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## BULLETS OF SNIPERS DRAW A REPLY

THREE UNITED STATES TROOPERS ARE INJURED, AS ARE FIVE MEXICANS

Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 26.—Nogales, Sonora, the Mexican town immediately across the border, was captured by the forces of General Alvaro Obregon after snipers left by General Francisco Villa engaged in a brief battle across the boundary with American troops.

Three American soldiers of Company L, Twelfth infantry, were wounded. Five Mexicans were wounded. Whether any were killed is undetermined. One woman was among the wounded.

A Carranza courier sent to apprise Colonel W. H. Sage, commanding the American troops of the defeat and flight of the Villa troops, was shot off his horse. He was brought to the American side of the line. The battle between the American troops stationed on the line and the Mexicans began shortly before noon. At this time Villa troops, who, with their chieftain, had evacuated the town early today, were hotly engaged by the Obregon forces some 12 miles south of Nogales, Sonora.

The Mexican town had been looted, and shooting which began early sent a shower of bullets to the American side. Throngs which gathered on the streets leading to Nogales, Sonora, and the thoroughfare marking the boundary line were hurried back by United States soldiers.

Then a party of snipers opened fire on the American town. Colonel Sage had given orders that the American troops should return any fires that endangered American lives. Infantrymen stationed near the line opened on the snipers when given the order to fire. A number of the Mexicans were seen to fall.

A detachment of Villa cavalry, evidently a portion of the force engaged south of the city, then was seen dashing over the hills southwest of Nogales, Sonora. They were shooting and dodging and seeking cover. The American soldiers replied to their

fire, shooting deliberately and apparently with sufficient effect to halt the Mexicans. The snipers posted in the looted town gradually stopped firing. Later the Carranza courier appeared. A bullet stopped him, and he was brought to the American side with a bullet in his wrist.

American soldiers fired on Mexican soldiers across the boundary line here at 10:45 o'clock today, when the Mexicans, said to be snipers, sent a number of bullets into the American town. One Mexican-American soldier was wounded and several Mexicans fell under the bullets of the American soldier, according to reports.

Colonel W. H. Sage, commanding the American troops, ordered his infantrymen lying near the border town to open fire. The first exchange across the border followed, and half a dozen Mexican dropped. A troop of Villa cavalry was seen approaching from the southwest firing as they came.

### Americans Fire Deliberately

The American troops replied deliberately. Colonel Sage afterward said he had orders to repulse any firing from the Mexican side if it seemed deliberate. General Funston is due here Saturday. The American soldiers were placed at short intervals all along the border.

### Nogales' Fall Reported

The Carranza forces have taken Nogales, Sonora. A courier sent to advise Colonel Sage, commanding the American troops, was shot in the wrist and fell from his horse.

### Fighting Begins Early

Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 26.—Desultory firing just south of Nogales, Sonora, early today indicated that General Villa's troops which started evacuating the Mexican town last night had come into contact with the Carranza army of General Alvaro Obregon.

Two of Villa's troop trains were reported stalled a few miles south of Nogales. American troops drove crowds two blocks north of the street that forms the boundary between Nogales, Ariz., and Nogales, Sonora.

### Stores are Looted

All the stores located in Nogales, Sonora, were looted last night. The Villa general, Acosta, came to American side at the same time that Villa wounded were brought over the line and filled a hospital conducted by Catholic nuns. One battery of the Sixth United States field artillery arrived here today from Douglas. Another battery is coming and, the Seventh and Twentieth regiments of United States infantry have been ordered here to reinforce the Twelfth infantry and a part of the Ninth cavalry on duty here.

### Garrison Evacuates

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 26.—A special to the El Paso Herald says that the Villa garrison evacuated Nogales, Son

ora, early today after looting stores and saloons, and that Governor Randall and General Acosta are now on the American side, crossing during the night; that General Obregon's army is reported within 12 miles of Nogales, and is expected to occupy the town before night.

### Villa Gets Hermosillo

Colonel Tipolito Villa stated today that he had information that General Villa had captured Hermosillo, which for a week the Carranza forces of General M. M. Dieguez have been defending against Villa's main army. Colonel Villa said that General Villa would make Hermosillo a base for future operations. According to Carranza officials last night, fighting was continuing in the suburbs of Hermosillo.

### Uneasiness at El Paso

News of the firing between Villa and American troops at Nogales today created uneasiness here. The racing season opened yesterday at Juarez, the Villa-controlled border town opposite here, and 400 thoroughbreds valued at approximately \$1,000,000, are stabled there.

Villa officers insisted that protection would be afforded visitors and condemned the action of the Villa soldiers at Nogales.

### Randall Offers Apology

Washington, Nov. 26.—Governor Randall, the Villa executive of the state of Sonora, has expressed regret to Colonel Sage, commanding the American forces at Nogales, Ariz., for the behavior of Villa soldiers across the line last Wednesday when Consul Simplic and other American officials were cursed and insulted by a party led by two Villa colonels, and Villa troops made feints at charging across the line. Governor Randall attributed their behavior to the fact that food supplies for the Villa forces had been held up at the border.

### Topolobampo Situation Unchanged

Washington, Nov. 26.—Advices today from the gunboat Annapolis indicate that the situation at Topolobampo is unchanged. The instructions sending Admiral Winslow to Topolobampo on the San Diego say nothing about putting his force ashore. However, the marines will be kept on the scene until all danger of an anti-foreign demonstration has passed Americans and others have been offered asylum on the Annapolis.

### Killed an Engineer

Secretary Lansing today directed an investigation of the examination of Edgar Bean, an American railway engineer, by the Villa authorities. Bean was reported shot by orders of General Rodriguez, because of the derailment of the train Bean was forced to run for the Villa troops in the escape from Cananea.

## INTERNAL TAX TO PAY FOR DEFENSE

THIS IS THE SUGGESTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Washington, Nov. 26.—Cost of the administration's defense program for the first year would be met by an increased international taxation if congress gives its approval to Secretary McAdoo's suggestion. In a formal announcement Mr. McAdoo declared his belief that an increased tax levy was preferable to a bond issue.

McAdoo's statement was issued in connection with an estimate of the federal government revenues and expenditures up to the close of the next fiscal year. He places the count of additional revenue required for the expenditure for 1917 at \$112,800,394, including \$93,800,000 for new measures for national defense. This estimate is based upon the assumption that congress will continue in effect

### AVIATORS' FLIGHT ENDS

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 26.—The six aviators of the First aero squadron, U. S. A., reached San Antonio from Austin today with out accident, completing the long flight from Fort Sill, Okla., to new quarters at Fort Sam Houston here. Lieutenant J. E. Carberry was the first to arrive, landing on the Fort Sam Houston maneuver field at 9:30 a. m. Within the next 25 minutes four more of the aviators appeared. Lieutenant C. G. Chapman, last of the detachment, arrived at 10:10 o'clock.

### THANKSGIVING FOOTBALL

New Mexico, 13; Aggies, 0.  
Missouri 6; Kansas 8.  
Washington 46; Colorado university 0.  
Colorado Aggies 34; Denver university 3.  
Colorado Mines 6; Colorado college

### One Commander in West?

London, Nov. 26.—Premier Asquith told the house of commons today it had not been considered advisable to place all the land forces on the western front under one commander. The premier's statement was in reply to a question by Sir George Scott Robertson.

### The German Statement

Berlin, Nov. 26 (Via London).—Serbian troops offering resistance in rear guard actions to the Teutonic advance near Mitrovitza and Sienica have been driven back by Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces, German army headquarters announced today.

## VILLA LOSES BIG PART OF HIS ARMY

TWO THOUSAND MEN AND MUCH EQUIPMENT THE COST OF ALAMITO FIGHT

Washington, Nov. 22.—Official dispatches to the state department and the Carranza agency agree that General Villa lost in the battle at Alamito, Sonora, more than 2,000 men, several pieces of artillery, many small arms, a large quantity of ammunition and two railway trains. Villa's forces fled and are being pursued by General Dieguez.

### No Election Soon

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 22.—That Venustiano Carranza will countenance no election in Mexico until his forces have crushed all opposition was the opinion expressed by L. E. Moreno, secretary of state for Sonora, who is here today with a party of Sonora officials. In the party with Mr. Moreno were Flavio A. Borquez, treasurer-general for Sonora; Ignacio Mendivel, secretary to the treasurer; Arturo Gonzales, capitalist of Mexico, and Captain E. Goldbourn y Padilla, chief of the police forces of Sonora. They are en route to Guaymas, Mex.

### Villa Reported Defeated

Naco, Ariz., Nov. 22.—Train service to Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, was resumed today. Carranza troops under General Alvaro Obregon, took possession of Cananea yesterday the Villa garrison having evacuated to go to the aid of their chief, reported defeated near Hermosillo.

American Consul Montague of Cananea reported today that General Jose Rodriguez, heading the Villa forces which recently evacuated the copper camps, destroyed no property and that all Americans there are safe. It is rumored here today that a detachment of Obregon's forces are pursuing some of Rodriguez's troops toward the Sonora river, southwest of Cananea. A military supply train dispatched to Obregon last night, is reported wrecked at Del Rio.

### Obregon's Progress Slow

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 22.—General Obregon's main army advancing upon Nogales along the Del Rio and Nogales branch of the Southern Pacific railroad, was unofficially reported today to be making slow progress. No official messages have been received from it.

Official messages from Colonel Cardenas, received today by Mexican Consul Lelevier at Naco indicated General Jose Rodriguez, with the main part of his Villa troops, upon evacuating Cananea, turned eastward, contrary to previous reports from Obregon. They are apparently moving in the direction of Chihuahua state.

Cardenas reported his cavalry was in pursuit. A military supply train derailed at Del Rio last night was replaced, and has arrived at Cananea. General Obregon was due at Agua Prieta, opposite here, late today from

Naco.

### Stock Exchange Closes

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 22.—The stock exchange in Mexico City has been closed by order of the government, according to a cablegram reaching the Mexican consulate here today.

The action was taken, the message says, because the exchange of late has devoted its operations to the promotion of fictitious fluctuations in value of national currency.

Another order, just issued by the government, calls for strict compliance, under severe penalty, with the national law which requires that all papers and values to be fixed in national money terms, with the peso as the basis.

### Prices are Lower

Prices for food and clothing in the capital are much lower than for many months, the message says. The entire cotton crop in the states of Durango and Coahuila has been taken over by the government at current prices, and will be distributed among the cotton mills in the states of Puebla and Vera Cruz, so as to prevent the storing of the crop for speculation, and to give employment to thousands of persons.

### Carranza to Meet Ferguson

Laredo, Tex., Nov. 22.—No information was available today regarding General Carranza's proposed conference tomorrow with Governor Ferguson of Texas. It was reported that Carranza is arranging an appropriation of five million pesos to rebuild that part of Nuevo Lerado destroyed two years ago by retreating Huerta forces.

Early today the general acted as sponsor at the wedding of his staff physician, General Fortunato Zuasua Sertuche, and Miss Maria Ignacia Vasquez. Several Carranza generals who attempted to cross the international bridge yesterday in full uniform were turned back by American authorities.

## IMPRISONED HIS DAUGHTER FOR 12 YEARS

MARYLAND MAN KEPT GIRL LOCKED IN A ROOM IN HIS RESIDENCE

Easton, Md., Nov. 22.—Grace Marshall, the young woman whose father and stepmother are charged with having imprisoned her in their home near St. Michael's for nearly 12 years, spoke today for the first time since her liberation last Friday. She asked for an apple she saw on the table of her room in her aunt's home, where she is under the care of a physician.

Miss Marshall was imprisoned, it is alleged, after attempting to elope at the age of 16, with a man of whom her father disapproved. Relatives thought her dead. Marshall said he considered the girl crazy, and that as he could not afford to send her to an institution, he thought the only thing to do was to lock her up in her room. When released she weighed but 57 pounds.

The Children's Aid society, through whose instrumentality Miss Marshall was liberated, laid the case before the state's attorney today.

## JAPAN TO HELP SETTLE THE TERMS

EXPECTS TO HAVE FULL REPRESENTATION AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Tokio, Nov. 23.—That Japan expects to be fully represented at the peace conference following the international war to discuss questions relating to Europe as well as to the Orient was set forth by Premier Count Okuma in speeches made this week to members of parliament and members of political parties. The premier is anxious to avoid needless discussion of the government's foreign policy during the coming session of the diet which may people believe promises to be turbulent. He has been frankly talking over national matters both with political friends and political enemies, taking them into his confidence as far as possible, and listening to suggestions from all.

"No man can dare prophecy how long the war will last," said Count Okuma, "but, according to reliable information at hand, it is within the bounds of possibility that peace may be restored earlier than is generally believed." He continued:

"Japan has not only reduced Tsingtao, the colonial outpost of Germany in the Orient, but has maintained the safety of marine traffic in the Pacific and Indian oceans as far as Canada and New Zealand in the Pacific and Singapore in the Indian ocean. All this is done at heavy sacrifice, while this country has done much towards the cause of the entente side. However, all these efforts, have been appreciated by the powers, and Japan is entitled to full representation at the peace conference." The premier added his hope that Japan would participate not only in connection with oriental affairs but also in connection with the affairs of Europe.

"In Europe," went on the premier, "Japan has helped Russia. Russia is trusting Japan and she feels safe in sending her troops and war provisions from Siberia without fear that the Russian far eastern possessions will be attacked by any nation. This is indirect support given by Japan which should be appreciated by Russia. We have rendered services as if we were Russia's ally. Therefore it is Japan's right to have a voice in the European peace conference."

The statesman remarked that there was only one obstacle in the way of Japanese participation and that was the race prejudice of some European nations against the Japanese. He urged greater efforts and enlightened investigation with the object of removing these prejudices.

Referring to the situation in China, Count Okuma said, "The monarchist movement now under way in that country has a great bearing not only

on Japan but upon other countries as well. England's interests in China, mostly commercial, will be affected. Not less will be the probable effect upon the interests of the United States in China. However, on account of the war there is little chance that the powers will interfere. Japan with her great interests in China must be especially careful in her attitude.

The premier alluded to the liberty of discussion of diplomatic affairs in Japan, but he expressed the hope that at this time people would be careful and keep in mind the permanent interests of the nation. He wanted politicians to rise above considerations of party and present united front. "The government," he concluded, "will take care of the interests of Japan in connection with the present war."

## SHIP SEARCHED IN VIOLATION OF LAW

THE ZEALANDIA WAS WITHIN THE THREE-MILE LIMIT AT PROGRESO

Washington, Nov. 22.—Officers of the battleship Kentucky at Progreso, Mex., have reported that the American steamer Zealandia was one-quarter of a mile inside the three-mile limit when recently forcibly searched by a boarding party from a British cruiser, and therefore was in a neutral port.

They agree with the British report, however, that no papers were aboard the ship to show her nationality but were in the American consulate ashore. The British officers contend also that the vessel was one-fourth of a mile outside the three-mile limit, and therefore on the high seas.

The Carranza government has protested to Great Britain against alleged violation of Mexican neutrality, and the subject will probably become a matter of diplomatic action between Great Britain and the United States.

### PETROLEUM PRICES RAISED

New York, Nov. 23.—The Standard Oil company of New York announced today an advance of 25 points in refined petroleum for export in cases, and of 40 points in barrel lots. Refined in cases 10.25 in bul 4.50, and in barrels 8.15.

### EUGENIC MARRIAGES

Will insure to this country a healthier and more intelligent "family of the future" and many a woman, obviously unfit for marriage, has had her health restored by the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the most successful remedy for female ills the world has ever known. Enormous quantities of roots and herbs are used annually in making this good old-fashioned remedy and no woman who suffers from female ills should lose hope until she has tried it.

### THE LIBERTY BELL

Cleveland, O., Nov. 23.—The Liberty Bell reached Cleveland at 9 o'clock this morning and found a large crowd of school children waiting to see the historic relic.

# GERMAN OFFICERS ARE HAPPY IN PRISON

THEY ARE SHOWN EVERY COURTESY BY THEIR FRENCH CAPTORS

Le Puy, Central France, Nov. 23.—German officers living in a historic chateau on the banks of the romantic Loire, much as they would live in some castle on the Rhine, some of them with their wives and babies, with German orderlies, German cooks, German menus, German war-maps, German orchestras, German games, German drills—these were some of the things making it apparent today that France was living up to the complete letter and spirit of its international obligation of looking after German prisoners of war.

The visit to this German officers' camp was made by the Associated Press through the courtesy of the ministry of foreign affairs, with two French army officers assigned from the ministry of war to assist in showing and explaining all the details of the care given to German officers.

The ancient castle of Roche-Arneaud is the temporary home of a hundred or more of these German officers, gathered in from the battle of Champagne and from all along the fighting line, and even from the remote German islands of the south Pacific, which have been taken by French landing parties. The castle dominates a sweep of 30 miles of valleys, hills and low mountains, much like the picturesque ranges of the Blue Ridge.

Entering the court of the castle was like passing into some vast German establishment, with German officers in smart uniforms standing in knots or stepping sharply across the court, and the circle of surrounding windows crowded with smiling and good-nature faces of many other German officers. At the gate stood a broad-shouldered Saxon officer with an artist's easel and canvas before him, on which he was laying on the color of these dominating tints of the Loire Valley and mountains.

## Photographs of Officers

Photographs of all the imprisoned officers occupied the whole side of a wall in the reception-room as one entered the place. Each photograph bore the name and regiment of the officer. The names were typically German—Major Schneider, Major von Erdt, Captain Reis, Captain Kasl. They were fine looking, big framed men, each in full uniform, with cap jauntily pushed back. And at the foot of the photographs were two which stood out from among these fighters—two faces of young German women, and beside them two tiny babies—war babies, born on French soil of German parents.

The full assemblage of German officers was seen for the first time as the party entered the gardens of the old chateau, for the officers seemed to have a taste which drew them into these beautiful gardens, finished in exquisite French taste, with flowers and foliage at every hand, and looking off

into vistas of the Loire. There was not a sign of discontent about them, on the contrary they were a picture of a well conditioned set of men, living a life of ease and even elegance. Their uniforms were spic and span; they were well turned out and well-tailored, their coats fitting faultlessly and their trousers tightly over their big legs; they were well shaved, well fed, well conditioned, as though they had recently stepped out of some military club on the Wilhelmstrasse.

## Evidences of Pride

There was a slight air of suspicion about the Germans as the French officers entered with the party. They raised their heads proudly and strutted away in pairs and groups, until soon all of them were lost in the maze of shrubbery. But while they were in sight no one of them failed to come to attention and give deferential military salute to the French officers escorting the party. The latter, too, were most careful not to permit the visitors to intrude upon the privacy of the German prisoners by asking them personal questions, taking pictures of them or treating them as though they were an exhibit. It was this the German officers seemed to fear, but the scrupulous care of the French officers overcame any such fears.

A stone wall, five feet high, topped by four strands of barbed wire a foot apart, circled, the outer edge of the castle gardens.

"That is the only restraint," said the officer. "There are no bars or bolts for the officers are on their parole of honor and these strands of wire are little more than a formality."

In the living quarters of the castle the German officers were seen going through their customary avocations. The rooms were large and light, as may be expected in a castle of this proportion, with the windows overlooking gardens and valleys. The names of the occupants were on each door. On one, for example, were the names: Captain Freiheer, Captain Gruner. As the French commandant knocked, the door was thrown open and the German captains stood like statues at military salute. One of them, a big, yellow bearded man; the other with a monocle in his eye looked the part of a young nobleman. They were smoking cigarettes and a box of cigars was open on the table. One of them was interested in a portrait he was painting. The library shelves showed collections of German classics. In the next room a wounded German officer labored to his feet, and despite his wound threw back his shoulders and came to the military salute. His wound was slight and he was now convalescing with every comfort about him. On his bed was carelessly thrown a roll of fine blue-prints and drawings such as those made by army engineers. When he saw the visitors glancing at these plans he shook his head and smiled.

"No, they are not war plans," said he. "I am the burgomaster of Metz, and those are some of the plans for municipal improvements which were under my control. I continue to study them and they interest me greatly."

Along the long corridors were many other rooms, each with a group of five or more officers under command of a ranking officer as chief. The walls were covered with drawings, portraits and landscapes showing the artistic

bent of the officers. Some of them had unique collections. One had a large collection of curious meerschau pipes; another was fond of medallions and enamels and had a considerable collection.

## Keep Track of the War

The German officers continue to keep up their war maps, showing their own idea of the German sweep in Russia, Serbia and elsewhere, and with no restraint from the French officers. The maps were done with military care and precision. Small colored pins and flags showed the position of the German and allied forces. It was evident that German fervor was still dominant as the colored pins and flags showed the Germans moving steadily forward in the various theaters of war.

"But that is a mistake," said the officer commandant, noticing a German war flag pinned far down into Serbia beyond the actual point of German advance. Then he laughed and passed along, making no change in the pins and flags and remarking:

"It's their own affair: Let them have it that way if it suits them."

Some of the officers just brought in from the battle line at Champagne, where 24,000 German prisoners were taken, were in one of the large rooms. One of these young German officers from Champagne stood at military salute as the party passed. Then, as Champagne was mentioned, his salute gradually faded away, his arm relaxed to his side and he took on a sickly smile at the visitors, as much as to say:

"Yes, they rather got the best of us that time."

Now the party turned to the rooms where the wives and babies of the German officers were quartered. It was on the first floor of a substantial building on the court, up one flight of narrow stairs. In the first room stood a typical young German woman, buxom and good looking, with flaxen hair done up in a coil. The furnishings were simple but good, and a large window threw a flood of sunshine on to a little cradle in which the baby was lying.

"It's nice you have such fresh air and sunshine for the baby," said the visitor.

"Yes," replied the German wife dubiously, "but the room is very small and the soldiers make much noise underneath at night."

That was her only comment, but so far as could be seen there was every evidence of creature comfort naturally to be expected under such conditions.

In the next room the German wife had her door firmly closed and it took a sharp knock on the door, and a word of command in German, to bring a slow and reluctant opening. Then this young German matron appeared, with the baby in the background under another flood of sunlight, but with her good-looking face full of fire and resentment at the intrusion. She said nothing and the party did not press inquiries.

As the party withdrew to the great court of the castle, the two German women left together in their rooms evidently held a council of war. Soon they appeared at their doorway and together marched out to the center of the court where the French officers and visitors were grouped together.

"We want to leave here," they said,

speaking together and very firmly. "We have addressed a letter asking that we be allowed to leave, and we have no answer."

German officers crowded to the windows as the two wives made their protest, and looked down intently at the scene. One of the visitors asked why the wives were there. They had come voluntarily, it was explained, wishing to be with their husbands, but now, after some months they wanted to leave. The mother of one of them, living in Switzerland, it was stated, had written a letter requesting that they be permitted to return to Germany. The application had been duly passed upon by the French military authorities who concluded that it was not reasonable for prisoners who had voluntarily joined their husbands and remained in France a long time, obtaining much information, now to go back to Germany. And that being the decision of the higher authorities, it only remained for the commandant to carry it out.

"Naturally they would like to leave, they would like to go home," said decorations and their household goods—everything but their arms, those they laid down at Champagne."

one of the officers, "but such a course would be obviously unreasonable."

One of the officers' wives is from Berlin, the other from Wuerttemberg. They were with their husbands in German Togoland when the French capture was made. Then came the long ocean journey to France, the wives choosing to remain with their husbands. One baby was born on the ocean, and the other after the prison ship had landed at Bordeaux. Just what nationality this last French born, German baby has is not clear.

The visitors were also led to the assembly rooms of the German officers equipped much like club quarters, with gymnasium, games, billiards and musical instruments. A huge base violincello was pointed out as part of the German orchestra. The officers were sitting about in easy chairs in the manner of clubmen. Many of them wore the iron cross conspicuously displayed on the left breast of their uniform.

"Do they retain the iron cross and all their decorations?" was asked.

"Yes," said the French commandant, "they retain everything, their

## DISCUSS IRRIGATION PROBLEMS

Bassano, Alta., Nov. 23.—Experts in agriculture, exponents of irrigation and practical students of conservation are assembling here in large number to take part in the annual congress of the Western Canada Irrigation association. The two days' program will be devoted to the consideration of practical irrigation problems of interest to the United States and western Canada. The speakers will include A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta; J. T. Hinkle of Oregon, vice president of the International Irrigation congress; I. D. O'Donnell, supervisor of irrigation, United States reclamation service, and D. H. Bark, in charge of the United States irrigation investigations in Idaho. At the conclusion of the sessions the delegates will pay a visit of inspection to the Bassano dam and irrigation works, the largest of its kind on the American continent, and second in size only to the Assouan dam in Egypt.

The Optic Want Ads get results.

**RETIREES ON AGE LIMIT**

Washington, Nov. 26.—Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, a conspicuous figure in the navy, was placed on the retired list today on account of age. Admiral Beatty is a native of Wisconsin and was graduated from Annapolis in 1875. In the war with Spain he was assigned the task of taking the monitor Monterey from San Francisco to Manila, to reinforce Admiral Dewey. He commanded the Wisconsin on the memorable cruise of the battleship fleet around the world in 1908 and in the early part of last year he was in command of a division of the Atlantic fleet operating in Mexican waters. For some months past Admiral Beatty has been commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, in which post he is succeeded by Rear Admiral Walter McLean, recently in command of the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet.

**Locating the Trouble**

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

**COMMERCIAL TEACHERS**

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 26.—A large attendance marked the opening here today of the ninth annual convention of the Missouri Valley Commercial Teachers' association. Salesmanship, advertising and numerous allied subjects are slated for consideration during the two days of the meeting.

**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.

**RECEPTION FOR ENVOYS**

New York, Nov. 26.—The various suffrage organizations of Greater New York are arranging for an enthusiastic reception in honor of the women envoys who are carrying a petition from the recent San Francisco convention to the Sixty-fourth congress. The envoys are due to reach here this morning from Albany. It has been decided that the New York women shall meet the envoys at the outskirts of the city with decorated automobiles and escort them to Sherry's where a reception will be held in the late afternoon.

**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.

**OHIO SCIENTISTS IN SESSION**

Columbus, O., Nov. 26.—Men of sci-

ence from many parts of the United States gathered at Ohio State university today to take part in the silver jubilee convention of the Ohio Academy of Sciences. Prominent among those scheduled to deliver addresses during the two days' sessions are Dr. Charles F. Marvin, chief of the United States weather bureau; Governor Frank B. Willis of Ohio, Professor Frank P. Whitman of Western Reserve university, and Professor G. Frederick Wright of Oberlin college.

## SUPPLIES TAKEN TO GERMAN SHIPS

**WITNESS DESCRIBES ACTIVITIES  
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN  
CAN LINE**

New York, Nov. 24.—How the Hamburg-American line succeeded in reaching German warships in the Atlantic in August and September, 1914, with 2,000 tons of coal and large amounts of foodstuffs by means of the steamer Berwind, an American boat under the American flag, was told today on the witness stand by the Berwind's captain, Fritz Edward Falkenberg.

Captain Falkenberg was a government witness in the trial of Dr. Karl Bueuz, George Gotter, Adolph Hoehmeister and Joseph Poppinghaus, all officials of the Hamburg-American line, on trial on charges of conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States. The Berwind sailed from New York at 9:30 o'clock at night August 5, ostensibly for Buenos Aires, with Poppinghaus as supercargo and in charge. Taking up Captain Falkenberg's story there, her movements were as follows.

"First Poppinghaus ordered him to stay within the three-mile limit after leaving Sandy Hook, to avoid British cruisers, but later ordered him to steer for Cape Roque. There he was told to steam back and forth as he might meet German ships. For 36 hours the Berwind steamed back and forth over a 60-mile course, and finally at 6:30 a. m. August 28, sighted a German fleet of five ships.

"The ships were the Cap Trafalgar, the Pontas, the Eleanor Wormer, the Santa Lucia and the tiny German gunboat Eber. The Cap Trafalgar hoisted the signal 'B. M.', meaning 'Come nearer,' after the Berwind, on Poppinghaus' order, had hoisted the same letters.

"The weather was stormy, the winds high and the seas heavy, so the Berwind, unable to discharge her cargo, stayed 16 days with the German fleet. When the elements moderated she discharged her provisions, 40 tons of many kinds of foodstuffs, and much of her coal to the Cap Trafalgar and the Eleanor Wormer.

"On September 10, or thereabouts, three of the fleet sailed away, leaving only the Pontas and the Cap Trafalgar, to which the Berwind was still discharging her cargo. Before leaving, however, the Eber gave up her guns—two four-inch rifles and six one pounders—to the Cap Trafal-

gar.

"On the morning of September 14, 1914," Captain Falkenberg testified, "the Cap Trafalgar and the Pontas were surprised by the British auxiliary cruiser Carmania and another British boat which came on fast, intending to give battle. The Germans turned to flee and the Berwind, weighing anchor trailed slowly behind, veering off the range. The Carmania gained fast" Captain Falkenberger said. "The Cap Trafalgar steamed south about a mile, then turned right about and faced the Carmania. They were two and one-half miles apart.

**Carmania Fires First Shot**

"The Carmania fired the first shot and then another one before the Cap Trafalgar replied. They both then began firing fast. The Pontas kept on her way, leaving the Cap Trafalgar to fight alone. In half an hour both the Carmania and Cap Trafalgar were badly afire and in two hours the Cap Trafalgar was sunk."

Poppinghaus was aboard the Eleanor Wormer at this time, Captain Falkenberg testified. The Berwind later rejoined the Eleanor Wormer, went to Rio Janiero, got a cargo and returned home. She failed to reach Buenos Aires, the port for which she cleared, Captain Falkenberg said.

The government charged that the Berwind was the only one of the 16 boats chartered which succeeded in her errand. The others, it is believed, were all captured before they reached the Germans.

Captain Falkenberg said George Kotter, superintendent of the Hamburg-American line, made him a present of \$500 in return for his services when the Berwind got back to New York.

**Broker Furnished Steamers**

Frederick D. Hasler, steamship broker, testified that he chartered three Norwegian steamers, the Thor, Sommerstad and the Unita, to John H. Gans, now dead, for the Hamburg-American line. These three steamers, the government charges, were among the 16 dispatched with coal and other supplies for German cruisers.

Mr. Hasler testified that the Thor was captured by the allies and sold, and that the Hamburg-American line afterwards paid him her full value.

Robert T. Hasler, brother of the preceding witness, testified that a supercargo, Mr. Weiller, was placed aboard the Thor and in charge. Bruce McIntyre, the witness said, cleared the vessel. On cross-examination it was brought out that the Hasler brothers were born in England, and are both British subjects at the present time.

**Boy-Ed Not Held Guilty**

Washington, Nov. 24.—Secretary Lansing made it clear today that so far as he was able to judge, Captain Boy-Ed, the German naval attache, was not guilty of any violation of law in supplying funds for the sending out from American ports of Hamburg-American vessels to provision German warships at sea.

State department officials do not understand that Captain Boy-Ed is so charged, but the references to him in the case are only incidental. Secretary Lansing holds that the arrangement to supply belligerent vessels at sea was not a violation of law unless it was proved that unsame ships at sea were being repeatedly supplied from American ports. No proof to that effect is in possession of the state department.

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# VLADIVOSTOK IS A GAY CITY STILL

WAR AND PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR HAVE NOT CLAMPED LID ON JOY

Vladivostok, Nov. 24.—Vodkaless Vladivostok has been realized in spite of the predictions that a seaport which is the gateway to a rough frontier country could not be rendered non-alcoholic.

The imperial edict against alcohol has been so thoroughly enforced that but little liquor is sold. Punishment of bootleggers is so harsh that few men care to engage in the forbidden traffic, regardless of the immense profits it offers.

Vodka is the one drink which persons of all classes of society cherish in Siberia just as in European Russia. Before the czar's order against liquor vodka sold in Vladivostok at about 50 kopecks or 25 cents gold a pint. Harbin, which is located in Manchuria and consequently is under Chinese control, is the nearest place to Vladivostok where liquor is now sold, and the liquor smuggled in from that point for secret sale in Vladivostok brings as much as five rubles, or about \$2.50 gold, a pint. This price is prohibitive for most men of the humbler classes. Yet a few of them manage to get liquor and an occasional drunken peasant is encountered staggering through the streets.

There seems to be little disposition on the part of persons higher in the social scale to evade the prohibition for alcoholic drinks in the restaurants and music halls. If the tip is heavy enough wine may be had in private dining rooms at some of the cafes. But the waiters must be sure of their customers and subject them to the third degree before producing the forbidden beverage.

The difficulty and expense of getting liquor are so great that pleasure-loving Vladivostok has apparently decided to get along without it and the cafes chantants and music halls are making merry on ginger ale, coffee and Russian tea served with lemon. The charges for these drinks are quite as high as those for alcohol in ordinary times, so the spender who enjoys liquor chiefly because it is costly can still feel that his money is being kept in circulation.

## Bankers "on the Wagon"

"I haven't taken any liquor for three months," the manager of one of the important banks in Vladivostok remarked to the correspondent of the Associated Press. "I don't miss it now and would feel rather guilty if I drank in violation of the imperial order. Most of my friends feel the same way. The folks in the banking business have all seen the economic value of prohibition. It has jumped savings accounts up at a rapid rate."

When asked if the war order against alcohol would be made permanent the bank manager said he thought such action quite probable. "The women of Siberia are quite as keen to have permanent prohibition as the women

of European Russia," he replied. "They are urging it in every way possible. It means more food and comforts for them and their children. Women talk to me nearly every day about it. They have money now in spite of the higher cost of living brought about by war."

## A Gay City

Before the war Vladivostok was one of the gayest places in Asia. Its cafes ran at full blast until 6 or even 7 o'clock in the morning and dinners seldom got under way before midnight. The miners, railway men, cattlemen and furhunters from eastern Siberia all centered at Vladivostok, and the sailors joined them in large numbers. But the war has brought many changes. Siberia has been drained of men of military age. Now the shipping has grown amazingly and there are seldom less than ten freight steamers in the harbor discharging war supplies. Consequently the floating population is large and the all-night revels would probably go on as usual were it not that liquor has vanished, the police require all places of amusement to close at 1 o'clock, and take wanderers in custody who are not properly accounted for at their lodgings by that time.

So the dinner hour in the Siberian Paris has been moved up to 10 o'clock and the orchestra and performers in the cafes chantants open their programs at that hour. The gayest of these cafes is now offering a revue something after the order of those produced in European capitals. Political jokes are the chief feature of the performance. One of the actors impersonates the sultan and deploras at great length the fate into which he has been trapped by Germany. Another actor caricatures Emperor Francis Joseph, with very exaggerated whiskers, and is given a sound drubbing by a muscular young woman, dressed to represent Hungary, who charges the aged monarch with gross mismanagement of affairs. Two young women, representing Rumania and Greece appear with baskets labeled "Neutrality" and endeavor to get a high bid for their baskets. The revue closes with a tableau in which Russia and her allies are all represented by young women who stand triumphant over actors representing downcast enemies.

Vladivostok also has a circus which has enjoyed a run of several months and is housed in permanent quarters. But the czar has claimed most of the strong men and the acrobats for his army. So the performers are now chiefly women and animals. A few male performers who are neutrals still have a place in the programs, along with the trained dogs, cats, horses and parrots. Several clowns beyond the military age impersonate Germans and delight the audience with thrusts at the kaiser.

The attendance at the circus is confined chiefly to the cheaper seats and the standing space, where soldiers and sailors in uniform accompanied by their sweethearts, applaud the performance heartily.

Moving picture theaters are numerous in Vladivostok and very well attended. War pictures are especially popular. In one of these theaters the correspondent of the Associated Press saw a film purporting to show warships preparing to move against the Dardanelles from which the artist

and the names on American battle-ships passing review.

## AN ANCIENT SOLDIER

Paris, Nov. 24.—One of the soldiers who recently received the war cross is Corporal Charles Surugue, former mayor of Auxerre, a 76 year old volunteer, who has been at the front from the beginning of the war. A citation in the orders of the day says that the aged volunteer "has participated as sapper and miner in all the work of the trenches, night and day under the enemy's fire without once weakening."

Monsieur Surugue is a veteran of the war of 1870; he had received the red rosette of the Legion of Honor before the war.

## ENLOE IS PRESIDENT

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 24.—President E. L. Enloe of the Silver City Normal school was elected president of the Schoolmasters' club at the annual meeting of that organization Monday night. T. W. Conway of the Raton schools, chosen secretary and treasurer and these with Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts of Las Vegas constitute the membership committee. The business meeting, held in the Alvarado parlors, was followed by the annual dinner in the Taft dining room. Nearly all the members of the club were present and a number of prominent guests were at the table. The half hour of brief toasts following the dinner were as enjoyable as the meal itself.

## POLITICAL CRIMES EXCUSSED

Budapest, Hungary, Nov. 23.—At the instance of the minister of justice, an amnesty decree has been used for those persons accused of political crimes, or who have already been convicted of such offenses. The decree is signed by the Emperor Francis Joseph. A very large number of persons are affected, most of whom have been accused or convicted of excitation against the state, or lese majeste and similar offenses. Members of the social democratic party particularly benefit by the decree.

The failure of the Braves to win the pennant is given as cause for the impending shake-up among stallings' pastimers. House cleaning may be what the team needs, but any outfit that can work its way up to second place is far from being a flivver.

## TO HONOR OGDEN'S MEMORY

Richmond, Va., Nov. 24.—Former President William H. Taft, President E. A. Alderman of the University of Virginia, and Oswald Villard, the New York editor, are among the prominent persons scheduled to speak before the annual meeting of the Virginia Educational conference, which assembled here today for a four days' session. Former President Taft is to be the principal speaker at the public meeting to be held Friday in honor of the memory of Robert Curtis Ogden, the New York merchant who founded the conference for education in the south and was a munificent patron of numerous southern educational institutions. The meeting is part of a plan proposed by former President Taft, Ambassador Walter H. Page, Commissioner of Education (P. P. Claxton, and 75 other leaders in national and educational affairs to erect

a memorial to Mr. Ogden in the form of an auditorium building, at Hampton institute, of which he was for many years president of the board of trustees.

# OLD ALBUQUERQUE DIVES SHUT UP

SHERIFF ROMERO DRIVES DISSOLUTE WOMEN OUT OF THEIR HAUNTS

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 24.—Old Town as a substitute for the center of the night life that ended here when the redlight district was put out of business last year is slated to pass out of existence tomorrow night. All the women of the half-world have been warned by the sheriff that they must not give shelter to or harbor the fillies de joie. It is said that the order goes into full effect tomorrow night, the resorts and the women having been given ample warning to prepare for the changed conditions in Old Albuquerque hotel and saloon business.

Ever since the red light district was closed here the people interested in the anti-vice crusade have complained that to a large extent the good work accomplished here was nullified by the presence of women in Old Town, their headquarters widely known and easy of access to young men and visitors. The police in the city have rigidly excluded the girls from town, but they were powerless to proceed against the resorts, all of which lay outside the city limits, although within a short ride on trolley or taxi, or even a brisk walk.

Now, if the order given out is as strictly enforced in the county as was the close-up command in town, the purity advocates will have cause to rejoice.

## Sheriff Gives the Order

Sheriff Jesus Romero is said to have given the order to bar the girls to all the resort keepers personally. Subordinate officials of the sheriff's office are said to have received no orders regarding the putting on of the lid, but it is supposed that their instructions will be received tomorrow, on the eve of the time limit set by the sheriff for the hegira of the demi mondaines.

The wife of one of the saloon keepers is said to have been primarily responsible for the clean-up, according to one story, and according to another the sheriff was moved by an intolerable condition in the resort in question to put a stop to the whole business. According to the first story, the saloonkeeper's wife became angry over the conduct of the girls her husband harbored, and complained to the county commissioners. She is said to have threatened to make disclosures of the whole traffic that decided the commissioners' action was called for, and instructions to the sheriff followed. The other story is to the effect that the sheriff became disgusted, as a family man, with the conditions that obtained in a place near his own home, and was impelled by the lesson driven home to him that the time had come to put a stop to open vice in the community. It is the first time that the ban has been placed on so-called sporting women in Old Albuquerque.

# THE POPULATION OF GERMANY IS DECREASING

WAR IS NOT THE CAUSE, EITHER, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Berlin, Nov. 22 (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—With the formal foundation, on October 18, of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Bevölkerungspolitik," roughly translated, the "German Society for Population Increase," the efforts of a relatively small body of men to check the decrease that has been noticeable in the German birthrate for more than 40 years have at least won widespread recognition.

It has taken the war, with its terrible inroads on the pick of German manhood, to bring thousands to a realization of the soundness of the claims of the few—that the birthrate of the empire is going backward, and that, after the war, Germany faces the retrogression that has been going on in France if something is not done.

The new society, which informally has been in existence for three months, has mapped out very definite, concrete plans for combatting the ever increasing childlessness of the population. These plans include a certain amount of legislation which apparently is approved by nearly all parties, and an educational program by medical and pedagogical circles.

## Will Revive Taxation

The legislation includes a revision of taxation schedules, which shall place an equal burden upon the family man and the bachelor so that the latter will be "literally driven into matrimony." It includes "motherhood premiums" intended to counteract the economic difficulty of bringing children into the world, and the burden of supporting them.

Of great importance in the eyes of the founders of the new society, the plans contemplate a regulation of disease so rigid that the present tendency to sterility, admittedly great, will be greatly lessened, especially when taken in conjunction with the inclination toward earlier marriage, which, it is hoped, can be brought about. The society counts on a campaign to decrease the training period of trades and professions so that young men will become money earners at an earlier time, and upon educational work by family physicians and teachers.

Few of the rulers of the various German states, large and small, but have expressed themselves thoroughly in accord with the ideals of the society's plans. Emperor William and the king of Bavaria especially are declared to be enthusiastically behind the project. Only the social democratic party, of all the many parties of the empire, has not gone on record as in favor of most or all of the detailed plans, and only certain labor circles, who fear that increased population means lowered wages eventually, have not taken up cudgels in behalf of the society.

## Russia as an Example

The originator of the movement

may be said to be Professor Julius Wolf, one of the most distinguished and widely known economists of Germany, formerly of the faculty of the University of Breslau and now at the technical high school of Berlin. He is president of the new organization.

Russia's gigantic increase in population, the tremendous fertility of its people, induced him many years ago to begin studying the population problem. He devoted more and more time to it as he came to realize how France had gone backward, and how strong a tendency Germany showed to follow the same footsteps. His ideas became increasingly radical as he found that Germany's birthrate had dropped from 40.7 per thousand in 1870 to 28.5 in 1911, and was still decreasing.

Gradually he has gathered around him a group of the most eminent medical, scientific, and pedagogical men from every part of Germany, who form the nucleus of the new society. He has written much on the subject, but he has worked in other and more practical ways, and has interested the legislative forces on which he feels he must reply to proceed practically.

The society proposes, first of all, a revision of direct taxation. If marriage is to increase, it believes, bachelors must be "literally driven into it." And to drive them into it, they must be made to pay a tax equal to that paid by the man of an average family. They now pay about the same direct tax, and their advantage comes in a smaller indirect tax—less for salt, sugar, beer, and other eatables and drinkables because they have less mouths to feed. Therefore, the matter must be equalized by a higher direct tax, one which they shall feel as no indirect tax ever is felt.

## To Change Work Conditions

In recognition, however, that an injustice can easily be worked if general conditions, especially working conditions, remain the same as at present, the society looks forward to a readjustment of the existing apprenticeship and training periods through which workmen and professional men now have to go. This readjustment may have to be legislative, it may come voluntarily in many cases. In the one way or the other, the society holds, it must be made possible for the young man to earn a livelihood at an earlier age than heretofore, and hence to marry earlier.

Professor Wolf is also a champion of the "motherhood pension system now in vogue in Australia. He would have the estate offer 300 or 400 marks to the mother who gives birth to a fifth child, and some other sum for each additional baby. He very frankly calls the system "bribery," but believes it would be effective bribery, and that the money would be the deciding weight in the scales when the question should come up of whether another child could be afforded or not.

## Clergy to Assist

Professor Wolf counts on the effectiveness of a universal campaign by doctors, and teachers, ministers, and priests, for earlier marriages, though this applies largely to the country districts, and especially to Catholic sections where the influence of the priest is great.

Considering the rigid regulation of disease, Professor Wolf points out that at present the German man marries,

on the average, at the late age of 29. He proposes to minimize disease by registration of the diseased, and the quarantining of the disease spreaders.

"Though the war has opened people's eyes to the need of checking the German decrease in the birthrate," said Professor Wolf. "I do not personally believe that it, alone, will have a serious effect.

"The German population of 70 millions is roughly divided into 33,500,000 men and 36,500,000 women. Even if our losses are very heavy at the estimate a million dead, there still remain 32,500,000 men a large proportion of them capable of being fathers. The decrease will go on unless we look deeper than the war for its causes.

"That it has not been greater is due to an even larger decrease in the death rate, so that the situation has looked rosier than it actually is. People have been too prone to look at the net increase in population, which has been stationary at 800,000 a year, and not at the Russian increase of 14,000,000 annually.

"It is in that direction that the danger lies. We are too closely approximating France, standing still while our Slav neighbor grows by leaps and bounds. France, in my opinion, is slowly but surely sinking back to a position something like that of Spain, a second rate power. We do not want to do the same thing.

"The outcome of the war naturally can have a very far-reaching effect on the whole problem. If we were conceivably to lose, there is no doubt that the economic results would make it difficult to carry out our plans. If, on the other hand, we win, as of course I believe we shall, the plans are infinitely easier of execution.

"There is to be considered on one side that we probably shall get an indemnity which will do much to relieve any possible economic stress. On the other there is the possibility that we shall have new territory with its fertile population to aid in building up that of the empire as a whole."

The new society has established headquarters at Kurfuerstendamm 45, Berlin. Its directorate reads like the roster of all the distinguished medical, legal, pedagogical and scientific men of Germany. The first three are represented by the three vice presidents, Dr. Dippe, president of the German Physicians' association of Leipzig; Professor Dr. George von Byr, former imperial under secretary of state, of Munich, and Doctor of Laws von Strauss and Torney, president of the senate of the Prussian administrative supreme court of Berlin.

## DESPERATE BOYS ESCAPE

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 22.—The Oahu police were searching the mountains today for fugitives from the Walee industrial school, a reformatory at the north end of the island, who escaped from the institution yesterday after a battle with teachers and guards. Fifty-four boys took part in the concerted outbreak. They overpowered teachers and guards with stones and clubs, and fled into the mountains that hem in the school. The staff of the institution, armed pursued them. Meantime, a chain gang of six prisoners threatened the matron, frightened her into submission, removed their shackles and also fled. Early today 51 of the fugitives had been recaptured.

# CARRANZA RECOGNITION IS "NOT AUSPICIOUS"

THIS IS THE WAY THE SITUATION LOOKS TO ARCHBISHOP GLENNON

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22.—The American recognition of the Carranza government of Mexico is called "not auspicious" in a letter from Archbishop Glennon to the Catholic priests of the archdiocese of St. Louis, asking them to celebrate a Thanksgiving mass for Mexico.

The letter says in part:

"In making this our thanksgiving for the blessings we enjoy, we should remember especially our neighboring people in Mexico, who have suffered and who are suffering so much because of the revolution which afflicts and continues to afflict that unfortunate country. It is true that the recent recognition of Carranza, perhaps the worst of the revolutionaries, is not auspicious; still we cherish the hope that the government of the United States, together with the governments of the southern republics, who saw fit to give some recognition, will not now desert an unoffending people.

"Our government, founded on justice and equal rights, should not be true to its people or its traditions if, now that it has undertaken the recognition of Carranza, it permitted him to continue a career of injustice and outrage. Our Catholic people await the outcome with anxiety and impatience."

## A FUNNY REQUEST

Washington, Nov. 22.—President Wilson, who is an enthusiastic golfer, has been asked by the National Golf association to have the department of agriculture investigate the kinds of grasses best suited for golf courses. A committee of the association, led by Frank L. Woodward, of Denver, its president, will discuss the question with the president later.

## FIRE IN PARIS

Paris, Nov. 22.—A fire occurred today in the basement of the annex of the Bon Marche, one of the largest department stores of Paris. It was crowded with shoppers, but there was no panic. Ninety wounded soldiers in a temporary hospital installed in the building were removed by firemen. There were no injuries.

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# ILLITERACY IS BIG PROBLEM IN STATE

HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION CALLS TEACHERS' ATTENTION TO IT

Albuquerque, Nov. 22.—There is a notable letting down in both attendance and exhibits at this year's convention of the New Mexico Educational association. A number of factors contribute to this: The meeting year after year in the same city, the fact that many boards of education failed to provide for funds to pay the expense account of their teachers, the attractions of the Pacific coast exposition and the peevishness of a few county school superintendents who failed to encourage their teachers to attend. However, the convention, as well as the exhibit, is a success, and as to results and spirit are as much ahead of last year as last year was ahead of the preceding year and that of the years that went before.

## Vaughn's Annual Address

The annual address of President J. H. Vaughn, was a thoughtful, earnest presentation of facts that are hard to get away from. He voiced no spread-eagle oratory, but gave the facts and figures and authorities of his conclusions. He laid the basis for an effective campaign against illiteracy, and his paper will always be considered as of historical and statistical value.

He premised his address with the observation that "our educational figures for the last part of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth are so inaccurate as to be mere statistical curiosities. "Whenever New Mexico was the scene of a statehood boom our educational statistics took a sudden rise; but like the drunkard's riches, when the stimulus died away, they suddenly slumped."

The speaker reviewed the hard road that educational progress in New Mexico had traveled, and then marveled at the progress made in 24 years. "The result, be it said to the credit of Governor Otero, was the appointment close our eyes and chloroform Hiram Hadley, as territorial superintendent of public instruction, April 1, 1905. And it is my humble opinion that the decade of educational progress in New Mexico from then until now has no parallel in history."

## Progress Being Made

Mr. Vaughn then presented official statistics that measure the progress. Public school enrollment in ten years has increased 89 per cent, daily attendance 82 per cent, number of teachers 130 per cent, salaries 49 per cent, expenditures 333 per cent. "But most significant of all has been the increase in the average length of the school term. In the year 1904-1905 it was 2.1 months; in 1914-1915, approximately eight months. Nor would I have you forget that in the decade from 1900 to 1910 New Mexico made greater inroads on illiteracy than any other state in the union, reducing that item in the census from 33.2 per cent in 1900 to 20.2 per cent, in 1910."

## Illiteracy, the Problem

The speaker continued: "I have the historians' unshakable conviction that progress is normal and that retrogression is but a temporary backsliding. But progress always means overcoming obstacles, tearing down barriers, bridging chasms, doing big jobs, and solving big problems. And we must not let a proud record of achievement close our eyes and chloroform our senses to the unwelcome fact that, lying out before us in every county and town and hamlet of this great state, there is an Herculean task yet to be performed before all of our people receive their birthright and come into their full heritage as American citizens. Illiteracy is New Mexico's educational problem. It is the biggest of all her problems. Ignorance and poverty march hand in hand. New Mexico's free air and sunshine breed in us a spirit of independence and self-reliance that give us the courage to attack every educational problem that confronts us, and with the calm confidence that we shall find a solution. Painful as the facts may be, we shall get nowhere until we have learned to look them square in the face."

Mr. Vaughn then quoted the official illiteracy figures that are New Mexico's disgrace and compared them with those of other states. "The census of 1910 showed that there were 94,637 men of voting age in the state and that of that number 16,634, or 17.6 per cent were illiterate. \* \* \* The illiterate voter holds an easy balance of power in every state election, and in some of our counties his margin is safer still." Mr. Vaughn then compared the illiteracy of a number of New Mexico counties, showing that in Curry county, where there is not a single Spanish-American pupil, the illiteracy is only 1.8 per cent and in the neighboring county of Roosevelt 1.7 per cent, the lowest in the state. On the other hand, McKinley county has an illiteracy of 51.7 per cent, in Sandoval county 47.4 per cent, in Valencia 33.2; in Dona Ana 28.6. He continued: "My part has been to lay bare the condition as it is, so that we may work in the full light of day. And I wish to point out historically two lines of activity along which we have sought the solution; one on which we have worked heroically and accomplished wonders; another on which we have talked much, worked little, and accomplished nothing."

## Improved Educational Opportunities

The speaker pointed out the really creditable increase in "better educational opportunities," and then dwelt upon the failure of the "so-called compulsory school attendance." As a state he insists that "we have made a conspicuous failure of compulsory attendance." He called the excellent law on the statute books a "dead letter." He analyzed the situation from the figures of the department of education, the alarming decline in attendance from first to second and the higher grades proving that thousands of children who ought to be attending school under the law do not attend. "Most significant of all," he said, "is the fact that nobody even knows how many children there are in New Mexico between the ages of 7 and 14 years, how many of them attend school at all, no what their average attendance may be."

In conclusion the speaker asks: "And why has our compulsory attend-

ance law lain idle and unexecuted for 12 long years? The common answer is that proper machinery has not been provided for its execution. The real reason is that no systematic and organized statewide effort has ever been made to enforce it and to educate public opinion in favor of its enforcement. The law is workable."

"But the time is ripe for us to begin another forward looking educational campaign like that of ten years ago, but greater. We must go forth and preach a crusade against the ignorance and consequent dire poverty that stalk abroad in this great state. Knowledge, is a 'sacred debt which the commonwealth owes to every one of its children.' Public education is a prerequisite of free government. The public school is 'the preamble to the Declaration of Independence' and the ante-room to economic prosperity. And the bigness of our problem is a challenge to our manhood and womanhood. We have need for educational statesmanship of the highest powers and the clearest vision. For 'where there is no vision the people perish.' And great leaders are half the battle. The hour is ripe. Our duty is clear. Illiteracy must go."



## CURRENT MAGAZINES

To Get Thoroughly Married Takes Time and Trouble

In the December American Magazine "Sid," writing under the title "To Get Thoroughly Married Takes Time and Trouble," says:

"Some people don't understand marriage. They think—before tackling it anyway—that it is a natural institution. Their idea is that man by nature first loves and then marries.

"Now the love part is natural, but the marriage part is an artificial scheme worked out by society to prevent too frequent changes in the organization. Society finds a couple of youngsters who have a natural attraction for each other and it says to them: 'Now, isn't this nice! You two think a lot of each other, don't you? And you don't want to lose each other of course! Isn't it a shame you can't see each other except when Ma or Aunt Henrietta is home? I wonder if there isn't something we can do about it. Say, how would this little plan of mine do—marriage?—All you have to do is to agree to it and sign a little document. Then you can live together. Yes? You like it? All right—just put your names down here. There now. That's fine. Just the thing.

"Then the young folks learn for themselves the difference between love and marriage. They learn that while love may turn out to be the short haul, marriage is the long haul. Love may get tired and want to quit before the piano needs tuning, but marriage runs right on through the world's fair, Roosevelt's administration and the opening of the Panama canal. It becomes the one permanent job of life—a job hard to resign from and difficult to get fired from. Some people get so disgusted they can't stand it any longer and give up in a huff. But there stands society, pointing the finger of shame at them and calling them welters and quitters. Others work at the job indifferently, never win success, never quite fail, and

go on from year to year afraid to give up, but dazed and mystified until the end of their days. Some glare at each other like meat axes. Others hate each other in their hearts, but for the sake of children or for other reasons live in a state of armed peace under a flag of truce. In cases of this kind both usually derive enormous self-satisfaction out of the fortitude and self-control which they display. Many work capably, unselfishly and energetically at the job and make a great success of it. To such as do the job well the rewards are greater than any to be obtained elsewhere in the world.

"In business, if you make a great success, there may come a time when people begin to suggest that you ought to get out and give others a chance. Not so with marriage. If you win out in matrimony nobody wants you to quit. You are never superannuated or put out on a pension. If you make a success everybody wants you to keep right on, stay in the neighborhood, and come around for the evening.

"Marriage furnishes every man a chance to be a great man. In the marriage relation a young man can be as wise as Washington, as entertaining as Lincoln and as diplomatic as Bismarck. No married man ever has the right to stand up before the world and claim that "he" hasn't had opportunities."

## STORY OF CORRUPTION BARRED BY THE COURT

JUDGE RULES REGARDING PURCHASING OF MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATORS

New York, Nov. 22.—Testimony of alleged corruption of the Massachusetts legislature by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, in connection with legislation by which it was enabled to retain control of the Boston and Maine railroad in 1908, was held to be inadmissible by Judge Hunt today at the trial of the 11 former directors of the road on the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

Judge Hunt held that such testimony was collateral and on a subject not charged in the indictment as one of the alleged means used by the defendants in carrying out their alleged conspiracy to monopolize the commerce of New England.

The government had subpoenaed several witnesses who were expected to testify as to alleged "lobbying" in the legislature. This testimony, it is thought will now be either ruled out or restricted under the court's decision.

London, Nov. 22.—Wooden spills in the place of matches, penny wooden penholders instead of the quills so dear to British officials and a few envelopes and odd sheets of note paper instead of unlimited supplies, gave a surprise today to members of parliament, who are accustomed to utilize the houses of parliament as a club. In reply to angry protests the attendants explained this was the first step in the direction of national economy demanded in recent speeches in the house of commons.

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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### AFRICAN POORLY HIDDEN

Las Vegas sportsmen had an opportunity, yesterday, to become a part of a proposed organization of statewide scope, for the protection and propagation of game and fish. But the several members of the La Jara Hunting and Fishing club, to whom the matter was presented by Aldo Leopold, of the department of agriculture, turned it down because the African was not sufficiently concealed.

Mr. Leopold had what he called the Albuquerque platform, which he assured the gentlemen present would be the platform of the proposed state association. He also stated that if the members of the local club could not concur in the Albuquerque code in its entirety, it would be desirable for them to remain away from the Duke City when the meeting was held for the final organization of the state association, because their presence might cause dissension and possibly a disruption of the well laid plans of Mr. Leopold. In other words, if the Las Vegas would behave nicely, they would be graciously taken into the association and be permitted to contribute generously to its support.

The Albuquerque game protective association platform is as follows:

- "1. We stand for vigorous enforcement of the state game law.
- "2. We stand for the federal migratory bird law.
- "3. We stand for co-operation with stockmen in a systematic campaign against the predatory animal menace to game and livestock.
- "4. We stand for the Hornaday plan of game refuges.
- "5. We stand for such an increase in game and fish as will furnish legitimate sport for every citizen and a new and material source of wealth for New Mexico.
- "6. We are pledged individually and collectively to observe the letter of the law and the spirit of good sportsmanship, and to report for prosecution, through and in the name of this association, violations of the law which come to our notice."

As a general proposition the platform is all right, but every sportsman in the state knows that the federal migratory bird law is unfair to New Mexico, and no sportsman will stand for it unless he must. Game refuges will be a good thing, whether they be created under the Hornaday plan or a better one, and so long as they

do not interfere with the livestock industry, they will be welcomed.

Mr. Leopold seemed very sincere in his desire to have his proposition accepted in its entirety, but it is unreasonable to expect that he will meet with much success among thinking sportsmen.

### THE "CHEMICAL" WAR

The present war has been frequently called—not inaptly—a "chemical war" because so many of the destructive energies at work are due to modern advances in chemistry, particularly in our knowledge of the nitrogen compounds. This designation has seemed, perhaps, a slur on the science of chemistry. It has even been hinted that chemistry is more harmful than beneficial, and that its development represents a serious detriment to mankind. In an address presented at the meeting of the American Chemical society at Seattle, Dr. L. H. Baekeland discusses some of these imputations. This is by no means the first "chemical war. The art of killing and robbing became chemical the day gunpowder was invented, how long ago we are not quite sure; but it is certainly over 1,000 years ago and perhaps nearer 2,000 years ago. Napoleon, over 100 years ago, was probably the first to recognize that chemistry and the related sciences might be used to great advantage in giving him decided advantages over his enemies. Incidentally he thus helped to lay the foundation for some important branches of chemical industry. It was not very long, however, before his enemies learned the lessons of chemistry, and he is reported to have stated that "the dogs have learned something from us." The perversion of chemistry to military uses has been only a side issue. Some of the most important advances in military methods have originated in some of the beneficent steps in progress made by chemistry. D. Baekeland insists emphatically that it is not fair to reproach chemistry with the fact that nitrocellulose, of which the first application was to heal wounds and to advance the art of photography, was stolen away from these ultrapacific and highly laudable purposes for making smokeless powder and for loading torpedoes. Nor is it fair, in the opinion of The Journal of the American Medi-

cal association, to blame the chemist for the fact that phenol (carbolic acid) which in Lister's hands revolutionized surgery, was turned from a blessing to humanity into a fearful explosive after it had been discovered that nitration changes it into picric acid. Curiously enough, many of those who have been engaged in diverting or perverting chemical compounds from usefulness in peace to the greatest destructiveness of war have been convinced that this very destructiveness from its awful character would produce an inevitable reaction which would guarantee peace. Alfred Nobel, the founder of the world peace prize, was a manufacturer of dynamite and made a fortune in high explosives. He fondly hoped that these high explosives would make war so destructive as to put an end to it forever. The old Romans had a maxim that from the abuse of a thing no argument was valid against the use of it. Chemistry has been an immense boon to the human race, even though at times its misuse has led to some of the worst calamities of human history.

gle is the suppression of "fly-by-night" newspapers inimical to the German cause which are printed in France, England and Holland and smuggled into the country.

The Germans have never attempted to exclude genuine, well known and recognized journals of other countries. The London Times and the Paris Temps are to be purchased as easily as the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Berliner Lokal Anzeiger anywhere in German territory. What they have tried to do is to suppress the varied assortments of "temporary" papers published for purely anti-German propaganda purposes and intended merely for Belgian consumption.

The latest of these is the Courrier De La Meuse, a newspaper published in Holland. Copies of it seized in Liege recently bore a date two days in advance of the day when the seizure was made and contained alleged news dated ahead by 24 and 48 hours. The "stories" were exclusively reports of German defeats, and contained tales of enormous German losses so enormous that none of the French and English journals attempted to claim that they had been inflicted.

Though the "news" in these papers is over and over again proved to be false, the journals still find a ready sale, and their dispatches are given the same credence as the recurring rumors, based on distant cannonading, that the French, English and Belgians, are approaching Brussels once more.

### KASEMAN WILL PAY

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 26.—State Engineer James A. French announced today that he has received an offer from George A. Kaseman, of Albuquerque, who owns mines in and near Cerrillos, Santa Fe county, that he will put up half of the necessary amount to meet the deficit created by the issuance of road bonds, provided the road commission will spend half of the \$17,000 apportioned for use in this county on the southern part of the county. The state engineer is considering the matter. So far, it is said, Santa Fe county has failed to raise the amount necessary to make this county's share of road money available.

From all accounts Ted (Kid) Lewis, the English boxer, is a wonder at making weights. In less than a week he boxed two bouts, one at 142 pounds and the other at 134 pounds.

## TEXAS ATTORNEY IS SHOT TO DEATH

J. N. WHIZNANT OF DALLAS KILLS H. O. LEDGERWOOD AND HIMSELF

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 24.—H. O. Ledgerwood, a prominent attorney, and J. N. Whiznant of Dallas, are dead, following a shooting in Ledgerwood's office today. Whiznant is said to have killed the lawyer first, then himself. The Dallas man recently was indicted here for fraudulent use of the mails in connection with a bankruptcy case.

Miss Mary Melton, Ledgerwood's stenographer, asserts that Whiznant entered the office, walked to Ledgerwood's desk, cried "You've done me dirt" and fired. She says she heard two more shots as she ran from the room.

The killings are believed to be the result of a bankruptcy case in which the two men were concerned.

## DEMOCRATS FAVOR EARLY CONVENTION

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DECIDE THE TIME AND PLACE DECEMBER 7

New York, Nov. 24.—Democratic sentiment, judging from reports received by William F. McCoombs, the chairman of the national committee favors an early national convention. Mr. McCoombs said today that from what he had gathered from the members of his committee, it was likely that the convention would be held during the first two weeks in June.

### NEWSPAPER SMUGGLING

Brussels, Nov. 24.—One of the various problems with which the German authorities in Belgium have to strug-

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* MINNESOTA GIANT \*  
 \* TO MEET WILLARD \*  
 \* Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 24.— \*  
 \* Matches with both Jess Willard \*  
 \* and Frank Moran are in sight for \*  
 \* Fred Fulton, the Minnesota giant \*  
 \* whose recent ring successes have \*  
 \* attracted attention. Tom An- \*  
 \* drews, the Milwaukee promoter, \*  
 \* said today that he had received \*  
 \* from Fulton's manager, Mike \*  
 \* Collins, an option that Fulton \*  
 \* would sign articles to meet Wil- \*  
 \* lard before a New Orleans club \*  
 \* during Mardi Gras week and to \*  
 \* meet Moran before the same club \*  
 \* some time before March. An- \*  
 \* drews is acting for Burns and \*  
 \* Tortorich, of New Orleans. \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*



# ILLITERACY LESS THAN VAUGHN STATED

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS TAKE ISSUE WITH THEIR PRESIDENT

Albuquerque, Nov. 24.—The county school superintendents in their section meeting yesterday were up in arms against the illiteracy statistics in the inaugural address of President J. H. Vaughn and against his charges that the compulsory school law is not enforced in this state. John V. Conway of Santa Fe started the storm. He pointed out that at Carrizozo twice in succession now, the grand jury has indicted 30 parents for not sending their children to school, and Judge E. L. Medler has fined some score of persons. He told of the night schools he has started or is starting in every district of Santa Fe county to obliterate illiteracy among the adults; he told of the success that the Santa Fe Woman's club has met in the same campaign, and outlined a plan for taking a literacy census in every district. It was pointed out that the illiteracy statistics of the census bureau as to New Mexico and even Arizona are cruelly unfair. The census enumerators, especially in Spanish-speaking districts, found great difficulty in getting correct information. To the question "Can you read or write?" thousands who could read and write Spanish, answered "No," and were recorded as illiterates.

In McKinley county, which made such a deplorable showing, the interpreters in the coal camps were compelled to interpret into Ruthenian, Slavonian, Czech and half a dozen other languages the questions of the census and there too, the tendency was to answer "No," to the literacy question because it was thought that the question refers to English.

The story that a San Miguel county teacher signed the payroll with a cross, was declared a myth, although it is true that in many cases persons who can write sign with a cross because their penmanship is poor, a modesty that perhaps, the Anglo-Saxon cannot comprehend. It is true even among the Indians, that although they may speak English and even write it, they will modestly say "No sabe," when the direct question is put to them. It is certain that illiteracy in New Mexico is a serious problem, but that instead of 20 and more per cent illiterates, New Mexico has less than 10 per cent.

The section appointed a committee of three to draft proper resolutions in reply to the charge of Professor Vaughn that no attempt is made to enforce the compulsory education law.

#### Tax Expert Speaks

A. E. James, the expert of the New Mexico Tax Payers' association, took up the greater part of the forenoon in explaining the intricacies of the tax situation and particularly of the county unit law to the county superintendents.

Many Teachers Favor Albuquerque  
The vote for the next place of meet-

ing is in doubt. Although Albuquerque is working tooth and nail for Santa Fe, there are many of the teachers who are casting their vote for Albuquerque. One Katon teacher here was asked: "Why do you vote for Albuquerque?" "As long as I live I will never forget the treatment I received at a hotel at Santa Fe five years ago," she replied.

John V. Conway inadvertently happened to see the president of a great state institution in the southern part of the state mark his ballot.

"You are not going to vote that way, are you?"

"Well, if you want me to vote for Santa Fe, I will change it," he said and marked the ballot for the capital. Whether he cast it is another question. But it is an undercurrent of that kind which is hard to combat, and if Santa Fe gets the convention as it is likely to, its people must move heaven and earth, if necessary to counteract the poor impression it made five years ago, when it failed to entertain 450 teachers, as they should have been entertained. Conservative estimates place the number of visitors in Albuquerque at 3,000, most of whom are not teachers but who came because of the low railroad rate and the attractiveness of the convention.

The New Mexico Association for Science elected C. T. Kirk of the University of New Mexico, president, and Paul A. F. Walter of the School of American Archaeology at Santa Fe, recording secretary.

#### Chapman Lectures

Two lectures which demonstrated the far reaching and important research work by New Mexican institutions, were presented by K. M. Chapman of the School of American Archaeology, who made the first public announcement of the remarkable picture drawings in the cave dwellings near Santa Fe, illustrating the lecture with slides of the most striking of the frescoes and never before published; while Professor T. C. McKay of the School of Mines told of his inventions and research into wireless telegraphy and telephony, illustrating his talk with apparatus and demonstrations in wireless telegraphy. Professor H. T. Rodgers presented a paper on the need of teaching synthetic geometry in the high schools. Professor C. T. Kirk, in presiding, declared of the lecture by Mr. Chapman: "This is the kind of original research and the character of a paper, that this association seeks to foster and of which New Mexico scientists should be proud."

#### Prizes are Awarded

Prizes were awarded as follows: Language, Stella Tondre of Sandoval; Juan Trujillo of Sandoval; Arithmetic: Candelario Castillo, Sandoval; Alice Cowan, Dona Ana; penmanship, Lulgarda Montoya, Bernalillo; Lennie Gray Birdwell, Las Cruces; written spelling, Janice Wiley, Portales; Truma Stevens, Tucumcari; Alice Cowan, Las Cruces; oral spelling, Janice Wiley, Portales; Truma Stephens Tucumcari. The last two have never missed a day or have been tardy once in their school life and one of them consented to come to Albuquerque only if she would be marked present in school at home.

Rio Arriba county has redeemed itself by sending 20 of its teachers. One Santa Fe county teacher walked

23 miles from Otto to Kennedy in order to make the train for Albuquerque.

Felix Martinez, who was to have delivered an epochmaking address this afternoon to the teachers, is seriously ill with the grip. He had a temperature of 102 degrees last evening, and his physician says he is threatened with pneumonia.

#### FIRE IN SPRINGER

Springer, N. M., Nov. 24.—Fire of unknown origin in the heart of the business district here did considerable damage Sunday night before it could be controlled. It was first discovered in a small barn in the rear of some saloons and restaurants about 10:30 p. m. It soon consumed that building and spread to the neighboring buildings, consisting of the warehouse used by the Arthur Belmont Hardware Co., and various similar buildings of a nondescript character. It was only by herculean efforts of the assembled population that the conflagration was prevented from consuming the entire business district. Owing to the fact that the local water company has had the water shut off most of the time for several days and that no company water was available, a bucket brigade was organized which carried the water from the tanks of the city light plant. Had this supply not been stored there for emergencies the disaster would have been serious.

The barn where the fire started is said to be a resort for a certain class of saloon patrons and it is thought that one of them dropped a match or a lighted cigarette.

The principal loss was the \$3,000 hardware stock belonging to Mr. Belmont and the two buildings belonging to a Mr. E. W. Calley. The large automobile wareroom of Mr. E. A. Clouthier, containing two dozen machines, was saved by only the most heroic efforts. The total loss is under \$5,000, only partially covered by insurance.

#### FEWER FOOTBALL FATALITIES

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Ten fatalities resulting from school and college football have been reported during the season which will be brought to a close with the Thanksgiving day games tomorrow. There were 15 fatalities recorded last year, including one after the season closed.

The fatalities this season were as follows:

Bryan Scott, of Knox college, dislocated vertebrae in his neck in a game with St. Louis university.

Paul Root, fullback of the Eastern Illinois Normal school team, fractured skull in a game with the Normal university of Bloomington.

Clark Monsel, a 17-year old high school player, died of paralysis resulting from injuries received in a game at Hobart, Okla.

John Groom, a 17-year old high school player of Pittsburgh, died of injuries received in a game at Brad-dock, Pa.

Edward Johnson, 20 years old, died of ruptured kidney resulting from game at Holyoke, Mass.

Don Applas, high school player of Lima, O., died of injuries received in a practice game.

Chauncey I. Lyman, a member of the University of Idaho team, died of injuries received in practice scrimmage.

Fullback Gilbert, of the Grange-

ville (Idaho) high school team, died of broken neck received in game.

Davis Chambers, member of the Decatur, (Ga.) high school team, killed in a game with Marist college.

Roland G. Gasner, 20 years old, of Burnsville, W. Va., died of blood poisoning induced by injuries received in game.

#### SOLD ANOTHER'S TIMBER

Santa Fe, Nov. 24.—When Governor William C. McDonald today honored the requisition of Governor Thomas C. Rye, of Tennessee, for the return of C. F. Fay, who was arrested in Portales, Roosevelt county, N. M., charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, a story of "vanishing land" was revealed.

According to the application for extradition, on June 22 of this year, W. W. Carson left his home in Florida and went to Coffee county, Tennessee, on the suggestion of Fay that he, Fay, owned 1,250 acres of valuable timber land which he would sell at a satisfactory figure. It is alleged that Carson looked into the various documents Fay offered him, felt satisfied with the title, and then accompanied Fay on a buggy ride to see the lands in question.

It is alleged that while passing some beautiful timber land Fay pointed it out to Carson and said: "That is the land," or words to that effect. Carson was much pleased and concluded the contract by turning over \$10,000 in cold cash. It is alleged that shortly afterward he discovered that the timber land pointed out was not the land sold to him at all, but belonged to another person. So Carson asked the Tennessee authorities to have Fay arrested.

#### BIG STAMPEDE

Cuervo, N. M., Nov. 24.—A real live wild west scene was staged at the Cuervo stock yards which, had it been caught by a film artist, would cause codes of thrills to vibrate through the frames of all of the motion picture fans on the big circuits of the east.

John Hicks and his bunch of expert cowpunchers had corralled there 2,400 head of calves, preparatory to shipment to McIntosh Brothers, at Vega, Texas. The mother cows were brought in with the youngsters in order that the latter might be handled with greater ease.

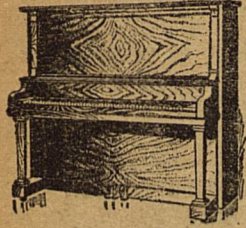
As usual, the unexpected happened. After the dozen or more cowboys had put away their horses in Judge Harbin's stable two blocks distant from the stock pens, a big E. P. and S. W. freight engine thundered by, frightening the mother cows and causing a stampede. They bunched, and, making a terrific rush hit the fence like a cyclone, leveling it with the ground and scattering the broken parts about in the greatest confusion.

The alarm given, the cowboys rushed for their horses, and the excitement was at fever heat until the frightened animals had been rounded up and returned to the corral.

The stampede, the breaking down of the fence, the rush of the cowboys for their horses, the saddling up and the roundup of the herd formed truly thrilling scenes.

"Rabbit" Maranville, the Braves' eight-cylinder shortstop, is writing baseball doings for a Boston paper.

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The well known and strictly high-grade H. L. Phillips Upright Grand for which we challenge comparison with any \$350 instrument sold by any other dealer. Beautifully proportioned colonial case, full size, full length music desk; Boston roll fall board; grand empire top; tuning pins bushed in hard rock maple; scale is full seven and one-third octaves, with triple unisons and extra heavy overstrung covered bass; action is quick double repeating, very responsive and specially built for this piano; genuine ivory keys; hammers of extra fine quality and extra heavy. The scale has been pronounced by fine critics to be absolutely and musically accurate and the tone beautiful. Full value allowed for second-hand pianos in exchange. Easy payments.

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Knight-Campbell Music Co., Denver. Send me, prepaid, your big illustrated Christmas Bargain Bulletin.

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## NORMAL FULFILLS MISSION TO STATE

ITS ACTIVITIES ARE ATTRACTING STUDENTS FROM A LARGE AREA

The following article concerning the New Mexico Normal University appeared in the Albuquerque Herald's recent educational edition:

The New Mexico Normal University is fulfilling its mission to the state. At no time in its history has the institution in Las Vegas been more efficient, and at no time has it been more appreciated or more largely patronized by the people of New Mexico. As its alumni increases in numbers, the value of the institution is becoming more and more apparent. In all sections of New Mexico and throughout the southwest, its graduates are being called to positions of responsibility—and they are making good. The institution is contributing its share to the advancement of education in the southwest by its thorough training of teachers equipped to meet the problems that face the educators in this section of the country, and there is a constant demand for its graduates.

Recognized by eastern institutions as a standardized and entirely complete normal school, the young men and women who go forth from its doors find themselves ready to take up the profession of teaching in any state.

Illustrative of the world that the Normal University, is accomplishing, it is interesting to know that 150 graduates of the school are engaged in teaching in New Mexico. Five hundred persons now engaged in the teaching profession in the state are taking courses in the Normal, and a large number of them have expressed a determination to continue their studies until they have received their diplomas. What all this means for the betterment of the educational system of New Mexico, where there is a crying need for competent teachers, is readily seen and appreciated by even the most casual observers.

The Normal University is making an effort to equip men and women for all branches of the teaching profession. Within the past few years the art and music departments have been materially improved, with the view to equipping students for holding the positions of music and art supervisors in the public schools. Already several of the alumni of the school are finding employment in such capacity, and their work has attracted favorable

attention from the school boards that employ them and the patrons of the schools—the fathers and others of the pupils. This department will be strengthened during the coming years, several new courses being in course of preparation. New drawing desks have been ordered, and will be installed in the near future.

The commercial department organized in the fall of 1910, has grown to such proportions and has become so comprehensive in its work that students completing the required work are enabled to instruct in all branches necessary to business teaching, as well as to hold positions of trust in nearly any line of business. Stenography, typewriting, commercial geography, commercial law, mathematics and commercial pedagogy are some of the things students in this department are required to master.

Striking success has been attained by the department of household arts and domestic science. That this department is of great value to the state is shown by the fact that it recently demonstrated to a large vineyard owner the possibility of finding a ready market for his products. This man visited the Normal's exhibit at the state fair in Albuquerque this fall and was impressed with the excellent character of the grape juice bottled by students of the Normal University. He declared that the product excelled in beauty of natural color and in the preservation of the full taste of the grape. He came to Las Vegas and spent two days at the Normal University, studying its process for the bottling of grape juice and the making of grape jams and jellies.

"I had thought," said he, "that the impending coming of prohibition would put my vineyard out of business, but the Normal University has shown me how to find an even more profitable manner of disposing of my grapes than making them into wine."

Next summer the domestic science department proposes to give demonstrations in the canning of Russian thistles for greens. It has a process

by which these hitherto useless growths may be made into appetizing vegetables for the winter table. The department has thirty-two desks well stocked with equipment, and it teaches its pupils economy and how to utilize the materials most readily at hand. It offers training to the prospective housewife or the prospective teacher. Throughout the state several of its graduates are successfully teaching domestic science courses, and there is a demand for more such instructors. This department took a blue ribbon at the state fair at Albuquerque, and will have an exhibit of thirty-nine varieties of canned products at the convention of the New Mexico Educational association in Albuquerque Thanksgiving week.

The department of manual training has a record of successful work. It, too, has many graduates actively engaged in teaching this important branch with signal success. The students of the department, under the direction of their instructors, are now engaged in the erection of a large workshop upon the campus. This will be equipped with six lathes, a circular saw, planer, band saws, surfacer, and numerous other appliances, all power driven. Until such time as the Normal University secures appropriations for additional buildings, which are badly needed for all branches of its work, the manual training work—the practical side at least—will all be done in the new work shop.

Complete equipment for the study of psychology is to be installed within the next few months, adding to an already large collection of material for such work and research. Students will be enabled to learn the conclusions of eminent psychologists and also how to apply them by investigation both individually and as a class. Additional apparatus is to be purchased for this department until it has no peer in the Rocky mountain region. It is conducted under the direction of a man whose scholarly attainments have placed him in an exalted position in the educational circles of New Mexico.

One of the features of the New Mexico Normal University which has been the occasion for some criticism, but which has demonstrated its value, is an unusually large training school. The opportunity for practical work afforded by this feature of the school has made it possible for Normal graduates to fit themselves to engage in the profession of teaching with a store of experience, coupled with technical training, that has insured their success. At the same time, the pupils of the training school are receiving an education that is the equal of that offered in any other school.

In the matter of attendance the New Mexico Normal University has enjoyed a steady growth during the past five years. The attendance for the year 1914-15, beginning with the summer session and ending last June, was 693. Since 1910 the attendance at the winter term has increased from 217 to 392, being a gain of 80 per cent, while the increase in the normal and academic department has been from 97 to 230, or 139 per cent. The total enrollment has grown from 350 to 693, which is almost 100 per cent.

The standard of the work done has been improved with each succeeding year. Students are encouraged to persist in their studies and complete the higher courses. The diplomas conferred during the past five years

number 229, being 106 more than in the previous twelve years of the institution's history. The academic diplomas number 83, the bachelor of pedagogy 124 and the master of pedagogy, 141.

Judging from the enrollment for the fall term, the enrollment for the present school year will be 50 or 60 greater than in 1914-15.

A feature of the Normal's activities that is of great and growing importance is the summer school. The excellent instruction offered is attracting students from all parts of the state and from many of the surrounding states. The summer school is enabling many persons actively engaged in teaching to improve their standing and ability, making better work and better salaries, a goal which numbers of them are attaining.

The faculty of the Normal University is stronger now than at any previous stage of its existence, both as to numbers and ability and training. The president, Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, has assembled thirty men and women of experience and scholarly attainment to carry on the work of instruction. In 1910 the faculty numbered only twelve.

Last June, due to the great, not to say surprising, growth of the institution, both in enrollment and the scope of the work done, the board of regents re-engaged Dr. Roberts for another three-year term as president.

## FORMER RICH MAN BECOMES A BURGLAR

CHARLES GORDON BISHOP HAS TO STEAL TO SUPPORT HIS FAMILY

Oakland, Calif., Nov. 22.—Charles Gordon Bishop, under arrest here today, made a statement, according to the police, that he had been a prosperous mining man until recently, when he was robbed and driven out of Mexico by revolutionists, and that unable to obtain steady work here and support his wife and family, he had turned burglar. He is accused of robbing a residence of silverware and jewelry worth \$1,000.

"For years," Bishop is said to have told the police. "I was in the mining business at Tecoripa, Mex. My brother, Harry Frederick Bishop, is the manager of the Royal Bank of Canada in Victoria, B. C. The Mexican revolution bankrupted me. I located in Oakland where I obtained odd jobs as entertainer in a cabaret and as a dishwasher.

"Our condition finally became so desperate that my wife pawned her wedding ring for \$2.50 for food. I decided upon burglary and sent my wife to a picture show while I committed the robbery."

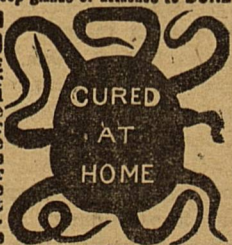
### THE ANCONA CASE

Washington, Nov. 22.—Dispatches today from Ambassador Page at Rome and Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, on the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona added nothing essential to the situation. Ambassador Page reported the Ancona captain as saying the submarine which torpedoed the liner was German. The Italian government has announced its belief that the submersible was Austrian.

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# MAKING NEW MEN OUT OF THE RUINS

## THE APPARENTLY HOPELESSLY WOUNDED MEN ARE HEAL- ED IN FRANCE

Paris, Nov. 22.—The French government recently gave facilities to the Associated Press and a party of foreign journalists to inspect some of the remarkable work which is being done for the regeneration of the ranks of stricken, crippled, maimed, and apparently hopeless wounded who are borne back from the fighting line at Champagne.

Under the escort of French officers, the party was taken to St. Maurice, a short distance outside of Paris, where wounded are brought after the physical cares of surgery have been given, to be nursed into convalescence, diverted from the loss of limbs, and gradually educated into some new line which recreates them into useful members of society. St. Maurice is of vast dimensions, the buildings and grounds occupying an area probably greater than Central park in New York. The buildings stretch as far as the eye can see; low, two-story stone structures, so that the cripples are not climbing long stairs, and are near the gardens, everywhere abundant with flowers and shrubbery, to lend cheer to the occupants.

"Two hundred more wounded are coming," said an attendant, as the officer led the way into the first building, the receiving ward.

"Here they are," said the officer, pointing to 200 large glass photographic plates ranged and numbered in a case.

The photographs of the 200 wounded had been sent in ahead, the plates showing with precision the exact wound and its process of healing, some of them being X-ray plates.

"See this one," said the officer, holding up a large glass plate showing the side-profile of a wounded soldier, with a gaping bullet hole back of the ear, and around the hole little sutures or cracks of the skull.

"It is not a fractured skull—that would be hopeless," said the officer. "No, that man can be made over."

But this receiving ward was merely the first stage in a sort of ascending scale, which improved the wounded man's condition at each stage until he was finally landed in the school where he was made over into condition more useful to himself and society than he was before. It was to this school that chief interest was directed.

This enormous school at St. Maurice is a hive of workshops of all kinds—shoe-making, machine shops, auto repair shops, blacksmith shops with blazing forges and clothes-making shops and the workmen were the wounded soldiers from the firing line, minus an arm, leg or eye on which they had before depended, but now launched on a new line which did not need that arm, leg or eye. As a whole it was as efficient a body of workmen as one would find in any well-regulated factory. The men had

smiling faces; those working in groups were chatting and laughing.

Attention was also given to the fine arts and the professions, and here also were schools for sculpture and painting and architecture, so that legless or armless or eyeless soldiers, who had a taste for the aesthetic, could be led into some new line, which did not require the use of the lost member. One pale-faced young soldier, his left hand gone near the elbow, was delicately modeling a Venus of Milo with his remaining hand.

The soldier architects were making designs, with blue-prints of girders, arches and columns, and calculating the strength of walls and roofs. All of these men had something missing, but their work was so chosen as to make absolutely negligible the lost member, and to make what remained of their members entirely efficient for this particular work. Near the soldier architects were ranged two long lines of soldier typewriters, men who had lost a foot or some other member, but whose hands had now been taught a skill they had not known before in rapid typewriting.

In the shoe shop the men were turning out a good grade of shoes, selling for 23 francs (about \$4.60); also wallets and purses of all kinds, leather watch chains and belts. A large glass case exhibited the diversity of their product. It was the same in the machine shop, the blacksmith shop and all the other branches of this hive of industry.

"One soldier with both hands gone," said the officer, "is making 18 francs a day as a carpenter."

He explained that special tools had been made for this handless carpenter, fitting on to the steel hooks on his arm stumps. The plans, for instance, automatically permitted the carpenter to do his work with precision, a bell ringing if pressure was too great to the right, another bell if pressure was too great on the left, and other bells of forward and rear pressure. So that the handless carpenter learned his trade automatically, bells warning him of each false move until he had become expert.

The St. Maurice institution and school which is thus making soldiers over for a new and useful occupation has a capacity of 800 men, who have their wounds dressed so far as remains necessary, are housed and fed, and at the same time carry on these extensive shops which turn out useful products of all kinds, and what is more turn out useful men skilled in the arts, architecture, mechanical arts and the many branches of manufacture.

### COURTMARTIAL UPSET

Washington, Nov. 22.—Secretary Daniels today disapproved the findings of the general court martial which acquitted Rear Admiral William N. Little, retired, of charges of negligence in connection with his duty as inspector during the construction of the submarine K-2. Nothing new, however, will be ordered.

### HEARD IN RATON

Eugene Adams, a colored dispenser of "dope" arrested in Raton recently, tried to make his getaway from the officers there last week. He stopped after being shot at twice, and now is in the penitentiary at Santa Fe, awaiting trial.

\*\*\*\*\*

### THEATRICAL GOSSIP

New York, Nov. 22.—In all the years that Leo Ditrichstein has been playing for the theatergoers of America he has never had a richer opportunity than that which he finds in the title role of "The Great Lover," the clever, entertaining and extremely interesting attraction that is the current attraction at the Longacre theater. Mr. Ditrichstein helped to write the play, in collaboration with Frederic and Fanny Hatton, who are chiefly known as the authors of "Years of Discretion."

A. H. Woods is the latest of the producers of legitimate plays to branch out into the moving picture business. Announcement is made of the launching of the A. H. Woods Film company, which will convert into movies the plays produced by Mr. Woods on New York stages. The list of plays the new company will make into feature pictures includes not only successes of recent years, but current dramas as well. In many cases the player who created the leading roles will act their parts before the camera.

How times have changed—since the days way back in the '80s when men and women were wont to stand in line before the box office for hours awaiting a chance to buy tickets to see Mrs. Langtry. Today the mere fact that the once famous "Jersey Lily" is in this country is unknown to the big majority of the inhabitants thereof. But she is right here in New York, rehearsing a new play with which she hopes to resume her American tour which recently was brought to a quick and sudden end somewhere down in Virginia.

Earle Williams, who probably enjoys as wide a following among motion picture fans as any other screen artist in the country, furnishes a good example of an actor who has risen to eminence in the new field over night, after years of practical obscurity as a player on the speaking stage. Mr. Williams is a native of California and began his theatrical career with a stock company in New Orleans in 1901. In later years he rose to more or less important parts in the companies of some well known player, but at no time in his career as a "legit" did he come within speaking distance of fame, which seems to have made him an especial favorite since he became a movie actor. His entrance into pictures was not premeditated. The usual idleness during the summer while in theatricals proved irksome, so, as a matter of passing the time, he applied for extra parts with a picture company. Being the possessor of ideal qualifications for a motion picture actor, together with his stock company training, soon permitted him to occupy an enviable reputation in the motion picture world. At the present time he is undoubtedly a prime favorite with the photoplay patrons the country over.

It is said that the De Reszke brothers (Jean and Edouard) have been made fine offers to come to this country to appear in vaudeville. They are said to have suffered great losses in Poland through the war, although still wealthy, and may be willing to listen to the lure of American dollars.

Edward Knoblauch, who gave us "Kismet," is the author of the new

play which George Arliss is trying out. It is called "Paganini" and is based on an episode in the life of the great violinist. Margery Maude, daughter of Cyril Maude, is Mr. Arliss's leading lady. It is expected that the play will be seen in New York soon after the holidays.

Edward Peple's one-act play, "The Girl," has been expanded into a three-act comedy and will be produced by the author in conjunction with Edgar McGregor, with Olive Wyndham and Henry Kolker in the cast.

"Fair and Warmer," the Avery Hopwood farce which is the current attraction at the Eltinge theater, is full of humor of an uproarious kind. It concerns two couples in an apartment the equally neglected husband of the other joining forces to revenge themselves on their delinquent partners by pretending a mutual fascination. The company includes Midge Kennedy, John Cumberland, Olive May, Janet Beecher, Hamilton Revelle and Ralph Morgan.

# PROTECTION FOR THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

## GOVERNMENT TO GO AFTER THE SCALPS OF THE FOREIGN PLOTTERS

Washington, Nov. 22.—The whole machinery of the United States government will be employed to run down and punish those responsible for factory explosions, intimidation of labor and other acts of violence against American industries. This is made clear in an announcement by Attorney General Gregory, who calls upon the state authorities to use equal vigor in dealing with lawlessness beyond the reach of federal statutes.

The lawless acts can only be suppressed, according to officials, through the co-operation of state officers and labor leaders with the federal authorities.

### Indictments are Expected

New York, Nov. 22.—All the evidence gathered by agents of the United States government here bearing on plots to prevent war munitions from reaching the entente allies will be submitted to the federal grand jury, probably this week. It is understood that blanket indictment will be asked against all the persons involved. The mass of evidence collected is described by federal officials as "mountain high." It is the result of more than a year's work. It involves scores of persons operating, it is charged, as an organization the direction of which was in the hands of a few men.

It is asserted that directors of the alleged conspiracy controlled a German fund of \$40,000,000. The evidence is understood to cover the whole field of foreign criminal activity in America in the traffic in fraudulent passports, plots to blow up steamships carrying war munitions to the allies, fires and explosions in munition plants, efforts to foment strikes in those plants and efforts to buy control of munition plants.

# A LENGTHY WAR WOULD HURT AMERICA

DESPITE BIG MUNITIONS ORDERS,  
OUR PROSPERITY WOULD  
FALL OFF

New York, Nov. 24.—Our financial outlook is undoubtedly promising, but contains many difficult and unprecedented problems, practically all of which are an outgrowth of war. The violent derangement of our foreign debt the effect of the European cataclysm. Some of these problems have already been successfully faced. Others are still in prospect and will require cool and careful action. Although our financial and industrial resources have already been mobilized upon a war basis, there still remain two great contingencies yet to be faced; either an early peace, or prolongation of the war, the former trade, the sudden and overwhelming demands for munitions, the undreamed of applications for American funds and the consequent secondary disturbances affecting shipping, railroads, factories, labor, commodities, exchange, money, securities, etc., are too familiar to require mention. No line of business has entirely escaped may be within the probabilities. A severely disastrous and costly winter may be influential in that direction.

Should the war continue indefinitely, it will have a twofold effect. At first it would mean a prolonged demand upon the United States for war materials and food products, such as has been experienced for the past six months. Temporarily we should gain by such a result, but eventually we should lose by a long war and it would be dangerous self-deception to expect that the United States could permanently profit by a struggle ended only by exhaustion. Although this country will undoubtedly feel the harmful effects of the war less than any other, and will actually benefit in some respects, we cannot hope to avert the reflex action of destruction of millions of men and billions of property, the present cost of the war being at the rate of about \$30,000,000,000 a year. When the war is over we may secure some temporary advantage by selling machinery, constructive materials, etc., to fill the gap until the devastated regions are able to supply themselves; but subsequently our exports must be affected adversely by an inevitably diminished buying power of all the belligerents. As to imports, it is hardly likely there will be such extensive dumping as feared, for the simple reason that Europe will have little surplus for export, and for some time after the war labor in the belligerent countries will be largely drawn in reconstruction work, while the wastage of capital must refrain foreign enterprise for years to come. Following the war a severe struggle for recovery of the world's markets must be expected between Germany and Great Britain. That contingency, however, is some distance away, and during the interval the United States has a splendid opportunity for securing a

foothold in foreign markets, which it is not overlooking and which if properly developed will be an important outlet for our rapidly expanding industrial energies.

### New Problems to Face

Evidently, therefore, a prolonged war will have both its gains and its losses for the United States. Should the war come to an earlier end than expected, especially in view of rumored peace movements, the results would be vastly better for us than its continuance. We might lose some profitable war contracts, but on the other hand we should gain infinitely more by the stoppage of waste and the restoration of normal activities before the much dreaded international exhaustion sets in; not to speak of a higher motive for peace, which is to stop the awful carnage that is drenching Europe in blood. With the coming of peace a new set of problems will have to be met. Our financial demobilization would be in order, and many industries which have suffered by the struggle would be permitted to return to their normal relations, a vastly more encouraging outlook than the inflationary profits from war orders, which thoroughly demoralize capital and labor alike.

Home conditions show further improvement. Railroad traffic is steadily expanding, the number of idle cars has dwindled to a minimum and in some cases there is actual famine, due to the congestion of traffic. The latter, however, is partly owing to the scarcity of ocean tonnage, the war having withdrawn or destroyed about one-quarter, or 10,000,000 tons of the world's shipping. Trade in the west shows considerable expansion, particularly in the wholesale dry goods establishments; new building exhibits a decided revival, and the steel trade continues upon its unexampled boom. Our exports also continue on a large, though somewhat diminished scale. The foreign exchange situation has been greatly improved, due to the placing of extensive foreign credits and the operation of the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan which served to offset the pressure of commercial bills upon the market. This country is undoubtedly still a creditor nation in the large sense of the term, but a tremendous change has taken place in this respect. Some months ago it was estimated that the amount of foreign capital invested in this country was about \$5,000,000,000. Since the war began between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000; made very considerable loans to France, Russia, Italy, Argentina, Canada and other countries, besides establishing big credits to England, Russia, Italy, etc., so that in one form or another, we have advanced Europe considerably over \$1,000,000,000 since the beginning of the war. This seems like a big sum, but when thinking of war it appears to be necessary to talk in billions instead of millions as formerly. Large as the sums advanced may be our lending abilities have by no means reached their limit, and our foreign obligations have been materially diminished.

There has been further hesitancy in the upward movement, chiefly owing to continued liquidation. The recent phenomenal rise was naturally followed by extensive profit taking among early buyers. Many of these realizations were made at higher levels than

exist today, and new buyers were readily in evidence; so the general market still wears a healthy aspect, the technical position having been considerably improved by the reduction of a somewhat excessive long interest. Attention has been more or less diverted from the war stocks to railroads and industrials which naturally move more slowly and less spectacularly than the highly sensitized war group. The investment demand continues active; having absorbed large sums of high grade bonds which are showing a considerable hardening in values. In two weeks congress will open and public attention will probably be concentrated upon the solution of such problems as preparedness, public revenue, shipping, tariff, etc. Many of the old issues which were of a depressing nature have been completely overshadowed by the war. The nation is thinking more deeply than at any time since the civil war. Public opinion is less hostile to capital, a fact which removes a depressing influence of long standing. The railroads, it should also be remembered, are carrying a big traffic at better rates than formerly, the results for October and November promising to be exceptionally satisfactory.

HENRY CLEWS.

## ADMIRAL BEATTY ON RETIRED LIST

HAS A RECORD OF HONOR AND  
IS WORLD'S AUTHORITY  
ON ORDNANCE

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—The navy is about to lose one of its most efficient and most popular officers in the person of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, who will be placed on the retired list day after tomorrow on account of having reached the age of 62 years, which is the limit for active service.

In naval circles Admiral Beatty is familiarly called "Charity" Beatty. He isn't the first man to be nicknamed "Charity." But the title varies in meaning. Sometimes it is applied in irony to an officer who is merciless in punishment and quick to suspect wrong doing.

In Beatty's case it was given because he has always tried to look on a delinquent's better side. He has never hesitated in punishment when that seemed necessary. But when his flag was transferred to a new ship about a year ago one of the officers made this little speech in the wardroom:

Admiral Beatty dates back to the ex-team days of the northwest. He was born in the little town of Azatlan, Wis., November 26, 1863. Four years later his father decided to trek for Minnesota, where the prospects ahead seemed brighter. There was only one way in which to make that journey in those days. So the elder Beatty yoked four oxen to a Conestoga wagon, and the cortege swayed

and rumbled off into the wilderness. The Beattys settled at Mantorville, Minn., where some time later the father opened a small country store. Here the future admiral spent his boyhood and early youth. Working in the store and doing chores around the home left him little time for play outside of school hours. He had to tramp more than a mile to the school house and in winter it was frequently necessary for him to battle through the snow drifts all the way to the schoolhouse door.

During the Spanish war Beatty was stationed on a training ship at San Francisco, and it began to seem he would play no part in that struggle. Then Admiral Dewey rapped into the Spanish fleet at Manila, to come to the conclusion later that it was quite feasible for the Spaniards to destroy his fleet by the use of their heavy guns on shore—if they only dared. He lay at anchor and waited for reinforcements for a weary time.

Beatty was given command of the monitor Monterey and ordered to join Dewey. Some called the Monterey a submarine. One of the thrilling stories of that time was of the Monterey wallowing through the Pacific billows. She could not carry nearly enough coal to make the voyage under her own steam, and was towed a great part of the way. The flooding waves put out the fires under her boilers half a dozen times. Sailors still believe that her arrival at Manila without foundering en route was one of the many miracles of the Spanish war. When the Monterey arrived Manila surrendered.

Beatty was promoted through the various grades of the service and attained the rank of captain in 1908. In that year he commanded the battleship Wisconsin in the famous world tour of the American fleet. His later career, including his services at Tampico last year while in command of the Third division of the North Atlantic fleet, is well known to all newspaper readers.

Admiral Beatty is known among the officers and men of the service as a quiet, kindly, scholarly man, who seemed particularly well suited by his assignment when he was placed in charge of the Naval library in this city.

But Beatty's chief value to the navy has been as an expert on ordnance. As commandant of the navy yard at Washington and later as superintendent of the naval gun factory he had an opportunity to aid in making the big gun of the modern American warships the equal of any big gun in the world. He served as superintendent of the naval gun factory for more than two years, until his assignment to command a division of the Atlantic fleet in 1910.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**LOST BOY FOUND**  
\* Roswell, N. M., Nov. 24.—R. \*  
\* D. Radliff, the 4-year-old boy, \*  
\* searched for 24 hours, \*  
\* of hundreds, and on account of \*  
\* whose absence the business of \*  
\* the town was at a standstill for \*  
\* a time, was found late last even- \*  
\* ing, in the closet of an empty \*  
\* house across the street from his \*  
\* home, chilled but otherwise well. \*  
\* He had been playing in the clos- \*  
\* et and the spring lock caught. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

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# SANTA FE LANDS CONVENTION OF TEACHERS

INDICATIONS ARE THAT CAPITAL  
WILL GET THE 1916  
MEETING

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 25.— \*  
 \* While dispatches received today \*  
 \* from Albuquerque indicate that \*  
 \* even that city concedes the 1916 \*  
 \* convention of the New Mexico \*  
 \* Educational association to Santa \*  
 \* Fe Secretary J. H. Wagner, of \*  
 \* the association, stated this af- \*  
 \* ternoon that final action depends \*  
 \* on the executive committee. It \*  
 \* is said that members of the com- \*  
 \* mittee favor a referendum, al- \*  
 \* lowing the teachers to decide by \*  
 \* a postcard vote. \*  
 \* "Should there be a postcard \*  
 \* vote I am confident that a ma- \*  
 \* jority of the teachers will vote \*  
 \* for Santa Fe," said Professor \*  
 \* Wagner. \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 26.—De-  
 spite the fact that a majority of the  
 votes cast were for Albuquerque, the  
 1916 session of the New Mexico Edu-  
 cational association more than likely  
 will be held in Santa Fe. When the  
 result of the ballot was announced  
 Wednesday, there was a protest, it  
 being alleged that irregularities had  
 occurred in the voting, the ballot not  
 being closed at the time advertised,  
 and the voting having occurred at  
 a place other than that originally an-  
 nounced. R. R. Larkin of Las Vegas  
 was a strong participant in the fight  
 to have the result of the ballot cast  
 aside.

After much discussion, the matter  
 was left in the hands of the executive  
 committee, which was instructed to  
 name the place of the next session,  
 it being understood that Santa Fe was  
 to be favored if that city agreed to  
 make proper arrangements for the en-  
 tertainment of the convention. There  
 is some talk today of the executive  
 committee submitting the matter to  
 the members of the association  
 through the medium of a postcard  
 vote.

### Milne is President

Following is the list of new officers  
 elected:

For president, John Milne, of Albu-  
 querque, unanimous.

For vice president, W. E. Carroon,  
 of Clovis, 475 votes; Benjamin San-  
 chez, of Socorro, 191 votes.

For secretary, John H. Wagner, of  
 Santa Fe, unanimous.

For treasurer C. L. Burt, of Moun-  
 tainair, unanimous.

For executive committee, Miss Isa-  
 bel Eckels, of Silver City, unanimous.

For railroad secretary, R. R. Lar-  
 kin, of East Las Vegas, unanimous.

For educational council, Rupert F.  
 Asplund, of Santa Fe, and John Milne,  
 of Albuquerque, unanimous.

### Text of the Resolutions

Following is the text of the resolu-  
 tions adopted by the convention at the  
 close of Wednesday afternoon's final  
 session.

The New Mexico Educational asso-  
 ciation hereby reaffirms the following  
 resolutions endorsed at the last asso-  
 ciation:

### Sex-equality Endorsed

1. Resolved, That this association  
 endorses the position of the National  
 Educational association as expressed  
 in the following:

The association regards efficiency  
 and merit, rather than sex, as the prin-  
 ciple upon which appointments and se-  
 lections should be made, and therefore  
 declares itself in favor of the political  
 equality of the sexes and equal pay for  
 equal services. A democratic system of  
 education recognizes merit and fitness  
 as supreme tests for public service.

2. We declare ourselves in favor of  
 some statewide system of medical in-  
 spection of children for health pur-  
 poses. The supervision of this work by  
 competent physicials has proved emi-  
 nently satisfactory. This association,  
 therefore, follows the National Educa-  
 tional association in endorsing such in-  
 spection and prays for legislation along  
 this line, believing that desirable re-  
 sults will be found in the increased  
 efficiency of expenditures in the con-  
 servation of health, and in the greater  
 capacity of the child to utilize the  
 education offered him.

### Educational Bureau Praised

3. This association hereby expresses  
 its endorsement of the United States  
 bureau of education as administered  
 by Hon. P. P. Claxton. In view of the  
 work at present done by this bureau  
 in making surveys of the educational  
 field in disseminating information, and  
 so far as its facilities allow, in co-oper-  
 ating with and strengthening the var-  
 ious systems, we join in the recom-  
 mendation that the congress of the  
 United States provide an annual ap-  
 propriation of not less than \$500,000  
 for this important federal office.

### Want Vote on Prohibition

Recognizing the serious menace of  
 the beverage liquor traffic to the phy-  
 sical, mental and moral life and wel-  
 fare of state and nation, and particu-  
 larly to the youth who are our especial  
 charge; and, standing upon the Amer-  
 ican principle of majority rule; there-  
 fore,

Resolved, That we reaffirm our be-  
 lief that the people of New Mexico  
 and of the nation should have the  
 privilege of voting upon the question  
 of prohibition at an early date, in ac-  
 cordance with the provisions of our  
 constitution.

Resolved, That this association place  
 itself upon record as heartily in sym-  
 pathy with the movement to check the  
 growth of the habit and eventually to  
 eradicate the using of tobacco from the  
 ranks of both students and teachers in  
 our state.

### Pensions for Teachers

The New Mexico Educational asso-  
 ciation endorses the principles of pen-  
 sions for teachers. We believe that  
 data should be collected and used in  
 formulating a plan for teachers' pen-  
 sions in this state. We, therefore, rec-  
 ommend that the president of this as-  
 sociation, within 90 days, appoint three  
 members of this association a com-  
 mission to collect data and formulate  
 plans to be submitted to the considera-  
 tion of the next annual meeting of  
 the New Mexico Educational associa-  
 tion. We further recommend that the  
 subject of teachers' pensions be given  
 a place on the next general program  
 of the New Mexico Educational asso-  
 ciation and that if possible a speaker  
 be secured for that subject who can

speak with the experience and author-  
 ity of an expert.

### National Park of Cliff Cities

That the association and all its mem-  
 bers become members of the National  
 Park association of New Mexico, with  
 the understanding that there are no  
 dues or obligations other than to co-  
 operate in the creation of the national  
 park of cliff cities. We hereby en-  
 dorse this proposal and respectfully  
 urge the state's representatives in con-  
 gress to to work and vote for it.

### Compulsory School Law

This association heartily commends  
 the efforts that have been and are be-  
 ing made by the constituted authori-  
 ties in enforcing the provisions of the  
 compulsory school law, and urge upon  
 the next legislature such additional  
 legislation as the experience in the  
 past two years may indicate to be  
 necessary to make the compulsory  
 school law effective.

### President Vaughn Commended

We commend the action of President  
 J. H. Vaughn, Secretary Hodgins and  
 the other members of the executive  
 committee of this association in mak-  
 ing the subject of illiteracy prominent  
 in the present program.

### White is Thanked

We especially commend Honorable  
 Alvan N. White and the executive  
 committee in bringing to this meeting  
 the fine personality and the stimulat-  
 ing, illuminating message of Mrs.  
 Cora Wilson Stewart.

### Federal Aid for Vocational Training

We endorse the efforts being made  
 by the educational forces to secure  
 federal legislation in aid of vocational  
 training.

### Accurate Statistics Needed

Since the discussions disclose a  
 lack of unanimity in conclusions, both  
 national and state statistics, we sug-  
 gest that the department of education  
 of the state proceed as far as the pres-  
 ent laws and resources will permit in  
 organizing a campaign against illiter-  
 acy. That this work may be made  
 effective we urge that the department  
 of education be furnished with funds  
 to take such statistics as will disclo-  
 se the real facts as they exist at pres-  
 ent in regard to this condition. The  
 importance of this subject is such that  
 nothing but the exact facts should be  
 the basis of conclusion and action in  
 this subject, and we deprecate general  
 conclusions and offhand judgments  
 based on anything else than the facts  
 as disclosed in the different counties  
 and we hereby express our confidence  
 in state, county and other officials  
 who are legally charged with the duty  
 of enforcing the compulsory school  
 law and in providing all the means  
 at their command for reducing illiter-  
 acy to a minimum.

### Language vs. Arithmetic

Resolved, That in the revision of the  
 course of study for the common  
 schools, more emphasis be placed on  
 the subject of language and less time  
 be given to arithmetic in the primary  
 grades.

### Minimum School Term

We congratulate the tate department  
 of education on bringing to successful  
 issue the program of legislation pro-  
 posed in the resolution at our last  
 meeting, especially raising the mini-  
 mum school term from five to seven  
 months.

### School Teachers

We endorse the establishment of  
 some system of libraries for the pub-  
 lic schools of New Mexico and urge  
 upon our legislature to make provi-

sion for the establishment of such a  
 system.

### History and Civics

Resolved, That it is the sense of  
 this association that in connection  
 with the teaching of the history and  
 civics of the state and nation empha-  
 sis should be placed upon instruction  
 in the duties of citizenship and with  
 reference to the sacredness of the  
 ballot and general political morality.  
 We also urge that in all the schools  
 of the state adequate attention shall  
 be given to teaching of the effects of  
 alcoholics and narcotics in accordance  
 with the law on this subject.

### Good Roads Favored

Resolved, That this association en-  
 dors the good roads movement and  
 the consolidation of schools, wherever  
 practicable, and pledges its co-opera-  
 tion to all sane endeavors for the im-  
 proving of conditions in the rural com-  
 munities of the state.

### Hand of Fellowship Extended

Believing in the mutual interests of  
 all educational agencies, we invite the  
 affiliation of all such agencies, includ-  
 ing private, church and Indian schools  
 of the state, with the general educa-  
 tional system of New Mexico, and  
 welcome their representation and par-  
 ticipation in the general and sectional  
 programs of the association.

### Qualification for County Superintendents

Resolved, That we favor an educa-  
 tional qualification for county superin-  
 tendents similar to that required of  
 the teachers under their supervision.  
 Inasmuch as this state association  
 has grown to its present size and im-  
 portance and articles of incorporation  
 are now being prepared, we recom-  
 mend that the present officers and the  
 executive committee be the incorpor-  
 ators and each county be entitled to  
 one director, and that the headquar-  
 ters of the association be made at the  
 state capital, but that meetings of  
 the officers may be held at other  
 places within the state.

Resolved, that the N. M. E. A. thank  
 the people of Albuquerque for the cor-  
 dial treatment we have received dur-  
 ing our stay in their city and for the  
 effective efforts made in our enter-  
 tainment.

That we thank Superintendent Milne  
 and the board of education for the use  
 of their magnificent school building  
 and the board of control of the ar-  
 mory for the armory, and the library  
 board of the city for the library as  
 meeting places and places for exhib-  
 its, and in particular we wish to  
 thank the Woman's club, the Parent-  
 teachers' association of Albuquerque  
 and the state university of New Mex-  
 ico for their zealous efforts in our be-  
 half.

That we express to the railroad com-  
 panies of the state our appreciation  
 for giving us one fare for the round  
 trip rate and for their excellent serv-  
 ice and courteous treatment.

Resolved, That we thank most sin-  
 cerely Dr. M. V. O'Shea, Honorable  
 John J. Lentz and Professor Hogan-  
 sen, Honorable Felix Martinez, and es-  
 pecially Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, for  
 presenting to the teachers of New  
 Mexico such vital and inspiring ad-  
 dresses on the present-day education-  
 al topics.

Resolved, That the railroad secretary  
 be instructed to write a letter of ap-  
 preciate to the state corporation com-  
 mission for securing a one-fare round  
 trip rate for the convention.

## EDUCATOR TRIES TO KILL SELF?

G. C. ZINGG FOUND IN AN ALLEY  
TRYING TO LOAD A NEW  
REVOLVER

Apparently while suffering from a species of mental depression bordering upon melancholia, O. C. Zingg, president of the Spanish-American Normal school at El Rito, was found this morning in an alley immediately north of Bridge street endeavoring to load a revolver with the evident intention of committing suicide. The man was disarmed, and was turned over to the care of Deputy Sheriff Felipe Lopez. Zingg was detained today in the office of the district attorney, in the personal care of William Shallinglaw, while an investigation of his case was set in motion.

Zingg arrived early this morning on Santa Fe train No. 8. He took Dan Rhodes' taxicab to the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane, where he asked for a room for the night. Manuel Armijo, a steward at the institution, says that Zingg told him that Dr. William Porter Mills, the superintendent, was a close friend of the educator, and that he wished to stop at the asylum as the doctor's guest. Armijo stated that there were no vacant rooms, but that he would allow Zingg to sleep on a couch in the hall, as it was too late to send him back to the city afoot.

Zingg disappeared before the breakfast hour this morning, and the next seen of him was at the hardware store of Ludwig William Ilfeld on Bridge street. Zingg met Charles Trambley, an employe of the store, as the latter came down to open the place. He asked to purchase a revolver. There was something about the actions of the prospective customer that made Trambley suspect that he might be about to kill himself. Trambley took precautions against such an outcome by selling the man a .32 caliber revolver and furnishing him with .38 caliber cartridges. Zingg left the store and went around into the alley. Trambley followed, and found the man trying to load the revolver.

### Zingg's Plight Pathetic

There was something immensely pathetic about Zingg's actions today. "I guess I made a fool of myself," he said once.

He spoke of trouble that had been caused at his school by what he termed malicious gossips, and said that efforts had been made by certain persons whom he did not name to impair his efficiency. Zingg said that efforts to injure him did not end with attacks on him in an official capacity, but that he believed things had been done in an effort to turn his family against him. He declared that he had worked so hard and had worried so greatly about the affairs of his school that he became extremely nervous and despondent.

Zingg is said to have declared he would have "ended it all" had not Trambley stopped him. He did not give any reasons for coming to Las

Vegas, but expressed a desire to return home. Because of the lack of telegraph and telephone facilities, El Rito could not be communicated with today. Zingg stated that he had been to Albuquerque to attend the New Mexico Educational association meeting. He suddenly decided to go to Denver, but stopped off here, for what reason he could not assign.

There are two theories regarding the man's condition. One is that he may have been victimized by "dope" artists who intended to rob him, and the other that he became temporarily unbalanced mentally. A careful investigation is being made.

Mr. Zingg is well known in Las Vegas, having resided here for nearly five years, during which time he was a teacher at the New Mexico Normal University. He was most successful in his work, and made a large number of friends among the townspeople and the students. He is a good musician, and was the father of the Normal band, an organization which he brought to a state of great efficiency. In the fall of 1914 Mr. Zingg took charge of the work at El Rito, with which he was highly successful. Under his presidency the school has grown and become stronger in the quality of the work done.

Mr. Zingg is not a drinking man, being accounted one of the most exemplary of men by those who know him best. The case is regarded as most unfortunate.

## FEDERATION CAN NOT AGREE ON METHODS

LABOR BODY NEARLY SPLITS  
OVER METHOD OF GETTING  
CONCESSIONS

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—The delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention were scattering to their homes today. The final session last night was stormy, and featured by a bitter verbal contest between President Samuel Gompers and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. The debate arose over a resolution favored by Fitzpatrick, that the federation endorse legislative methods in securing a universal eight-hour law. After a four-hour debate the convention, by 8,486 to 6,396, refused to endorse legislative methods, favoring instead the use of economic pressure to obtain shorter hours.

The subject of military preparedness was debated at much length, and a resolution protesting against military propaganda on the public schools was finally voted down. A resolution, however, was adopted several days ago opposing a large standing army, but favoring a small standing army to be supplemented by a citizen soldiery, "democratically organized and controlled."

By its action the convention opposed weakening the national seaman's act; rejected a proposal to substitute industrial unionism for existing craft unionism; favored an eight-hour day for all government employes, better pay for postoffice clerks and the es-

tablishment of a bureau of safety; favored government ownership of telegraph lines and the creation of a non-partisan tariff commission.

The referendum system of election of officers of the federation was rejected. President Gompers and all other officers of the federation were re-elected. The next convention will be held at Baltimore.

## SELF GOVERNMENT IN JAPANESE PRISONS

AN OFFICIAL STATES IT WAS IN  
VOGUE AS EARLY AS  
1650

Tokio, Nov. 23.—The experiments in prison reform conducted by Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of the Sing Sing prison, New York, have attracted attention in Japan, not only because the Japanese are always keenly interested in the social movements of the west but for the special reason that a system for self-government similar to that which is being tried at Sing Sing was followed in the prisons of Tokio as far back as the year 1650.

It is intimated that if Warden Osborne's Sing Sing experiments succeed, there is a possibility that the self-government scheme may be inaugurated, or rather revived, in Japanese prisons.

Keijiro Yamashita, who is chief engineer in the present department of justice, has found that in 1650 the inmates of Tokio prisons chose their own officials for the maintenance of order, and a great deal of authority was vested in those officials, even the power to impose the sentence of death. So far as the records show the Tokio system worked out satisfactorily, but for some reason it dropped out of vogue.

Japan has always watched the course of prison reform in the United States, and when a movement was started to improve the Japanese prisons in 1881, commissioners were sent to the United States, as well as to Europe, to make a study of prison conditions. Owing to the difference in life and customs, western methods could not be wholly introduced into the Japanese prisons, but in 1903 a great step forward was made by placing all the prisons of the empire directly under the department of justice and by inaugurating the separate-cell system. The new men's prison at Tokio, which was built by prisoners last year, is regarded as a model institution. There are two classes of cells, one for old offenders, and one, less prison-like, for first offenders.

The "ordinary" department has plastered walls and plank floors and sleeping rooms to accommodate eight persons, each room having six electric bulbs. Mr. Yamashita says: "The prisoners are well provided for in the way of library and bathing facilities, and have netting on the windows to keep out mosquitos in the summer. There is an amphitheater seating 360 where the prisoners may be gathered for moral or religious instruction. There is a prison hospital with attendant physicians, as well as factories of all kinds and facilities for teaching prisoners to become useful members of society after being set free."

## VERNON CASTLE AT DOG SHOW

Boston, Mass., Nov. 23.—Vernon Castle, the celebrated dancer, made his debut as a dog show judge at the opening of the big annual exhibition of the Eastern Kennel club in Mechanics' building. August and Raymond Belmont of New York were among the other judges in the ring. The show embraces more than 1,000 thoroughbreds and is the largest exhibition of its kind ever held in New England. The entries include almost all the great canine champions that are being shown on the American kennel circuit this season. The display of Airedales, fox terriers and Scotch terriers is pronounced by the experts to be the best ever displayed at an American show. The larger breeds of dogs are also well represented. Judging began today soon after the opening and will be continued until the show closes Saturday night. Cash prizes and trophies totaling \$10,000 in value will be distributed among the owners of the winning dogs.

## BIG LAND FRAUD

Chicago, Nov. 23.—William Farson of Chicago and Harry B. B. Parrott, who were indicted last June on charges of using the mails to defraud in connection with the \$5,000,000 Greeley-Poudre irrigation project in Colorado, pleaded not guilty in the United States district court here today. Several other men were indicted on the same charges, which were based upon printed circulars mailed to prospective purchasers of stock in the project. Parrott was sales manager for the company, and the other men were officials. The complainant was William Stroud of Greencastle, Mo., who bought stock in the company.

## POULTRY SHOW AT ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—The annual exhibition of the St. Louis Poultry Show association opened in the Coliseum today and will continue the center of interest for poultry fanciers until it closes November 30. The largest display of birds in the association's history is offered. Every State in the Mississippi valley is represented, and the competition among the exhibitors is lively. One of the most striking features of the show is the exhibit of pigeons. Turkeys, geese and ducks are also shown in great numbers.

## PEACE MEET POSTPONED

Boston, Nov. 23.—The International Congress to Determine Upon Bases for a Durable Peace will not be held at Berne on December 14. It has been postponed according to cable advices received today by Mrs. Fannie Ferns and Andrews of Boston, the only American members of the international executive committee. A meeting of the executive committee will be held at Berne to select another date.

## SWALLOWED TABLE KNIFE

Chicago, Nov. 23.—The table knife which Mrs. Elizabeth Hocksberger finally persuaded surgeons she had swallowed while in a delirium due to illness eight months ago, was taken from her stomach today by an operation at the West side hospital. The knife was corroded and saw-edged from the actions of the stomach acids, and physicians said that nature had made heroic efforts to digest the implement. The woman rallied well from the operation.

# GERMAN PLOT WAS SPREAD OVER COAST

NAVAL ATTACHE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY

New York, Nov. 23.—Captain K. Boy-Ed, German naval attache, was the directing head under whom was spent \$750,000 in chartering and supplying neutral steamers with coal and provisions for German men-of-war in the Atlantic and Pacific in August, 1914, the government formally charged—and asserted that it was prepared to prove the charge—in the opening today of the trial, on charges of conspiracy of Dr. Karl Beunz, managing director of the Hamburg-American line, and three of his subordinates.

Roger B. Wood, assistant United States district attorney in charge of the prosecution, in so declaring, asserted that the entire sum was spent under the personal direction of Captain Boy Ed.

This, the government charges, was part of a conspiracy that extended from New York and Philadelphia to New Orleans and San Francisco in which German money was spent by the millions and in which the defendants were the leading characters.

In the performance of this alleged conspiracy, Mr. Wood said, the defendants "rode roughshod over the laws and treaties of the United States."

William Rand, counsel for the defense, admitted that the defendants had chartered and supplied twelve ships which sailed away from American ports for the relief of German men of war. In so doing, Mr. Rand asserted, the defendants acted upon orders received by cable from Germany.

A witness for government in the witness for the government in the case against Karl Beunz, managing director, and employees of the Hamburg-American line, charged with sending supply ships to German warships in the Atlantic, has left the jurisdiction of the United States. He is now in Bermuda. This became known today when the court reconvened for the second day of the trial, which passed the jury filling stage an hour after the session began, with the scurrying of the twelfth man.

The name of this witness and what cog he was in the government's machinery were not disclosed by Roger B. Wood, assistant district attorney in charge of the prosecution. Mr. Wood said, however, that the man knew he would be wanted to testify.

Immediately after the jury box was filled, William Rand, of counsel for the defense, notified Assistant Attorney Wood that the defense would withdraw that part of the public admission pertaining to the alleged connection of Captain K. Boy-Ed, German naval attache, with the acts charged by the government. This part of the admission made by the defendants stated that Captain Boy-Ed had been consulted regarding the sending of steamships with supplies to German sea raiders, and that the

work had been carried on largely under the naval attache's direction. No reason for withdrawing the admission was given.

In almost the first words of his opening address to the jury, Mr. Wood charged that Captain K. Boy-Ed, German naval attache, directed the chartering and loading of some of the vessels, and that \$750,000 for relief of German warships was spent under his direction here.

"We expect to show," Mr. Wood said, "that this conspiracy extended from New York and Philadelphia to San Francisco and New Orleans. We expect to show that Dr. Beunz employed a man named Kuelenkampf to clear two vessels in a hurry from Philadelphia at the very opening of the war, telling him that this was desirable because the Hamburg-American line should not appear in the transaction.

"We can prove that one of the vessels—the Berwind—was loaded with coal bought from the Berwind Coal company, and we understand that Dr. Beunz wanted Mr. Berwind of the coal company to clear the steamer, but that Mr. Berwind demurred and Kuelenkampf was called in to do the work.

"We shall prove that not long afterwards Kuelenkampf received \$750,000 from some place in Germany—he did not know where or from whom—that he put this money in two New York banks and that soon afterward Captain B. Boy-Ed came to him and told him that the money was to be spent under his (Boy-Ed's) direction. We shall show that \$500,000 to \$600,000 of this money was sent to San Francisco, where it was spent to charter and supply three ships with coal and provisions, and that these vessels sailed out and met the German cruiser Leipzig, and perhaps the Dresden.

"One hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars of this money, we shall show, was spent for the purchase outright of one of these three vessels, and all of the \$750,000 was spent under Captain Boy-Ed's personal direction and instruction."

"Sixteen or 17 ships were used," Mr. Wood continued, "by the defendants to carry coal, wine, sauerkraut and other needed supplies to the Liepzig, Dresden, Cap Trafalgar, Eda, Santa Lucia, Eleanor Woerner and other German men of war. These steamers all carried super cargoes bearing sealed instructions which were opened after the vessel steamed away.

"The defendant Kotter, we shall show, signed letters which the super cargoes carried, and these letters, addressed to the captains of the obey the super cargoes and promised them liberal gratuities for doing so.

"We shall show that after these vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres, La Guayra, Gadiz, Morovia and other destinations, the super cargoes instructed the captains to go elsewhere, and that the captains, obeying these instructions, took their vessels to meet German warships at sea and to deliver to the warships the supplies aboard.

"We shall show that these defendants conspired, at various meetings, to do all these things; that in so doing they rode roughshod over the laws and treaties of the United States as contemptuously as if those laws

and treaties had been mere scraps of paper."

Mr. Wood's address lasted less than 40 minutes. William Rand, counsel for the defense, opened with these words:

"So far as certain facts are concerned, we concede that they are just as Mr. Wood stated them to be. We concede that certain ships sailed from American ports to supply German warships, and admit that these ships were outfitted by Dr. Beunz and other defendants, but deny that the acts of the defendants constitute conspiracy."

Mr. Rand added that "on or about August 1, 1914, Dr. Beunz received from his home office in Germany orders by cable directing him to charter a number of steamships here, place provisions, coal and other supplies aboard and send them to a designated place in the Atlantic, there to await the appearance of German warships to which the supplies were to be delivered. He was acting on those legitimate orders in chartering these ships."

## CHARLTON COMING HOME

Washington, Nov. 23.—According to advices received by the Charlton family in this city, Porter Charlton, the young American recently tried and convicted for the murder of his wife at Como, Italy, is expected to be released from the prison there today. Charlton was condemned to six years and eight months' imprisonment, but as the Italian law provides that the time spent in prison awaiting trial shall apply on the sentence, the young American had but 20 days to serve after conviction to complete his sentence of more than six years. It is the understanding here that Charlton intends to return to this country immediately after his release. His plans for the future, according to intimate friends of the family, have not been fully determined.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS TO BE SLIGHTED

### PRESIDENT FAVORS ECONOMY ALONG LINES OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Washington, Nov. 23.—President Wilson laid before the cabinet today a practically completed draft of the address he will read to congress on December 7. The president has decided to touch on the question of raising revenues for national defense, but probably only on the very broadest terms. Some of the cabinet wanted him to devote the entire address to the national defense question, but as read at today's cabinet meeting the message deals with other legislation. The president favors cutting appropriations as much as possible for public buildings and rivers and harbors improvements.

### FORTY FORTS TAKEN

Berlin, Nov. 23.—By Wireless to Sayville)—Forty fortresses have been captured by the armies of the central powers to date, according to a compilation made by the Overseas News agency. Five of these fortresses were in Belgium, 12 were in France, 15 were in Russia and eight were in Serbia.

### MEETING OF VIRGINIA TEACHERS

Richmond, Va., Nov. 23.—Hundreds of Virginia school teachers are arriving in Richmond for the annual convention of their state association. Today the executive committee met to complete the final details of the convention program. The regular sessions will begin tomorrow morning and continue through Friday. Noted educators on the program include President E. A. Alderman of the University of Virginia, Dr. A. E. Winship of Boston, and Dr. Charles McMurray of George Peabody college.

### VILLA LIEUTENANT QUILTS

El Paso, Nov. 23.—Colonel Dario Silva, military secretary of General Francisco Villa, one of the closest of Villa's associates and a potential factor in his organization, renounced further revolutionary activity in Mexico today.

Silva was discovered here yesterday, and was arrested after an all-night search by the provost guard, it being discovered that he had entered the United States through Nogales without having first renounced revolutionary activity in Mexico, as required by a state department order. He made the statement upon his arrest, and was released.

### SERBIANS SHELL BROTHERS

Berlin, Nov. 23 (By Wireless to Sayville.)—"Despite desperate resistance by the Serbians," says the Overseas News agency today, "Austro-German and Bulgarian troops are pressing forward for an entrance into the famous Kossovo plain.

"Large sections of the Serbian army are now totally demoralized. In several cases Serbian artillery has shelled the Serbian lines from the rear when they began to yield under the relentless pressure of the allied troops.

### VOLZ REACHES MOOSEHEART

Aurora, Ills., Nov. 23.—C. J. Volz, assistant secretary of the state of Arizona, drove a herd of 30 burros into a farmyard at the Loyal Order of Moose industrial school at Mooseheart, seven miles north of here, completing a trip of 3,000 miles by road from Prescott, Ariz. The burros are a gift from Mr. Volz to the Moose school. He set out for Mooseheart May 8, last.

### BENJAMIN BYRD DEAD

Ardmore, Okla., Nov. 23.—Benjamin F. Byrd, former national treasurer of the Chickasaw Indian tribe and government agent to the Chickasaws under President Harrison, was found dead in bed today at his home at Franks, Okla. He was 67 years old and wealthy.

### ROBBED INSURANCE FUND

Olympia, Wash., Nov. 23.—About \$58,000 has been stolen from the state industrial insurance fund, through forged warrants for injury claims, mostly in Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia, it was established here today. A claim agent of the company and a former field agent, authorities say, are under surveillance.

### SLOAN IS DEPORTED

London, Nov. 23.—Tod Sloan, the former jockey, was arrested here today on a deportation order from the home secretary under the defense of the realm act. He will be sent back to the United States immediately.

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.

#### TURKEY DINNERS FOR NEWSIES

Newport, R. I., Nov. 26.—For the twenty-second consecutive year Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt treated the boys of Newport to a Thanksgiving dinner, with an abundance of turkey and all the "trimmings". The guests numbered more than 300, the most of whom were newsboys and messenger boys. Mrs. Vanderbilt and a party of friends came over from New York to witness the affair and expressed themselves as much pleased at the sight of so much juvenile happiness.

#### Singing the Praise of Chamberlain's Tablets

"Ever since I used Chamberlain's Tablets for indigestion, when living in Fulton, N. Y., about five years ago and they did me so much good I have been singing their praise in the ears of neighbors and friends," writes Mrs. Ernest Crookes, Camillus, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

#### TEXAS TEACHERS IN SESSION

Corpus Christi, Texas, Nov. 26.—Corpus Christi is entertaining during the remainder of this week the annual convention of the Texas State Teachers' association. It is the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the state organization and one of the most largely attended in its history. Many well known educators of Texas and some from other states are here to address the gathering.

#### Has a High Opinion of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

"I had a severe cold on my lungs for weeks. I coughed and coughed and would be disturbed in my rest coughing nights. On the recommendation of a friend I began taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieved me at once," writes Mrs. George McClanahan, Huntington, Ind. When you have a cough or cold give this remedy a trial. We are confident that you will be much pleased with it. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

Harvard students and grads to the number of 300 were denied the privilege of buying tickets to the Harvard-Yale game. The 300 had been found guilty of selling their tickets in past years and put on the blacklist.

#### 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. Neureuer, 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.

#### TEXAS WOMAN 109 YEARS OLD

Waxahachie, Texas, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Narsis Burns, a resident of Waxahachie and without question one of the oldest women in the United States, entered upon her one hundredth and tenth year today. She was born in Madison county, Tennessee, November 26, 1806. At the age of 10 she came with her parents to Texas, then

a straggling wilderness, inhabited only by the red men. Her parents settled in what is now Shelby county, where they made their home during her childhood and where she lived throughout her married life. She was married to John Washington Burns, a veteran of the battle of San Jacinto, a volunteer in the Mexican war and wearer of the gray in the civil war. She was married under the old Mexican laws then in force in Texas. Her husband died about 30 years ago, and since then she has resided here with three daughters, the eldest of whom is near 90 years old. It is estimated that Mrs. Burns has about 100 grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

#### Indigestion and Constipation

"For some time prior to taking Chamberlain's Tablets I was troubled with indigestion and constipation. I lacked ambition, and felt tired and worn out. Chamberlain's Tablets afforded me quick relief, and eventually toned up my system generally and restored me to good health," writes Mrs. S. J. Ryther, Eden Center, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

#### RACING TO BEGIN AT JUAREZ

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 24.—The annual winter race meeting of the Jockey Club Juarez will open tomorrow at the magnificent racing plant across the Rio Grande and will continue until the beginning of the spring racing season at the northern tracks. The officials of the jockey club are pleased at the prospects for the meeting about to open. Many carloads of fast horses have arrived recently from Latonia and other points, and apparently there will be no lack of good material with which to fill the races.

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.

#### TEACHERS AT OKLAHOMA CITY

Oklahoma City, Nov. 26.—The opening here today of the annual convention of the Oklahoma Educational association was marked by a large and representative attendance. Hundreds of delegates and visitors, who come from all parts of the state and represent all branches of educational work, are in the city to take part in the proceedings. Governor Williams, Senator Owen and a number of educators of wide reputation are on the program for addresses during the two days' sessions.

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.

#### ANDREW CARNEGIE 80 YEARS

New York, Nov. 26.—Probably few business houses in the metropolis ever

received a large volume of mail in a single day than has been delivered during the past 24 hours at the imposing mansion which is to be seen through the high iron fence by persons passing the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Ninety-first street. The mansion is the home of Andrew Carnegie and the mail delivered there today were letters and messages of congratulation to remind the multimillionaire and philanthropist that just 80 years have elapsed since he first opened his eyes and looked over the hills and heath of his native Scotland.

For some weeks Mr. Carnegie has been confined to his home by illness and for this reason there was no elaborate celebration of his eightieth birthday. But many personal friends and old business associates called to offer their congratulations and open house was kept at the Carnegie home throughout the day.

#### Favorite Cough Medicine

There are good reasons why Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is preferred to any other by many mothers of young children. Read what one of them says about it: "Last winter my daughter had an attack of croup and I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieved her at once. My experience and that of my friends is that this medicine will do all that is claimed for it," writes Mrs. W. H. Wood, Lima, Ohio. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

#### CATHOLIC ALUMNAE CONVENE

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26.—The various Catholic societies of Chicago have made elaborate arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates to the second annual convention of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, which will continue three days and will be preside over by Miss Clare I. Cogan of Brooklyn. A number of well known Catholic churchmen and educators will be among the speakers.

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.

#### EVACUATION DAY IN NEW YORK

New York, Nov. 26.—Flags were flying yesterday in honor of Evacuation Day, the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops, at the end of the revolutionary war. On November 25, 1783, the last British troops on American soil departed from the city, and as their ships made their way down the bay Washington's army entered. Although only a local anniversary day, not celebrated outside of New York and not a legal holiday, the occasion is commemorated each year with a parade of the old guard, followed by exercises at the Battery and other points in New York connected with the history of the revolution.

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.

#### 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.

#### CONVICT TEAMS PLAY FOOTBALL

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 26.—Twenty-two different varieties of the convicted criminal, ranging from the man serving a life term for murder to the petty thief doing 60 days for stealing a bag of potatoes, were represented by the two teams which engaged in a Thanksgiving day football game in Seattle. All of the players were prisoners of the Kings county jail and the game was arranged by Sheriff Hodge and the jail officials. The players were guarded during the game by deputy sheriffs and a large number of trustees, who stood on the side lines. Coach Dobie, of the University of Washington, supplied the players with uniforms. Two superior judges acted as referees and delivered addresses to the convicts during the intermission. The game was witnessed by one of the largest crowds that ever attended a football contest in Seattle.

#### 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.

#### MURDERER SEEKS PARDON

Dover, N. H., Nov. 26.—The case of John Williams, serving a 50-year sentence in state prison under conviction of murder, came before the governor and council today in the form of a petition for pardon. Williams was sent to prison for the murder of John McNally and Thomas Dobbins in this city on July 4, 1900. He was convicted largely on circumstantial evidence and has always maintained that he was innocent.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26.—The entire corps of naval academy cadets, together with a liberal proportion of the townspeople, gathered about the station this morning to give a rousing send-off to the midday football team on its departure for New York for the annual battle with West Point. The football squad was under command of Lieutenant C. E. Smith. The main body of cadets who will attend the game will depart for the metropolis early Saturday morning on two special trains. The parties will be commanded by Lieutenants M. K. Metcalf and R. C. Ghomrley, and a medical officer will be with each. The midshipmen have been granted the unprecedented privilege of remaining over in New York Saturday night. Although arrangements have been made with four New York hotels to accommodate the midshipmen, they will have complete liberty after the game, being required only to report at the railroad station in time for departure Sunday morning.