

"3. If when he seeth the sword come upon land he blow the trumpet and warn the people.

"4. Then, whosoever heareth the sound of the trumpet and taketh not warning, if the sword come and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head.

"5. He heard the sound of the trumpet, and took not warning. His blood shall be upon him; but he that taketh warning shall deliver his soul.

"But if the watchman seeth the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come and take away any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand."

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## MISS GARRETT WILL SING FOR TEACHERS

BADGES WILL BE PROVIDED FOR  
MEMBERS OF EDUCATIONAL  
ASSOCIATION

Santa Fe, Nov. 8.—Mrs. Young of Cuba, Sandoval county, was the first to enroll for this year's convention of the New Mexico Educational association at Albuquerque and was given Receipt No. 1. Mrs. Strumquist of Albuquerque has the honor of being second. Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell of Santa Fe is third and then follow the 65 rural teachers of Santa Fe county with County Superintendent John V. Conway as the leader.

Professor George Lougee has been named the new secretary of the oratorical association. President W. O. Hall of Roswell of the association writes that the number of entries in the oratorical and declamatory contests is greater than last year, and that the competition will be much keener.

The copy for the printed program was mailed to Albuquerque today, but two sections have thus far failed to send in their programs, the section on peace, and the science section. In the latter, K. M. Chapman of the School of American Archeology, will give an illustrated talk on the art of prehistoric cliff dwellers and the Pueblo Indians.

Various sections are already arranging for their banquets. The most notable event of that kind undoubtedly will be again the meeting of the Schoolmaster's club.

The medallion or badge this year will be quite nifty. A Rochester, N. Y., firm is making them, and they will be here by the end of next week. The button will be of antique silver with the coat of arms of New Mexico and motto. A Greek or classic ornamentation appears on each side of the seal. Each member who pays his annual dues of a dollar will receive the insignia of the association.

E. Stanley Seder will give the convention a musical program, excelling even that of a year ago, and that was a program of the highest merit. He has filled all the places, which include two solos by Miss Elizabeth Garrett, the blind Las Cruces singer and composer; orchestra, band, glee club, quartet, trio and a violin solo by Miss Walton of Silver City. On Tuesday at 11 a. m., Mr. Seder will give a pipe organ recital and concert which will be the climax of the musical events. It was a feature that was much enjoyed last year.

The effort has been renewed to have Vice President Marshall address the teachers on Saturday evening, after the conclusion of the sessions of the educational council. There is an intimation that these efforts will be successful.

The United States bureau of education will send Mr. Farrell to address the general session as well as several of the section meetings.

Uniform blanks are being prepared for the secretary of each section on which to report the action of each section, the names of the new officers and members and a concise statement of the addresses delivered.

Those who have prepared addresses

for the meeting are requested to send a copy to the secretary, J. H. Wagner, at Santa Fe, so that he may prepare extracts or a synopsis for the press, or better still, each speaker should mail him a 200 or 300-word synopsis, so as to assure accuracy in reporting.

## MAKES A LOG OF THE LANDSCAPE

ARTHUR SELIGMAN RETURNS  
FROM SPRINGVILLE WITH  
NEW INFORMATION

Santa Fe, Nov. 8.—From Santa Fe to Springerville, Arizona, in one day—that is the record made on Thursday of last week by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Seligman in their automobile. It is the first time that the 319.5 miles have been covered between sunrise and sunset going westward and speaks volumes for the improvement in New Mexico's roads under the supervision of State Engineer James A. French. From Santa Fe to the Grand canyon in two days, is the second record established by Mr. Seligman.

Frank Horn is driving the car and only one tire change had to be made between Santa Fe and Springerville. After eating breakfast in Santa Fe, luncheon at Socorro and dinner at Quemado, Springerville was reached the same night. Only once before has the trip been made in one day and then not in an automobile but by a Mr. Baker on a motorcycle. Eastward it has been made by Mr. Vincent in a Packard, on a record run across the continent. It was a fine ride, some of the road is very fast and other parts slow, but on the average good and the large number of road camps passed signify that by next year the entire road will be speedy. The scenery, especially in the vicinity of Socorro, is grand, while in the Datil forest it is magnificent. The continental divide is crossed at an elevation of 8,200 feet and it is quite cold at this time of the year. The settlements along the route all have an air of prosperity, especially Magdalena, which was reached at 3 p. m.

After leaving Springerville, the Seligmans spent some time with the father of State Senator Isaac Barth at St. John's, and viewed the Petrified forest. Mr. Seligman is keeping a detailed log of the road and landscape all along the way which will be of much use to tourists.

### GERMANS CLAIM VICTORY

Berlin, Nov. 8 (Via London).—German troops, after a lively fight, occupied a French shell crater in the Vosges region. Capture of a portion of a trench on the Hilgenfirst also is reported in today's official statement by German army headquarters on operations in the western theater of the war.

### A SPECIAL SESSION

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Governor Dunne announced today that he will call a special session of the Illinois legislature, to meet probably next Monday. The session was made necessary by the action of the state supreme court last week in holding that large appropriations made by the assembly were technically illegal.

A tight feeling in the chest accompanied by a short, dry cough, indicates an inflamed condition in the lungs. To relieve it buy the dollar size BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP; you get with each bottle a free HERRICK'S RED PEPPER POREOUS PLASTER for the chest. The syrup relaxes the tightness and the plaster draws out the inflammation. It is an ideal combination for curing colds settled in the lungs. Sold by the Central Drug company.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the president of the United States, is enrolled as a student at Columbia university, taking a course in dramatic literature.

#### MARSHALL CAN'T COME

Santa Fe, Nov. 12.—In a letter to Professor J. H. Wagner, of this city, secretary of the New Mexico Educational association, Vice President Marshall announces that it will be impossible for him to remain in Albuquerque until November 20 to address the teachers in attendance at the annual meeting of the association there. He explains that a previous arrangement makes it necessary for him to be in Grand Rapids, Mich., November 22 for the dedication of a Scottish Rite cathedral.

The letter was written in Phoenix, Ariz., and was received by Professor Wagner this morning. Vice President Marshall will be in Albuquerque November 16, on his way east, and when this became known recently an effort was made to have him arrange his trip so that he could address the teachers on the opening day of the association meeting.

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.

## AERIAL NAVY IS PERFECTED BY FRANCE

IT INCLUDES BATTLEPLANES, CRUISER PLANES AND SCOUT PLANES

Paris, Nov. 12.—Now that France has developed an aerial force with battleplanes, cruiser planes, scouts, and lesser aircraft, which the officers refer to as torpedo planes, it has been necessary to organize this overhead service with the same exactness of details that armies and fleets are organized, with tactics and manoeuvres of advance and retreat, attack and defense. Unlike an army or fleet that can move only in one direction parallel with the surface of the earth or water, a fleet of airships can move any direction, downward, upward, forward or backward and at an oblique.

All of these tactics of the air are now being worked out with precision. Already the official reports refer almost daily to the manoeuvres of an "esquadrielle," which is the French term for a squadron of air-fighters, and soon there will be mention of the

advance or recoil of the "right wing" or left wing of these squadrons, as the tactics provide for the assembling of a number of "esquadrielles" into fleets which can be increased in size almost indefinitely. Wells, the English novelist, suggested the deadly effect of 1,000 aeroplanes hovering over Berlin and dropping bombs. The number and manoeuvre was at the time regarded as fantastic. But the organization of squadrons and fleets of battle planes and cruisers brings it measurably into realization and already one attack has been made with 65 aeroplanes, two with over 60, and five with from 30 to 40 air fighters.

The "esquadrielle," which is the unit of aerial organization, at first consisted of six aeroplanes. But the rapid development of fighting types changed the organization so that the "esquadrielle" is now made up practically as follows:

6 scout aeros (avions d'observation)  
2 armed cruiser aeros with 3-inch guns (avions de chasse).

1 battleplane with two 3-inch guns and one mitrailleuse (avion de combat.)

9 lorries, 9 trailers, 9 portable canvas aero sheds, 3 autos.

There is one lorry and trailer and one shed for each of the fighting craft, so as to transport it rapidly to any point and house it until needed. The autos are for commanding officers and to follow up the flyers when possible. Gasoline, tools, supplies, etc., are carried on the lorries.

The "esquadrielle" is thus made up and commanded by a commissioned officer of the army who acts as pilot of the squadron. Commissioned officers also operate the fighting and cruising aeros, with expert non-commissioned officers and soldiers for the lesser craft. Including the "soldiers on the lorries, trailers, etc., an esquadrielle" has a complement of 70 officers and men, of which, however, only a dozen or so are actual flyers.

M. Rene Bernard, the newly designated secretary of state for aviation, has recently given opportunity for the inspection of the new types of air-fighters. The battle plane (avion de combat) and the cruiserplane (avion de chasse), are the two main developments. Only partial descriptions of these craft is permitted; nothing can be stated as to the number of planes of the monster battleplane. But it is permitted to indicate its power by saying that it has carried 12 men in its flights, and that it mounts on its huge outstretched wings two 3-inch cannon, one at either tip, with a rapid-fire mitrailleuse in the middle, just above the pilot. The recoil of the cannon does not jar the craft, owing to an automatic device, explanation of which is not permissible.

The other type, cruiser-aeros, or avions de chasse, mount one 3-inch cannon in the middle and just ahead of the pilot. These cruisers can mount almost straight up from the ground, at the rate of about 2,000 meters in two minutes, so that they can go straight up to an enemy as soon as he is observed, instead of mounting slowly on long curves as of old.

But France is not stopping with these new devices, and her engineers and constructors are inspired with the thought of a rich prize of 50,000 francs for a still further advance, which will realize 200 kilometers hour with four motors, two pushing and two pulling.

The "esquadrielle" or squadron is only the unit of organization, and it

is in assembling them that the real fighting manoeuvres are accomplished. The directing head of the organization is here in Paris, connected with the ministry of war. Here all the orders are given and the service regulated. The machines themselves are at aero-parks scattered all over France, the names of these places being withheld from mention. Here they are gathered in hundreds and given their final tests before going to the fighting line.

But it is on the fighting line that the real manoeuvres begin. The aero-parks for actual service are a short distance in rear of the fighting forces, each park at the front being made up of four "esquadrielles." So that, as each "esquadrielle" has nine aeros of various form, the four "esquadrielles" of each park comprise 36 aeros, including battleplanes, cruiserplanes and scoutplanes. In turn, these parks back of the line are connected, so that these equipment of 26 machines in each can be rapidly brought together for a concerted attack or defense. As these parks stretch from end to end of the long battle-line their number and aggregate of aircraft must be very large. As stated, the concentrations of 65 fighting craft have already been carried out, and much larger concentrations are in view.

The fighting tactics have developed a number of interesting phases. It is a strange fact that one of the most useful devices has resulted from the capture of an enemy aero. This has brought to light a fine instrument of precision, made by a well-known optical firm of Berlin. The instrument records with exactness the moment and place when an aeroplane is precisely vertical above a given point on the ground below. That is, there is no trusting to the eye, and when the instrument shows the vertical point—as, for example, an enemy battery below—a bomb dropped from the aeroplane is certain to hit that exact point. It is, in fact, an aerial range-finder, showing the exact moment when a bomb will strike a given spot.

Another strange device used in these battle tactics is a battery of 12 small glass bottles, set in a wire rack within easy reach of the operator. The latter flies over the enemy's lines, the purpose being to signal back to his own batteries how their shots are taking effect, thus giving them the exact range. The little glass bottle contains a liquid which explodes five seconds after the cork is drawn, emitting a little round puff of smoke, or a short trail of smoke. This is aerial telegraphing. The smoke-puffs are dots; the smoke-trails are dashes. Thus the pilot talks back to the far-away battery, in dots and dashes of smoke, telling the watchers that their shots are too high, or too low, or too far to the left or right, and thus giving them the exact range.

Still another remarkable development in the French tactics is the use of wireless, by which aeroplanes are kept in communication over a radius of 220 miles with a central station. The aero-wireless is a small and delicate set, with light antennae above and from tip to tip of the wings, the wire automatically winding up if the aero is unmounted. These are in actual use, and besides supplying the new French machines the English and Russian machines are being similarly equipped, the demand from these three sources being greater than two large manufacturing companies can

considerable tonnage set aside for this particular purpose, and a rendezvous at one of the ports, which it is not permitted to mention. This naval aviation looks after the coast points, the approach of hostile craft, and the aerial strategy of the sea as the army conducts the aerial strategy on land.

#### COOKS POOR SOLDIERS

New York, Nov. 12.—Uncle Sam, rich and powerful, good to his "help," and the surest pay in the world, can't keep his cooks any longer or better than the ordinary Jersey commuter. He offers them good pay, easy hours, and lots of "nights out," but they simply will not overlook the fact that they are cooks, bred and born, and so keep moving on.

United States marine corps statistics covering the last two years show a greater percentage of men enlisted who gave occupation prior to entry as "cooks" than any other class that enlisted during the period.

Desertions from the marine corps are very light at all times; the average marine considers that the service offers better advantages than anything he could find in civil life, and he believes the opportunities for travel and adventure to be unexcelled, and, were it not for the cooks, marine corps officials believe that the "oldest branch of the service" would have an almost clean-slate with regard to desertions. No class of men look so lightly on the oath of obligation as these selfsame "knights of the frying pan", marine corps recruiters declare.

#### OKLAHOMA WELFARE CONFER

Durant, Okla., Nov. 12.—The eighth annual Oklahoma State Conference for Social Welfare, which assembled here today for a two-day session, has brought together a notable gathering of representatives of moral and charitable institutions, of schools and colleges, of churches, women's clubs and other organizations interested in the betterment of social conditions and the general welfare of humanity. Topics scheduled for discussion by the conference include the social center movement, needed reforms in rural education, work of the women's clubs in behalf of civic treatment, co-operation in charity work, the church as a social center, and the proper care of orphans, the insane, the blind and other unfortunates.

#### JAPAN TO MAKE ARMOR PLATE

Youngstown, O., Nov. 11.—A local company has been officially notified by the Japanese government that it has been awarded the contract for the erection of the engine and a large part of the machinery in the immense armor plate plant to be erected at Nagasaki, Japan. This plant will be larger than any in operation in America. The mill will cost approximately \$1,000,000 and will be capable of rolling armor plate fifteen feet wide and of varying thickness. Practically all of its machinery and a large part of its other equipment will be supplied by American concerns.

#### ENGLAND'S WAR CABINET

London, Nov. 11.—Great Britain's new war cabinet during the temporary absence of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, it was announced, will consist of Premier Asquith, Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty; David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions; and Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, and Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer,

## THREE KINGS A FACTOR IN THE GREAT WAR

FERDINAND, PETER AND CONSTANTINE MAY DECIDE FUTURE OF EUROPE

Paris, Nov. 10.—Three kings, Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Peter of Serbia, and Constantine of Greece, are looming large on the eastern horizon just now, and hardly less important are their three premiers, who have been making most of the moves in the new game of the Balkans.

The three Balkan kings are almost as well known here as in their own capitals. They come here for their relaxation. They make frequent official visits at which they are central figures at grand levees at the Quay d'Orsay, gala performances at the Grand opera, and military reviews at Vincennes. They used to come often, also, on business, chiefly to buy the latest pattern of French artillery, the famous "75." Besides these kingly visits, each of these monarchs, incognito, has had his days as a Paris boulevardier, and Peter in particular and his royal brother Arsene, are well acquainted with the paths of Bohemia leading through Montmartre and the Latin quarter.

On one of King Ferdinand's visits there was opportunity to view him at close range, as he received in most democratic fashion at a reception at the foreign office. He was in the center of a group of cabinet ministers and his military retinue in their brilliant uniforms. But the king himself was in plain evening clothes, with the wide red ribbon of the Legion of Honor across his breast. He is of massive build, and quite looks the part of a king, or czar. His face is genial and his yellow hair and Saxon beard give him rather a German aspect.

Some of Ferdinand's German characteristics are receiving special attention since Bulgaria has ranged herself with Germany. While son of a German prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and born at Vienna, his mother was the French Princess Clementine of Orleans. This latter fact has given the French special bitterness against Ferdinand. It is also noted that he is an officer of the Eleventh Austrian Hussars and of the Fourth Prussian infantry, though this probably has no more significance than his wearing the French Legion of Honor.

During Ferdinand's visit to Paris, he was enthusiastic in praise of the

French troops, drawn up 12,000 strong at Vincennes. After the review he toasted France at a select dinner of distinguished officials, and in the midst of his tribute paused and said:

"They say Ferdinand wears a charm to preserve his life and happiness. It is false; I wear no secret charm. But I do wear something more glorious and inspiring than any charm—and here it is."

And throwing open his coat he displayed the cross of the Legion of Honor, around his neck and close to his breast.

In many other ways Ferdinand gave evidence of his French sympathies. He even kept at the royal palace at Sofia, in a small silver box, a bit of French earth, as a tribute to the soil he so often visited and loved. He also had at the palace a collection of rare French souvenirs—the cloak in which Louis XV was consecrated king; one of the dainty slippers dropped by Marie Antoinette during her famous defense from the mob by the old Swiss guard; the black crystal cup from which Napoleon drank to his victory at Austerlitz, and other rare objects.

### The Kaiser's Overtures

As explaining Ferdinand's recent tendency toward Germany, a story is related by a diplomatist recently stationed here. According to this, Emperor William, even before the European war began, foresaw possible eventualities in the Balkans, and personally addressed himself to the three kings of Bulgaria, Greece and Rumania. His overture to each was most tactful. He did not ask them to range their countries on the side of Germany. All he asked was the promise from each that in the event of a European conflict, they would not make war against Germany. This seemed fair to the three kings, and they are said to have given their promise to it, on the theory that it did not commit them to war, but to keep out of war. But the kaiser is said to have viewed it from another standpoint, and to have felt quite serene since then at the efforts of the quadruple allies to have the Balkan states range themselves solidly against Germany. However, the situation has much changed since these alleged promises. The king of Rumania has died and been succeeded by another. The king of Greece has found a new condition presented, not contemplated at the time of the so-called promise—that Greece's ally, Serbia, was attacked by Germany's ally, Austria. This, according to the story of the diplomatist, has left King Ferdinand as the only one to carry out the promise.

King Ferdinand has an interesting family. The crown prince, Boris, has shown himself a good soldier. He received the surrender of Cavalla from the Turks. Many Bulgarian pictures

show Ferdinand and Boris standing on the ruined walls of Cavalla. This is now an added sting for Bulgaria, as Cavalla has passed into the hands of Greece. The two young princesses, Eudoxie and Nadejda, nursed the wounded during the last war. Many Americans have autograph letters from these young princesses, for after issuing a personal appeal to Americans to help the wounded, they wrote personal acknowledgements to every one who responded.

### Peter's Restless Life

King Peter of Serbia has had a restless and adventurous life, spending most of his early years in Paris while a rival dynasty occupied the throne of Serbia. He was then plain Peter Karageorgvitch, living in Paris and Geneva in anything but royal style. It was not until the rival dynasty was wiped out, by the assassination of the king and Queen Draga, that the wandering Peter suddenly found himself a king.

During these Bohemian days, Peter mingled a good deal among the Americans visiting Paris. In his way he chanced to meet the daughter of one of the merchant princes of Chicago and showed her marked attention. This was so noticeable that Paris papers at the time referred to the prospects of a union between the prospective king of Serbia and a young American girl. It is said not to have been Peter's fault that an American queen does not reign today in Serbia.

Peter's brother Arsene was his close companion in the Bohemian days. And when royalty suddenly descended on the family it was Arsene who did most of the celebrating. King Peter proceeded to Belgrade to take up the cares of state, but Arsene remained for some time in Paris. The celebration on the eve of his departure will ever be remembered as one of the most remarkable the Paris boulevards have ever witnessed. It occurred at a restaurant on the rue Royal, famous for its midnight gaiety. The best of wine celebrated the advent of the new dynasty, and Arsene's departure to share in the royal rule. But the climax was what surprised the boulevards, as they saw the diners come from their tables, bearing buckets filled with champagne which was offered to the horses of the midnight fiacres lining the curb. It was the only time on record that the Paris cab-horses were treated to champagne.

Peter proved himself an excellent king, and Arsene and all the others have distinguished themselves. The king has now given over most of the cares of state to the crown prince, who, with Paschwitz, is the directing genius.

King Constantine of Greece is also a well known figure here, as he used to be a frequent visitor, while Crown Prince, trying to stimulate official and public attention in Greece's rights in Crete. Although born at Athens, Constantine is a Danish prince coming from German stock, a field marshal of the Prussian army, and his wife, Sophia, a Prussian princess an own sister of the kaiser. Some people draw deductions from this as to the cause of his recent break with Venizelos, the prime minister who resigned when the king did not fully concur in the policy relative to the landing of Anglo-French troops at Saloniki. Yet this is only surmise,

and against it is the ability with which Constantine and his father have brought Greece out of its old state of decline up to the position of one of the real forces of south-eastern Europe.

## AMERICAN KILLED IN TEPIC, MEXICO

W. B. WINDHAM FORMERLY CONDUCTED A BANK IN PASADENA, CALIF.

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 11.—Reports that W. B. Windham, formerly a banker and merchant of Pasadena, near here, has been assassinated in the territory of Tepic, Mexico, were received today in Los Angeles by friends. It was presumed that he was a victim of bandits.

Meager details of the killing, it was said, were received in a message from the Campagna du Boleo a French company of San Francisco, which obtained the information through a private wireless station it maintains in Lower California. Windham was superintendent of the Cuomichie ranch in the vicinity of Tepic.

## WIRE ROPE FACTORY IN TRENTON BURNS

REPORTS THAT INCENDIARIES ARE RESPONSIBLE EMPHATICALLY DENIED

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 11.—Approximately one million dollars' damage was done by fire which early today destroyed one of the wire rope shops of the John A. Roebling Sons company plant in this city. Due to the fact that the company has orders for war material for European countries, rumors were in circulation that the fire was of incendiary origin, but nothing has been found to substantiate such reports.

The building destroyed was of brick construction and was four stories in height. The shops were used for the manufacture of wire ropes, officials said, exclusively for the domestic trade. The building in which the company is planning to make gun barrels for European belligerents is some distance from the burned structure.

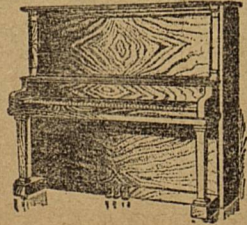
### BLISS QUITS RAILROAD

New York, Nov. 11.—The resignation of Cornelius N. Bliss as a director in the Southern Pacific company, and the election of Frederick D. Underwood, president of the Erie railroad, to succeed him, were announced today at the conclusion of a meeting of the Southern Pacific's board of directors.

### GARIBALDI IS PROMOTED

Milan, Nov. 12 (Via Paris).—Pepino Garibaldi and men in his command took a prominent part in the storming of the Col Di Lana, says a dispatch from Belluno to the Corriere della Sera. It was Garibaldi who hoisted the Italian colors on the summit, according to advices, and he was promoted to the rank of colonel the next day for distinguished service.

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# CHINA WILL NOT MAKE CHANGE IN 1915

WILL STICK TO REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT AT LEAST UNTIL NEW YEARS

Peking, Nov. 9.—The Associated Press was authorized today to state that the Chinese government had decided no change would be made this year in the form of government of the country.

## Japan is Satisfied

Kioto, Japan, Nov. 9.—Japan has assured the powers she has no intention of making a military or naval demonstration against China in connection with the pending negotiations for postponement of the re-establishment of a monarchy, or if the change in the form of government should be decided upon. According to a report current in Kioto, which is believed to be authentic, President Yuan Shi Kai intended to proclaim himself emperor of China on November 16, the day of the first coronation feast in Japan. The idea of the entronement of Yuan Shi Kai simultaneously with the coronation of Emperor Yoshihito was displeasing to representative Japanese.

## Japs Regard Yuan as Hostile

Most of the diplomats and special envoys who have arrived here to attend the coronation ceremonies are quartered at the Kioto hotel, which has been refurnished from cellar to roof.

All the members of the cabinet are here, and when they are not engaged in rehearsal for the coronation, they are considering the Chinese question. They are said to believe that President Yuan Shi Kai is disposed to postpone his enthronement as emperor for a time, even if he finds it "impossible" to check the monarchist movement. The impression gained here is that Japan regards the policies of the Chinese president as hostile to Japanese influence.

## Presents for the Emperor

The United States cruiser Saratoga, flagship of the Asiatic fleet, arrived at Kobe today, and gave the salute. After official visits had been exchanged, Rear Admiral Albert J. Winterhalter and his staff came to Kioto and called on the American ambassador, George W. Guthrie. American officials and civilians are predominant among the guests at the Kioto hotel, at which there is being held a series of luncheons and dinners.

Emperor Yoshihito, in commemoration of the coronation, bestowed decorations today on the ambassadors and ministers to Japan, with the exception of the American and Swiss representatives, who are prevented by the laws of their countries from accepting such decorations.

In view of this fact the emperor presented to Mrs. Guthrie a golden lacquer box. Gifts for the emperor are being received in great numbers. Emperor Nicholas sent a huge and rare vase of pink jade from the Ural mountains. President Poincare of France sent Sevres vases.

## Monarchy is Approved

Election returns given out today make it certain that the proposal to re-establish a monarchial form of government has been adopted. These returns show that 18 of the 22 provinces already have given solid support to the project. The election will be completed, but restoration of the monarchy will be delayed.

The decision to prepare the change in China's government results from representations made by Japan, Great Britain, France and Russia that such a change might endanger the peace of the orient, and should be delayed until after the European war.

# FREEDOM FOR IRON WORKERS IS ASKED

DELEGATION OF UNION MEN CALLS UPON PRESIDENT IN THEIR BEHALF

Washington, Nov. 9.—President Wilson was asked again today by a delegation of union leaders to commute the sentence of former officers of the structural iron workers' union, now serving terms in Leavenworth penitentiary, for their conviction in connection with the so-called dynamite conspiracy which involved the destruction of the Los Angeles Times and ramified throughout the country. Clemency was asked for Frank M. Ryan of Indianapolis, former president of the iron workers, and 12 others. It was reported to the president that the men have served about one-third of their terms, and the prison record of each has been exemplary. A year ago appeals for pardons were refused. The president listened attentively, and took the appeal under advisement.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS

Green Bay, Wis., Nov. 9.—More than 500 delegates and visitors are attending the annual convention of the Wisconsin State Sunday School association, which assembled in Green Bay today for a three days' session. The convention will be addressed by officials of the international association and other Sunday school workers of wide reputation.

## EXPORTED ARE INTERESTED

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Exporters and manufacturers discussed the treasury department order requiring certain documentary information with each shipment of goods aboard, and at the conclusion of the meeting sent a message to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo requesting that they may be heard by the trade and indicate that views of the order, which is to go into effect January 1.

## ABREU HOME BURNED.

Santa Fe, Nov. 9.—Word comes from the Rayado, that the residence of Ramon Abreu, at the Old Lime kiln, was completely destroyed by fire. A defective flue started the fire. A defective flue started the fire. A defective flue started the fire. The loss includes not only the building, but also the piano and other furniture. The house was of frame and was built only a few years ago. There is no insurance.

# POLITICS GIVEN AS MOTIVE FOR THE NOTE

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER SAYS WILSON IS WORKING FOR A RE-ELECTION

London, Nov. 9.—"Enlightened opinion here is not uneasy over President Wilson's note," says the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who is in the closest touch with public men.

"The president's attitude," continues the correspondent, is regarded as on the whole somewhat pedantic, but as not intended to be in any degree menacing. He is conducting the controversy, it is thought, in such a fashion as to keep American rights intact and unprejudiced, and at the same time to keep the discussion from developing into a quarrel."

The only thing that seems apparent here is that the president's attitude is of a political kind. The presidential election in the United States is drawing near.

"There are big vested interests in America notably the Chicago meat packers, that are aggrieved by our practices based upon the order in council of March last."

## Berlin is Interested

Berlin, No. 9.—(Via London)—Berlin newspapers as a rule make no comment on the American note to Great Britain relative to interference with shipping. Summaries of the note as received in Berlin are published even without indications in headlines of the significance attached to them. The Morgan Post, however, makes the following comment:

"It is to be hoped the lesson in international law which the Washington government gives the British government will make the desired impression in London. The bare fact that the American government uses such decided and firm language shows that the discontent of wide and influential American circles with Great Britain must be assumed to be very earnest in character. It is to be hoped America will content herself with a bare protest, but will proceed to energetic measures if the case demands, and Great Britain's gross arbitrariness does not cease."

# STATE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS PROPOSED

SECRETARY LENOIR WRITES A LETTER TO THE SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN

Following is a letter sent by Secretary LeNoir of the Commercial club to the Santa Fe New Mexican, published last night by that newspaper:  
Santa Fe, N. M.

My Dear Sir:  
Since your kind editorial comment upon the activities of the Las Vegas Commercial club, a number of our old-

time citizens have expressed to the writer not only their very great surprise but their very great pleasure as well, at the unheard-of instance of one of New Mexico's cities actually saying a good word for the other. Our much respected friends seem to think that, judging from the past, the move almost millennium-like in its significance.

This brings us to our feet, and with a figurative pound on the old Round Table, we would like to ask: "Well, why not the good word—if a good deed be done?" If Santa Fe pulls off a burro parade for the Editors and thereby gets some desirable publicity, why not lean over and shake their hand in congratulation? If Albuquerque has the bigness to forget Albuquerque, as they did in the recent state fair, pat 'em on the back and tell 'em what "fine business" it is. If poor old Vegas, with its history of hard luck and harder knocks, stages successfully a statewide show, like the Cowboys' Reunion, hand it to her—slip her the gladstone mit. And so on down the line.

Our good state is large enough and our cities far enough apart, the good Lord knows, for all of us to grow and prosper, and then grow and prosper some more, without interfering with the other. Did it ever occur to you that our larger cities have distinctly individual resources?

Take Santa Fe, the ancient, the historic, the tourist show-place of the state; Albuquerque the natural center, geographically and otherwise; Raton, with her coal and her location as the State Gateway; Roswell, whom we think of in terms of apples and livestock; Silver City, and her mountains and minerals; Las Vegas, playing up her scenic, climatic, and other distinctly different resources. Thus could we cover the entire state.

What's the answer? THIS: We need ground into our very marrow a true spirit of pure-gold unselfishness; a spirit which will make it the natural thing to say a good word and do a good deed for the other fellow; a feeling that while we want to do all a good citizen should for our own particular community, we ought to do that much more for our state.

From where we sit we can't think of a better crystallizer of this feeling than the formation of a State Commercial Congress, to meet annually, with accredited delegates from each commercial organization in the state, and, at that time, formulate a program which will settle, forever, all grievances and lay plans, by which all the cities, pulling together like a champ crew team, will make for a broader, bigger and better New Mexico. We can't go too strong along this line. In fact, everything we do which shows the progressive spirit must be done on the basis of the "second mile," for always have we before us that barrier of dense ignorance, and coming from this, as a natural result, deep prejudice, to overcome in the minds of our neighbors on all our sides.

PHIL H. LENOIR,

Secretary Las Vegas Commercial Club.

## AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED

Cetlinge, Montenegro, Nov. 9.—(Via Paris)—Repulse of Austrian attacks is reported in the official statement issued by the Montenegrin war office today.

Subscribe of The Optic.

## LANSING USES A FEW STRONG TERMS

SECRETARY OF STATE SENDS NOTE TO ENGLAND REGARDING NEUTRAL COMMERCE

Washington, Nov. 8.—Publication today of the American note to Great Britain denouncing as ineffective, illegal and indefensible "the attempted blockade against Germany and Austria," gives notice to citizens of the United States whose legitimate foreign trade is interfered with by the allies that they should seek redress directly through the diplomatic channels of their own government rather than through prize courts.

This latest note, delivered by Ambassador Page to the British foreign office, is an exhaustive announcement dealing with England's interference with American trade since the outbreak of the war.

In effect it is a communication also to France, which has followed her ally in the treatment of overseas commerce, and a copy was presented to the French embassy here.

Thirty-five points are treated in the note, and in conclusion Secretary Lansing declares that the United States cannot with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices.

The relations between the United States and Great Britain, he says, must be governed not by expediency but by established rules of international conduct; it is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired, and the United States unhesitatingly assumes the task of championing the rights of neutrals.

### England is Surprised

London, Nov. 8.—Notwithstanding the forecasts of the American note to Great Britain, which had been sent from Washington by correspondents of the British press, surprise is the predominant tone of the majority of the British newspapers in their comment on the document. The country has been too deeply wrapped up in the consideration of impressing European problems during the past few weeks to give much attention to American opinion, and apparently it was not aware that the treatment of American shipping might furnish ground for a serious controversy between the two governments.

"The American note upon our interference with neutral trade," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "will be read with some surprise in this country. While the duty of every power to keep vigilant guard over the interests of its own commerce will be freely recognized, it must be felt that the United States grapples with the situation, created in the first place by the fact of war, and in the second by the criminality of German practices. In some passages the note seems to

invoke the authority of international law, as if its problems could be finally settled for one belligerent without reference to the doings of the other. That is a view utterly inapplicable in the world of things as they are. It is impossible to deal with questions arising between the allies and the United States while ignoring the practice of Admiral von Tirpitz and the changes in policy which they enforced upon ourselves and our friends."

The Gazette says the British government has shown a desire to reduce inconvenience to neutral trade to a minimum, but that it is notorious that the methods of concealment which it declares have been adopted by American shippers exhibit a variety and ingenuity demanding the most thorough counter-check.

"If we have been driven to introduce new precedents into international law, we are only following in the footsteps of the American government, in far less drastic fashion than the records of the civil war display."

"To that spirit," it asserts, "we have adhered with the closest fidelity and with a generosity to which some fuller recognition from the leading neutral powers would not have been inappropriate. To resign any portion of our ability to strangle the commerce of a pirate enemy out of deference to merely technical argument would be treasonable alike to our allies and to the blood and sacrifice of our own citizens."

The American note scarcely affected the stock market beyond causing some hesitancy in dealings in the American section, where moderate sales were recorded at fractionally easier prices.

## GERMANY NOT ANGRY AT BRAND WHITLOCK

THIS IS MADE CLEAR IN STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE LANSING

Washington, Nov. 8.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the German military authorities in Belgium had expressed to American Minister Brandt Whitlock their regrets that published reports should have made it appear that he was leaving Belgium as a result of objection from the German government.

Minister Whitlock was assured that the German authorities regretted his departure. Secretary Lansing added that no official communication of any sort had passed between the Berlin and Washington governments respecting Mr. Whitlock's status. Mr. Whitlock will sail from Amsterdam on Wednesday of this week for a vacation due to ill health.

### British Ship Sunk

London, Nov. 8.—The British armed merchantman Tara was attacked and sunk in the eastern Mediterranean by two German submarines on Friday last, according to an official announcement made this afternoon by the official press bureau.

### MANY LAND ENTRIES

Santa Fe, Nov. 9.—During the month of October, there were 243 land entries covering 46,606.82 acres, the fees being \$4,901.03.

## FRENCH SHIP, LOADED WITH ARMS, IS AFIRE

THE ROCHAMBEAU, HOWEVER, WIRELESSES IN THAT SHE IS NOT IN DANGER

New York, Nov. 8.—The French line steamship Rochambeau has a fire in the reserve coal bunker, according to a message received at the French line today.

The message, from the captain, stated that the Rochambeau is not in danger, but has turned toward Halifax, and that the fire is being fought with all facilities. The message received at the French line here read:

"Fire in reserve coal bunker amidships. Fighting fire and have turned toward Halifax. Hope to put it out. Am in no danger at all."

Paul Faguet, general agent of the line here, said that if it were necessary to take the ship to Halifax, she could reach there late tonight.

### Carried Munitions

There are about 60 Americans aboard the Rochambeau, according to information at the French line here.

Included in the steamer's cargo were 2,541 cases of cartridges, one case of cartridges cases, 20 cases of guns, 100 bales of cotton waste, 36 bales of cotton lint, four boxes of automobiles, 254 flasks of quick silver and a number of cases of aeroplane equipment. A portion of the cargo consisted of iron and steel, brass rods and copper and steel wire.

The Rochambeau sailed from this port for Bordeaux last Saturday with 115 passengers in the cabin and 350 in the steerage. She carried a full cargo of merchandise. Her first cabin passenger list contains French almost exclusively. The Rochambeau was built at St. Nazaire, France, in 1911. Her register is 12,678 tons gross.

The Rochambeau is the second steamer within a week bound from New York to catch fire and head for Halifax. The British steamer Rio Lages, from New York to Queens-town with a cargo of sugar for the British, caught fire 300 miles south of Halifax on Thursday last and put into Halifax late the next day with flames pouring from one hold. The captain stated the fire on his ship has been caused by an incendiary bomb placed in a sugar bag. The Rio Lages had been loaded at Yonkers, N. Y.

### BOMBS BURSTING IN AIR

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 8.—Bursting 1,000 feet in air, a shell will release a parachute bearing the Stars and Stripes as the Liberty Bell special arrives in Deming November 16, opening an elaborate two day celebration, including a parade of United States troops, National Guard, decorated floats and automobiles and school children headed by Governor McDonald; machine gun and other drills by the troops, polo and a baseball game between United States officers and cowpunchers.

### JAPANESE SHIP SUNK

Tokio, Nov. 8.—The Japanese steamer Yasakuni Maru on its way to Saloniki, when it was sunk by a German submarine near Gibraltar Wednesday. It had been chartered by the British government.

## VILLA'S TROOPS ARE ABOUT TO DESERT

WHOLE GARRISON AT NOGALES IS REPORTED ON VERGE OF MUTINY

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 8.—Major General Frederick Funston left this morning for Nogales, Ariz., where, according to official advices the Villa garrison at the Mexican town just across the border, is on the verge of transferring its allegiance to General Carranza.

General Villa is reported en route to that place from Naco, Sonora, while General Manuel Dieguez, commanding a Carranza force, said to number 7,000, is making his way north from Manzanillo.

Much uneasiness prevailed last among American and Mexican army officers. General Funston stated today, however that no American troops had been ordered to Nogales, Ariz., as yet.

### No Kick on Carothers

Washington, Nov. 8.—Neither the state nor war departments has received the protest which General Obregon, the Carranza commander, is reported to have made to Major General Funston against the presence of George C. Carothers, state department representative in Mexican territory. Carothers has been the department's representative at Villa headquarters for months. Secretary Lansing indicated today that he had full confidence in Mr. Carothers.

### Sonora is Loyal

Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 8.—Carlos Randall, Villa governor of Sonora, denied today that he intended to transfer his allegiance to Carranza. Carranza agents, however, were active among members of the Villa garrison at Nogales, Sonora, just across the border. Two weeks' provisions were brought to the Mexican town by 100 Villa soldiers from Naco, Sonora.

### Quiet in Cananea

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 8.—Mexicans arriving this morning from Cananea reported that when they left Cananea last night everything was quiet, although many Villa soldiers were there. The 60 Americans still in Cananea have not been molested, and feel safe. They will not attempt to come out under present conditions.

George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department, arrived this morning from El Paso, and immediately got into communication with American Consul Simpich at Nogales, regarding the report that the Yaqui Indian garrison at Nogales will go over to Carranza today.

No more reinforcements are expected for Agua Prieta. Obregon is apparently making no effort to begin an offensive campaign.

### ATTORNEY GENERAL DEAD

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 9.—Richard M. Milburn, attorney general of Indiana, died at a hospital here today of leakage of the heart.

## BEST OCTOBER IN SEVERAL YEARS

LAST MONTH, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL REPORT, BROKE SEVERAL RECORDS

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 11.—It is several years since the state has enjoyed an October as beautiful as that just closed. The latest nearest approach was October, 1905, but the month in 1903 more closely resembled the last month, which could properly be designated an ideal fall month, clear, warm and beautiful. The temperature of the state averaged above the normal generally, only minor districts showing a deficiency. The largest of these was the lower Rio Grande valley and extreme southwest. The greatest excess occurred over the eastern half of the state and averaged from one to two degrees.

The month began warm, as a rule, northern counties on the morning of the seventh. Warm and cool periods alternated thereafter, but no very high nor very low readings were recorded, and killing frosts did not reach the southern counties.

A general and marked deficiency of precipitation occurred. It was not the driest October of record, but was the dryest since 1905, when the average for the state was only 0.13 inch. Only two fairly general rain periods occurred, the first from the fourth to sixth, and the second from the eleventh to fifteenth. But in each of these showers were not general, nor continuous where they occurred. A few eastern districts did not receive precipitation, and the western half of the state was practically without. Some of the higher northern stations received snow with the storms of the fourth and fifth and eleventh to fifteenth. The greatest amount reported was 15 inches, at the Anchor Mine station, near the crest of the range in eastern Taos county.

The settled fall weather favored rapid shocking of corn, threshing and marketing of grain, picking, packing and marketing of apples and some plowing and seeding, although dryness of the soil made slow work in many districts. Ranges cured well and are generally good.

### Pressure

The mean sea-level atmospheric pressure at Santa Fe was 30.03 inches; highest, 30.31 on the twenty-sixth; lowest, 29.58 on the eleventh. At Roswell the mean was 30.04 inches; highest, 30.39 on the seventh; lowest 29.55 on the eleventh. At El Paso the mean was 29.98 inches; highest, 30.34 on the twenty-seventh; lowest, 29.52 on the eleventh.

### Temperature

The monthly mean for the state, as determined from the records of 91 stations, having a mean altitude of about 5,000 feet, was 54.0 degrees, or 0.8 degrees above the normal, as determined from the departures of 35 stations having records for ten years or more. The month averaged a degree warmer than October, 1914. The highest monthly mean temperature was 64.40 degrees at Carlsbad, and the highest recorded temperature 92 degrees at Artesia on the third. The lowest monthly mean temperature was 40.0 degrees at the Red River canyon

station, and the lowest recorded temperature 9 degrees at Virsylvia on the twenty-seventh. The greatest local daily range of temperature was 64 degrees at Alma, on the twenty-seventh.

### Humidity

The mean relative humidity at Santa Fe at 6 a. m. was 51 per cent; at 6 p. m. 32 per cent, and for the month, 42 per cent. At Roswell, the mean at 6 a. m. was 69 per cent; at 6 p. m. 33 per cent, and for the month, 51 per cent. At the Agricultural College the 8 a. m. readings averaged 50 per cent, the 5 p. m. readings 25 per cent, and for the month, 38 per cent, while a series of forenoon readings at Fort Bayard average 29 per cent for the month.

### Precipitation

The average precipitation for the state, as determined from the records of 155 stations, was 0.34 inch or 0.81 inch below the normal, as determined from the departures of 43 stations having records for ten years or more. The month averaged 2.31 inches less than October, 1914. The greatest monthly amount was 1.64 inches at Hollene, eastern Curry county, and there were 17 stations that had no precipitation. The greatest amount in any 24 hours was also 1.64 inches at Hollene. The average snowfall for the state (although none occurred except at the highest northern station) was 0.5 inch. There were two days with 0.91 inch or more precipitation.

### Wind

The total wind movement for the month at Santa Fe 4648 miles, or 6.2 miles per hour; highest velocity, 24 miles per hour from the southwest on the third. The total movement at Roswell was 4124 miles, or 6.4 miles per hour; highest velocity, 29 miles from the southwest on the eleventh. At El Paso the total movement was 5,615 miles, or 7.5 miles per hour; highest velocity, 46 miles from the west on the eleventh. The prevailing direction for the state was from the southwest.

### Sunshine and Cloudiness

There was 86 per cent of the total possible sunshine at Santa Fe during the month, or 301 hours, 27 days had 50 per cent or more of the possible amount. Roswell recorded 92 per cent of the possible sunshine and had 30 days with 50 per cent or more of the possible amount. For the state, as a whole, there were 26 clear days; four partly cloudy and but one cloudy.

### Miscellaneous Phenomena

Scattered thunder storms occurred on the eleventh and fourteenth; small hail accompanied some of these storms but caused no damage. The mornings were foggy at a few eastern but cool weather quickly followed and general killing frost occurred over stations on the first, second, seventh and seventeenth to twenty-first. Killing frosts were frequent over northern counties, the most common dates were the fourth, seventh, thirteenth, twenty-first and twenty-sixth. Central and southern counties had only light frosts, as a rule.

### San Miguel County Report

The monthly weather report for San Miguel county, just issued by the volunteer observer at the New Mexico Normal University, shows that San Miguel county still keeps its record for the most pleasant weather in the United States. The report shows a deficiency below the average precipi-

tation of .43 inch, the usual precipitation for the month of October being 1.19 inch. The total for the past month was .76 inch. The greatest precipitation for any 24 hours was on the eleventh.

The mean maximum temperature for the month was 69.2 degrees and the mean minimum 32 degrees. The average temperature for the month was 51, which is .14 degrees greater than the mean monthly temperature. The first snow of the season put in its appearance on the fifteenth, in the mountains.

The month of October had 24 perfectly clear days, four cloudy, three partly cloudy and four with more than .01 inch precipitation. The greatest daily range took place on the twenty-seventh, when a difference of 51 degrees in temperature was registered.

## COUNTY UNIT LAW HAMPERS CITIES

EAST LAS VEGAS SCHOOL BOARD IS CONSIDERING A SERIOUS PROBLEM

Will the county unit law seriously embarrass the work of the city schools? This is the question which members of the board of education of East Las Vegas are trying to solve. Since the law, which was passed by the state legislature at its last session, went into effect, school money for use in the city has been scarcer than at any previous time. This is due to the fact that formerly the East Las Vegas schools received the school money raised by taxation of property within the city limits.

Under the county unit law, however, the money raised by taxation throughout the entire county, including both cities and country districts, is distributed among all the schools. This system apparently is taking city money for use in country districts, cutting down the amount formerly available within the incorporated cities. That this will result in the betterment of the country districts is believed to be a fact, but it is doubtful if the gain there will offset the losses to the cities.

The East Las Vegas school board has sufficient money in sight to run the schools for some time, and no matter what the conditions that may arise, ways and means will be found to maintain the schools in operation and unimpaired in efficiency, it is authoritatively stated. It is hoped that the county unit bill will not be found as deficient as is feared. The taxation reforms effected by the Bursum law and the improved conditions hoped for under the direction of the expert employed by the New Mexico Taxpayers' league will likely offset, by increasing public funds, the losses to the cities brought about by the county unit statute. But until these improvements have been in effect for sufficient time to bring the desired results, the city school boards of the state will be up against a real problem. The manner and time of distribution of school money under the new law, it is declared, will have some effect upon lightening or increasing the city school boards' burdens.

## A. H. T. A. ADOPTS AN OFFICIAL BRAND

IT ALSO PLANS TO OFFER REWARDS FOR CONVICTION OF THIEVES

Toward the close of its session yesterday afternoon the state convention of the Anti Horse Thief association of New Mexico adopted an official brand, which will be registered with the cattle sanitary board. The brand is a horesshoe, and it is to be placed on the right jaws of animals belonging to members of the association. The association also adopted the official automobile tag of the National Anti Horse Thief association, which is a triangle device. These tags may be displayed on the autos of members, and are a protection from theft because every prospective thief knows that he will have to evade a powerful organization if he gets away with a machine so marked.

The secretary, J. W. Corbett of Mountainair, was instructed to communicate with the subordinate organizations throughout the state and make arrangements for the offering of rewards for the arrest and conviction of persons stealing property belonging to members of the Anti-Horse Thief association.

The basis of representation at the grand lodge of the order was made one delegate-at-large and one delegate for each ten members of each subordinate organization. The meeting of the supreme lodge will be held here next summer, and the state association voted to hold its annual meeting here on the day following the session of the national body.

### TURKEYS MAY BE LOWER

Chicago, Nov. 11.—According to statements of the South Water street commission men the Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys are likely to be lower in price this year than for several years past. Shipments from the southwest are already arriving in Chicago in large volume. The turkey supply of the entire country is not only unusually large, but the demand for the dressed fowls in European countries is now cut off, as is also that which formerly existed to supply many large ocean steamships which are now out of commission.

### DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC

Santa Fe, Nov. 11.—Not only in Union and Colfax counties, but in Dona Ana county, too, diphtheria is exacting a heavy toll among children. At Picacho two children have already died and several more are critically ill. However, unlike the homesteaders from Texas and Oklahoma in eastern Colfax and Mora counties, the Spanish-American parents at Picacho now permit their children to be inoculated with anti-toxin and thus save their lives. The two children who died had not been reported ill and therefore did not have the benefit of the anti-toxin treatment.

### AMERICAN STOCKS RISE

London, Nov. 11.—The American section of the stock market rose smartly under the lead of Canadian Pacific and United States Steel. The close was firm.