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YANKS ENTER HISTORIC SEDAN

Sedan, famous in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 has been entered by the American first army. Today the Americans entered the section of the town on the west bank of the Meuse marking an advance of more than 24 miles since the offensive began on September 26.

Meanwhile the British, French and American troops elsewhere on the front between the Scheldt and the Meuse are pushing the Germans from the small section of France they still occupy.

Important gains are chronicled for the British in the north and the French in the center of the advanced lines which moved forward six miles Wednesday.

Marshal Foch has informed Germany that her white flag delegates who are coming to learn the armistice terms shall enter the French line on the road between Chimay, Belgium and Guise, France, which runs between Vervins and Avesnes. On the road the French lines are within ten miles of the Belgian frontier.

Field Marshal Haig rapidly is clearing the Germans from that portion of France east and southeast of Valenciennes. The British have smashed further through the enemy lines defending Mons and Maubeuge and are outflanking the German positions in Belgium, where the German commander at Ghent is evacuating the city. East and southeast of the Morval forest the British also have made great strides toward the Franco-Belgian border.

The French armies from north of the Oise southeast of Mezieres maintain contact with the retiring enemy all along the front. The last natural obstacles west of the Belgian frontier have virtually all been cleared and the terrain before the French is admirable for maneuvering.

On the extreme right where the French line joins the American, French cavalry are riding toward the Meuse between Mezieres and Sedan. In reaching the Meuse at Sedan General Pershing's men had achieved an advance of four miles since late Wed-

nesday night. Germany's main line of communications from Metz west goes through Sedan and it is no longer of use to the enemy. In their rapid advance northward to Sedan since last Friday the Americans have captured 6,000 prisoners. Sedan is seven miles from the French frontier and the fall of the town which is mostly at the east bank of the Meuse, would mean the definite turning of the Meuse line northward in to Belgium and would force the Germans back almost to the Rhine if hostilities should continue east of the Meuse the American press forward toward Montmedy. Germany's troops west of the Meuse because of the great progress of the French and American must now retreat if they can, through Belgium. The task of moving this large force of soldiers through the narrow Liege gap is formidable.

Vervins has been captured. Rethel has been evacuated by the Germans while the French are rapidly approaching the vital railroad center of Hirson from the west.

Internal conditions in Germany apparently are far from satisfactory. In addition to the outbreak in Kiel the German naval base, which is reported to have placed the German navy and a large part of Schleswig in the hands of the revolutionists, outbreaks are reported in Hamburg. The chancellor also has issued an appeal to the people to maintain calm while the armistice negotiations are in progress.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Captain Pratt, acting chief of naval operations, authorized the statement at 3:45 o'clock p. m. that the navy had received no official information whatever of the signing of an armistice. This was in denial of persistent rumors that had given out such information.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The unofficial report which started celebrations had said the armistice had been signed at 11 o'clock French, time, or six hours before the time set for the meeting.

Neither the American government nor any of the allies' embassies or war missions had been advised even that Marshal Foch actually had presented the armistice terms. It was assumed, however, that the German envoys had been conducted through the French lines some time during the day.

Washington, Nov. 7.—At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon it was stated officially that the United States government had not been advised of the signing of an armistice—3:30 o'clock Washington

time is approximately 8:30 p. m. in Paris.

Paris, Nov. 7.—Four German officers, bearing white flags, it is officially announced, probably will arrive at the headquarters of Marshal Foch tonight.

New York, Nov. 7.—New York went wild today on the unconfirmed report that Germany had signed the armistice terms. The Associated Press did not carry the report. On the contrary, its correspondents in London and Paris continued to file dispatches reporting the progress of events respecting the probable armistice which controverted definitely the rumor that true had been declared. Although at the hour the report appeared on the streets the government at Washington had received nothing to support it and officials did not accept it as true the city went out for a regular "New Year's eve" demonstration on the enlarged scale.

The demonstration began when extra editions of newspapers appeared on the streets bearing dispatches purporting to have been sent from London and Paris saying the armistice terms had been signed and would become effective at 2 o'clock this afternoon. As late as 1:20 o'clock today in Paris, according to dispatches received by the Associated Press, crowds were assembled around the war office there awaiting news of the German application for an armistice and it was generally believed there that several days might pass before a truce would be arranged.

At 2:15 o'clock this afternoon it was officially announced by the war department that the Germans had not signed the armistice terms.

Later, Secretary Lansing made an announcement that the German commissioners would not be received by Marshal Foch until 5 o'clock this afternoon and then the Associated Press received another dispatch filed in Paris at 3:35 this afternoon saying that four German officers bearing the white flag would arrive at Marshal Foch's headquarters tonight.

Whistles thruout the city joined in the din, and the harbor craft rang their bells and blew their whistles in a chorus unprecedented in the history of the metropolis. The Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange and Curb market all suspended business at 2:30 o'clock. From the roofs of the city skyscrapers and from the windows of these structures, newspapers and telephone books torn into bits were flung from the windows and it seemed as if a snow storm had descended upon the city.

GERMAN NAVY RISES IN REVOLT

London, Nov. 7.—The entire German navy and a great part of Schleswig is in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports received in Copenhagen from Kiel and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph company.

Stockholm, Nov. 7.—Continuous demonstrations are taking place in Berlin, according to the Social Demokraten.

Twenty thousand deserters are marching thru the streets of the capital.

London, Nov. 7.—The Wolf bureau of Berlin announces that all work has stopped at Hamburg owing to a strike and that undisciplined acts and outrages have taken place. The news agency reports similar occurrences from Luebeck.

Copenhagen, Nov. 7.—A revolt has broken out in Hamburg according to a dispatch from correspondents of the Politik at Vandamrup. Artillery firing was in progress in the streets of the city when the correspondent's informant was deported, the latter declared.

London, Nov. 7.—Altona, across the river from Hamburg and Flensburg to the northeast, are reported within the power of revolutionary soldiers. The airdrome at Apenrade in the north of Schleswig has been occupied and the airmen there placed under arrest.

London, Nov. 7.—The German authorities have decided to suppress the revolution at Kiel, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company. Several thousand soldiers from German island have been ordered to Kiel. The workmen and soldiers' council has decided to resist.

Women now have the opportunity to study ship drafting and construction at Columbia University.

THE WORLD WAR

AMERICANS ARE ADVANCING STEADILY; GERMAN CASUALTIES HEAVY

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Nov. 2.—The American first army continued its offensive movement today. Ahead of their schedule, the American forces were engaged in working their way forward to exploit their success of yesterday. The Germans were continuing their resistance, which promised to grow heavier as the higher ground was reached.

Despite the increased volume of the enemy fire, however, the Americans are steadily advancing, although more slowly than on Friday. The line at noon showed no losses of territory, while some improvement of it had been effected. Considering the magnitude of the operation, the American losses in yesterday's fighting were small. On the other hand, the reports indicate that the German casualties were unusually heavy.

Many of the Germans were caught in the terrific bombardment which preceded the advance.

As far as the Americans are concerned, the elaborate preparations they had made to care for their wounded proved to have been unnecessary.

Americans Operate in Italy

The 332nd American regiment, which is operating with the Thirty-first Italian division of the tenth army tonight was crossing the Livenza river in the district of Tezzo. The Americans, who were commanded by Colonel W. M. Wallace, passed through Rover basso, southwest of Sacile, this afternoon.

During their advance the Americans had been fired upon by Austrian machine guns using gum-gum bullets. Major Somerville of Seattle had forwarded a number of the bullets to the headquarters of the American military mission. The bullets were manufactured two years ago and each cartridge has a steel jacket containing four square slugs. The Americans are in good health. General Treat, the American commander in Italy, today presented to King Victor Emmanuel a congratulatory message on the Italian victory from Ambassador Page.

Valenciennes has fallen, the allied troops in Italy maintain their pursuit of the Austrians, and west of the Meuse and in Flanders Marshal Foch continued to press the Germans.

Canadian troops captured Valenciennes after bitter fighting for more than 24 hours in the area south of the town.

With Valenciennes gone, the Germans now unlikely will have to give up Tournai and to retreat both in Flanders and south of Valenciennes. British possession of the town and the area east of the Scheldt south of Valenciennes outflanks the enemy positions in the Mormal front, which defend Maubeuge and Mons. It is evident the Germans must retire or suffer heavy losses in attempting to maintain insecure position from Ghent to the regions north of the Aisne. The main German position behind the present front is the Antwerp-Namur-Metz line.

In Belgium the allies, including American troops, have reached the Scheldt on a wide front southwest of Ghent and are reported to be west of the river at Fecks, seven miles southwest of Ghent. The German situation around Ghent is becoming hazardous as the town is being outflanked.

West of the Meuse the Germans are now in a serious position thru the successful American and French

drive of Friday, which placed them in a pocket in the forest of Boulton, north of the Argonne. General Gouraud's men resumed the defensive Saturday and are pressing thru the wooded region west of the Boulton front. The French and Americans have captured more than 4,400 prisoners.

Allied armistice terms have been handed the Austrians by General Diaz, whose victorious troops continue to push the enemy back from Lake Garda to the Piave. Between Asiago and the Piave the allies have advanced to the Brenta at Grigno, capturing many important mountain heights. The Austrians apparently are fleeing precipitately northward thru the Trentino, leaving thousands of prisoners and hundreds of guns. East of the Piave the Italians, British and Americans are pressing toward the Tagliamento along the entire front.

It is reported the Austrians are evacuating Udine.

Italian naval units also are active against the Austrian coast along the Adriatic. Rome announces that the Austrian dreadnaught Viribus Unitis has been destroyed by the Italians.

More than 1,000 square miles of Italian territory has been liberated by the allies up to Friday.

Terms of the armistice arranged with Turkey show that there has been a virtual unconditional surrender by the Turk government. Turkish mines are now being removed from the Dardanelles preparatory to sending an allied fleet into the Black sea to complete the work of removing the German menace in the near east.

GENERAL MARCH REPORTS GERMAN ONLY NATION GIVING RESISTANCE

Washington, Nov. 2.—The debacle of Germany's allies is being pressed to completion, General March said today and the events of the past week in the world war have resulted in the concentration of enemy resistance in one nation. Resistance of the Germans on the west front has continued and the greatest allied advance has been registered on the Italian front where progress of 37 miles has been made. General March said the object of the allies on this front was the cutting of the Austrian line of withdrawal.

"This has been accomplished," he added.

General March identified the American forces in Italy as the 332nd infantry regiment, with ambulance battalions 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13, field hospital 102.

In addition, there are certain air service training units. The new Franco-American attack on both sides of the Argonne already, the chief of staff explained, has progressed to such an extent that a decided pocket has been formed in the German lines, indicating the necessity of an early withdrawal from the northern portion of the Argonne forest. This would bring the American forces with their heaviest artillery nearer the main German railway line through Stenay.

General March announced that influenza conditions among troops arriving in France have improved so materially that deaths from the disease practically have stopped. A recent transport convoy carrying 25,000 men arrived at the American port of debarkation, he said, with only 78 cases of influenza.

Regimental units identified and located by General March included the 114th Engineers with the first army west of the Meuse, and the 52nd pioneer infantry with the Fifth army corps in the same territory. These are not part of any division.

Germany is fast reaching the point where she must have peace, even if she must tell the truth to the successful American and French

HIS UNPOPULARITY IS GROWING STRONGER THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

Paris, Nov. 2.—In heavy type the Temps today prints the following under a Geneva date:

"The abdication of William II, may be considered now as an accomplished fact. Official publication is delayed for an opportune moment."

Paris, Nov. 2.—Emperor William is persisting in his refusal to abdicate according to advices received here. He took refuge at German grand headquarters after the meeting of the war cabinet at which the question of his abdication was raised says a dispatch to Le Journal from Zurich.

The obstinacy with which William Hohenzollern is clinging to the throne is making a bad impression in Berlin political circles, the correspondent indicates. It is reported that in an attempt to save the crown he took the head of a people gotten up by the military party against the government, but that the latter was too solidly established. Any plot which aims at the establishment of a military dictatorship has no chance of success, the message declares. It appears that the emperor now is refusing to take any notice of the acts of the government. Everything is represented as depending upon the attitude of the great general staff may adopt.

The socialist Vorweartz impudently the emperor to prove his courage by abdicating, as an immense majority of the people are against him. The Franckfort Gazette and the Munich Neueste Nachrichten express themselves similarly.

CONDITIONS OF ARMISTICE IS BASED ON PRESIDENT'S PRINCIPLES.

Rome, Nov. 2.—The allied terms to Austria in response to her application for an armistice have been handed by General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief, to Austrian officers who entered the line bearing a white flag. The official announcement to this effect was made today.

The conditions of the armistice are inspired by the principles of President Wilson, namely, to render it impossible for the enemy to recommence war and to prevent him from profiting by the armistice to withdraw from a difficult military situation.

An official statement issued by the Italian government today concerning the armistice says:

"An officer of the Austrian general staff presented himself at the front of our lines bearing credentials and asked to discuss an armistice.

"General Diaz referred the question to Premier Orlando, who now is in Paris, who in turn informed the inter-allied conference which discussed and defined the conditions upon which the armistice could be granted and charged General Diaz in the name of the governments of allies and the United States to communicate them to the Austrian white flag bearers.

"The conditions of the armistice are inspired by the principles of President Wilson, namely, to render it impossible for the enemy to recommence war and to prevent him from profiting by an armistice to withdraw from a difficult military situation. The condition of the battle along our front demonstrates the great value of these terms.

"As it is probable the Austro-Hungarian white flag bearers would wish to confer upon the subject with their chiefs, it is supposed that the response may not be immediate."

EXTENSION OF WORK OR FIGHT.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Important extensions of the "work or fight" order are planned by Provost Marshal General Crowder. No formal announcement will be made for a few days.

Amsterdam, Nov. 2.—A state of anarchy prevails throughout Turkey, according to information received by the Armenian Correspondence Bureau.

Hundreds of thousands of deserters are subsisting by means of robbery of the mass of the population. Constantinople is declared to be literally famished and impatiently awaiting the arrival of allied forces.

ITALY WANTS ASSURANCE THAT ENEMY WILL NOT AGAIN START WAR

Rome, Nov. 2.—Eight thousand prisoners and 1,600 guns have been captured in the Italian offensive, the war office announces.

"By sending to the Italian command a request for an armistice, Austria admits her complete defeat," says the dispatch. "She has hoisted the white flag to try to avoid the irremediable political ruin through the complete destruction of her army. The conditions fixed by all the allies in their answer to the Austrian request are necessarily such as to give the strictest military and naval guarantees that the war aims of the allies will be completely gained and the wonderful and tenacious Italian effort will be crowned with the reward it deserves.

Italy will not claim anything she is not entitled to, but she claims that her victory places the enemy in the permanent and absolute impossibility of resuming the offensive. If the enemy bends his head he will have the truce he is desperately invoking. Otherwise he will be compelled by force to surrender at the discretion of Italy after a defeat which is now evidently complete and irreparable."

Victory Drawing Near

Washington, Nov. 2.—An intimation of the drastic nature of the armistice terms submitted by General Diaz to the Austrians is given in an official dispatch from Rome today saying: "The Italian victory is hourly assuming such proportions that any kind of indulgence toward an enemy which up to the last minute of his dominion has insulted our brethren, devastated our lands and fought with the utmost barbarity would be a crime."

Captures Important Point

Washington, Nov. 4.—The first American army has captured dominating heights from the Germans northwest of Verdun and brought under the fire of its heavy guns the important railroads of Mont Midy, Longuyon and Conflans. General Pershing so reports in his Sunday evening communicate announcing an advance for the first army of 12 miles on an eight mile front in three days. Prisoners captured numbered more than 5,000 and guns more than 100. In the action have been regulars and national army troops from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, New Mexico, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Birds can fly for 24 hours without stopping to rest.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Germany many is suing for mercy from the American and allied air forces. A note delivered to the state department today thru the Swiss legation says: "German air forces stopped the bombardment of cities and towns on October 1, and it is not understood why the United States has not followed the same course."

AUSTRIA HUNGARY SURRENDERS TO ALLIES

Washington, Nov. 4.—Terms of armistice under which the land and sea forces of what was once the Austro-Hungarian empire have laid down their arms, were announced today simultaneously in Washington and the allied capitals. They accomplish complete surrender and open up Austrian and Hungarian territory for American and allied operations against Germany.

The terms, under which the debacle on the Italian front ended today at three p. m. (9 a. m. Eastern United States time) include complete demobilization of Austrian forces, surrender of one half of all artillery and military equipment; occupation by American and allied forces of such strategic places as may be later selected; use of Austrian railroads for operations against Germany; evacuation of all invaded territory leaving behind all equipment and supplies including coal; surrender of a portion of the Austrian surface and submarine fleets and disarmament of others under American and allied control, surrender of all German submarines in Austrian waters and repatriation of allied and American prisoners without reciprocity. Evacuation of Austrian territory roughly corresponds to the boundary lines claimed by Italy under the Italia Irredentia treaty of London program. The right of occupation by allied forces is reserved, local authorities to maintain order under allied supervision.

The Danube route is to be kept open by the occupation of dismantling of Fortress to be selected by the allied commander. The existing blockade of the allies against Austria remains unchanged. Austrian ships being liable to capture where found except where a commission to be named later, provides otherwise.

All enemy naval aircraft are to be put out of commission and concentrated under allied control. All Austrian harbors and equipment in occupied Italian ports is to be left untouched.

The terms of the armistice are to be carried out under the direction of Marshal Foch who will designate material to be turned over and supervise the movement of Austro-Hungarian forces to the rear.

All German troops in Austria Hungary, Italy or the Balkans must be out or interned within fifteen days.

Destruction of any property by retreating forces is specifically forbidden.

All fortresses protecting Austrian naval bases or stations are to be occupied and the arsenal at Pola is specifically surrendered. All allied craft held by Austria are to be returned immediately.

The only organized military force Austria is permitted to retain is limited to that necessary to maintain order in her own borders.

The ships to be surrendered include 15 modern Austrian submarines, three battle ships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, one mine layer and six Danube monitors to be designated by the allies. All other war craft are to be concentrated and disarmed under allied directions.

Free navigation of all Austrian waters by both the war and commercial fleets of the allies is provided for.

The terms of the Austrian armistice with parenthetical explanations of minor errors in cable transmission were announced by the state department as follows:

"Following are the terms of the armistice imposed upon Austria,

which will go into effect at three o'clock today:

"Military clauses: One: The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.

"Two: Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the north sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory. Limited as in clause three below there shall only be maintained as an organized military forces (A) reduced to pre-war effectiveness. Half the divisional corps and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

Three: Evacuation of all territory invaded by Austro-Hungary since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander in chief of the allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows: From Pic Umbraint to the North of the Stelvie it will follow the Crest of the Rhetian alps up to the sources of the Adige and the passing thence by mounts Reschen and Brenner and the heights of Oetze and Zoller. The line then turns south crossing Mont Toblach and meeting the present frontier Carnic alps. It follows this frontier up to Mount Tarvis and after Mount Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Predilv mount Mangart the Tricorno (Terglou) and the watershed of the Cols Di Podberdo, Podlaniscam and Idria.

From this point the line turns southeast toward the Schneeberg, exclude the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeberg it goes down towards the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Matuglia and Volosca in the evacuated territory.

It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including the north Lixarica and Trivania and to the south territory limited by a line from the (Semigrand) of cape Blanca to the summits of the watersheds eastwards, so as to include the evacuated area all the valleys and water resources flowing towards Sebenico such as the Cicola, Kerka, Butisnica and their tributaries. It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, and Punta-bo, Scherda, Maon, Paga, and Punta-dura in the north up to Meleda in the south embracing Santandrea Buzzsi, Liza, Lesina Tercota, Curzola, Cazza and Lagosta, as well as the neighboring rocks and islets and passages, only excepting the Islands of Great and Small Zirona, Bua, Solta and Brazza. All territory thus evacuated shall be occupied by the forces of the allies and of the United States of America. All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within those territories (to be) left in and surrendered to the allies, according to a special order given by the commander in chief of the forces of the Associated powers of the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the Associated powers.

Four: The allies shall have the right of free movement over all road and rail and water ways in Austro-Hungary territory and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the associated powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may

deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order. They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the associated powers (wherever) they may be.

Five: Complete evacuation of all German troops within 15 days not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts, but from all Austro-Hungarian territory.

Interment of all German troops which have not left Austro-Hungary within the date.

Six: The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be entrusted to the local authorities under the control of the allied and associated armies of occupation.

Seven: The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all allied prisoners of war and internal subjects and of civil populations evacuated from their homes on conditions to be laid down by the commander in chief of the forces of the associated powers on the various fronts. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austria-Hungary personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

Naval Conditions

One: Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships.

Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the allied and Associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

Two: Surrender to allies and the United States of 15 Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years of 1910 and 1918 and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austrian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the allies and United States.

Three: Surrender to the allies and the United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battle ships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors to be designated by the allies and the United States of America. All other surface warships including river craft are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America.

Four: Freedom of navigation to all war ships and merchant ships of allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the river Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary.

The allies and the associated powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions and the positions of these are to be indicated.

In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defense works.

Five: The existing blockade conditions set by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

Six: All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and impactionized in Austro-Hungary bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America.

Seven: Evacuation of all the Italian coasts and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all floating craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

Eight: Occupation by the allies and the United States of America of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defenses and of the dock yards and arsenal at Pola.

Nine: All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the allies and associated powers to be returned.

Ten: No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

Eleven: All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allies and associated powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.

REVELERS CONVEY GRATITUDE OF ITALIAN PEOPLE TO AMERICANS

Rome, Nov. 4.—Demonstrations by the Roman public in celebration of the victory over Austria-Hungary continued all through last night. This morning the jubilation was still in progress. The rejoicing crowds visited all allied embassies and the achievements of the armies of the nations concerned in the notable success were loudly cheered.

The ovation was especially enthusiastic outside the American embassy where Ambassador Page addressed the crowd. The committee from the demonstrators was received by the ambassador. They asked him to convey to President Wilson the gratitude of the people of Rome and of Italy to America and to express their admiration for that country's part in the struggle. The committee wished him to assure the president that he could count on the constant support of the Italian nation for the triumph of his principles.

Wilson's Message to Italy

Washington, Nov. 4.—President Wilson today sent the following message by cable to the King of Italy:

"May I not say how deeply and sincerely the people of the United States rejoice that the soil of Italy is delivered from her enemies. In their name I send to your Majesty and the Great Italian people, the most enthusiastic congratulations.

"WOODROW WILSON."

WILL ENTERTAIN FAIRBANKS.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 5.—Arrangements were being made here today by the managers of the United War Work campaign to entertain Douglas Fairbanks, the motion picture actor, when he reached El Paso on his way to California in the interest of the campaign to raise funds for the United War fund.

Fairbanks is now making a tour from New York to Dallas and is expected to arrive here early next week. He will go from here to Tucson, en route to Los Angeles.

One forgets just what is German for "Welcome to our city," but forehanded Berliners would better get that sign ready for the allies.

It is hard to predict what excuse the Kaiser will give to his people when the allied troops march right into the streets of Berlin.

THE WORLD WAR

Forced to a realization of impending peril by the progress of the British southeast of Valenciennes and the French and Americans south of Sedan, Germany's shattered armies are in rapid retreat from the Belgian frontier to the Aisne river.

British forces have cleared the barrier of Mormal forest and threaten to drive a wedge between Mons and Maubeuge. To the south the French have launched an attack that has forced the enemy back from three to four miles while along the Meuse the Americans in close cooperation with the French just to the westward, have overcome a stubborn resistance by the enemy and moved still nearer to Sedan-Longuyon railroad.

There is evidence that the Germans are not carrying out the orderly retreat that marked their retirement from the Marne and Somme salients. Batteries of field guns, with horses attached have been captured and a vast quantity of munitions which could be moved quickly under ordinary circumstances has fallen into the hands of the allies.

To the north, Ghent is closely invested by the French, Belgian and British troops. The fighting there is apparently between German rear guards and the allied forces, for civilians are said to be close behind the lines, and queen Elizabeth of Belgium watched the beginning of the assault against the city.

The line of the Scheldt is no longer any protection to the enemy in Belgium. It has been crossed everywhere from Ghent to Valenciennes. Between Ghent and Brussels there is no great natural obstacle except the Dendre river which will aid the Germans in conducting defensive operations and it seems probable that the enemy will not turn at Bay until he reached the Namur-Brussels-Antwerp line, which is said to have been prepared for a grim struggle.

American forces north of Verdun have crossed the Meuse at three points and have gained ground on the east side of the river. This advance threatens the Sedan-Longuyon line at a new point and removed from the Germans the advantage of having a position on the flank of the American forces advancing northward on the western side of the stream. Sedan must be under artillery fire from the Medium calibre American guns.

German Retreat Continues

Paris, Nov. 6.—The retreat of the Germans along the whole of the French front continues, according to the war office statement today. The French are in contact with the enemy rear guards.

North of Marle, the French have passed beyond Voharies, five miles southwest of the important railway junction of Vervins. Italian troops have occupied Le Thuel, four miles southeast of Mont Cornet. The French have crossed the Aisne on both sides of Rethel, capturing Barby, west of Eethel. North of the Argonne the French also have moved

forward, reaching the outskirts of Lametz and La Cassine.

Germans Are Badly Beaten

Paris, Nov. 6.—As the result of the latest battle which is still in progress the allies have soundly beaten 140 German divisions, hundreds of villages have been freed and thousands of prisoners have been captured. The enemy's position which was bad before, now may be said to be desperate.

Americans Cross Meuse

Berlin, Via London, Nov. 6.—American troops yesterday advanced across the river Meuse south of Dun, under a violent protective fire and penetrated the woods and heights on the east bank of the river between Milly and Vilosnes, the German general staff announced today.

Rioting Occurs at Kiel

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—Severe rioting occurred at Kiel Sunday after a meeting of sailors and laborers. Mutinous sailors made their way to the military prison with the intention of liberating men confined there for insubordination. The military guards fired upon the mutineers killing 29. The military commander was shot dead.

Germans Leave for Conference

Amsterdam, Nov. 6.—A German armistice delegation left Berlin this afternoon for the western front.

160 Hun Balloons Felled

With the American Armies northwest of Verdun.—During the last four days American airmen have destroyed or downed more than 160 German airplanes and in addition a large number of enemy balloons.

Progress of Americans

London, Nov. 6.—(British wireless service.)—The development of a new line to the east of the Meuse by the American army after forcing crossings of the river is reported in the American communique for Tuesday. Excellent progress is being made by the Americans despite heavy artillery and machine gun fire from the Germans on the entire front.

Allies Reach Ghent Suburbs

London, Nov. 6.—(British wireless service.)—The latest information regarding the military situation at Ghent goes to show that the allies have reached the suburbs, but that the town itself is still holding out. It is possible like Lens, Ghent will hold out for some time until a successful encircling movement has been accomplished.

TREES CUT DOWN BY RETREATING GERMANS AND COUNTRY DEVASTATED

With the American Army on the Sedan Front, Nov. 6.—In their retreat west of the Meuse, according to reports reaching American headquarters the Germans are destroying property and cutting down trees along the roadways.

American aviators reported today that the highway from Stenay northward to Olizy-Sur-Chiers is blockaded everywhere by trees across the roads. The destruction begins just beyond Stenay and extends north-east and north from one to three miles.

It is known that on the entire western front the enemy has in reserve only one division which has been out of the battle one month and four divisions which have been resting from two to four weeks. Two of the divisions are east of the Meuse.

The Germans, it is believed, have used all their reserves on the front opposite the Americans, the last enemy division of reserves on this sector having been thrown in the desperate effort to stem the American advance.

On the west bank of the Meuse the Germans have been driven entirely from the Bois de-Hopice, two miles north of Beaumont.

Along the heights of the Meuse in the region of Sassey and between Milly and Dun the Americans made progress despite heavy machine gun and artillery resistance on the part of the Germans. The Germans continue their rear guard action on the rugged hills and wooded districts east of the Meuse against which the Americans are advancing steadily.

American troops continued the advance today between the Meuse and the Bar, moving forward at one place more than three miles. The Americans reached Chemery, 7½ miles south of Sedan. East of Chemery the American lines now run through Maisoncelle, Flaba and the Bois du Fond de Limon.

Another formidable enemy defence line, on which the Germans planned to make a stand, was smashed by the Americans late Tuesday when they captured the town of Le Tanne, in the Bend of the Meuse through Pouilly and Inor and eastward.

This line was part of the new defenses along the Meuse from Stenay northward to Sedan. An elaborate trench system recently had been captured along with numerous wire entanglements, concrete dugouts and miles of concrete emplacements for heavy machine guns.

Solicitous for Civilians

With the American Army in France, Nov. 6.—In a wireless message yesterday addressed to the French and American commanders the Germans reminded the allies that there were many civilians in the villages north of the Franco-American front and suggested that the artillery men be notified to this effect. None of the villages were named, however. The message was signed by the German field commander.

GERMANS DESTROY RAILWAY BEFORE THEIR RETIREMENT

With the British Army on the Franco-Belgian Front, Wednesday, Nov. 6.—Steady progress was maintained today by the British first, third and fourth armies. The main body of the enemy is apparently continuing its retirement toward Mons, Maubeuge and Avesnes while the comparatively weak forces which are assigned to the task of fighting a rear guard action were interposing such resistance as they could.

This morning the Germans were destroying the railways in the vicinity of Mons, indicating that they had no intention of accepting battle along the present line.

Up to last night the British had penetrated to an extreme depth of 11

miles in two days. At dawn today they renewed their attack and now notwithstanding the heavy rain which had been falling for two days were getting ahead rapidly.

Quievre Chaim at the Belgian border northeast of Valenciennes capitulated today. Further south the British are forging ahead on Belgian soil, having forced a crossing of the Angreau river late yesterday and captured Angreau and Roisin.

Other attacking troops succeeded in reaching the main Bayay Avesnes highway southeast of Bayay while their comrades were driving on Bayay from the west.

Northeast of Valenciennes the Germans have organized a defense along the Honelle. The line is a buttress not only for Mons, but affords protection for the Germans holding Tournai. It seemed probably today that the Germans would withdraw from Tournai to the Dendre river.

The German divisions in front of the British are weak and greatly disorganized. Their falling back, however, cannot be characterized as a rout.

Prisoners captured by the British tell of the desperate straits of their army. They report that on some sectors the soldiers retreated without orders and that on others they refused to deliver a counter attack. In regard to the so-called Mons-Maubeuge-Avesnes line there is no regular system of defenses linking them together. The line therefore is largely imaginary.

On the Battle Front in Belgium,

Tuesday, Nov. 5.—In their retreat through west Flanders the Germans were guilty of unnecessary cruelties and destruction and these assumed a more savage aspect in the vicinity of Ghent. The town of Deynze southwest of Ghent suffered cruelties recalling the German atrocities of 1914. There was organized pillage by the soldiers under command of officers, deliberate burning of houses and theft. Bavarian troops under the command of General von Ostraowski were conspicuous in this work. The general himself after being served a meal in a private house in Deynze tore down the blinds and appropriated various souvenirs from the parlor.

AMERICANS NEAR SEDAN

With the American Forces on the Sedan front, Nov. 6., 4:30 p. m.—(By the Associated Press.)—American troops this afternoon were fighting within sight of Sedan, famous for the great battle fought in the Franco-German war in 1870. From the hills in the region of Chemery and Maisoncelle, where the Americans, according to last accounts were advancing despite stubborn resistance, the buildings of Sedan are in plain sight, being about 6 miles away.

In olden times, when men kissed, each took hold of the other's beard during the operation.

* Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 7. *
* Complete chaos prevails in *
* Austria, according to travelers *
* returning here from that country. *
* All the railroad villages *
* in the Tyrol are flooded with *
* the returning armies in full *
* disorder. In the villages the *
* demoralized troops who are *
* beardless, are plundering and *
* requisitioning supplies. *
* * * * *

FUNDS FOR UNITED WAR SOCIETIES WILL BE NEEDED FOR THEM.

New York Nov. 6.—At least two years will be required to complete demobilization of American forces in France, according to estimates of allied military leaders. General T. Coleman Dupont who has just returned from two months' visit to the western front where he conferred with high officials in each of the allied governments, brought this estimate back as the minimum expectation of army officials. "Military officials have been urging us to think in terms of a long war," said General Dupont, "and now they are equally insistent that we begin to accustom ourselves to thought of long demobilization. There is an immense task ahead of our forces when peace is declared. As one of our generals said to me, 'Tell the people back home it will be two years at least, before they see us all. We have a year's work just to untangle barbed wire that has been strung back and forth across France!'"

"It must never be said of America that she left her task half done," General Dupont continued. "We owe everything to France, and our men will have to stand by until they have done what they can to set her on roads to restoration, and while they stand by over there, it is going to be tremendously important we stand by them over here."

"This fact gives double importance to United States War Work campaign, which I am glad to find so well under way. No one who has not lived with our boys can imagine how vitally important the service of these seven organizations is; no one has studied history of other wars can overestimate their importance in the period of demobilization. The Civil war destroyed careers of hundreds of promising young men. It turned them back into civil life, weakened and purposeless. This war must not do that. Boys who have sacrificed so much to win it must come back stronger and better men than when they left. I found war work agencies in France laying statesman-like plans for this trying period. Every hut in France is to become a university classroom on the day peace is signed. Under direction of leading educators and business men from this country, the boys will be given every educational advantage. Entertainment and recreational work will be largely increased, for with the coming of peace not merely part of time, but all of the time of our boys will have to be provided for. United War Work agencies will need every cent of their \$170,500,000. Yes, and millions more. They will need to send thousands of additional workers, women workers particularly, for the influence of one good woman in representing American homes over there is more potent than influence of any man can be, no matter how capable. If the American people stand by thru demobilization as they have thru the months of fighting, our army will have made the most splendid record of any army in history. Men in it will come back not deteriorated by hard experience of war, but strengthened, more efficient, more resolute, better, more useful and more successful in every way."

General Dupont's views are en-

dorsed by military leaders of the United States and the allied nations.

BELGIAN PRISONERS FREED.

Amsterdam, Tuesday, Nov. 5.—In accordance with its amnesty proclamation the German government has released all Belgian civilian prisoners held in Germany, according to a telegram received here from Berlin. Soldiers Vote Republican Majority.

NEW MEXICO WOMEN SELL

\$1,625,350 FOR LIBERTY

Liberty bonds to the amount of \$1,625,350 were reported sold by the women of New Mexico in a partial statement to Mrs. Howard Huey state chairman of the women's committee of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

TO COMBINE RATE.

Santa Fe, Nov. 6.—Local railroad officials received word today that the plan to combine sleeping and parlor car rates and the additional charge for occupancy of space or parlor cars which was to have gone into effect last Friday has been postponed to Dec. 1 because of the shortage of labor due to the influenza.

BOYS AND GIRLS ORGANIZE.

Santa Fe, Nov. 6.—This afternoon in the Patio of the new museum the Victory Boys and Girls were organized for the United War Work campaign. Volunteer subscriptions are being received in considerable numbers by the local banks. The honor roll of volunteer subscribers is to be published and posted next Monday, when the active house to house canvass begins.

REPUBLICAN HOUSE AND SENATE WILL MAKE ANOTHER IMPOSSIBLE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—Senator Smoot of Utah, acting republican leader in the senate, issued the following statement today:

"America and our allies are to be congratulated upon the results of the election. A republican house and senate means that the war must end in such a way as to make another impossible; that the world must be made safe for peace; that Germany must surrender unconditionally and that the terms of peace will be dictated by France, England, Italy and America.

"It was a notice to our men in the ranks that we want a good job made of the war now that we are in it and that everything necessary to bring this about will be furnished without delay, fear or favor; that extravagance and waste of the people's money will cease and that the ideals for which we entered the war will be realized."

* On the British Front in *
* France, Nov. 6.—American *
* troops who occupied St. Mar- *
* tin-Riviere during the ad- *
* vance south of Le Cateau re- *
* cently, discovered in the bel- *
* fry of the village church a *
* formidable charge of explos- *
* ives. The charge was connect- *
* ed by wire with the mon- *
* strance on the high altar in *
* such a way that if the mon- *
* strance were moved an explo- *
* sion would have brought the *
* church down upon the heads *
* of the worshippers. *
* * * * *

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 6.—Practically complete returns on the separate prohibition amendment show that it carried in every county, with a majority expected to reach 30,000.

Dries Win in Ohio

Columbus, O., Nov. 6.—The dries assumed the lead in the prohibition contest here late this afternoon.

Wets Win California.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 6.—Bone dry prohibition in California, in Amendment No. 22, apparently was decisively defeated today when San Francisco's overwhelming vote against it came in; 2,053 complete precincts of 6,191 in the state gave Yes 71,517, No 118,084.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 6.—Unofficial count of the votes cast by Pennsylvania soldier voters here yesterday showed W. C. Sprule, the republican candidate for governor, received 44 votes, and E. C. Bonniwell, his democratic opponent, 21 votes. There were 17 votes cast by Kansas soldiers, but the count was not made known. New York soldiers cast 25 votes, which were mailed to Albany without being tabulated.

EXPLOITING COAL FIELDS

Amsterdam.—The immense coal and iron mines and smelting works owned by Baron De Wendel in Lorraine have been sold to German syndicates for the normal equivalent of \$65,000,000 on the ground that they were chiefly owned by French citizens. The process by which this great property was transferred from French to German ownership is called "compulsory liquidation." Baron De Wendel, reputed to be one of the richest men in Europe, was chief owner of the Lorraine coal and iron fields. His possessions in German Lorraine have long excited the cupidity of the German capitalists. The potential ore supply in this field alone has been estimated at \$1,900,000,000.

The property was divided by the Germans in two groups. The iron fields were sold to a steel combine for 50,000,000 marks. The smelting works and coal mines were purchased for 210,000,000 marks by a syndicate headed by Councillor Vonraumer. The state reserved the right of participation to the extent of 51 per cent in the purchase of the properties.

The Frankfort Zeitung in reporting the sale says the prices were "reasonable," indicating that the German steel, iron and coal magnate made good bargains.

SANTA FE CO. INCORPORATED.

Santa Fe, Nov. 6.—The Santa Fe Coal & Coke company was incorporated yesterday with \$3,000 capital, divided into one million shares. The headquarters are at Rafon with Arthur B. Saling statutor yagent. The incorporators and directors are: (R. B. Saling, W. L. and Emma Johnson.

PAPER TRACK FOR BIKE RACE.

New York, Nov. 7.—The management of the annual six day bicycle race to be held here next month is considering a proposal to construct a paper track in Madison Squire Garden for the holding of the contest. All previous six-day races here have taken place on board tracks.

Soldiers' Letter

The following letter has been received by Charles Greenclay from Private Nick Cordova:

Oct. 20, 1918.

Dear Mr. Greenclay:

I am sorry I have delayed your answer so long. But I have been in the front for over six weeks and unable to be where I could write. I am now in a rest camp as I caught a heavy cold and a little dose of mustard gas, although I am O. K. again and just taking a rest as we surely needed it after our big drive. I had the pleasure of capturing several Boches myself and I am satisfied now.

It has been quite an experience to me and really the one who knows what real war is, is the one that goes through it. I have had some exciting and dangerous times, but I have managed to pull through all right, and hope the good luck keeps with me. I really think we will end this war soon as the Germans are all in. I'll surely be glad to come to the states once again, and of course likely will be more appreciated then.

The most of the New Mexico boys are all right. Max Krouse is along, he had a few days' pass last month Jewish holiday. I am a battalion runner now and of course there is not much hard work, only I am at times exposed to lost of danger. I met a fellow named Siegal from New York, who claims to be a relative of Siegal in Vegas, did not have much time to talk to him as I met him on the way.

Let me hear from you often. By the way, tell Gerald, that Alexander, the pitcher is a corporal here, drawing the same amount of money as the rest of us. Give my regards to all your folks and remember me to the Tishler family.

As ever I am,

PVT. N. N. CORDOVA,

Co. K, 356 Infantry, via N. Y. American Expeditionary Forces.

COMING TRIAL OF SOCIALISTS.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7.—The most important trial of American socialists growing out of the party's opposition to the war is to begin in the federal court here within a short time. This is the trial of Victor Berger, Milwaukee newspaper publisher and member of the national executive committee of the socialist party; Adolph Germer national executive secretary; J. Lewis Engdahl, party editor at headquarters; W. F. Kruse, secretary of the Young People's socialist league, and Irving St. John Tucker, a socialist lecturer and writer of Chicago. The indictment on which the trial will take place is under the espionage act.

COMPANY DISSOLVES.

Santa Fe, Nov. 6.—The Powell Overland company of Clayton, yesterday filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the state corporation commission.

Santa Fe Nov. 6.—Captain Waldo Twitchell of Santa Fe, in command of an air craft and observation battalion at Norfolk, W. Va., has been ordered to report at Garden City, Kansas.

Mrs. Joseph Taichert is seriously ill with an attack of the influenza at her home on Seventh street.

**FEWER SHIP COLLISIONS
AFTER WAR IS OVER**

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—The war has speeded up all sorts of contrivances, inventions, and industries as some compensation for its awful wastage of life and limb and property, and one thing it has done which may save countless lives in the future is to make collisions at sea even in thick fog at least avoidable, if not impossible.

It is the submarine menace that has brought this great improvement in the dangers and risks of navigation, for the listener has been so much improved in order to detect those undersea piratical craft that hundreds of men are now wonderfully skillful in detecting the whereabouts of something they can neither see with their eyes nor hear with their unaided ears. It will be readily seen that this opens up a wonderful list of possibilities for the future not the least being the avoidance of collision, one of the most dreadful and deadly dangers of the deep in times of peace. Many gallant vessel has met its fate by collision with another vessel in a thick fog, when almost a cable's length of port. But if every vessel has its listener, both human and instrumental, nine-tenths of these fatal encounters are likely to be avoided.

**THANKSGIVING TURKEYS
WILL BE SCARCE**

New York, Nov. 1.—It will behoove the prudent American housewife to look about for a nice, fat chicken or duck to grace the Thanksgiving table this year, for turkeys are going to be beyond the reach of most folk. It's another case of "d—n the kaiser," but in this instance the people will make the sacrifice cheerfully, for it is going to be for the benefit of the boys "over there."

Every fighting man is going to have a turkey "spread" on Thanksgiving. To insure an ample supply of the chief item on the menu Uncle Sam has bought up the entire stock of cold storage turkeys and the greater supply of fresh killed turkeys as well. Consequently there will be no cold storage turkeys for the consumers this Thanksgiving and they will have to take their chances in the supply of fresh killed turkeys, which will come into market about a week before the holiday. This supply of fresh killed turkeys for the consumers will not be very large as the government has ordered that hens must weigh at least eight pounds and keys which may weight one pound being slaughtered, except Texas turkeys which may weight one pound less before being killed.

SHOES IN FOUR DIVISIONS.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The war industries board announced today that shoes will be classified in the price-fixing program recently decided upon in four divisions instead of three. The additional class will include all those selling at less than \$3 a pair. The other three class divisions are: Class A, \$9 to \$12; class B, \$6 to \$8.95 and class C, \$3 to \$5.95.

NEW LOAN TO FRANCE.

Washington, Nov. 1.—A new credit of \$200,000,000 established by the treasury in favor of France today brought the total credits to that country up to \$2,365,000,000.

ONE DEAD IN WRECK

Santa Fe, Nov. 4.—One death and 28 injured is the toll of the Denver and Rio Grande wreck on Wednesday evening between Charnita and Espanola, when a broken rail sent the passenger train from Antonito for Santa Fe into the ditch. The death is that of two and a half year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jose Roybal.

Camp Cody's new Y. M. C. A. building is nearly completed.

**FOUR ARE HELD ON CHARGES;
MANUFACTURERS' PROFITS
WERE ENORMOUS**

Washington, Nov. 1.—The mistakes, failures, delays and wastages of the airplane production program under the administration of the old aircraft boards before the reorganization last May are detailed in the report of the investigation conducted by Charles E. Hughes and Attorney General Gregory. The report recommends court martial proceedings for one army officer concerned and criminal prosecutions to three others. The chief blame for the failure is charged by the Hughes report to defective organization in the army signal corps and the lack of competent direction of the work by the responsible officers of the corps. The report finds that there were delays in getting airplane models from the allies and preparing specifications for production; that plans frequently were changed to the embarrassment of contractors; that some manufacturers qualified by organization and experience could not get orders while others apparently with few qualifications in any if any did succeed in getting them and that there was confusion and waste in the plants.

Profits in some instances Mr. Hughes reports, were enormous although Attorney General Gregory point out that 60 per cent of these profits were not more than \$11,800,000. The Fisher Body corporation with an investment of \$860,000 and government financing of \$2,000,000, the report says, is estimated to make a profit of \$3,500,000. The Packard Motor company with calculated investment of \$11,808,000 and a contract for six thousand liberty motors is estimated to be about to realize profits of \$6,450,000 on 17 months' work. The Lincoln Motor company with paid in capital of \$850,000 and investment of \$7,150,000, of which \$3,460,000 represents items on which the government pays 40 per cent depreciation, is estimated to have in prospect or in hand profits of \$7,150,000.

For a year after the country entered the war, the report says, the equipment division of the signal corps of the army was badly organized with a host of sections and departments with ill-defined functions, creating disorder and confusion rather than sustained, well directed and expert effort.

Hundreds of flying cadets, the report says, were held at training camps during the early months of the the war without facilities for training because there was a failure in delivery of training planes. The chief actual wastes of the original airplane of \$640,000,000 which subsequently was increased, the report says, was in the abandonment of two types of airplanes—one of them the much discussed Bristol—and the failure to take advantages of salvage from the abandonments.

This waste is computed as aggregating \$24,000,000. The officers against whom criminal proceedings are recommended are Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Vincent, former vice president of the Packard Motor company and now in charge of the airplane division of the aircraft production bureau; Lieutenant Colonel George W. Mixer, a stockholder in the Curtiss airplane and motor corporation and production, manager of the aircraft bureau and Lieutenant Sam V. Vrooman, Jr., inspector of propeller lumber and a stockholder in the S. B. Vrooman company of Philadelphia. Recommendation also is made that Colonel Edward A. Deeds a member of the original aircraft board be brought before a court martial for sending confidential war department information to former business associates at Dayton, Ohio, and for sponsoring "a grossly misleading statement" last February about progress of production overt to the government in the form of war taxes, and expresses the belief "that no such profits were allowed as to justify a charge of bad faith."

The Dayton-Wright corporation, the report says, was of \$1,000,000 and government financing to the extent of \$1,405,000 has prospects of profits of

more than \$6,000,000. The Ford Motor company on contracts for 5,000 Liberty motors, the report estimates, will make a profit of more than \$5,000,000.

3 BILLION PILLS FOR SOLDIERS.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Orders for 3,000,000,000 cigarettes, enough to provide two smokes for every person in the world have been placed by the war department to supply American soldiers for the rest of the year.

AUSTRIAN FLEET SURRENDERS

London Nov. 1.—6.10 p. m.—The Austrian fleet at Pola, the naval base on the Adriatic sea has hurrendered to the southern Slav council, according to a dispatch received by the Central News Agency.

SUGAR ALLOWANCE 3 POUNDS.

Albuquerque, Nov. 1.—The sugar allowance to American households and public eating places has been increased to three pounds per person, beginning tomorrow, according to a statement by National Food Administrator Hoover, made public by the state food administration here today. The present allowance is two pounds per month per person.

AMERICANS ARE PRISONERS

Washington, Nov. 1.—The names of Americans in German prisons were announced today by the war department as follows: At Camp Unknown wounded, Captain Haydon P. Mayers, San Antonio, Texas.

PROTECT THE CHILDREN

Children are as likely to get the grip and influenza as grown-ups. Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick relief from all kinds of coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough; covers raw, inflamed surfaces with a healing, soothing coating; clears air passages, checks strangling, choking, coughing. Contains no opiates. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

1,400 MEN CALLED FOR NAVY.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today called 1,100 men for service in the navy, to entrain from 16 states and the District of Columbia by Nov. 9. Volunteer inductions will be accepted until Nov. 5.

The following letter has been received from one of our San Miguel county boys in France:

Knights of Columbus
War Activities, Oct. 11, 1918.
San Miguel County Chapter,
American Red Cross,
Las Vegas, N. M.

Friends: A Xmas privilege coupon was given to me by my company commander, and as I know of no better organization to send it to, I take the liberty of forwarding same to you. Anything you care to send me will be highly appreciated. What relatives I have in San Miguel county are both old and unable to get about and look after sending a package as prescribed by P. O. regulations. I remain,

CLAUDE E. SMITH,
Casual Detachment, 311 Supply Co.
A. J. O. 705 A. E. F.

San Miguel county Red Cross chapter will see that Private Smith gets his Christmas package.

**Greatly Benefited by Chamberlain's
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy**

Do not imagine that because other cough medicines failed to give you relief that it will be the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Bear in mind that from a small beginning this remedy has gained a world wide reputation and immense sale. A medicine must have exceptional merit to win esteem wherever it becomes known.—Adv.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Nearly all members having gone home for the elections, congress will hold only perfunctory sessions this week.



Mothers Thank Us

Keep your growing girls free from colds and weakening coughs and you are helping them to healthy vigorous womanhood. Thousands of mothers have written letters of thanks, telling what

Foley's Honey and Tar

has done for their daughters in ridding them of coughs that "hung on" and weakened them just at the age when the young girls required all the physical strength they could command.

Foley's Honey and Tar is noted for its quick effect on coughs, colds and croup. Mrs. Ada Sanders, Cottontown, Tenn., writes:—"We use Foley's Honey and Tar as our best and only cough remedy. It never fails to cure our two girls when they have colds."

**SOLD EVERYWHERE
IN COOPERATION WITH FUEL
SAVING STORES CLOSE
AT 5 P. M.**

Desiring to comply with the government's wish to conserve in every way the resources of the country and particularly the fuel resources during the period of the war, we, the undersigned, business firms of Greater Las Vegas, hereby agree to close our places of business at 5 o'clock p. m. with the exception of railroad paydays, when we will close at 6 p. m. and Saturday nights as has been the custom. From December 9th to December 26th we will remain open evenings. This agreement is to take effect Monday, November 4, and continue in effect until April 1, 1919:

- E. Rosenwald & Son
- Bacharach Bros.
- J. C. Penney Co.
- J. C. Johnsen & Sons.
- The Bonnet Shop.
- J. A. Taichert.
- Rosenthal Furniture.
- Charles Rosenthal.
- M. Greenberger.
- J. H. Stearns.
- Robert J. Taupert.
- J. H. York.
- Las Vegas Mercantile Co.
- The Graff & Hayward Co.
- Nestor Hoffman.
- W. F. Doll.
- Charles Greenclay.
- Col. Henry.
- Meadow City Market.
- F. H. Moen.
- John Papen.
- Ludwig William Hfeld.
- Stern & Nahm.
- Isaac Appel.
- Romero Mercantile Co.
- M. Danziger & Co.
- Hoffman & Graubarth.
- N. C. De Baca.
- Oboid Maloof.
- Sabino Lujan.
- Mrs. George Maloof.
- Joseph Fidel.
- Joseph Fram.
- Gallegos Mercantile Co.
- Ike Davis.
- Chas O'Malley.

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 60c. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Kansas City, Nov. 2.—Temporary arrangements for men desiring to join the students' army training corps of universities and colleges of the Ninth district (Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming) were announced today.

Under the new rule the military officers and colleges are allowed to induct into the training corps young men who in the judgment of the military officials can profitably pursue one of the authorized courses, even though they may be unable to show the usual formal credits demanded for college enrollment.

Boys' and Girls' Garden Club Did a Splendid War Service

East Las Vegas, N. M.
October 31, 1918.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts,
New Mexico Normal University,
East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Dear Sir:

It is very gratifying to me to note the great progress which our boys and girls made in the county this year, under the present arrangement. I think we have achieved a great thing in the production of food and in the conservation of the same through the club work.

I am very pleased with the work done by the Normal and also the cooperation received by each teacher. I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for the work Professor Meddins did during the fair, and the interest from students in building up the stands and everything we had at the fair, also the decorations.

Our little fair was a great success. We had 175 exhibits from out side of Las Vegas, and 43 club members exhibited from Las Vegas, making a total of 216 exhibits by the boys and girls of the county. Numerous exhibits were made by boys and girls not belonging to the club and their parents. We had a splendid program at the Normal, and representatives from the food administration, the United War Workers and the State College gave splendid instructions and words of praise to our boys and girls. We had 175 boys and girls and their parents present at the meeting we had at the Normal. 75 per cent of these people were from out side of Las Vegas, showing that the people of the country are beginning to take hold of the work. All of these boys and girls went through the halls of the Normal, and spent a little time viewing the specimens in your Biological department. This was very instructive I am sure, and they appreciated it. We took five automobiles and two truck loads of the club members to inspect the Harvey dairy and its registered hogs they have there. They also took a little trip to the Storie dam.

In conclusion, I can say that from the Dean down, the teachers and students of the University assisted materially. We regretted that the people of the town were somewhat concerned at the present epidemic—the influenza—and for this reason our attendance was not so great. However, more than 600 people viewed the exhibits, and everywhere we heard comments on the good work of our youngsters.

We have awarded \$162.00 in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. The proportion of Las Vegas was \$88.75. The balance of the county was \$73.25. The reason for your getting more than the rest of the county, was on account of your having promised \$40.00 for the school prize and the Commercial club informs us it would be difficult for them to get the extra \$40.00. We desire to pay this and cut down on the outside club members, in as much as no definite amount had been provided for them. The Commercial club assures us that they will have the money by Monday, in fact, Mr. McWennie said we would

have it by then.

Mr. Nielson desires to begin in filling out the Thrift cards and the War Savings Stamp books. I see no reason why we could not do this. I wish you would let him have the stamps required. He and Miss Delgado could fill the books as they should and leave them with you until the cash is paid. I am sure this would help Mr. Nielson materially.

To help the Normal, at the suggestion of Mr. Nielson, we are intending to buy the balance of the Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps through the Normal, but Miss Maur will attend to that. I feel that I should send you a similar report of our little fair, if I have omitted anything that you know of, you know that I did not do it intentionally.

Very respectfully yours

M. R. GONZALEZ,
County Agricultural Agent.

REPORT OF JOSEPH F. NIELSON
Leader of Boys' and Girls' Clubs. Las Vegas, San Miguel Co., New Mex., Year 1918.

Beginning of Work

The Boys' and Girls' club work commenced early in the spring by taking the matter up with the officials of the various schools of Las Vegas and requesting their assistance in securing the enrollment of the boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 who wished to belong to the garden clubs. The vital need of food occasioned by the war and the educational value of making a garden were explained. The teachers in the various schools showed a great interest in the matter and as a result 205 boys and girls enrolled.

Enrollment Reduced

On visiting the homes of the boys and girls later, it was found that some of the parents were not converted to garden making and objected to their children doing the work. Others moved from town at the close of school after having done some work. The great demand for labor also induced some of the boys to get a job rather than make a garden. Notwithstanding these conditions 128 boys and girls made successful gardens. Of these 91 made final report. These reports showed that \$3055.76 worth of vegetables had been produced.

Nature of Work

The service rendered in connection with this work has consisted principally of:

1. Organization of work and converting people to the economic and educational value of the club work.
2. Individual assistance such as planning garden, preparation of soil, selection of seeds and plants, irrigation, cultivation, control of pests, storing and marketing.
3. Giving out general information adapted to the conditions here in the form of bulletins, circular letters, demonstrations, etc.
4. Distribution of free seeds received from various sources.

Teachers Seek Definite Training in Club Work

At the summer school of the New Mexico Normal University in July and August, many teachers were as-

sembled from all portions of the state. A number of these teachers on seeing what was being done in the way of club work here, wished to know if some course was not offered whereby they could get some definite information and training along that line. However, no provision had been made for such work.

State Club Leader, Chas. Orchard Smith and Assistant Elizabeth Koger, were present for a few days and gave a number of lectures and demonstrations. This served a general need and was highly appreciated, yet satisfied only to a limited extent, the desires of some of the teachers, who wished more work on the subject.

Garden Pests

Pests have had a very decided effect on the garden work, and an effort was made to get definite reports on the subject. The reports secured showed the following:

Number of reports received.....	46
Damage done by English sparrows	\$134.30
Average damage per garden...	3.91
Damage done by bean beetles	\$3.95
Average damage per garden..	1.88
Damage done by other insects	\$79.45
Average damage per garden...	1.72
Damage done by all three pests	\$297.70
Average damage per garden..	6.47

There were about 600 gardens in Las Vegas this year. If the same conditions prevailed in all the gardens as prevailed in those reported (which to all appearance was the case) the loss amounted to \$3882.

Various methods of prevention and extermination have been used and an effort is being made to familiarize the people with the most successful of these methods. The question of English sparrows was taken up with the city council and on July 10th a provision was made whereby a bounty of one cent per head was offered in order to encourage the extermination of this pest.

Mischievous boys and careless people's chickens have also caused considerable annoyance and have been discouraging factors to a number of people who have tried to make gardens.

Market

An open air market was established to dispose of surplus products. Mrs. Dan Stern and Miss Madeline Mills representing the local women's organization of the council of defense had direct charge of the work. The markets were held on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week from 9 to 11 a. m. More than \$150 worth of vegetables were sold by the boys and that part of the work. It also girls who seemed to thoroughly enjoy brought the club organization more prominently before the people.

Pits and Shells Collected

About September 1st directions were received from extension officials to use the club organization to assist the war department to collect fruit pits and nut shells for use in making gas masks for the soldiers. The boys and girls were immediately started at this work, and although there is very little fruit grown here, 1141 lbs. of the pits and shells were gathered and turned over to the Red Cross.

Exhibition Held

On October 11th and 12th a Boys' and Girls' club exhibition was held for San Miguel county. 34 Las Vegas club members exhibited their products and 61 premiums were awarded aggregating \$88.75. These premiums were given in Thrift Stamps.

Assistance

In most of this work Miss Frances Delgado has rendered valuable assistance such as visiting gardens and reporting cases that needed special attention, helping with reports, training canning teams, looking after cooking and sewing clubs, etc.

Summary

Number of boys and girls enrolled in garden clubs, 205. Number who actually made gardens, 128. Number making final reports, 91. Total value of garden products, \$3055.76. Average per garden, value \$33.58. Surplus vegetables sold at open air market, \$150. Number of qts. vegetables canned, 1290. Number of qts. fruit canned, 560. Number of pounds vegetables dried, 482. Members in cow club, 3. Number reporting, 2. Milk and other cow products, \$405.04. Cost, \$200. Profit, \$205.04. Calves, value produce, \$50. Cost \$43.25. Profit, \$6.75. Pigs, value produced, \$205. Cost, \$112.25. Profit, \$92.75. Field crop, value produced, \$129. Cost, \$79. Profit, \$50. Loss on account of English sparrows, \$43. Number in cooking club, all reporting, 7. Number in Sewing club, all reporting, 4. Number who made exhibits at County club exhibition, 34. Number of prizes won, 61. Total amount of prizes awarded to club members, \$88.75. Pits and shells collected for soldiers' gas masks, 1141 lbs.

Food produced:

Vegetables	\$3055.76
Cow products	405.04
Calves	50.00
Pigs	205.00
Grain	129.00
Total.....	\$3844.80

COUNTRY DESTROYED BY HUNS UNDERGOING RE-CONSTRUCTION

Devastated Poland is being rebuilt. Because of close German supervision and the German practice of seizing all materials for German use, the work has had to be carried on almost surreptitiously. But it is already under way. It is naturally of a temporary nature; first because of the lack of supplies and money, and again because the need of shelters is so pressing and immediate. But various Polish groups are working, trying to direct even this work in such a manner that the labor now being employed will be used for at least laying the foundation for a new Poland to be created.

The actual rebuilding will of necessity have to be an after-the-war problem, because the devastation in Poland has been so widespread and complete. Hundreds of villages have been actually reduced to heaps of cinders and ashes, roads have been obliterated, the fields have been made sterile, and even the trees, not only along the highways, but in larger forest tracts, have been cut to the stumps.

Public buildings, bridges, and railways have been destroyed, and in that portion of the kingdom adjoining German Poland, the railroads have been remade to link with the German governmental system, while the rolling stock has been either confiscated or worn to such a condition as to be useless as an economic instrument in the future.

UNSEEN HAND OF KAISER IS FELT IN GALICIA AND LITHUANIA

During the last six months, the Jews of Galicia have been visited by a succession of persecutions, in which Jewish lives and Jewish property have been sacrificed in the most wanton manner. In fact, the treatment to which the Jews of Poland, Lithuania, and Galicia have been systematically subjected of late forms a singular commentary on the claim of the central powers that they are fighting a war of self defense. Germany and Austria-Hungary have made repeated protestations of the high moral ideals by which they are guided in their conduct of the war. But if these protestations are examined in the light of the persecutions to which the Jews of eastern Europe have been exposed, they appear rather naive.

Not only have the central powers entirely neglected the interests of the Jews in the occupied territories of Poland and Lithuania, but they have actually encouraged there a policy of political and economic oppression, deliberately ignoring every claim of the Jews. And they have not merely denied their rights; they have overwhelmed them with wrongs. Faith in Central Powers Destroyed

For some years before the war the Jews in Poland had been suffering under an economic boycott. After the withdrawal of Russia from the war the Jews naturally wondered whether Germany and Austria, which had always laid claim to a superior civilization to that of Russia, would put an end to their trials. On the contrary, their sufferings have been even more intense.

Anti-Jewish propaganda has been in constant circulation. Articles appear almost daily in the newspapers accusing the Jews of all sorts of crimes and advocating enforced emigration. In order to insure still wider circulation for this propaganda, leaflets are repeatedly distributed by unknown agencies calling for attacks upon the Jews. These leaflets have been sent out, not only in small towns where it might appear that they had escaped the eyes of the governmental authorities, but also in the large cities of Warsaw, Lemberg and Cracow. These incendiary leaflets and posters are written in Polish (full of Germanisms) and are printed in type used in German presses, so that the conclusion is obvious.

In Warsaw and Lodz anti-Jewish posters calling upon the people to attack the Jews were exhibited in the streets for three days. Although the Jewish press was not allowed to refer to them at all a German-run Polish paper was permitted by the censorship to express its approval of them. This case of unfairness on the part of the government was so obvious that the two socialist deputies Conn and Noske entered a protest on the subject in the German reichstag to the chancellor, but without receiving any satisfaction.

Germans Admit Anti-Semitism

It is significant that even the German semi-official organ, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung admitted last March that there had been a recent increase in anti-Semitism in Poland. Little else could

have been expected from the new government set up last January by the central powers.

Not a single Jew has been appointed to the office of district administrator in the cities of the occupied zone. Of the 200 Jewish councillors in the Austrian occupied territory, not a single one was allowed to attend as delegate the conference of the union of municipalities. Furthermore various hardships have been imposed on the Jews in the nature of education and in business. For example the Warsaw municipal council has forbidden them to collect money for the upkeep of their schools. Jewish students in Warsaw are not allowed to form their own unions and are strictly excluded from the Polish organizations. Throughout the province of Lublin no Jew is admitted to a grammar school. The object of these measures is obviously to discourage the Jews from aspiring to an education or to a professional career. But even those who are content without these things are hindered in various ways. Jews are barred from the course for masons and master builders who will be much in demand for work of restoration, and Hebrew signs are taxed more heavily than those in Polish characters.

Lithuanian Jews are Fined

The Jews in Lithuania have fared no better than those in Poland. They have been denied the right to send deputies to the Lithuanian diet. Even their request for permission to organize a conference to discuss their position as one of the nationalities of Lithuania has been ignored. The military authorities have promulgated a bewildering mass of laws and regulations which must be complied with on pain of severe fines. As these laws are printed in German and Lithuanian, neither of which the Jews understand, they have unwittingly broken them and have thus been subjected to fine. The payment of these fines has formed such a serious drain upon the already impoverished Jews that thousands of families have been compelled to sell their clothing and bedding in order to raise the necessary money.

The distress of the Lithuanian Jews has been exploited by the German authorities who have invited them to work in German munition factories for 200 marws or about \$47 a month. As most of the Jews, because of their distrust of the Prussians, refused, they were sent as suspicious characters to an internment camp where they were brutally treated. Many of them yielded to the demands of their conquerors and were then deported to Germany where they had to work 12 hours a day under the most galling conditions in munitions factories. Of the promised 200 marks very little indeed comes into the hands of the Jewish workers. Half of it is charged for their board and lodging, and out of the other half they are obliged to pay not only workmen's rates and taxes in the locality of the camp but also the rates and taxes in the Lithuanian towns from which they came. The balance, which is little enough, is sent back to Lithuania where it is not infrequently confiscated by the German military authorities in payment of fines of some one else.

Police Help Anti-Jewish Riots

The lot of the Jews in Galicia is even worse for they have been the victims of a number of pogroms, most of which have been carried through without the slightest interference from the authorities. Most of the riots of which there were several in Cracow alone, were preceded by the distribution of inflammatory pamphlets, and although timely warning was conveyed to the government authorities of the intended attacks, no measures were taken for the defense of the Jews until after serious damage had been done. During the riot at W. el'czka, the local authorities received direct orders not to interfere with the rioters, who were actually aided by the staff of police.

Repeated protests against these proceedings have been made by Jewish and by non-Jewish deputies in the Austrian parliament. But, as yet, no assurance has been given by the government that the Jews will be granted protection in the future. In comparison with these savage assaults on life and property, the prohibition of Hebrew or Yiddish in letters liable to censorship, the exclusion from the Cracow university of students who registered as members of the Jewish nationality, the imprisonment of members of the Zionist socialist society, and the molestation and robbery of Jewish passengers in trains may perhaps be considered trifles.

HUNS IN ARGENTINA.

Buenos Aires—German propaganda here has taken in the form of a well organized campaign of street corner soap box speakers haranguing against the alleged blacklists. The speakers base their arguments on the high cost of living which they trace to these blacklists.

Evidently a large number of speakers have been engaged, for in all parts of the business district and at all hours there are small groups of listeners around a speaker who is mounted on a wooden soap box. And as he moves from one corner to another he is followed by a mounted member of the security squadron.

These speakers are advertised as being members of the "Liga Pro-Equidad," which might be translated as the Equity or Justice League. This league has an office near the business center. Over the entrance to it is a shield that was so prominent during the Luxburg neutrality campaign, but which had disappeared, the shield of the Pro-Neutrality League, so designed as to make the office appear to be an office of the Argentine government.

The shield is the same size and shape as those which designate government offices, bears the same kind of lettering and has in its center the Argentine national coat-of-arms.

Last year this shield guarded a doorway at one of the busiest corners in the city and at the head of the stairs was the neutrality office which was maintained with German funds, supplies largely through the newspaper, La Union. At the head of the stairs it now guards the office of the "Pro-Justice League" or ganized to stir up illfeeling among the Argentines on the argument that the allied blacklists are responsible for the high cost of living.

MORE NICE GERMAN METHODS.

Use Red Cross Emblem to Decoy the American Soldiers into An Ambush.

With American Army in France, —Misuse of the Red Cross emblem by the German army is bringing bitter comment from American officers in position to know what is being done. A lieutenant in the medical corps and an infantry officer assert that "all the stories told about German army's devilish and inhuman tactics are true."

Taught to respect the Red Cross flag American troops were led into many an ambushade by Boche trickery in displaying this insignia. And what has incensed the Americans the most is the fact that the Germans refused to recognize the Red Cross emblem at any time.

"Before going to the front I was inclined to doubt some of the stories being circulated about the Germans," said the medical officer, "but after one month in the front line I can believe anything that is said against them. They are so guilty of inhuman and barbarous acts themselves that they refuse to respect the use of the Red Cross by the allies. Their use of the Red Cross insignia is one of the biggest crimes they ought to be made to answer for after the war."

One of the tricks used by the Boche was to plant a Red Cross flag in the tower of a church of a village in the path of the advancing Americans. Respecting it, the infantry would not call for any concentration of artillery fire on these buildings.

The American troops upon taking one particular village advanced upon a church, from which was displayed a Red Cross flag, without suspecting any trick. When they were within short range, a murderous machine gun fire poured into their ranks from the windows and towers of the church. When the Americans finally gained the interior, they found six machine guns, manned by a platoon of sturdy Boches—not a sign of any hospital or dressing station. Needless to say no prisoners were taken.

BEULAH BUDGET.

Recent letters from Marion and Omar Barker who are in France, write that they are well and are doing their bit. Marion has been in two or more battles and went "over the top" once, and both of them are anxious to get at the Huns.

Mrs. J. J. Turner is visiting old-time friends at the Barker ranch.

Miss Grace Barker is home from her school at Santa Rosa until the "floo" abates.

The Misses Mosianan are home for a short time, their schools having been closed.

There have been no deaths from the "floo" in this vicinity to date.

The season has been one of the finest, and cattle on the range are taking on fat. Buyers are rather scarce for butcher stuff and indications are that steaks sold over the block will return to the old price of 15 and 20 cents per pound and prices offered on foot are only 5c.

Perry Erickson and Manuel Henriquez are enjoying their annual quail and rabbit hunt.

VISIT RED CROSS HOSPITAL AND PRAISE THE WORK OF THE AMERICANS.

London, Nov. 4.—"Remember, boys, if there is anything we can do for you at any time we want to know it and shall take real pleasure in doing it."

King George walked straight into the affections of 1,000 wounded and convalescent American soldiers at the big military hospital at Dartford with this cheery message, uttered as Queen Mary, Princess Mary and he were taking leave of the soldiers after a visit of several hours which resolved itself into a continuous ovation for the ruler of Great Britain.

In the course of his inspection of American Red Cross activities at the hospital King George talked with scores of men from all parts of the United States, not confining himself to a mere greeting, but pausing in a great many instances to hold lengthy conversations with them. He congratulated them on "the wonderful work Americans are doing over here." They paid him the sincerest tribute that can come from an American fighting man. By a unanimous vote they agreed he was "a regular fellow."

While King George was moving from ward to ward, mingling with the soldiers, Queen Mary and Princess Mary were chatting with the nurses and hospital officials and having various branches of the work explained to them. The royal party reached the hospital early in the afternoon, coming straight from Buckingham palace. At the main gate of the institution the party was welcomed by Colonel E. H. Fiske, commander of the hospital, and Red Cross officers on duty there.

As the car containing the royal family entered the grounds it was noted by several hundred convalescent soldiers who had been sunning themselves on the broad lawns, and presently it was making its way thru a lane of cheering American fighters, whose crutches, invalid chairs, splints and bandages were ample evidence of the sacrifices they had made. Their hearty greeting affected the visitors deeply and King George smiled and waived his acknowledgment in the most enthusiastic fashion. The demonstration was renewed when the party entered the hospital, each ward trying to outdo the other in the vociferousness of the welcome.

The first thing to attract the attention of King George was a yellow and green ribbon on the crutch of Sergeant E. J. Donnell of No. 4210 West End avenue, Chicago. Sergeant Donnell was walking thru the corridor when King George fell into step with him and asked about the meaning of the ribbon. After being told that it was the insignia of American soldiers who served on the Mexican border, King George discussed the war with Donnell. The latter told the king he had been shot in the legs near Albert.

Irving Corse of Minneapolis, an American aviator, interested King George greatly when he told him he had been wounded by a fragment of his own bomb, dropped on a German concentration camp while he was flying only 20 feet above the ground. King George said this was one of the most unusual experiences that had come to his attention. He spent some time with Corse, telling him of interesting experiences related to him by British and French flying men.

On reaching the bedside of William Enkler of Freeport N. Y., King George was surprised to see Enkler reading a Pittsburgh paper of comparatively recent date.

"How do you get the American newspapers so soon after publica-

tion?" asked the king.

"Thru the Red Cross" said Enkler. "They get us papers from all parts of the United States. This one has been read by 30 men already."

Private Jules Fox of Model Tenn., drew a broad smile from Queen Mary with his southern way of pronouncing Dickebush, the place he received his wounds. When Private Fox said he owed his life to his nurse Miss Nora Calligan of Weatherford, Texas, Queen Mary shook hands with Miss Calligan and congratulated her on her work. Other nurses who talked with Queen Mary were Miss Jean Day of Schenectady, N. Y., and Miss Mary T. Devine of Brooklyn who were attending of Naneny of Rutherford, N. C., wounded at Ypres.

King George spent the greater part of his time in the orthopedic ward. Orthopedics have long been his special hobby. He talked at length with C. A. Better of Pittsburgh, who had a fractured leg suspended on pulleys; George Lynch of New York, who received a gunshot wound at Dickebush; and Lieut. J. P. Kerrigan of Rutland, Vt., whose right leg is off below the knee as a result of a wound received at Ypres. King George told of a soldier in Queen Mary's hospital at Roehampton, who was similarly handicapped but who is now using an artificial leg. Miss Eleanor Johnson of Long Island city, N. Y., took part in the conversation just before leaving the hospital King George visited the shell shock ward. There he talked with Miss Annie Mack of Brooklyn, chief nurse of the hospital and Olfonso Delarenzo of New York a sculptor. Delarenzo enlisted as a kitchen worker, but recently was assigned to duty in the shell shock ward.

FLU AMONG SPANISH AMERICANS

Santa Fe, Nov. 4.—Spanish influenza conditions in Spanish settlements are reported to be critical because of lack of doctors, nurses and the absence of sanitary precautions. In the Manzano mountain villages and in the Taos country conditions are reported to be simply appalling but even in Santa Fe, the death rate among the Spanish-American people is going up. This morning five funerals took place from two churches. The number of deaths from pneumonia and influenza in the state are said to exceed 200 a day and the victims of the epidemic are more numerous than those of any epidemic of smallpox or any other plague that has swept over New Mexico for years. Dr. G. Heusenkneld of Denver and Dr. James A. Rolls conferred with officers of the Santa Fe chapter of the Red Cross this afternoon and a mass meeting has been called for tomorrow afternoon on the library steps to discuss the quickest and simplest means to relieve the situation. Governor Lindsey has been asked to forbid positively funeral processions, funeral services in churches, wakes and other congregating of people in the houses of those who have died from the illness or who are ill. Volunteer nurses will be asked for and circulars in Spanish sent into every home prescribing simple precautions, such as gargling with salt water. One physician declared that conditions in some homes that are afflicted are simply appalling and that even stricken Serbia could hardly offer sadder instances than have come under his observation in some homes.

ASSASSIN FREED.

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—Dr. Frederick Adler, who assassinated Austrian Premier Steurgkh on October 21, 1916, has been released from prison, according to Vienna advices.

TAX COMMISSION ADJOURNS

Santa Fe, Nov. 4.—The state tax commission will adjourn tomorrow after having made deep cuts into proposed road levies. The majority of school levies have been sustained. John Joerns was elected chief clerk to succeed Rupert Asplund who has become director of the New Mexico Taxpayers' association. A. L. Morrison, Jr., was chosen assistant to Mr. Joerns.

WILL DECIDE STATESMENS' FATE

Washington, Nov. 4.—A diplomatic dispatch today says the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger is informed that a commission including members of the different parties of the reichstag already have discussed the question as to whether the principal statesmen who directed the German policy since the war broke out, and especially Bethman Hollweg, who is held responsible for the failure of attempts at peace at the end of 1916 and early in 1917, will be made to answer for their deeds.

Tablets

"I am thankful for the good I have received by using Chamberlain's Tablets. About two years ago when I began taking them I was suffering a great deal from indigestion after eating and from headache and a tired, languid feeling due to indigestion and a torpid liver. Chamberlain's Tablets corrected these disorders in a short time, and since taking two bottles of them my health has been good," writes Mrs. M. P. Harwood, Auburn, N. Y.—Adv.

WAR OVER THANKSGIVING

Santa Fe, Nov. 5.—United States Senator A. A. Jones who arrived from Washington, D. C., last night, declared that in his opinion the world war will be over very soon, perhaps by Thanksgiving, and that after the war there will be great changes, many of them for the better. He intimated that a large force of American soldiers may have to go to Russia to restore order there. In his opinion Germany is short of guns and ammunition.

DON'T INVITE A COLD

OF THE GRIP

If you feel "stuffed up" bloated, bilious, languid or have sick head ache, sour stomach, coated tongue, bad breath or other condition caused by slowed up digestion a Foley Cathartic Tablet will give prompt relief. It is a gentle, wholesome thoroughly cleansing physic that leaves no bad after-effects. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

LITTLE HARRIS GIRL DIES

Santa Fe, Nov. 5.—Five-year-old Virginia Harris, daughter of Mrs. Arma Harris of Couer d'Alene, Idaho, died today of pneumonia. The little girl had been sent here to attend the schools. The remains will be sent to Idaho for burial.

MORE WAR PROJECTS.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The war department today authorized the construction division to proceed with war projects estimated to cost \$6,630,000. They include 15 barracks and three buildings at the coast defense station, San Diego, Cal., and six war houses at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

CABINET UNDER WAR MINISTER.

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—It was officially announced in Berlin today that Emperor William's military cabinet has been placed under the minister of war.

FIFTH LOAN REDUCED

Washington, Nov. 4.—The entire \$866,416,300 over subscription to the fourth Liberty loan will be accepted, the treasury department announced and applied to reducing the size of the fifth loan.

26 RAILROADS PROSPER.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Twenty-six railroads are prospering so that they are able to turn over surplus earnings to the government administration without asking for a return.

Colorado Condition Good.

Denver, Nov. 4.—Improvement in the influenza situation was so pronounced today that Dr. Sharpley stated that beyond doubt the quarantine regulations would be lifted late this week. From Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock until noon today only eight deaths were reported of which only one occurred today. In the same period 26 new cases were reported.

GERMAN MILLS TO BE SOLD

New York, Nov. 4.—The great German woolen mills of New Jersey and other large manufactories through the country, having an aggregate value of more than \$200,000,000, will be sold within the next two months to Americans, the alien property custodian announced.

NO RUSS INDEMNITIES.

Copenhagen, Nov. 4.—The indications are that Russia will refuse to make any further indemnity payments, according to the Frankfort Gazette.

The newspapers say that Russia, which had paid two installments of the war indemnity, has stopped the transport of gold and bank notes to Germany.

PISONERS WILL BE FREED.

London, Nov. 4.—Every person imprisoned during the war for seditious utterances against the state and the conduct of the war, and for high treason, will be released, it is officially announced in Vienna, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today.

CZECHS MAY RETURN.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Russian Foreign Minister Titcherine has telegraphed the provisional Czechoslovak government at Prague offering to allow their troops in Russia to return home after they lay down their arms, according to the Vienna Journal. He said he would guarantee their safety.

INDICTMENTS ARE RETURNED

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Indictments against 12 men in connection with alleged aircraft construction scandals were returned today by the federal grand jury. The names of the men were suppressed pending their arrest.

MINISTER RESIGNS

London, Nov. 2.—Count Julius Andrassy, who became Austro-Hungarian foreign minister on October 25, has resigned, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Exchange News.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Fuel Administrator Garfield announced today a modification of the lightless night order to permit all newspapers to display election returns Tuesday night.

Rome, Nov. 2.—The Austrians are fleeing from Udine, about 50 miles east of the Piave, according to reports received here. They have abandoned a great quantity of war material in the region of Udine, which was Italian headquarters before the 1915 retreat.

TELLS OF BIG FIGHT

ON ARGONNE FRONT
Private O. R. Kretzschmar of St. Louis, 18 years old, of the Signal service platoon, 138th infantry regiment, nephew of Rev. T. Kretzschmar of this city tells in an interesting letter of the fierce fighting in the Argonne forest about Sept. 26, where the major of his regiment was killed at his side and he himself received a slight wound in his knee. After writing about some strenuous marching to the battle front he proceeds to tell how they took part in the fighting:

"It was 9 p. m. when we moved to the immediate rear of the first line trenches. We waited and waited till 2.30 a. m., when hell in all its fury seemed to break forth.

"We were sitting at a hillside and, believe me, it was a sight to behold. A picture no artist could draw! The zero hour was 5:30. We hardly could wait to go forward, I, personally, was as cool and cheerful as possible, anxious to see the rear of the German lines. It was a boggy morning, bad for us, good for Fritz. I was to follow the major of the battalion immediately in the rear of the second wave. After advancing an hour without a mishap we were lost in the fog and going too far we ran directly into a machine gun nest.

"I fell to the ground and began firing, when the major standing by me was killed. I succeeded in bringing down from a tree a sniper. Support then came and we soon captured those enemies, who came out with crosses on their arms telling us they were stretcher bearers and had not fired the machine guns. But the sniper whom I saw with my own eyes manipulating his gun upon us, and whom I brought down, also had a Red Cross brassard on his arm.

"We advanced steadily all day, about six kilometers, and dug in for the night. At dawn we resumed our advance without meeting much resistance, except the encountering of numerous machine gun nests. At 7 o'clock the second day, an enemy airplane directed the artillery fire upon us, while we were on a hill. They had the exact range and every shell seemed to burst in our midst. I was already covered with falling earth and ricks which the shells threw up, when suddenly I felt as if some one hammered a nail into my knee. My hand felt for the spot. It was wet, I looked and saw the blood.

"I first helped bandage my comrade who was hit in the groin, then I bandaged my leg. I thought I could stand the pain and remain with the boys, but when we were ordered to go forward at double time, to get out of the artillery's range, that was more than I could stand. I started to the rear to a dressing station, where my wound was rebandaged. An ambulance carried me to an evacuation hospital. An X-ray was taken of my wounded knee. Then I was carried to the operating room where the piece of shrapnel was removed. The same evening I was taken to a base hospital and just now I was told that a train would take us in the morning to another hospital.

"Don't worry about me. I hope to be well again in a few weeks. I consider myself lucky indeed for getting only such a small wound. The only reason why I was saved was God's almighty and merciful protection. When one is so near death, as I have been time and again these days, one cannot pray enough. It certainly taught me a lesson and brought me closer to the Lord."

FULL OF COLD; HAD THE GRIP.

Many will be pleased to read how Lewis Newman, 506 Northrand St., Charleston, W. Va., was restored to health. He writes: "I was down and nothing would do me any good. I was full of cold. Had the grip until I got two 50c bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar. It is the best remedy for grip and colds I ever used." Sold everywhere. Adv.

New York, Nov. 2.—With a revised police list placing the number of dead at 82 and the number of injured at 44 in last night's train wreck on the Brighton Beach line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, Mayor Hylan today communicated with the Brooklyn authorities and with the city's board of aldermen requesting prosecution of the company officials and urging legislation designed to prevent employment of inexperienced motormen.

The mayor wrote to District Attorney Lewis asking him to find out who among the company officials were responsible for not carrying out the recommendation of the federal labor board that the company's 29 discharged motormen be reinstated. It was this refusal to re-employ the motormen which led to the strike yesterday and to the transfer of William Lewis a train dispatcher, to fill an emergency position as motorman of the train which was wrecked.

We are accustomed to regard the tanks in war as tremendous engines for smashing the foe. A British expert invites us to consider them as great instruments for saving their own armies. It is estimated that a battalion of thirty-six tanks will save at least 1,000 casualties every day they are in battle.

Certainly it is one of the aims in action to spare one's own forces while doing as much damage as possible to the enemy. Yet it does seem almost a paradox of the 20th century war that we are able thus to apply actual figures of life-saving to the work of trench-straddling, defense-crushing, indomitable steel monsters which to their victims must look things of inextinguishable terrors.

This invention of the hour does not wholly dispose, however, of the Napoleonic custom of victory for the heaviest battalions of men. A great part of the tanks' value lies in the fact that with them on the offensive it is possible to do with a fraction of the fighting force which a tankless drive would require. Behind the armored monsters making their ruthless way forward there are rest and freshening for the living reserves up on whose overbalancing numbers the ultimate issue of the strife will most probably depend.

GOVERNMENT PAPER CONTROL.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Government control of the newsprint paper industry by which paper will be distributed to all newspapers in the country to protect the smaller newspapers is being considered by Chairman Baruch of the war industrial board. December 1 is the date the control will become effective under the present plan.

GEN. PERSHING'S NIECE DEAD.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 2.—Mrs. May Tipton a niece of General Pershing and a sister of Col. Richard Paddock, a member of the Pershing staff, died here yesterday.

Rub a sore throat with BALLARD'S SNO WLNIMENT. One or two applications will cure it completely. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

GAS MASK DAY.

Albuquerque, Nov. 2.—November 9 was today proclaimed "Gas Mask Day" by Governor Lindsey in an appeal to citizens to save fruit pits needed in the manufacture of carbon, which forms an important element in making gas masks.

HOW A SALESMAN SUFFERED.

R. J. Porter, Sterling, Col., writes: "I suffered with a painful, weak back. As a traveling salesman I had to stop frequently to pick up my grips, and the pain when I straightened up was awful. I was induced to try Foley Kidney Pills. Relief was immediate. Say, they are great." Prompt and tonic. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

MILITARY HONORS TO MAJOR

Fort Bliss, Tex., Nov. 2.—Full military honors will be paid Major Frederick O. Waage, of the base hospital medical staff who died suddenly while on duty at the hospital late yesterday. Major Waage was one of the best known medical officers on the border. After a service of 15 years with the Pennsylvania national guard he came to the Mexican border as a member of Major General Clements' staff at Camp Stewart. When the troops returned to Pennsylvania Major Waage was honorably discharged and entered the practice of medicine here. He re-enlisted when the call for surgeons was made and had been in charge of the base hospital since.

BRITISH OCCUPY SACILLE

London, Nov. 2.—The British troops on the Italian front have occupied the town of Sacille, on the Livenza, 15 miles east of the Piave, the war office announces. The enemy is falling back rapidly in the Grappa sector.

HEIDELBERG ATTACKED

London, Nov. 2.—It is officially admitted in the German capital, according to a dispatch from Berlin to the Exchange Telegraph company by way of Amsterdam, that serious damage has been done to the city of Heidelberg in Baden, by an allied air raid. There were some casualties.

YANKS DRIVE ENEMY OUT

Washington, Nov. 1.—Americans drove the Germans out of the village of Briuelles on the west bank of the Meuse in yesterday's fighting north of Verdun. General Pershing in an evening communique for Thursday announces the capture and says artillery fighting was lively on the whole front during the day.

Santa Fe, Nov. 4.—The American School Peace league, which will have a section at the annual convention of the New Mexico Educational association at Albuquerque Christmas week, today announces a prize essay contest for two sets of prizes known as the Seabury prizes. The first set of \$75, \$50 and \$25 each are to be awarded for the three best essays of not more than 5,000 words in length on "Teaching the Idea of a League of Nations." This contest is open to seniors in normal schools. The second set of similar prizes is for the best three essays by seniors of secondary schools on the theme: "The Essential Foundations of a League of Nations." The award of the prizes will be made at the annual meeting of the league in July 1919.

About Croup

If your children are subject to croup, or if you have reason to fear their being attacked by that disease, you should procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and study the directions for use, so that in case of an attack you will know exactly what course to pursue. This is a favorite and very successful remedy for croup, and it is important that you observe the directions carefully.—Adv.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The great gun plant of Austria-Hungary at Skoda has been taken possession of by the Czech national committee according to a Pilsen telegram. The German workmen at the plant were discharged.

THAT TERRIBLE BACKACHE.

Mrs. G. Hyde, Homestead, Mich., writes: "I had that terrible back ache and tired out feeling, scarcely able to do my work, but find by using Foley Kidney Pills that I soon feel like a new person." Foley Kidney Pills help the kidneys throw out poisons that cause backache, rheumatic pains and aching joints. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

TERMS OF ARMISTICE

WILL BE DRASTIC

Washington, Nov. 4.—Information reaching Washington through diplomatic channels is that the armistice terms being perfected by the supreme war council will require the Germans to withdraw 30 miles beyond the Rhine, leaving behind munitions and rolling stock, and to surrender Heligoland with the German fleet, including submarines.

This would leave the border stronghold cities in the hands of General Foch and return the German military machine home with its power gone.

According to this information the terms will be so drastic that some of the military experts doubt that the Germans will accept them without further fighting.

ITALIANS ENTER POLA

Rome, Nov. 4.—Italian naval forces succeeded in entering the harbor of Pola, the Austrian naval base on Friday morning and sank the Austrian battleship Viribus Unitis, the flagship of the Austro-Hungarian fleet, it is officially announced. The same message reports that from the sea to the mountains three Austrian army corps are in flight; that all roads are open to Isonzo, the first place where the Austrians probably will attempt to make a stand. Italian naval detachments have occupied the Lagoon between the mouth of the Tagliamento and Caorle, which was protected by monitors and heavy artillery.

CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS

Santa Fe, Nov. 4.—The county highway superintendent for Grant county has been authorized to begin work on the 90 mile road from Silver City to Mogollon. The county has raised \$9,500 for work on the Silver City-Tyrone and the Silver City-Santa Rita roads, a total of \$11,000 being now available for improving these two highways.

CUT THIS OUT—IT

IS WORTH MONEY

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds and croup. Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

PLOT AGAINST SOVIET

Stockholm, Nov. 4.—A plot against the Soviet government has been discovered among the sailors of the flotilla on the River Volga, according to reports from Petrograd. Russian War Minister Trotzky in an order of the day to the army denounces the cowardice and flight of several fighting units. He threatens to court martial any unit showing the least sign of panic in the future.

TWO COYOTES FOR ZOO

Santa Fe, Nov. 4.—Game Warden Theodore Rouault, who has just been given a commission in the quartermaster's department of the army, has shipped two young coyotes to El Paso, to be added to the Washington Park zoo there.

SURGEONS agree that in cases of Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Wounds, the FIRST TREATMENT is most important. When an EFFICIENT antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, BOROZONE is the IDEAL ANTISEPTIC and HEALING AGENT. But it now and be ready for an emergency. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

HENRY MAURICE "KICKS IN" FOR SAPELLO; CAMPAIGN PLANS FORMED

"It's going to be efficient to make a thorough canvass of my precinct because of the influenza and other conditions," writes Harry Maurice to W. J. Lucas, chairman of the committee in charge of the united war work drive in San Miguel county, but here's a check for \$25, so that we may be represented."

Mr. Maurice is precinct worker for the drive at Sapello and vicinity. He is a firm believer in keeping the boys who are doing the fighting supplied with all the comforts that it is possible to procure.

Mr. Lucas is pleased with the prospects for a successful campaign. He is receiving the fullest co-operation from every Las Vegas whom he has asked for aid. The movement, which is for the support of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare association, the Salvation army, the War Camp Community Service, the Y. W. C. A. and the American Library association, meets with the enthusiastic support and appreciation of all people. Protestant, Catholic and Jewish people are working hand in hand to make the campaign a success, and they are receiving the aid of those who profess no particular brand of religion but who wish to help make the soldier boys happy.

Two committees of men will handle the solicitation of funds, one on the West side and one in East Las Vegas. In addition, a committee of women will carry on a canvassing campaign among the women. This will be done largely by telephone, because of the influenza epidemic. There is believed to be little doubt but that the campaign will be successful, but in order to make it so everybody must be prepared to give generously.

Following are the two committees to solicit the business districts:

East side—E. J. McWenig, chairman; F. W. Nichols, sub-chairman; Charles Greenclay; J. H. Stearns and Richard R. Devine.

West side — David Rosenwald, chairman; Dr. E. B. Shaw, W. C. Sanders, Arthur Feld, William Frank and George J. Herrman

SHOE SHOP REORGANIZED

Camp Kearney, San Diego, Calif.—The shoe repair shop here, which is under the jurisdiction of the conservation and reclamation division of the quartermaster department recently has been reorganized along lines in vogue in factories. All shoes intended for repair travel in a straight line through the shop, going from one machine to the next in regular order and without "back tracking."

The capacity of the shop now is over 2,000 pairs a day. Shoes are sterilized as soon as they come in for repair, a feature held necessary when they are to be re-issued to another soldier than the one turning them in, as often is the case. In putting on new soles, the most frequent repair, both "nail" and "stitch" methods are used. The first resole always is a sewed one, but subsequent ones are nailed because it has been found that driving a needle through the edge of the welt weakens it too much for a third series of needle holes not to injure the shoe.

Shoes turned out here now are retreed and re-shaped, so that to all intents and purposes they are new shoes, having lost all vestige of the

m's-shaping given them in their first wearing.

Luther J. Evans, formerly a California shoe manufacturer, now inspector of shoe shops for the quartermaster department, reorganized the shop.

GERMANS IN MEXICO

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico—German agitators who have spread propaganda and attempted to cause friction between the United States and Mexico are losing their grip in Sonora if the action of 200 local Mexicans who have subscribed heavily to the fourth American Liberty loan is to be taken as a criterion.

Natives who formerly were anti-American, if not pro-German, during the past few months have turned and many of them now are wearing tiny reproductions of the American flag, to show the trend of their sympathies.

Of those who purchased American securities, it was necessary for many to appear before the American consul, E. M. Lawton, owing to the fact that they could not cross the border to make their investments. Of those who subscribed to the loan, it was noticeable that the majority took great pride in exhibiting conspicuously the Liberty loan button, which was given them with their subscriptions.

In addition to the natives, six Chinese merchant firms subscribed to the sum of \$8,500.

GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR PANAMA

Santa Fe, Nov. 6.—Former Governor and Mrs. Miguel A. Otero left last evening for Anson, Panama, where Governor Otero makes his headquarters as U. S. marshal for the zone. He came home to cast his vote and return to Panama via New Orleans. Before leaving, Mr. and Mrs. Otero presented to the School of American Research and the Museum of New Mexico their entire collection of Indian basketry, pottery and other specimens, the result of 40 years of careful gathering of Indian handicraft and artifacts. They also presented at the same time their photographic, art, historical and autograph collections, the most interesting to be found in the southwest. The entire gift will be known as "The Governor and Mrs. Otero Collection" and will be displayed under their proper classifications both in the palace of the governor's and the new museum.

COMMITTEES WILL HELP.

Santa Fe, Nov. 6.—At the public meeting on the Woman's Board of Trade Library steps, local physicians presented conditions as they found them in many Spanish-American homes where the influenza has been making such heavy inroads. While the crest of the epidemic has passed there are so many families in destitute and helpless circumstances.

Committees were appointed to supply warm and well prepared food to families in need of it to secure and place volunteer nurses and to look after the instruction in quarters in which sanitary and quarantine rules are being violated.

FAILED TO REPORT CASE.

Santa Fe, Nov. 6.—Word of the first prosecution and conviction of a physician for failure to report a case of venereal disease comes from U. S. Surgeon General Blue. The case was reported and prosecuted by Wm. C. Witte, public health officer in the service of the recently created divi-

sion of venereal diseases. One million dollars has been allotted by congress to be divided pro rata among the states the money to be used by them in combating the spread of the diseases. New Mexico is one of the states accepting its quota of the federal fund and must therefore report all cases of venereal disease to the health authorities. This first arrest and conviction for failure to report foreshadows the prosecution throughout the country of medical men who do not comply with the regulations.

SURVEY ISSUES BULLETIN.

Santa Fe, Nov. 6.—The United States Geographical Survey yesterday issued a comprehensive bulletin on some of the manganese ore deposits in New Mexico, which is considerably increasing its output since the war broke out. The deposits near Fierro, Grant county; those in the Lake valley, Kingston and Hillsboro districts, Sierra county; those near Rincon, Dona Ana county; and those near Water Canon, San Acacio, Socorro county, and San Antonio in the same county were examined in August, 1917, and July 1918 by E. L. Jones, Jr., of the Geological Survey, and the bulletin describes these in detail. The deposits in the New Placers district which are being developed with great success by Col. D. C. Collier of Santa Fe, are not described.

TO ASSIST IN FIGHTING DISEASE

Santa Fe, Nov. 6.—As if the "floo" were not enough of a visitation, reports are being received of sporadic outbreaks of smallpox and influenza. Hagerman reported five cases in one family in addition to a sixth case in another family. Miss Mabel H. Weir and Mrs. Duckworth of Albuquerque have left for Taos to work as volunteers in coping with the influenza situation. Every one in Taos is now wearing a sanitary mask, but deaths continue to be reported. One of those critically ill is Gherson Gusdorf the Taos merchant.

WILSONS RETURN FROM COAST.

Santa Fe, Nov. 6.—Attorney and Mrs. Francis C. Wilson returned yesterday from San Francisco. They give vivid descriptions of the precautions against the influenza, saying that everywhere people are compelled to wear masks. They also declare that so far not one case of influenza has occurred in Chinatown and that Chinese doctors are assisting in exterminating the epidemic among the white people.

GOLD STRIKES KEPT QUIET

Fairbanks, Alaska.—Present day Alaska gold stampedes are quiet affairs, generally held with as little publicity as possible. Although noise probably was made by the men who rushed north in the 1898 rush, more of it was heard in the roadhouses than on the gold creeks even then.

A short time ago "a stampede was on" to a creek near here. The Fairbanks Citizen told of it in the following story:

"For the past few days men have been leaving the town quietly ostensibly for Chatanika. Two automobile loads left Monday for the same place. On inquiry it was divulged that a stampede was on to the old Ophir Creek diggings. Besides those leaving Fairbanks, many left Chatanika

earlier in the week to stake ground. "Ophir creek heads up the other side of the Chatanika divide opposite the head of Poker Creek. It was prospected several years ago but was considered as not being worth working. The new strike was made three miles below Old Discovery on the benches instead of in the creek. The results and values of the new find will not be known to a certainty until some reliable staker returns."

SAVE PAPER.

Santa Fe, Nov. 6.—"Don't burn a single scrap of paper—the bonfire now is virtually a form of treason" says the Official U. S. Bulletin today. It continues: "You would not burn a dollar bill; then why burn 200 pounds of paper? Don't waste. Save it. Any local organization can secure 50 cents for every 100 pounds of paper saved."

BAN ON CARS FOR STORAGE.

The practice of using cars for warehouses and vending purposes of perishables will not be popular after the middle of November, the Food Administration announces. The U. S. Railroad Administration plans to increase the track storage charge for perishables held in cars beyond the free period of 48 hours to \$10 per day. The transportation is such that using cars for storage purposes needs to be strongly condemned.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA.

Santa Fe, Nov. 6.—Two deaths from pneumonia were reported yesterday. Mrs. Josefita Lopez de Baca, aged 29, died after a brief illness. Her husband and two children survive. Mrs. John E. Davenport died of pneumonia at the ranch house on the Roman Vigil grant. She was aged 26 years and leaves a husband and an infant daughter. Miss Demosia Rivera, seven years old, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Rivera, of Pecos, who attended school in Santa Fe, died at St. Vincent's sanitarium of pneumonia.

NO ADVANCE TO EXCEED 8c.

Any advance in cost in excess of 7 or 8 cents per dozen of eggs will be considered evidence of violation of the rule restricting profits to a reasonable figure, announces the Federal Food Administration for New Mexico.

The 7 cents margin represents the maximum for stores on the cash and carry or no service plan and 8 cents the maximum for stores extending credit and delivery service. This applies both to fresh and cold storage eggs.

WHEAT FOR FEEDING.

Wheat may after November 4th be sold for feeding purposes, the Federal Food Administration for New Mexico announces. Economic conditions prevailing in various communities warrant the relaxation in rules heretofore in force.

Wheat millers may now grind, crack, or sell wheat or wheat flour for feeding purposes or use wheat or flour in manufacturing or mixing without permission. Licensed dealers may sell wheat for feeding purposes

The women of West Australia have had the right of municipal suffrage since 1871.

LOOKING FOR SUBMARINES

Hydroairplanes Are the Eyes of U-boat Destroyers

American Naval Base, France.—Hydroairplanes constantly watch and guard this great American port and the American shipping approaching or entering it to prevent attack by submarines. One of the planes lay on the water ready to start seaward as the Associated Press correspondent visited the harbor today. It looked very light and filmy for this desperate work and its gray body gave it the appearance of a giant moth settled on the water.

Overhead, 1,000 feet up, swung a huge, lung-shaped balloon from the basket of which a naval officer and a sailor peered through marine glasses.

"They are on the lookout for submarines," said the escort. "Their chief purpose is to report the whereabouts of a submarine, and the destroyers then do the rest in forcing it under water. Even if submarines are off this port, they are practically helpless, if we can keep them under water. It is only when they come to the surface that they can launch their torpedoes with full effect. Torpedoes fired when the craft is under water may lack direction to make them dangerous. So that, after all, the problem for the destroyers is to keep the submarines under water, as well as to destroy them."

On shore scores of hydroairplanes were ranged in two vast hangars and there were sheds for the balloons.

A big whaleback from the Great Lakes was off to port and to starboard was a massive freighter.

"That is a strange ship," said the escort. You will note she has no upper deck or cabins. The whole deck rolls back, like the roof of an open-air theater, and the deck becomes an enormous open hatch. It is like a huge open bowl, with no obstruction in lifting out the freight."

The freight in this case was as curious as the rolling deck, for it consisted of 33 enormous Mogul locomotives, all set up and ready to move, and with their tenders coupled. With the deck rolled back, locomotives and tenders were picked up by giant cranes and swung around to the near by quay. Very soon these same locomotives just out of the bowels of a ship, had steamed up and were puffing of toward the front.

INFLUENZA CASES.

Santa Fe, Nov. 6.—Dr. J. W. Kerr, U. S. surgeon with headquarters at Las Vegas, reports to Gov. W. E. Lindsey that thus far 15,255 cases of influenza with 1056 deaths have been reported in 12 of the 28 counties of the state. Although in Taos everyone wears antiseptic masks, yet there the epidemic continues worst. San Pedro, with a population of 54, reports 47 cases. Madrid reports 76 cases with six deaths.

ARMISTICE CARRIED OUT.

Rome, Nov. 6.—The condition of the armistice between entente nations and Austria are being carried out without delay. Italian troops have begun to occupy the territory which will be held as a guarantee that the clauses of the agreement will be observed. A Jugo-Slav commission arrived at Venice today, accompanied by Admiral Marzolo of the Italian navy. It proceeded to Padua, where it was received by General Diaz, commander-in-chief of the Italian army.

The ministry of marine announced that Italian naval units occupied the

ports of Dulcigno and Antivari, Montenegro, on Monday.

Geneva, Sunday, Nov. 3.—A

new republic came into being when the conference here of Czech-Slovak leaders ended yesterday. The constitution of the government is patterned after that of the United States. Dr. Kramarz former leader of the Hungarian Czech party, who spent several years in prison on a charge of treason being released in July, and 1917 was chosen first president of the new republic. A majority of the delegates left today for Prague where a Czech-Slovak national parliament will be formed at once.

BARBERS TO CLOSE EARLY.

Colorado Springs.—Four barber shops in Colorado Springs have signed an agreement to close early to save fuel. Other shops are expected to adopt the plan, which became operative Oct. 1.

Under the agreement the shops close their doors at 6 o'clock every night except Saturday, when they close at 9 o'clock.

GIRLS RUN ELEVATORS

El Paso, Texas.—Women have invaded the fields of elevator operators, messenger "boys" and soda-dispensers here because of the war. The elevator operators and soda-dispensers have been in service here since the first selective draft, but girls with the familiar blue cap with the wings on its front made their appearance only recently.

RUSSIANS REMOVED.

Amsterdam, Nov. 6.—Germany has demanded the withdrawal of all Russian representatives in Germany a Berlin dispatch today announces. The German representatives in Russia, it is added, have been recalled.

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Amsterdam, Tuesday, Nov. 5.—General F. G. W. von Gruenell Germany's military delegate to The Hague peace conference; General H. K. A. von Winterfelt, Admiral Meuser and Admiral Paul von Hintze, former secretary of foreign affairs, have been appointed members of a commission to deal with the allies' powers on armistice negotiations.

POLISH GOVERNMENT.

Amsterdam, Nov. 6.—All the members of the Polish cabinet have signed a manifesto according to a dispatch from Warsaw, declaring that a national government was to be formed, its majority consisting of representatives of the working people. The national government will take over undivided authority until the convocation of a legislative body.

FOCH AWAITS GERMANS

Washington, Nov. 6.—Marshal Foch has the terms of armistice for Germany and awaits application for them by the German military command in the field. The Berlin government was so informed in a note which Secretary Lansing handed to Minister Sulzer of Switzerland last night. The note announces the allies have declared their willingness to make peace on principles enunciated by President Wilson.

FRIGHT, FOLLOWED BY FILL-UP, BROUGHT DESIRABLE REACTION

Paris, Nov. 5.—Although the story of the fight that wiped the famous St. Michiel salient out of existence and into history has been slipped into comparative obscurity under the quickening blows by the Allies on other fronts, the lessons taught there by Schoolmaster Pershing still are being told, some for the first time, except among soldiers from the states who had a part in the American army's first big independent venture. One of them is the queer tale of a queer appearing vehicle that puffed along, jogging determinedly close on the heels of the flying Yankees who obliterated the salient and restored to France the terrified population of the picturesque town. Four years of inactivity as masters of that jagged cut into the allied lines had done little more for the German soldier than give him time to mull over the tales of barbarity by which the German high command hoped to imbue the Hun fighters with an inhuman hatred of the Americans. The Germans in St. Michiel believed implicitly the officially distributed stories of their officers that Americans cut the throats of prisoners taken by them.

It was not long after the big American drive smashed against the Hun lines opposite St. Michiel where the first German prisoners were being marched toward the American prison cages. Up across the shell-torn area came the puffing little vehicle, snoring and grunting as it struggled along, causing among the Germans who could see it much agonized amazement, smoke curled upward from the funny little stack that topped it. Out across no man's land the vehicle lurched and dipped, shells falling always just far enough away to leave the thing unscathed.

Suddenly the thin smoke stream lessened and died. The snorting ceased, the lumbering vehicle slowed its progress, then stopped dead in the sheltering depths of a shell hole.

Up to the ridge of the hole the Yankees marched their captives. Then the Germans jumped in fright, wondering whether some deadly tank of boiling oil had been brought up for their torture, as the doughboys shouted at the top of their powerful Yankee lungs:

"Oh, you Kay See!"

That was all the harm there was in the queer-looking little vehicle that nestled down in the shell hole and which the Germans thought for a time was some instrument of torture devised by the men they expected would cut their throats. It was nothing more than the "soup wheels" as the American fighters term the Knights of Columbus traveling kitchens, which move with divisions in action, and deal out hot refreshments to the American soldiers right up under the screaming shells.

An American Lesson

The captive Germans stood off, frightened, as the doughboys guarding them crowded up to the secretaries, who poured out hot soup as fast as the soldiers found containers in which to receive it. Then the Kaiser's fighting men learned the real lesson of the way an American treats his captured enemy.

"Give the Heinies some," drawled a big Tennessee mountaineer, as he leaned on his rifle. "They-all ain't

had a square dish of hop since the crown prince heard a shell whistle, and that-all's a good long time!"

The Heinies took the soup and tasted it, timidly at first, then with less show of fear, as they noticed that the soup given to them came from the same big pots from which the doughboys were drawing their steaming artion.

They were the same prisoners who fifteen minutes later were telling the truth about German lines and strength and supplies and conditions to American intelligence officers. They had learned their lesson of American sportmanship out there by the little K. of C. field kitchen.

JUGO-SLAVS TAKE OATH

Paris, Nov. 3.—Sunday.—The new government of the Jugo-Slavs took the oath of office yesterday in the cathedral at Agram according to Vienna advices. The president is Joseph Paganik, former vice president of the Austrian lower house. The Slovenian national assembly has taken charge of the government of Laibach, Carniola.

APPEALS TO PEOPLE

Besel, Nov. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Berlin government has issued a manifesto signed by the imperial chancellor Prince Maximilian, the vice chancellor Friedrich von Payer and the secretaries of state appealing to the people to bear the hardships and assuring them that resolute work is being done for the transformation of Germany into a popular state, which will be behind no state in the world in liberty and social progress.

INDIFFERENT TO SHELL FIRE.

London.—King Albert of Belgium and Premier Clemenceau of France were apparently so indifferent to shell fire to which they were exposed while the premier was visiting the Belgian front recently as to arouse the admiration of the Belgian soldiers.

One of them describes the incident thus:

"The scene is laid among the ruins of a part of the Belgium front daily shattered by shells, bombs, or aerial torpedoes. In the street parallel to the church a little group of persons are walking. A tall khaki figure seems to be guiding a civilian and some French soldiers. It is a Belgian general wandering leisurely up and down answering questions and giving explanations to his guests. From our dugout we soldiers watch with curiosity.

"Suddenly a whistle, an explosion and a burst of smoke but 30 yards from the visitors. Not one of them took any notice. Another. It falls quite near. The Belgian general, the civilian and their suite have not turned their heads merely continue their walk as slowly as before. While the fire continues the visitors are getting nearer our dugout and we stand at attention.

"The Belgian general is King Albert the civilian M. Clemenceau."

Amsterdam, Nov. 6.—Austria will protest against interpretation of any clause in the armistice as meaning that enemy armies are entitled to attack Germany thru Austria, according to a Vienna report.

Nellie Condon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Condon, after an illness of three weeks, passed away Monday, at 4:50 a. m., at the family home, 915 Fourth St. Nellie Condon would have been eighteen years of age the nineteenth of this month, and the death of this likable young lady has cast a gloom of sorrow over the family and a host of friends. Nellie was a student of the New Mexico Normal University, and had been in attendance there up to the time of her illness. Besides her father and mother she is survived by one brother, Frank Condon, who came from college two weeks ago to be with his sister in her illness, and three sisters: Rose, Luella and Josephine Condon.

The body of the late Lee Roy Woods was shipped Sunday on train No. 10 to Alamogordo, N. M., where interment occurred.

The funeral of Lucia Abeyta, who died Sunday took place Sunday at 1 p. m. from the family residence at Los Alamos.

Francisco Gallegos de Pena, a well known resident of Upper Las Vegas died at 10:30 a. m. Sunday morning. The deceased was 67 years of age and leaves, besides his wife, two sons and four daughters.

The funeral of Mrs. Con Jackson, took place Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Day undertaking parlors. Mrs. Jackson's casket was heavily laden with beautiful floral offerings and many friends were present. Services, which were out of doors, were in charge of Rev. Bolton, of the Christian church. The pallbearers were as follows: Mr. Allen, Mr. Gerard, Jim Whitmore, R. L. M. Ross and Ralph Emerson.

Manuel Delgado, a well known resident of the West side, died Saturday night at 9 o'clock at his home on South Pacific street of influenza. Mr. Delgado is survived by his wife, Mrs. Maria Delgado and two children, a brother, Frank Delgado, who is a registered pharmacist of Albuquerque; also his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Delgado of the West side.

Miss Tomasa Archuleta died at 8 p. m. Sunday at her home 317 Commerce St. at the age of 35 years. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silvero Archuleta, and besides her parents is survived by three brothers and three sisters.

The body of Mrs. Walton, who died at the Las Vegas hospital Sunday evening was shipped to San Jen, N. M., Sunday.

The funeral of Fred Stone occurred Sunday from the chapel of J. C. Johnsen and Sons. Rev. Fite officiating. The pallbearers were, John H. York, John Shanks, J. Howell, A. C. Cassidy.

Captain Clifford S. Losey left Sunday for Camp Cody, where he will be in the medical corps of the U. S. army.

Mrs. C. J. McKee of Phoenix, Ariz., arrived in Las Vegas Monday and will be the guest of Mrs. C. H. Schirmer for a week or more. Mrs. McKee is on her way to Casper, Wyo. where she expects to make her home. Mr. McKee having accepted a position with the American Telephone and Telegraph company there about a month ago.

The Phoenix ranch which is one of the largest ranches of its description

in this portion of the country having 25,070 acres in the tract has been purchased by H. H. Boyer from Mrs. Jennie Sawyer of Centerville. Iowa through A. H. Harris one of the local real estate agents. Mr. Boyer purchased all of the hay and grain stock of the place and expects to do extensive farming on it.

SERBS THAT SURVIVE THREE YEARS OF SUFFERING STRUGGLE HOMEWARD

Washington, Nov. 5.—An official dispatch today to the Serbian legation from Saloniki said Serbian prisoners were returning home from Bulgaria in deplorable conditions after three years of suffering and that many had died enroute, almost in reach of their native land.

The number of prisoners had not been determined it was stated because of the great haste of the Bulgarian government to get them home as rapidly as possible so that Serbian military and government officials will not see the camps in which they had been living.

"But unfortunately for the Bulgarian government," the dispatch added, other elements belonging to the allies lived alongside the Serbian prisoners and were eye witnesses of the atrocious regime to which they were subjected. These allied prisoners narrated stories that made one shudder."

In addition to prisoners of war two hundred thousand civilians deported by the Bulgarian authorities are struggling home.

London, Nov. 5.—The Bolshevik government of Russia is reported from Petrograd, has handed the neutral ministers a note for transmission to the entente nations asking for the opening of peace negotiations in order that hostilities between the allies and the Soviet government may be ended says an Exchange telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Efforts of the Bolshevik government to discuss the withdrawal of the United States and allied forces from Russia through negotiations for an armistice are attracting no serious attention here. The associated nations do not recognize the Lenine and Trotzky regime in any way and it was explained today that if the Bolsheviks wanted negotiations they should address the Russian government at Omsk, the only authority in Russia with which the United States and the allies deal.

MOST STUPENDUOUS FIGHTING OF WAR IS NOW TAKING PLACE.

British Headquarters in France, Nov. 5.—The series of battles raging on the western front from Valenciennes to Stenay promise to prove the most stupendous conflict of the war. The Germans yesterday got the worst hammering they have ever received. It has become a habit of speech to say that the enemy is still unbroken and unbeaten, but if things continue much longer at the present rate this statement will cease to be true.

It is a mistake to suppose that the allies are engaged only with the rear guards of the army, retreating "according to plans." The opposite is true. The Germans are being forced to fight their hardest by attacks which threaten to achieve the strat-

egic collapse of the enemy.

The successes gained by the allies have been won against immense concentrations of strength which are striving in a most determined manner to hold vital points.

Marshal Foch, adhering to his right angle front is steadily reducing the enemy's areas of maneuver, squeezing him against the Ardennes hills from the west and robbing him of mobility in a fashion which seems likely to prove disastrous to him before long.

Presidio, Texas, Nov. 5.—Fighting between the Villa forces now operating in the Ojinaga district opposite here and the federal troops from the Ojinaga garrison continued yesterday. Reinforcements of cavalry troops from Chihuahua City were expected to reach Cuchillo Parado today to strengthen the federal command in the section. This command is in charge of Colonel Matuz and numbers 500 men, it was announced by the Mexican consul here today. A campaign to clear the Ojinaga district of Villa followers will be started as soon as Colonel Matuz joins General Jose Carlos Murguia with his cavalry troops.

GOLD TAKEN FROM BOLSHEVIKI.

New York, Nov. 5.—Russian government gold valued at 800,000,000 rubles, taken from Petrograd by the Bolsheviks, has been saved by the Omsk government at Kazan.

ALIEN PROPERTY TAKEN OVER.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The alien property custodian has taken over millions of dollars' worth of property belonging to women of American birth who married German and Austrian subjects.

GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT; ENEMY IS BADLY DEMORALIZED

With the American Army on the Sedan front, Nov. 5, 6 p. m.—The American army has thrown a formidable force across the Meuse to the east bank. The enemy resistance here has been broken to the point of demoralization and the Americans are pushing northward toward Stenay.

By this afternoon the enemy was in full retreat northward. He was offering little opposition and the roads toward the north were seen to be full of the fleeing enemy.

The Americans pressed close upon the heels of the Germans and made their retirement as difficult as possible.

The American casualties were very light despite the opposition to the crossing of the river.

The work of throwing bridges across the Meuse began soon after dark last night. It was conducted under a withering fire from artillery and machine guns. The Americans succeeded in constructing four pontoon bridges at a point about two kilometers east of Eriuelles but lost one by artillery fire when the first brigade began to cross.

Over the other three bridges brigade after brigade poured across until a formidable force had been assembled on the east bank. The enemy resistance then began to decrease, so badly was he demoralized. Then the Americans were able to bring their northward to push toward Stenay.

All night long the troops continued crossing on the pontoons and some

of them were still marching over as late as noon today. On the west bank of the Meuse other troops pressed northward and at two o'clock in the afternoon had reached a point less than a kilometer from Senay across the river. The progress was still continuing this afternoon. At the last reports the troops which had taken Beaumont earlier in the day, had captured some small hills and woods in the neighborhood, more particularly in the direction of the river. It was due to the smashing of the enemy line at the pivotal point of the main attack that his complete retirement was brought about. The chief efforts on both sides were centered all day upon the river sectors. The fighting in the other sectors was less active although the Americans left reported the scoring some advances.

BRITAIN VOTES DEC. 7.

London, Nov. 5.—It is expected that the general election in Great Britain will take place December 7. This information was given out at a meeting of a party to arrange plans for the campaign.

APPEAL TO GERMANS

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—The state council at Vienna, has issued an appeal to the German people of Austria in which it is declared the country is in danger and the army breaking up in disorder. The appeal exhorts the soldiers voluntarily to join the German-Austrian army corps.

CHARLES QUILTS COMMAND

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—Emperor Charles of Austria, according to a dispatch from Vienna handed over the supreme command of the Austro-Hungarian army to Field Marshal Koevess on November second.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Provost

Marshal Crowder today called for 18,300 draft registrants physically qualified for limited service to entrain for camps between Nov. 25 and 27. Voluntary enlistments will be accepted until November 20.

A variety of trades and occupations are mentioned in the call and 46 states are asked to furnish the necessary number. Total calls for military service for November have now passed the 310,000 mark and are far in excess of previous monthly mobilization under the draft.

GERMAN PLANT BLOWS UP

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—The destruction of the great Spandau artillery works by an explosion and fire is reported by the Weser Zeitung. No lives were lost. Spandau is a fortified town of Prussia nine miles from Berlin.

MEXICAN FREIGHT INCREASE.

Juarez, Mexico, Nov. 5.—A new freight rate has been announced today on ores shipped from the interior of the republic to the U. S.

The rate on silver lead ore from Chihuahua City to Juarez was increased from \$2.01 a ton to \$4.20 per ton. In addition the bridge tolls was increased 75 cents a car on all ore shipments. Similar increases were announced on all Mexican railroad lines for the shipment of ores.

Captured Austrians objecting to being engaged with Germans shows how the abhorrence is spreading.

London, Nov. 4.—The population of Hungary a month hence will take a public vote to decide on the question of a monarchy or a republic, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today. In the balloting women will have the same electoral rights as the men.

ENEMY RETREATING BEFORE FRANCO-AMERICAN FORCES CAN'T BE HALTED.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Nov. 3.—(Sunday at 7 p. m.)—The American intelligence offices have learned that the confusion in the enemy army is increasing almost hourly. Apparently the liaison between the various units has been badly broken.

It is learned that high officers of the German staff held a meeting last night, which was attended by many field officers, to discuss the situation, the seriousness of which was undisputed.

Where the Germans will be able to bring their retreat to a halt is entirely speculative: Although the army at the front shows extraordinary demoralization it still is functioning with enough discipline to indicate the possibility of its steadying down. Meanwhile the Americans are pressing their advantage with dash and vim.

More than 4,000 prisoners were captured by the Americans in this sector today. The number of guns and other booty is steadily growing. The right flank of the American line now is at Halles on the heights overlooking the Meuse river.

Basel, Switzerland, Nov. 4.—Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary is determined to abdicate and will retire to Switzerland, German newspapers say. The emperor made this announcement it is stated during a conference of Saturday with the new Austrian government and other influential leaders in the dual monarchy.

Smashing blows are being dealt the Germans on the western front and the collapse of the present enemy defense positions appears close at hand.

In the Italian theatre hostilities were ended today at 3:00 p. m.—9:00 o'clock Monday morning in the eastern United States—but up to that hour the Italian and allied forces continued to press the Austrians on the entire front, the advices indicated.

On the northern end of the front in France Field Marshal Haig on Monday launched a new attack south of the Scheldt in the region of Valenciennes. The operation began successfully on a wide front and this vital sector of the German position is in great peril.

The French army maintains its pressure but fighting activity is less than on Sunday and last week. German artillery has been active along the Aisne front, probably protecting an enemy retirement which is inevitable in view of the allied success north and east.

General Pershing's armies are pressing forward east and west of the Meuse and the Germans apparently are not yet prepared to make a stand. Stenay is being encircled and its fall would appear to be near. In the center of the sector west of the Meuse the American first army has driven forward to Sommauthe, 13 miles south of Sedan the most important German railway center between Mezieres and Metz.

Italian and allied forces have occu-

ried Trent and have landed at Trieste Uline, from which General Cadorna was driven late in October, 1917, has been recaptured from the Austrians. On every foot the Austrian resistance seemed to collapse during the two days prior to the signing of the armistice. Belgrade, the capital of Serbia has been recaptured from the Austrians. The city was taken on December 2, 1914.

Forty-five days after the allies launched their offensive along the Macedonian front, the Austrian and German troops were retreating across the Danube out of Serbia, leaving behind them the wreck of German dreams of domination in the east.

Emperor William has written to Prince Maximilian of Baden, the imperial chancellor promising co-operation in the development of constitutional reforms. It is pointed out, however, that no word has been said by him relative to abdication.

Americans Reach Sommauthe.

With the American Army on the Sedan Front, Nov. 4—9:25 a. m.—American troops pushing northward toward Sedan early last night had reached Sommauthe, five miles north of Buzancy and 13 miles south of Sedan.

The center of the advancing line is held by troops from New York, Maryland and West Virginia. To the right and left of them are regulars and troops from New York, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and New Mexico.

Since the resumption of the American offensive on this front the Americans have brought down in the last three days 124 German airplanes. The Americans have lost 29 machines.

French Advance.

With the French Army in France, Nov. 4.—The operation which the Franco-American forces are engaged in carrying out north of the Argonne forest now have resulted in definitely closing the Stenay gap one of the main lines of retreat for the German southern armies.

French troops attacked successfully again this morning on both wings of their battle front. They moved northward in conjunction with the Americans to Le Chene, Les Petite, Armoisses and Verrieres, north of the Argonne. On their left they are pressing eastward in the region of Guise.

The Sambre-Oise canal, which a prisoner said the German troops had been ordered to defend at all cost was crossed by General Debeny's men, who attacked at 5:30 o'clock. This operation was developing and progressing favorably at the last accounts.

With the French army, Nov. 4.—The Franco-American advance west of the Meuse gradually is cutting the roads over which enemy troops may retreat to the frontiers of Luxemburg and Lorraine. The railroads from Mezieres to Mont Medy als has been cut by the fire of the allied guns which means that there is no direct line of communication with Germany for the enemy troops in France west of the Meuse and that hereafter they must pass through Luxemburg and Belgium. Indications are that the Germans have accelerated their retreat toward the frontiers of those two countries since yesterday morning.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The German government today notified the United States that since October 1 its air forces have been under orders to make attacks solely against important hostile military objects within

the immediate operations of war on the assumption that allied and American air forces were to receive similar instructions. The note, delivered through the Swiss legation, protests that air raids have been carried out recently against seven German towns with loss of life among the civilian population and that unless such raids cease Germany cannot refrain from aerial attacks on allied territory outside of the zone of operations.

Airplane Hangars Attacked

London, Nov. 4.—Railway and airplane hangars in the region east of Metz were attacked today by the British independent air forces, says an official statement issued this afternoon.

INFLUENZA SUBSIDES

Santa Fe, Nov. 4.—Excepting in Grant and Taos counties, the Spanish influenza is subsiding in New Mexico. Clovis has declared off its quarantine and Roswell has increased the number of hours business places may be open. In Santa Fe, several more deaths from pneumonia among Spanish-Americans are reported but only one new case of the flu. E. Pear, an employe of the A. T. and S. F., died Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock of pneumonia. Miss Josefita Romero aged 18, Richard Murphy aged 20, a pupil at the school for the deaf and dumb, Mrs. Teresita M. Trujillo, aged 23 years, died of pneumonia. Prudencio Sanchez, aged 78 years, a civil war veteran, succumbed to a stroke of apoplexy. One case of diphtheria is reported.

600 WORKMEN STRIKE.

Denver, Nov. 4.—More than 600 workmen employed in the building of the army's recuperation camp at Aurora struck today, demanding an hour's pay for time spent in going to and returning from work. Major W. J. Cameron and C. S. Iambe, general contractor, has endorsed the demand. Authorities at Washington had not acted. Bricklayers, electricians, plumbers and unskilled laborers are still at work.

ASK FOR MORE WAGES.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Express employes, including messengers, clerks, drivers, freight handlers and porters, today filed a complaint with the war labor board against the American Railway Express company asking for advances in wages shorter hours, the right of collective bargaining, and better working conditions. About 125,000 men are affected.

ARCHDUKE WILL SUBMIT.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Archduke Joseph, of Austria, and his son, Archduke Joseph Franz according to a dispatch from Budapest, have taken an oath to "submit unconditionally to the orders of the national council of Hungary and to support it in all its decrees."

THREE BRANCHES FOR SERVICE.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The purpose of the working conditions service the formation of which was announced by Secretary Wilson, is to establish uniform working conditions in all industries. The service will have the three branches—industrial, hygiene, and medicine.

BAVARIANS CLAIM THRONE

London, Nov. 2.—The Bavarian premier has notified Berlin that the Bavarian royal family claims the imperial throne in the event of Emperor William's abdication, according to the socialist Leipzig Volks Zeitung, which is quoted in a Hague dispatch to the Daily Mail.

London, Nov. 5.—Via Montreal.—The allies have decided that Germany must apply to Marshal Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, for an armistice, Premier Lloyd George stated in the house of commons today.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Diplomats and officials here believe the terms of armistice for Germany signed for the United States and the allies at Paris yesterday are in the hands of General Foch for presentation to the German commanders on the western front.

There has been no official explanation of the method determined upon of acquainting the Germans with the surrender conditions. It had been assumed that the terms would be sent to Berlin thru diplomatic channels, because the appeal for an armistice came that way, but the almost unanimous opinion in well-formed quarters now is that the matter will be handled entirely on the field by the allied supreme commander.

Whatever may be the channel of communication it is evident that no time has been lost and that an immediate reply is regarded as a possibility.

Terms Submitted to Wilson.

London, Nov. 5.—The terms of the armistice with Austria were announced to the house of commons today by Premier Lloyd George.

The premier said he was unable to give the house detailed information concerning the "complete agreement" the allies had reached on the armistice terms to be submitted to Germany today. The terms agreed upon by the allies, the premier added, have been transmitted to President Wilson with a request that he inform the German government that if they wish to know the conditions they should apply to Marshal Foch in the usual military form.

Whatever Germany's reply might be the associated powers awaited the issue with perfect confidence.

Mr. George stated that if the application was made by Germany it had been decided that the British naval representatives would be associated with Marshal Foch at the conference.

Will Try the Guilty.

London, Nov. 5.—The names of all enemy army corps commanders or other persons who are known to have been guilty of or have encouraged cruelty to war prisoners will be included in the list of persons whose trial and punishment will be demanded by the allies Sir George Cave, the British home secretary, announced today.

Persons who have acquiesced in actual cruelty by subordinates are likewise to be included. It was considered inadvisable at present to state the names of the person in the lists, Sir George said.

The French government the home secretary added, had been requested to cause all possible steps to be taken in the regions of Montmedy and Conflans.

From the Meuse west to the Aisne the Americans and French maintain their pressure against the Germans defending the Mazeres Sedan railway line, ten miles to the north.

The funeral of Mrs. Ines Blea, who died Tuesday morning at her home at Trujillo, occurred on Wednesday. Mrs. Blea was 80 years of age, and leaves three daughters and one son. She was the mother of Mrs. David Sandoval. Mr. Sandoval is night marshal on the West side.

Marijilda, the eighteen months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Quintana died Tuesday at the home 210 Commerce St. The father is an employe of the city. The funeral occurred Wednesday.

William Frank, one of the enthusiastic workers on the West side committee for the solicitation of funds for the Knights of Columbus, has made his final report and turned in \$9.10, which brings the total Old Town subscription to \$1,000. Mr. Frank set that figure as his goal and kept at the task till he was successful. He is much pleased with his success, which, however, was largely due to his hard work and that of his assistants. The K. of C. war camp fund of this county now contains nearly \$4,000, which will be placed in the United War Work fund to be raised next week.

Mr. Robert L. M. Ross was today appointed by the probate judge, administrator of the estate of the late Dr. Henry J. Mueller, who died on October 15th last. No last will and testament was found among Dr. Mueller's papers, and request was made that Mr. Ross be appointed, by Nelson Andrew Mueller, the sole heir to the estate. Mr. Frank Mueller, brother of Doctor Mueller, was present, but expects to leave tomorrow for his home near St. Louis. Later Nelson Mueller will enter school at St. Louis.

The Castaneda hotel is in receipt of a new service flag which represents all of the Harvey house employes who are in the service. There are 571 blue stars and gold stars. The flag is not only significant of the true American spirit of the employes but adds greatly to the beauty of the dining room.

The War Work Fund committee was out yesterday posting bulletins in all of the windows which signify the great need of your support in this drive. The women are going to play a larger part in this drive than they have in any of the previous drives. Every home and office in this town will be canvassed for their subscriptions.

A marriage licence was issued to Beatrice Candelario andomas Ribera both residents of this city.

Mexico City, Nov. 6.—General Candido Aguilar has resigned as Mexican minister of foreign affairs, according to an official announcement today and will resume his post as governor of the province of Vera Cruz from which he was given a leave of absence. Gen. Aguilar is a son in law of President Carranza.

Ernesto Garza Perez, under secretary for foreign affairs has been appointed minister of the interior. The cabinet changes are arousing keen interest because of persistent rumors that the pro-ally members of the government are gaining control of government policies. Ignacio Bonillas, the Mexican ambassador at

Washington and Luis Cabrera who recently returned from a diplomatic mission to South America, are prominently mentioned as candidates for the foreign ministry.

INTENTIONS OF GERMANS TO DESTROY MINES PROTESTED BY LANSING.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Secretary Lansing made public today a message to the German government thru the Swiss minister, protesting against the reported intention of the German authorities in Belgium to destroy coal mines upon evacuation. If the acts contemplated are carried out, the message says, it will "confirm the belief that the solemn assurances of the German government are not given in good faith."

The secretary's announcement came after Washington had been celebrating for two hours on the street the strength of an unofficial report that the armistice terms had been accepted.

The note addressed to the Swiss minister follows:

"I have the honor to request that you will bring the following to the attention of the German government:

"In its note of October 20 the German government announced that the German troops are under the strictest instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability.

"Information has now reached the government of the United States to the effect that German authorities in Belgium have given notice to the coal mining companies that all men and animals should be brought out of the pits; that all raw materials in the possession of the companies should be delivered to the Germans and that the mines will be destroyed at once.

"Acts so wanton and malicious involving as they do the destruction of a vital necessity to the civilian population of Belgium and the consequent suffering and loss of human life which will follow, cannot fail to impress the government and the people of the United States as willfully cruel and inhuman.

"If these acts, in flagrant violation of the declaration of October 20 are perpetrated, it will confirm the belief that the solemn assurances of the German government are not given in good faith. In the circumstances the government of the United States to which the declaration of October 20 was made, enters an emphatic protest against the measures contemplated by the German authorities for whose conduct the government of Germany is wholly responsible."

MRS. CATT REPORTS THAT TUESDAY SCORED BIG VICTORY FOR WOMEN.

New York, Nov. 7.—Suffragists now are confident in view of the election results that there will be sufficient votes in the 66th congress to pass the Anthony amendment to the federal constitution enfranchising the women of the United States according to a statement issued today by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman's Suffrage association.

"The indications are," she said, "that Tuesday scored more victories

for suffrage than were ever before crowded into any one election day. Suffrage has apparently carried in Michigan, by a substantial majority, and South Dakota has likewise been made safe for democracy by the passage of the 'Amendment E,' the citizenship measure which aimed to enfranchise South Dakota women at the same time that it disfranchised South Dakota for foreigners who have been voting in six months' residence.

"Returns from Oklahoma are too incomplete to furnish a basis for conclusion at this hour."

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CANDIDATE FOR SUPREME COURT IN DOUBT

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 7.—With a few precincts missing from the count this morning returns indicated that re-election of Albert B. Fall, republican from New Mexico to the United States senate by approximately 1900 plurality over his democratic opponent, Congressman William B. Walton. Benigno C. Hernandez republican, former congressman has been elected as congressman from the state by less than 1,000 plurality over Judge Granville A. Richardson, democratic. The entire republican state ticket has been elected with the exception of the candidate for justice of the supreme court. The contest for that office still was in doubt.

Prohibition Assured

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 7.—Election returns show that a sufficient number of state legislators who favor nationwide prohibition were elected to the state legislature at Tuesday's election to insure ratification of the federal prohibition amendment at the legislature's session in January, a statement by Mrs. Mamie M. Ciaflin, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Nebraska said today.

Suffrage Ahead

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 7.—On the basis of incomplete returns received from 400 precincts up to 10 o'clock this morning it was apparent that the suffrage amendment had overcome the handicap seen yesterday. Returns from 400 voting precincts out of 2,500 gave suffrage 23,512 for and 19,899 against. The amendment must receive a majority of all the votes cast.

South Dakota Elects Suffrage

Sioux Falls, Nov. 7.—Woman suffrage carried in South Dakota, according to incomplete returns received from Tuesday's election.

Phipps Elected

Denver, Nov. 7.—Returns from 1,301 precincts out of 1,532 in Colorado give: For United States senator—Phipps (Rep.) 98,239; Shafroth, (Dem.) 92,963. Governor: Schuyler (Rep.) 102,605; Tynan (Dem.) 90,502. For lieutenant governor, 1,029 precincts give Stephan (Rep.) 81,894; Carringer (Dem.) 68,290. For secretary of state, 1,039 precincts give Murphy (Rep.) 74,469; Noland (Dem.) 75,943.

Rev. H. G. C. Hallock, of Shanghai, has compiled a Chinese concordance. It is in three volumes and contains 490,000 direct or indirect Bible references, using over 5,000,000 Chinese characters.

STARVATION IN RUSSIA

One of Worst Winters in History is Predicted for the Stricken Country

London.—A winter of starvation is a safe prediction for Russia. Indications are that it will be one of the worst winters the Russian people have experienced in all their history.

All summer the food situation in Russia, particularly in Moscow Petrograd and other large cities has been steadily growing more and more acute. In the latter part of August, before the writer left Moscow, bread, or that mixture of straw, oat husks and other ingredients of unknown origin which Moscow inhabitants are induced to accept as bread, had almost entirely disappeared, and certain city districts had not received the usual allowance for nearly a week.

The government had classified the population into categories, whereby workmen and government employes received a large allowance, while professionals and well-to-do people get the smallest which in Moscow amounts to one-sixteenth of a pound. In Petrograd the bourgeois or middle class fare poorly on an allowance of three herrings a day.

The shortage of bread is largely due to the government's short-sighted policy in fixing a low price for grain which did not even cover the farmer's expenditure, let alone profit. The peasants refused to comply with the decree to turn over all grain in excess of a certain arbitrarily fixed amount to the food committee, and not willingly exchange their grain for a detachment of armed "bread crusaders," the peasants gathered from several villages and offered resistance, frequently putting the crusaders to flight.

But even if the government price were much higher the peasants would not willingly exchange their grain for worthless money, of which they seem to have much and which has no practical value to them. They want manufactured goods, which the government is unable to furnish, as most of the factories are idle, for lack of fuel and raw material, and also because the Bolsheviki need the workmen to fight on the numerous fronts.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Reactions took place in the corn market today from yesterday's wild advances. Efforts to realize profits explained much of the selling.

Oats sagged with corn. Provisions were irregular and dull. The closing was as follows:
Corn, Dec. \$1.21 1-4; Jan. \$1.23 1-4.
Oats, Dec. 70 1/2; Jan. 70 1-4.
Pork, Nov. \$36.80; Jan. \$44.50
Lard, Nov. \$26.70; Jan. \$26.90
Ribs, Nov. \$23.10; Janu. \$24.15

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Nov. 7.—Hogs, receipts 7,000. Market lower. Heavy \$17@18.15; lights \$17@18; pigs \$14@16.
Cattle, receipts 7,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$17.50@19.50; western steers \$10@14.50; cows \$4.75@10.50; heifers \$6.50@12; stockers and feeders \$6@15.50; calves \$7@13.
Sheep, receipts 5,000. Market steady. Lambs \$11.50@15.75; yearlings \$10.4@11.50; wethers \$9.50@10.50; ewes \$8@9.50.

Butte, Mont., is to have women mail carriers.