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## HUNS BLOW UP CAMBRAI WITH TIME MINES

With the Anglo-American Forces Southeast of Cambrai, Oct. 10.—British and American forces continued their advance rapidly and are driving the demoralized Germans before them according to all available reports on the front. The whole battle is on a field that was aflame throughout the night. The many fires have completely destroyed towns and farm houses.

The powerful mines which the Germans had planted under Cambrai seem to be set with a time fuses, the idea being to complete the destruction started by fire and to kill as great a number of the allied soldiers as was possible.

The explosion went off with a roar under the center of the town after it had been occupied by the British. The crash and detonation were seen and heard for miles. Great damage, the extent of which has not yet been determined, was done in Cambrai.

More French civilians have been freed from the Germans. Some of the inhabitants of the town rushed out to meet the marching British and greeted them with cheers and tears.

Few German prisoners are coming in. Even machine gunners fled as the grand American army approached. As the allies advanced the opposition diminished and finally died away at many parts of the front.

With the British Army on the Cambrai-St. Quentin Front, Wednesday, Oct. 9.—By last night the British and Americans had reached a point where it was certain that the German lines, with probably one hard blow could be cracked. As a matter of fact cavalry must have gone through the German lines last night in considerable numbers. Only patrols were sent out, however, while the main bodies were held just back of the line.

After a night of heavy firing from the British guns, the third and fourth armies again attacked this morning from Cambrai south the front held by the French. At the same time

the Canadian and English troops" after a "crash" barrage, launched a powerful attack extending some miles north from Cambrai.

For miles the front suddenly sprang into action. The Canadians had had going just north of Cambrai, but with great gallantry swept on after annihilating the Germans who tried to bar their way. From there on the resistance weakened and the Canadians, with the English, hurried eastward so smothering the usual screen of German machine gunners as they went on.

Canadian and British troops met in the center of Cambrai, which was entered from both north and south and quickly mopped up. It was about that time that the cavalry which has been waiting poured through the wide breach in the now shattered Hindenburg system and streamed out into the country beyond. Fast "whippet" tanks and armored cars also crashed forward and came into action. Officers directing the attack were distinctly satisfied as the news came back in reports from airplanes and runners but finally one came back that showed better than anything else how completely the enemy had been defeated. This was a report from an air patrol that British infantry had been seen marching as if on parade in a column of fours through the town of Bertry.

British cannon had been on the move eastward all day long. In many cases batteries would gallop out the rolling plains of Artois. They would stop wheel about and fire a fire for a while and dash on and repeat the performance. Late reports say that the advance continued rapidly. Many Germans have escaped but many hundreds who had been held there to launch a counter attack were either killed or captured. Some of the enemy troops are still in deep cellars, two stories under ground and in the tunnels the Germans dug during their occupation of the city. These are being routed out and sent back to the cages.

Although many fires were started by the Germans, the town was found not to be as badly damaged as had been feared. The solid buildings withstood the flames well. It was quite evident, however, that it was no fault of the Germans that the city had not been razed. South of the city the third and fourth armies rapidly overcame enemy opposition. The Germans started fleeing soon after the attack began, for they realized they were fighting a battle in which they could hope for no success. The front line for 20 miles began moving rapidly eastward. Then came reports from airplanes, with which the sky was literally crowded, that Wambaix had

been taken. Soon the capture of Harcourt was reported. From then on tidings came in rapid succession of villages falling before the allied advance.

Selvigny, Caullery, Ligny, Montig the same time from the north it was reported that Escaudoeuves, east of Cambrai, had been taken and that Inchy was being approached. The Cambrai-Le Cateau road was crossed and then the railway between St. Quentin and Bertry was cut. Seboncourt was then in sight and Fontaine Notre Dame, further south had been reached by the French. By that time it was clear the enemy was badly smashed and they and Marez were quickly reached and passed and soon the allies were closing in on Caudry and Bertry. At that the British and Americans stood the threshold of the wide open country.

HE WOULD PROBABLY BE SUC-  
CEDED BY ONE OF HIS  
SONS.

Stockholm, Oct. 10.—There is a persistent rumor here that Emperor William has abdicated.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Secretary of State Robert Lansing, who is here attending the centennial of the Auburn Theological seminary, in discussing the rumor which came from Stockholm today that Emperor William had abdicated, said:

"That has been current for some time. Unless we know in whose favor the kaiser is abdicating the story has no significance. If it is simply setting up one of his sons in his place the situation would not be changed in the least; but if he should abdicate in favor of a democratic Germany it would mean something."

The secretary also warned against a let-up in the Liberty loan drive. He said:

"It would be a grave mistake to let up for one moment. If peace were declared today it would be over a year before the troops could be brought back across the sea and demobilized."

**BENZOL TANKS EXPLODE.**  
Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 10.—The Aetna Chemical company's fusion building at Heidelberg was destroyed by the explosion of benzol tanks. Officials of the company said no one had been killed or injured. The cause of the explosion has not been determined.

New York, Oct. 10.—The National Association of Motion Pictures Industries decided to discontinue all motion picture releases after October 15 on account of Spanish influenza.

## YANK VICTORIES SHOULD HELP LOAN

SHOW THE BOYS "OVER THERE"  
WE ARE FIGHTING WITH  
SAME ENTHUSIASM.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Secretary McAdoo today appealed to every citizen to double his loan subscription to match the achievements of the allied armies in France.

"The brilliant victories of our British, American and French forces yesterday," said the secretary, "should impel every patriotic American to double his subscription of Liberty bonds. That is the way to put the fourth Liberty loan over quickly and that is the best way to strengthen the fighting power of these brave men who are moving with such irresistible dash and success against the Huns. Let every one double his subscription today and let every one who has not subscribed make his subscription today. Don't put it off. Let our boys and our comrades in the battle line know that we are fighting with the same enthusiasm and determination here as they over there, and, more than all, that we appreciate as well as glory in what they are doing, not by words but by deeds.

Amsterdam, Oct. 10.—A revolt has broken out in Bruges, Belgium the populace having risen again the attempts of the Germans to deport the civilians, according to Les Nouvelles. German troops used their guns and killed or wounded numerous Belgians. Throughout Flanders the newspaper says the roads are encumbered with cattle, horses and pigs which are being transported to Germany.

**TRANSCONTINENTAL SERVICE**  
Chicago, Oct. 10.—Captain B. B. Tipusner in charge of airplane mail-service here today said that airplane service between New York and San Francisco would be started soon.

**INTEREST ON BONDS.**  
Washington, Oct. 10.—The government agreed to pay interest on all outstanding bonds of the Western Union Telegraph company, all dividends and interest payments due on stocks and bonds of subsidiary companies, all taxes and operating charges.



# THE WORLD WAR

Washington, Oct. 5.—The American advance northwest of Verdun threatens the greatest single line of communication between Germany and the west front, General March said today and General Pershing's forces have now reached a point within 18 miles of the great artery. The progress of General Pershing's forces caused the German general staff to throw into this sector many divisions of reinforcements, the chief of staff said, but despite this the Americans not only have maintained the positions won but have pushed forward until they now face the German Kriemhild line of defense.

Summarizing the news for the past week as excellent, General March said offensives conducted by the allies on the three major sectors had resulted in a forward movement of the battle front for practically the entire stretch from the North sea to Verdun.

General Gouraud's army just west of the Argonne forest has fought its way to a point where it also threatens German communication lines.

The British drive on Cambrai and St. Quentin which was aided by the 27th New York troops and thirtieth (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia) troops, American divisions developed into a battle for the entire Hindenburg line.

The British, General March said, have broken entirely across the enemy's zone of defense, making breaches in the line which were closed by the Germans only with great difficulty.

In Flanders the drive of the allies has reconquered 75 square miles of Belgian territory and has formed a semi-circle salient ten miles deep. The British are within five miles of Lille.

Referring to the Balkan situation, General March said the Italian advance in Albania is closely following the Austrian army, retiring along the coast. He added that the recent naval attack upon Durazzo, behind the Austrian front, was extremely important in connection with the allied strategy.

General March outlined the record of the Twenty-seventh division which with the Thirtieth division, participated with the British in the important drive north of St. Quentin on September 20th. He said the Twenty-seventh made satisfactory progress in the original advance, reaching all its objectives. On the 29th it crossed the canal and took the villages of Nony and Le Catelet.

General March added that no report had been received to show what American troops had been cut off and later rescued in the St. Quentin operations as stated in press reports. It was to be assumed, however, he said, that this unit belonged to the Twenty-seventh division. Of the Thirtieth division General March said the artillery brigade was now attached to the Eighty-ninth division (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona troops) and was engaged near St. Quentin with the infantry.

The Seventy-seventh division (New York national army) which took its place on the Vesle line late in Au-

gust, General March said, participated in the advance on the Aisne between September 4 and 14.

Brigadier General W. D. Beach is in temporary command.

The war department has no definite information to the divisions engaged in the drive by the American first army west of the Meuse, but General March thought it probable that the Thirty-fifth division (Missouri and Kansas) was in this action. The Eighty-ninth division, he said, was last reported on the St. Mihiel line and the Eighty-sixth in training in an American area. The Thirty-third division (Illinois national guard) was reported near Verdun on September 14 and the Eighty-second (Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Tennessee troops) on the line in the Woevre sector.

The assignment of Brigadier General Hugh Johnson, formerly executive officer of the provost marshal general and General Crowder's chief assistant during the first draft, to command a brigade of the Eighth division at Camp Fremont, Cal., was announced today. The appointment is in line with the policy of the war department to give line officers who have been held in Washington for special service, a chance to get to the front with troops as early as possible.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Despite the epidemic of Spanish influenza, embarkation of American troops is being continued at the rate of more than 250,000 per month, General March announced today. The total embarked to date has now passed the 1,850,000 mark. The September shipments exceeded 250,000, although cases of influenza in camps at home exceeded 100,000.

The policy of the war department in sending overseas only men who have not have the disease and who have not been exposed to it has necessitated material readjustment of the shipping schedule, but has not interfered with the total number embarked.

With the British Army in France, Oct. 5.—11 a. m.—Great tongues of flame were shooting up today from the city of Doua'n and more fires have been started in Cambrai. The Germans also have applied the torch to many villages in the Cambrai area.

As the flames and smoke rolled up from the ruined places they were accompanied by explosion, in which the Germans blew up the stores they were unable to save and which they did not wish to leave behind, fearing they would be used by the British to hasten the German retreat.

It is evident that the Germans were prompted solely by rage in applying the torch to many of the places to which they set fire. They are destroying things of no military value to any one and the destruction of which simply adds to the general devastation of the country.

**EDDIE RICKENBACKER BRINGS DOWN TWO ENEMY MACHINES IN FEW HOURS.**

With the American Army North-west of Verdun, Oct. 4.—5:30 p. m.

—Today was not one in which the conditions were ideal for aviation, but was not so bad as to prevent operations by the pursuit planes which set out early upon their tasks. So active were the airmen that the day was the busiest in the air they have had since Meuse-Argonne offensive started.

It was hardly daylight when the aviators began their operations. Soon afterward a squadron of five Americans fought a battle with seven German machines in the region of Fleville, in which the Americans brought one of the enemy down.

Later in the morning three German aviators were reported to have been brought down by anti-aircraft guns, while in the afternoon four others were reported down within the American lines by similar means.

The Germans attacked the American balloons along the front repeatedly. In most instances the anti-aircraft guns drove off the enemy planes. In a number of instances pursuit planes protected the observation balloons from the Germans.

On Thursday evening Eddie Rickenbacker brought down two German airplanes. The American airman finished the first quickly and then tackled the second, bringing him down after a few minutes' fight. Lieut. J. C. Vaseoncelos of Denver, Colorado, was the star of the day on Friday, although he brought down only one airplane. He was engaged with a rumpler and a fokker and shot down the latter west of Apremont. The lieutenant retired to the airdrome with scores of bullet holes through the wings of his machine. Even the windshield had been torn by enemy bullets.

The German balloons did not venture aloft except in one case and that balloon descended immediately when an American patrol hove in sight. It did not attempt to go up again.

Outfought by the French and Americans the Germans are retreating on a wide front in the Champagne sector between Rheims and the Argonne forest. The enemy has been caught between General Berthelot's army on the west and General Gouraud's forces on the east, and is retiring northward toward the Retourne river.

It may be possible for him to stand back of that stream but it seems improbable that there will be much of a halt in the retreat until the Germans reach the Aisne. General Berthelot's advance in the Rheims region has gravely menaced the enemy forces south of the Reutonre and although the retrograde movement is being covered by rear guards, well supplied with machine guns, it appears to be going on rapidly. The French seem to have reached the Sappe over a wide front.

American forces have been battling brilliantly with Gouraud's army and have aided materially in expelling the enemy from the Champagne sector. Further east the Americans, fighting between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river are slowly clearing the Germans from the area and before Kriemhilde line and gathering their forces for an assault on that powerful position.

From the region of Lille southward to Cambrai the German retreat begun when Lens and Armentieres were abandoned last week, is continued with what appears to be precipitation. There is every reason to believe that the city of Lille will be evacuated by the enemy within a few days and that his retirement will extend far down the front to the St. Quentin sector where both the French and British are reported to be clear through the Hindenburg line.

So far the German line from St. Quentin south to the Ailette and thence eastward to Berry au-Bac is standing quite firmly and evidently this part of the enemy's position is being used as a pivot as his armies, to the north and east swing back to new positions. Italian forces, however, have struck at the German lines in front of Laon and early reports of progress made there would appear to justify the belief that the hinge of the foe's line may be broken.

German detachments which have been fighting beside the Bulgarian army in Macedonia are being withdrawn, according to an announcement made at Berlin. Serbian and French forces are reported to have inflicted losses on the German units near the city of Vranje.

"Unconditional surrender" is the answer of the American press to the appeal for peace made by Austria and Germany.

It is reported that the attitude of official Washington does not encourage the hope entertained by the enemy that the allies can be induced to entertain negotiations at a time when Germany's armies are in retreat and when Marshal Foch's masterly strategy is beginning to bear fruit.

So far as press comments reflect the situation in France and England, there is no disposition in those countries to consider the effort of the enemy other than a new maneuver which promises but little more than might have been expected from the former peace proffers made by the central powers.

London, Oct. 7.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has resigned as chief of the German general staff after a heated interview with the emperor in which the field marshal declared that a retreat on a large scale was impossible to avoid, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today.

**QUIT BULGAR TERRITORY.**  
Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—Bulgaria on Saturday notified the powers with which he had been allied that they must quit Bulgarian territory within a month, says a Sofia dispatch to the Berlin Tageblatt.

**TERRITORIES WILL REGISTER.**  
Washington, Oct. 7.—October 26th was fixed today by President Wilson as the date on which male citizens of wawaii, between 18 and 45, shall register for military service. Between Oct. 15 and Dec. 15 was set as the period for the new registration in Alaska.

The president's message was not a reply but in the form of an inquiry. The imperial German government is asked whether it accepts the terms laid down by the president in his address to congress January 8 and



## Senate Discusses Latest Diplomatic Move of Kaiser—Would Be All to Huns' Advantage

Washington, Oct. 7.—Discussing Germany's peace offer in the senate today, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska chairman of the foreign relations committee declared "absolutely abhorrent" even a thought of suspension of hostilities now and recommended the addition to the principles previously laid down by the president as a basis for peace, one providing that the allies would deal only with real representatives of the German people.

Republican Leader Lodge, ranking minority member of the foreign relations committee, declared that an armistice "would mean the loss of the war and all we have fought for."

Germany, he said now merely proposed a long debate on the basis of peace.

The only future course, Senator Lodge emphatically declared, is to secure a complete military victory over Germany and force her to sue for peace.

Senator Poindexter said the senate foreign relations committee should seek consultation on any negotiations entered into by the government and the country should be warned against the insidiousness of public suggestions that any armistice should be agreed to upon withdrawal of Germany from occupied territory.

When Senator Poindexter declared an armistice would mean the end of all military action and, if accompanied only by enemy evacuation of Belgium and France, would be a victory for Germany, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign relations committee earnestly pointed out that the German offer also provides acceptance of the 14 terms laid down by the president in his address of January 8.

Acceptance of Germany's offer only upon evacuation of Belgium and France, Senator Hitchcock said, would be preposterous, but he declared restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France and as well as reparation for Belgium and France are among the president's terms which Germany proposes to accept.

"It is fortunate," said Senator Poindexter, "that the proposition for a too early peace, although concealed with its propositions of surrender and sacrifice may be prevented because of the inability for agreement between Great Britain, France and the United States and other allies."

"An armistice would mean the end forever of any additional military effort. I have faith that Clemenceau, the tiger of France—the greatest man in many respects of the present time—and the seer of Wales, that great statesman—premier of England will be alert to protect against any such unwise step.

"Germany would come out a victor, just as she went into it, if we accepted this offer, Alsace Lorraine would still be in German hands, Poland still would be enslaved; Serbians and Bohemians in Austria still would be under the Austrian yoke; Russia, although evacuated, still would be at the mercy of Germany. It would leave Belgium and France unindemnified; it would leave Constantinople, strategically the most important in the world in commercial lines, with Asia still dominated by the unspeakable Turk and leave the German and Turkish alliance still intact."

Senator Hitchcock here interrupted Senator Poindexter to ask:

"Is the senator not omitting a very important condition? That is that the nations making the offer are appear-

Wilson in which he said the United States could not deal with the governments of the central empires because they were without honor and added:

"We cannot come to terms with them but they must come to us."

Senator Lodge said: "I do not believe the president has the slightest thought of agreeing to any armistice at this time. I can't imagine it. While we have no right to settle the form of German government or that of anybody else, we do have the right that when we negotiate we do it with somebody who does not regard treaties as scraps of paper.

"It is not a question of the 14 points, or the eight points or four points of whatever they are. The question now is very simple. Germany has begun a great peace offensive. I predicted it here August 20. It has come and every newspaper in the country blazons it in the headlines. They treat it as if it were something we are to deal with seriously at this stage. The German proposition is an armistice to discuss the terms. They propose to enter a long distance of the basis of peace. An armistice now would mean simply the loss of the war and all we've fought for.

"The mischief now is in discussion. When Germany holds up her hands and says: 'We are beaten; what terms will you impose?' then the United States and the allies can tell what terms they will impose.

Senator Ashurst, democrat, of Arizona, branded as the "supreme joke of the century" and the greatest piece of irony" growing out of the war, the chancellor's careful regard as expressed in his statement before the reichstag against the shedding of further blood. He declared the German junkers and the kaiser not only are red-handed but have a yellow heart" and they should be told what are the peace terms when the allies march into Berlin.

Citing German violations of treaties, Senator Pittman of Nevada, a democratic member of the foreign relations committee, said: "There is not any question regarding the position the president will take. He will hold that the German people have not come to him along the lines he has established."

Senator Reed of Missouri observed that the president has clearly stated he will not "do business with governments that break treaties." He explained entire confidence in the president's ability to handle the situation.

Senator Smith of Arizona, another democratic foreign relations committeeman, said: "What the American people ought to learn is that we've just started to whip Germany. We are here talking like Germany was already whipped. We ought to let the people know there is nothing more calculated to weaken subscriptions to the liberty loan. We must get the kaiser absolutely on his knees, listening for terms."

Senator McCumber characterized the proposal of the German chancellor to be insulting to the intelligence of the world.

"The chancellor's offer does not agree with the conditions of President Wilson," said Senator Brandegee, republican, of Connecticut, who pointed out that the chancellor asked

an armistice in order that the peace

terms "might be discussed."

Concerning the league of nations, Senator Lodge said:

"As for this league of nations to enforce peace, it is caught up by Germany in order to divert attention. Can you imagine our going to work in forming a league to enforce peace on the world with Germany as one of the partners? There is one league to enforce peace now in existence and that is the United States and the allies and when they have beaten Germany as she must be beaten, the world will have peace."

### NOTE IS JUST FOR PLAY OF TIME IN WHICH GERMANS COULD RECUPERATE.

London, Oct. 7.—No armistice will be granted the central powers before the complete evacuation of them, of allied territory, with a cessation of the destruction and burning of allied cities. This is the personal opinion of foreign diplomatists of the highest rank here, who have been questioned concerning the peace speech of the German imperial chancellor. If the German propositions had been sincere, says these authorities, the German troops would already have ceased their wanton destruction.

One of the most distinguished of the diplomatists and the proposal for an immediate armistice was put forth with the hope that negotiations would be protracted for months and perhaps even for years, in the hope that the offensive spirit of the allied armies would meanwhile decline.

The apparent acceptance by Germany of the points of President Wilson's program be characterized as "vague." If she had really meant to accept them she would have made clear her intentions, in his view, by evacuating the territory she occupied and retiring behind her own frontiers.

In the event of an acceptance by the allies of the offer of negotiations while Germany armies were near the present positions, the diplomatist pointed out, Germany would still have in her possession pledges in the shape of territory for use in negotiating better terms.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Rene Viviani, president of the council when the war broke out and head of the French mission to the United States, interviewed by Information regarding the peace proposals of the central powers, said today:

"Germany has presented propositions to President Wilson but are they really propositions for peace? The discourse of Chancellor Maximilian appears to be merely the program of the majority. It is not a question of discussing the 14 propositions made by President Wilson, for discussion of them as a basis for an armistice would be in accord with the military advantage which we possess throughout the splendid services of our troops.

"Whether the enemy accords autonomy to Alsace Lorraine is no longer a question, for we demand the return of the provinces to France pure and simple, and without any trap for a referendum."

The Bulgarians got the bulge on Germany.



# THE WORLD WAR

With the Anglo-American Armies Near St. Quentin, Oct. 9.—The British artillery did fine work in supporting the infantry in the fighting Tuesday and during the night. In addition to their other work the gunners were called upon for a few special shots against German batteries.

As the American troops storming forward in the mist reached the outskirts of Brancourt, the Germans began to shell the place heavily. The British cannon came into action and forced the enemy guns to diminish their fire and finally silenced them.

Very hard fighting took place for the high ground in front of Fresnoy-le-Grand. The German earthworks were literally alive with machine gunners who poured bullets from their weapons as fast as they could work them. The artillery moved up hurriedly. Firing through open sights the British gunners stuffed out one enemy nest after the other. The British used the same shells they use in cutting barbed wire and the bursting projectiles scattered the Germans and their weapons broadcast. The infantry finally took the German position by attacking from the sides. With these in possession of the British, Fresnoy was dominated completely.

Heavy fighting continued through out the night on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front and the British and Americans continued their progress on Tuesday under a heavy protective fire from the British artillery.

The defeated enemy was almost smothered under the great deluge of steel and explosives.

A large number of guns have been captured by the British and Americans in addition to the great batches of prisoners who continue to arrive at the cages. The American troops alone captured two complete field batteries and a battery of heavy artillery.

The Americans captured the guns Tuesday afternoon when they suddenly outflanked both ends of the valley south of Premont, capturing the German guns there.

German reinforcements have arrived but as these troops have engaged several times their presence merely adds to the confusion in the enemy ranks.

The Germans are burning towns far east of the lines on which they are fighting. Maretz, between Clary and Bohain is in flames.

The Germans are being given no rest, for in addition to the barrages British guns are hammering their rear lines.

As darkness fell Tuesday the sky was dotted with British airplanes some hovering over the battlefield while others were on their way to add to the general confusion behind the enemy lines by dropping bombs.

German prisoners indicate that the enemy intends to retire first to the Valenciennes line and then to the line of the Meuse. The bulk of the Germans in France already are retiring. However, there undoubtedly will be hard fighting all the way back to the prepared positions.

With the Anglo-American Armies Near St. Quentin, Oct. 9.—

The great battle between Cambrai and St. Quentin continues with unceasing fury. Strong attacks were resumed at daylight this morning by the British and American armies. The troops of Field Marshal Haig and General Pershing are carrying their lines steadily to the eastward.

When the British third and fourth armies and the American troops resumed their attack today the British first army advanced north of Cambrai. The first army gained considerable ground toward Villers-en-Artois.

The Anglo-American advance preceded behind an intense barrage fire from the British artillery which the Germans seemed unable to withstand. The Germans now have applied the torch to the beautiful town of Bohain in the general direction of which the Americans are driving from Premont.

The British gunners today paid special attention to roads and the areas between the roads and the terrain was churned by an avalanche of shells. The advancing troops found the roads, however, in good condition. The Germans in front of the British and Americans today were surrendering "freely" according to reports. On the front of the Tennessee troops an entire German regiment chose the other course and ran away like so many rabbits.

Late yesterday the Americans captured two batteries of German 155's with stores and ammunition. They quickly turned the guns on the fleeing Germans and fired the enemy's ammunition after him. Similar incidents occurred elsewhere.

The British fourth army alone up to last night had counted 6,200 prisoners and 35 guns, but many more men and guns remained to be counted.

Some of the German prisoners gave their captors fat cigars and offered to shake hands.

Martincourt was captured early today after brisk fighting and the British are reported to be well east of the town. There has been desperate combat in Walincourt, just to the north. The enemy machine gunners are putting up a most obstinate fight all along the line, but, reports say, the riflemen appear increasingly anxious to surrender.

Paris, Oct. 9.—The Germans have been using in their air work a new type of inflammable bomb, combining great effectiveness with light weight. A single airplane it is said can carry 200 of these bombs.

The only way of fighting the fire caused by this new weapon appears to be the isolation of the blaze, as pouring water on it is literally adding fuel to the flames because of a chemical with which the bombs are composed.

Forced from Cambrai, one of the strong pillars of the Hindenburg system the Germans are being driven back today toward the French frontier under the heavy onslaughts of the third and fourth British armies, aided by American troops.

Apparently the Germans now have lost the Hindenburg line on the front from Cambrai to St. Quentin.

Field Marshal Haig resumed his attack again this morning and reports that progress is made on a front of more than 30 miles from northeast of Cambrai.

As the German defense system in the center falls to the British and Americans, the French and Americans on the southern wall from Rheims to east of the Meuse are smashing their way northward, threatening the important junctions of the railways running eastward from the broken St. Quentin-Cambrai line.

East of the Hindenburg line in the St. Quentin-Cambrai area the Germans are reported to have no prepared defenses until a line east of the frontier is reached. East of this line, which would run through Valenciennes, the Germans have the line of the Meuse.

In capturing Cambrai and breaking through the German defenses to the south, the British and Americans took more than 8,000 prisoners and a large number of guns. Near Premont the Americans captured an entire German artillery position of three batteries. Before the advancing Anglo-American line lie the railway junctions of La Cateau, Bohain, Guise and Caudry. If the north and south railways are cut, German communications between the Laon massif and the Lille salient will be lost.

Field Marshal Haig has driven into the German lines a gigantic salient based on Cambrai. Even if it does not grow larger, this salient is a great menace to the Lille and Laon positions. It would seem within the possibilities of the next few days that the Germans will withdraw from the Laon massif, as the French and Americans on the east and the British and Americans on the north are rapidly outflanking it; German resistance is stiffening along the front east of Rheims, but not sufficient to stop the forward movement of Generals Gouraud and Betherlot. The Franco-American positions in Champagne and the Argonne to the Meuse have been improved by the successful French and American thrust east of the Meuse.

In the operations on these sectors Tuesday the American troops took 3,000 prisoners and a number of guns. Along the Aines the French yesterday took 600 prisoners.

With the American Forces in France, Tuesday, Oct. 8.—Haggard and nearly famished, the men of the "Lost" battalion, rescued Monday after having been surrounded for more than four days in Argonne forest, are now recovering from their harrowing experience.

The men had subsisted partly on oak leaves and many units were so depleted by weakness that wounded men had to take turns at guard duty. Yet, they cheered as they drove back the German forces surrounding them.

When they reached the American lines they were white and exhausted but were infinitely proud of their gallant stand. Major Whittlesey was in command of the battalion. A second lieutenant came out with 18 machine gun bullet holes in his clothes, but without a scratch; he had one bruise from a bullet which had killed a man behind him. A

machine gun was fired at this lieutenant from a distance of 35 feet and the lieutenant's gas mask was cut away, but he was uninjured.

It was just after midnight when the news first reached the weary but determined men that help was coming. The rescuers rushed on thru the German lines, breaking one enemy defense after another and came to the rescue.

While fresh troops drove the Germans in wild flight, the tired heroes of the battalion began to filter back to their bases. Many of the men were suffering from a variety of wounds, but most of these injuries were not serious. They could scarcely wait when they were served with beef stew and coffee, but later improved considerably in vitality and their spirits are now as high and defiant as they must have been during days when they were beleaguered in the woods.

## WILSON'S ANSWER MEETS THE APPROVAL OF MILITARY MEN.

Washington, Oct. 9.—With the German peace offensive met and halted, unless the enemy actually is ready to sue for peace on American and allied terms, President Wilson today turned his attention to the battlefields where the once-conquering Teutonic armies are being driven back to their own soil. He walked over to Secretary Lansing's office at the state department and sent for General March, who appeared with a huge military map of the western front.

The conference lasted only the few minutes required for the chief of staff to show the present battle lines and point to the advances of the victorious American, British and French armies which are making inevitable a German retreat on a great scale.

Military men are vastly pleased over the president's refusal even to discuss an armistice while German soldiers remain on invaded soil anywhere.

The president is known to be ready to act without delay when the German chancellor has answered the pointed questions asked in his note. If these answers show, as most observers here believe they will, that the kaiser is not yet ready to surrender and that the peace proposal merely is another insidious diplomatic movement, the president will be ready to tell Germany and the world why it is necessary for General Foch to complete his task.

## KILLED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 10.—Cadet Perry Lyons, of Vicksburg, Miss., was killed in an airplane accident here today, while receiving formation flying drill. He is survived by a mother in Vicksburg and several brothers in service in France.

## LIEUTENANT NUTT INJURED

Denver, Oct. 10.—Lieutenant C. C. Nutt, who flew from Houston, Texas to Denver in an airplane last week was dangerously injured here this afternoon when his plane struck a tree in City Park while he was ascending for an exhibition flight over Denver.

More than half a million dollars is given away to London street beggars every year.



### GRAPE SYRUP WILL ALSO BE A NEW PRODUCT OF THE VINEYARDS

Berkeley, Calif.—That 250,000 tons of wine and table grapes now worth \$4,000,000 whose market will be cut off by war prohibition in 1919, if made into syrup will be equivalent to 40,000 tons of sugar of a present value of about \$8,000,000 is the leading statement of a bulletin on grape syrup issued by the Agricultural College of the University of California.

It is further stated that investigations have resulted in devising methods by which an excellent table and cooking, and even a fruit canning syrup may be made from these grapes with very slight changes in the present equipment of the wineries and sugar factories of California. It is also proposed that by the co-operation of grapegrowers, wineries, sugar factories, and canneries in the state, the wineries purchase the grapes during the vintage of 1919, extract and stores 50,000,000 gallons of juice, the larger sugar factories receive this juice during spring and summer, concentrate it, and ship the syrup to the canneries for utilization in 1920. By using the major part of this syrup in the proportion of 25 per cent to 50 per cent with sugar in most of their canning, and entirely with some fruits, the quality of their product would in no way be lowered.

Regarding the marketing of the grape-syrup the bulletin has the following to say: "It would doubtless be impossible to market this large quantity of a new product so quickly without some assistance or encouragement from the government. A regulation allowing the free purchase of grape syrup while limiting the purchase of cane syrup or sugar and permitting the purchase of sugar for canning only when accompanied by a certain proportion of grape syrup would dispose of the whole crop. As grape syrup, made by the process described in the bulletin, has been shown to be wholesome and attractive, such a regulation would work no hardship to consumer or manufacturer and would result in saving a large quantity of food material. It would also safeguard the livelihood of hundreds of families."

### LEADS THE BYNG BOYS.

London, Oct. 9.—One of the outstanding figures in the recent fighting around Cambrai, which has furnished one of the most important chapters of the biggest and most successful battles of the war, is Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur W. Currie, commanding the Canadian forces. For two whole months, ever since the allied armies launched their great attack on the morning of Aug. 8, the Canadian boys have been doing their full share of the fighting on the western front. On several occasions they have come in for special commendation from Marshal Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, while their commander has won the praise and admiration of all the allied officers.

Less than five years ago Sir Arthur Currie, of whom much more is likely to be heard before the war is ended, was quietly engaged in business as a real estate agent in Victoria, B. C. The story of his meteoric career as a soldier furnishes one of the real romances of the war. Arthur Currie began life as a

schoolmaster, but soon launched out on his own as a real estate agent, devoting his spare time to training in the militia. At the outbreak of the war he immediately answered the call of the Mother Country, and went to the front in command of a battalion.

A large man with laughing eyes and a face that has the cleanness and freshness of youth, Sir Arthur Currie, who is only 43, is described as a soldier "with a punch"—one who "delivers the goods." He is highly popular at the front, and when Sir Julian Byng resigned, the cry of the Canadian soldier, whether in the trenches, dugouts or rest camp was: "Currie for the Byng Boys!"

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 9.—All the candidates nominated by the republicans and democrats at the recent conventions are to take the stump in pairs for the liberty loan until the close of the drive on October 19.

Chairman George Craig of the republican central committee today accepted a counter proposal of Democratic Chairman Arthur Seligman to this effect. Nominees for the same office to travel together and speak from the same platform.

### ASPLUND LANDS

#### GOVERNMENT JOB

Santa Fe, Oct. 9.—Rupert F. Asplund, chief clerk of the state tax commission, yesterday succeeded E. A. James as director of the New Mexico Taxpayers' association, who has accepted an important government position at Washington, D. C. A successor to Mr. Asplund on the state tax commission is to be named on October 21.

### SOCIALISTS TO GET FREEDOM.

London, Oct. 8.—The German government, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph company, intends to grant pardons to a number of politicians imprisoned since the war began, including the socialist Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Wilhelm Dittmann. A general amnesty, the dispatch adds, probably will be granted to political offenders.

### DIAZ SAYS CRUSH ENEMY

Washington, Oct. 9.—General Diaz, commander in chief of the Italian army has issued a general order reminding his soldiers that the enemy still is on Italian French and Belgian soil, and calling on them not to be weakened by flattering hopes of peace but to hold themselves in readiness to completely crush the enemy if his peace offer prove to be "a fresh form of the old guile."

### TWENTY LOST AT SEA

Washington, Oct. 9.—Sinking of the Italian steamship Alberto Treves by an enemy submarine 200 miles off the American coast on October 3 was reported today to the navy department. Thirteen survivors in a boat were picked up by the steamer Orizaba but two other boats containing 21 men who escaped when the Treves was sunk are still to be accounted for.

Elizabeth Christmas, for six years general secretary-treasurer of the International Glove Workers' union, has been appointed chief of women investigators of the national war labor board. She will assist women workers to present their grievances to the board.

### GET RICH QUICK MERCHANTS WILL BE SHOWN THE WAY OUT OF CAMP

Camp Funston, Kan., Oct. 8.—Unreasonable prices will not be tolerated on The Zone. Merchants or dealers of any kind who are located within the reservation will take a serious chance hereafter if they attempt any "get rich quick" tactics on the soldiers. Major General Wood has taken the matter in hand and has appointed an "over charge" board to investigate reports of soldiers having been overcharged for articles purchased on the zone. The board consist of Colonel Spillar, judge advocate; Major Blaine and Captain Windle.

The board also, will regulate the prices that are to be paid to the government by the concessionaries. Soldiers having complaints are requested to make them known to Major Dick B. Foster, chief of the department of camp activities and amusements, who will file them and turn them over to the overcharge board for investigation.

#### Teach Real Warfare

That the advanced stages of modern warfare are both taught and demonstrated in a realistic fashion in Camp Funston was realized by every one in camp yesterday. The exhibition on Smoky Hill Flats by the Seventieth infantry under Colonel John J. Ryan was one of the most spectacular ever witnessed here. It included an attack and capture of enemy trenches—just like the boys will do it "over there." The entire program was started according to a program mapped out by Colonel Ryan and the movements were executed on time without the lapse of a second.

Zero, according to the plan, was set for 2 o'clock, at which time the third line of enemy trenches was covered by a heavy barrage; the rat-a-rat of machine guns sounded, bombs exploded and the battle was on. The men of the Seventieth advanced under cover of the barrage, armed with rifles, hand and rifle grenades and fixed bayonets.

The first wave advanced at the zero hour to attack the first line of trenches, known as Berlin, then in succession the trenches of Metz and Strassburg were taken. At five minutes past the zero hour the three lines of trenches had been captured, the barrage lifted and a counter attack was launched by the enemy. This was repulsed.

The exhibition was witnessed by General Wood and his staff and also by General Glasgow and his staff. All expressed themselves well pleased by the manner in which the soldiers of the Seventieth maneuvered. The Seventieth has had thorough training in about every detail of infantry work and is considered one of the best trained regiments in camp.

### FOR LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS.

London, Oct. 9.—Initial steps toward the establishment of a "League of Free Nations" are expected to be taken at the initial conference to assemble here tomorrow under the auspices of the Council of the League of Free Nations associations. Much regret is expressed among the promoters of the movement over the inability of William H. Taft, former President of the U. S. and now president of the League to Enforce Peace, to attend the meeting and deliver the principal ad-

dress. Many of the counties of Europe are sending delegates to the conference. France is sending a notable delegation headed by Leon Burgeois, former foreign minister.

### PEOPLE OF PARIS RECEIVE THE NEWS OF ALLIED SUCCESSES CALMLY

Paris, Oct. 9 (Havas).—Paris regards the news from the front as indicating a general giving way of the German lines—a collapse piece by piece of the enemy's positions and a crumbling away of his army. The formidable war machinery is so seriously affected it is pointed out that even those who fashioned it now are doubtful of its soundness—hence their peace proposition, the first that they have formulated.

The attitude of Paris yesterday when the stirring news of the allied successes was coming in was impressive from the calmness of the people. The discussion of the reports in public places generally betrayed the passionate interest the public attached to the sensational developments. But there was no demonstration anticipative of any speedy peace. The people, as did their leaders, perceived the necessity for prudence and caution in considering the possibilities. The news of the diplomatic moves was greeted with the same quiet assurance as that of the allied military successes. If the imperial German chancellor and the Austrian foreign minister had hoped to start a popular move for peace every sign pointed to their having grossly deceived themselves.

### FONCK SETS RECORD

Paris, Oct. 9 (Havas).—Lieutenant Rene Fonck has brought down four German airplanes within 20 minutes. Fonck is credited with 70 official victories and has actually brought down 109 machines.

### SOLDIERS HAVE FRUIT CROP

San Jose, Calif., Thousands of dollars worth of fruit was saved to the grocers of the Santa Clara valley and voluntary action of hundreds of soldiers in training at Camp Fremont and other camps within reaching distance.

When the unusually early down-pour began recently, there were thousands of trays filled with drying prunes laid out in the orchards. A soaking would have ruined them. A great part of the crop had been contracted for by the government for the army. Frantic calls for help were sent out by the orchardists. It was then that the boys in khaki responded. As if by magic they appeared and reported in squads to the various growers and asked how they might be of service.

George M. Herbert who owns many acres of prune orchards paid the following tribute to the soldiers:

"Without them we would have faced a tremendous loss. They're the greatest and most willing workers I ever saw. They just took one look around, grinned, and then pitched in. They surely made things hum. No wonder the kaiser is kept awake nights with thousands of these fellows on this trail."

Scores of ranchers in all parts of the valley think the same.

Women represent more than one-third of the total number of voters eligible to participate in the next general election.



EXPLOSION IN  
MUNITION FACTORY

New York, Oct. 5.—After more than eighteen hours of terror, a dozen towns in northern New Jersey were in a shattered condition this afternoon as a consequence of the munition disaster which visited the district last night with a trail of tremendous explosions and raging fires which continued throughout today.

At the \$18,000,000 shell making plant—one of the greatest industries of its kind in the world—of T. A. Gillespie & Co., situated at Morgan, N. J., as one of a community of manufactories producing ammunition for the American and allied armies, an explosion from an unknown cause scattered firebrands among tons of trinitrotoluol, the most powerful explosive known.

Detonation followed upon detonation and these repeatedly shook the terrain for a radius of fifty miles, this territory including New York city, where buildings were shaken and glass shattered.

With the situation at Morgan such that firemen, soldiers, sailors and civilian workers found it impossible to penetrate to a zone within two miles of the Gillespie plant, no definite estimate could be made of the number of persons who perished last night and in the early morning hours. The flames burned unopposed at the shops and were threatening with destruction two great munition plants in the vicinity.

## One Hundred Thirty-Seven Dead.

Unofficial estimates placed the dead at upward of 137. The night shift was known to number 2,000 persons and the ones unaccounted for this afternoon were numbered only in scores. Fourteen bodies were reported to have been identified. That others are on the ruins is believed likely. It is feared some men were destroyed and that no trace of them would ever be found.

Meanwhile some of the communities which surrounded Morgan with populations totaling more than 50,000 persons were evacuated almost as completely as they were in the European war zones. Homes have been ruined and the roads leading out of devastated districts were thronged all night and all day with men, women and children fleeing to points of safety. With them moved ambulances carrying injured men to hospitals in other places.

Fearing other explosions the authorities of many towns ordered homes evacuated, but found that their warnings had already been obeyed.

## Red Cross Gives Relief.

The Atlantic division of the American Red Cross, receiving estimates from its agents at Perth Amboy that approximately 4,000 persons were refugees and that one-fourth of these were in need of food, dispatched ambulances, motor canteens and automobiles containing physicians, nurses and social workers into northern New Jersey. Headquarters was established at Perth Amboy with relief workers prepared to erect colonies for the homeless or to arrange with New York hotels to throw open their doors. Hot soup, sandwiches and other food was served to the hungry.

This work, the culmination of preparations made long ago by the

Red Cross in anticipation of marine or munition disasters in time of war, was carried on effectively under the direction of Alexander M. Wilson, director of civilian relief. Reserve supplies were ready in abundance and were quickly sent forward.

Twelve marines and ten men of the coast guard are reported missing. One coast guard member's body has been recovered. More than 500 of the Gillespie employes were accounted for this afternoon. Of these upward of 400 have been treated for injuries. Mr. Gillespie placed the damage to his property at \$12,000,000 and said that the explosives owned by the government were worth \$9,000,000. He estimated the damage in the vicinity to be another \$10,000.

"Probably the disaster was caused by the explosion of a kettle in one of units," he added. "There were 70 men at work in this unit. Eighteen have been accounted for."

## REGISTRATION NOTICE

The registrar's office in the office of the city clerk will be open for the registration of voters at the general election November 5th on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, October 5th, 7th and 8th and on every Saturday thereafter until the day of election, from the hours of 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 6 p. m.

## Sincere Gratitude

Mrs. William Bell, Logansport, Ind. writes: "I deem it my duty to express my gratitude for the good Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy did me when I had a severe attack of diarrhoea three years ago. It was the only medicine that relieved me."—Adv.

## LOAN TAKES PLACE

## OF ALL POLITICS

Santa Fe, Oct. 5.—Chairman Arthur Seligman of the democratic state committee has drafted an acceptance of the challenge of the republican state convention to eliminate politics for the next two weeks and devote their time entirely to Liberty loan work.

## Bronchial Trouble

Mrs. A. E. Sidenberder, Rockfield, Ind., states: "For an attack of bronchial trouble which usually assails me in the spring I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the only thing that gives me relief. After using it for a few days all signs of bronchial trouble disappears."—Adv.

## ATTENDS BANKERS MEETING

Santa Fe, Oct. 8.—Bank Examiner George H. Van Stone returned today from attendance at the American Bankers' association at Chicago. He reported an atmosphere of absolute loyalty and war enthusiasm pervading the convention at the same also of caution as to the future. It was asserted that the United States is at the top of the international heap, financially, industrially, commercially, yet, the banks must recognize more clearly than ever before that they are trustees only of other people's money.

Dayton, O., Oct. 7.—Lieutenant Phil Farren, Rochester, N. Y., a government airplane test pilot, was killed near the Dayton-Wright Airplan company when a machine fell while maneuvering over the acceptance field of the company.

STUDENTS AND FACULTY HAVE  
SUBSCRIBED FOR NINETY  
LOAN BONDS.

The following letter has been received by W. C. Sanders, publicity manager for the San Miguel county Liberty loan committee, in answer to a telegram from him to the central committee of the tenth district in Kansas City, telling of the fact that the Normal students and faculty had subscribed for 90 bonds of the fourth loan:

"My dear Sir: I have your wire of the 2nd containing good news of the bond subscriptions by the Normal University students, and desire to commend these students through you for their excellent loyalty and cooperation with their government.

"Having gone thru some of the trials and sacrifices of the university myself, I realize something of the sacrifices these students are making for their government. There is doubtless not one of them who will hesitate to give further services to the government along the lines for which they are now fitting themselves.

"I shall endeavor to make some publicity use of this report and wish again to thank you for informing me.

"Yours for the fourth Liberty loan,  
"JESS M. WORLEY,  
"Director of Publicity."

Since the telegram was sent Mr. Worley ten more subscriptions have been taken from Normal students, raising the total taken at the Normal to 90. A drive is now on to make the total 100. There is not a member of the faculty, nor student above the seventh grade who does not either own a bond of the fourth loan personally, or an interest in a bond bought by one of the classes.

It has not been decided whether the Normal will be entitled to one of the industrial pennants or not, as schools are not included on the list of the eligibles to this honor. However, the matter has been taken up with the loan headquarters for a ruling, and in case pennants will be given to the schools, the Normal is eligible, and will undoubtedly be the first school in the state, if not in the entire tenth district to receive this honor.

## Can Now Eat and Sleep in Comfort.

If troubled with indigestion or sleeplessness you should read what Miss Agnes Turner, Chicago, Ill., has to say: "Overwork, irregular meals and carelessness regarding the ordinary rules of health gradually undermined it until last fall I became a wreck of my former self. I suffered from continual headache, was unable to digest my food, which seemed to lay as a dead weight on my stomach. I was very constipated and my complexion became dark, yellow and muddy as I felt. Sleeplessness was added to my misery, and I would awake as tired as when I went to sleep. I heard of Chamberlain's Tablets and found such relief after taking them that I kept up the treatment for nearly two months. They cleansed my stomach, invigorated my system, and since that time I can eat and sleep in comfort. I am today entirely well."—Adv.

A feller should be engaged in some useful occupation an' own at least four Liberty bonds before he boasts o' "Our Boys."—Abe Martin.



Children smile when they take

## FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

1st. It tastes good.  
2nd. It makes them feel good.  
3rd. It will turn a distressed, fretful child into a happily smiling one.  
Because it is just what children ought to have for feverish colds, coughs, croup, "snuffles" and heavy, wheezy breathing.  
It puts a healing, soothing, coating on a feverish, inflamed, tickling throat, and it stops coughs quickly. It is good for croup, too.  
It contains no morphine, chloroform, or other drug that you would not like to give to young children, and it is just as effective for grown-ups.  
**SOLD EVERYWHERE**

## NEW FOREIGN SECRETARY

Copenhagen, Oct. 7.—Dr. W. S. Solf German colonial secretary, has been appointed to the German imperial foreign secretaryship. Mathias Erzberger, the centrist leader has been appointed secretary of state without portfolio. Her Baurer, socialist member of the reichstag has been named as secretary of state for the imperial labor office.

## WHEN CHILDREN

## START TO SCHOOL

School opens at a time of year when the change of seasons is likely to cause coughs, colds, croup, hay fever and asthma. Prompt action at the first sign of infection may keep children in prime good health and help them to avoid losing time. Foley's Honey and Tar is an ideal home remedy. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## HUNS DEFEATED IN AFRICA

Paris, Oct. 4.—Portuguese forces in Africa in conjunction with the British have thrown the remaining German troops in German east Africa back across the Rovuma river. The Rovuma forms the boundary line between German and Portuguese east Africa.

## A WOMAN'S HEARTY

## RECOMMENDATION

Worry and overwork cause kidney trouble, and women suffer equally with men. Miss Sara Westen, Belvidere, Ill., writes: "I could not stoop and when down I had to crawl up by a chair. I was so lame I suffered agony. Now I feel like a new person, stronger and better in every way. I heartily recommend Foley Kidney Pills." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## NEW MEXICO TAX LEVIES.

Santa Fe, Oct. 5.—A total of \$432,401.46, as against \$314,402.97, this year is to be raised next year by tax levies for municipal purposes in New Mexico.

## CUT THIS OUT—

## ITS 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.

Buy Bonds Now or Pay "Bill" Later!



### BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB PRODUCTS TO BE NUMEROUS AND EXCELLENT.

That the exhibit of the products of the Boys' and Girls' clubs of the county, which will be held here Friday and Saturday, will be a splendid showing is indicated by letters received by the executive committee. Mora county boys and girls will send a fine display, and the schools along the Pecos river are expected to have excellent showings of the handiwork of their pupils. Beans, corn, pigs, wheat, poultry, sewing and cooking are to be shown, all the products of the successful work of the club members. Persons not club members, or the grown-ups, may place exhibits in competition for ribbons. Prizes, which consist of thrift stamps in various amounts, will be given the club members who have successful exhibits. A meeting of all committeemen and all other persons interested in the exhibition, particularly heads of the various schools in the city, are invited to be present.

Following is a list of prizes:

#### Garden.

Best garden club member, East side schools: First prize, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2.

Best garden club member, West side schools: First prize, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2.

Best garden club member, N. M. Normal U.: First prize, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2.

Best garden club member in private schools: First prize, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2.

#### Rosenwald-Normal Prizes.

E. Rosenwald & Son of Las Vegas has made it possible for the Normal University to offer three prizes to encourage members of gardens clubs. The garden club member declared to be the state champion will be given a registered Duroc pig. A second prize of a cock and three hens, and a third prize of enough seed to plant a garden is also offered second and third places, respectively.

Best three heads of cabbage: First prize, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

Best three squashes: First prize, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

Best 12 onions: First prize, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

Best 12 tomatoes: First prize, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

Best 12 carrots: First prize, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

Best 12 turnips: First prize, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

Best 12 parsnips: First prize, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

Best 12 red beets: First prize, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

Best three cauliflowers: First prize, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

Best 6 heads of celery roots: First prize, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

Best 12 cucumbers: First, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

Best 6 peppers: First prize, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

Best 3 sugar beets: First prize, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

#### Canning.

Best exhibits of canned vegetables and fruits: First, \$2; second, \$1; third, 50 cents.

Best sugar beet syrup: First, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

#### Sewing.

Best sewing club exhibit and record: First prize, \$2; second, \$1;

third, 50 cents.

#### Cooking.

Best cooking club exhibit and record: First prize, \$2; second, \$1; third, 50 cents.

#### Live Stock.

Best cow and record: First, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1.

Best home produced pound of butter, \$1.

Best quart of butter milk, 75 cents.

Best pound of cottage cheese, 50 cents.

Best pure bred 2 pullets and cockerel: First prize, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1.

Best pair of rabbits: First prize, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents.

#### CASUALTIES REPORTED

##### FAST AS POSSIBLE

Washington, Oct. 7.—Renewed assurance that American casualties are being made public as rapidly as received from General Pershing was given by General March today at a conference with the senate military committee. He said that the war department is behind about 15,000 names in announcing minor casualties report of which are brought over by courier, but the lists of dead and seriously wounded are cabled and given to the public with the least possible delay. Discussion of the subject was brought up by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, who insisted that the department was holding up the names unnecessarily. There was nothing senators said after the conference to indicate the extent of the American casualties in battles now raging.

#### RECEIVES COMMISSION

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 7.—News was received here that Captain Harry Stout, former superintendent of the Copper Queen smelter at Douglas, Arizona, has been commissioned a lieutenant colonel on the ordnance department at Washington. Captain Stout is a West Point graduate and a close personal friend of General J. J. Hornbowl of the El Paso district. He resigned his position with the Copper Queen company to return to the service.

#### AIRPLANES COLLIDE

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 7.—Three aviation lieutenants were killed and a fourth injured about noon Saturday when two planes collided near Kellar. The dead are Theodore Marrs, of Washington, D. C., Roy J. McNaughton of Naira, Ill., Frank H. Smith of Easley, S. C. The injured officer is Lieutenant A. L. Sedy of Brockway, Mont. All were stationed at Taliaferro field.

Wormy children are unhappy, puny and sickly. They can't beotherwise while worms eat away their strength and vitality. A few doses of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE performs a marvelous transformation. Cheerfulness, strength and the rosy bloom of health speedily return. Price 30c per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

#### SEATTLE QUARANTINED

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 7.—Every place of in door public assemblage in Seattle including schools, theaters, motion picture houses, churches and dance halls at noon Saturday were ordered closed by Mayor Ole Hanson and City Health Commissioner J. S. McBride as a means of combating further spread of Spanish influenza here.

### WAR DEPARTMENT PAYS UNUSUAL HONOR TO LAS VEGAS BOY.

An unusual honor has been paid a Las Vegas boy who gave his life in France for the nation. The Official United States Bulletin publishes the following announcement by the war department:

"The 12-inch battery at Fort Crockett, Texas, has been named 'Battery Leonard Hoskins,' by order of the secretary of war, in honor of Second Lieutenant Leonard Hoskins, coast artillery corps. Lieut. Hoskins was accorded post-humous honors in a citation by General Pershing, and lies buried on the field of battle in Lorraine.

The Bulletin also contains official news of the death of Second Lieutenant James L. McKeever at Keller Texas. Lieut. McKeever was in the aviation service and was killed in accident. He was a brother of Mrs. Alfred Wiley of Santa Fe, stepdaughter of former Adjutant General Harry T. Herring.

Relatives at Roswell have been notified of the death in battle on September 13 of Fred Gayle of Roswell. Besides his wife, three brothers and three sisters in Roswell survive him.

#### MRS. LINDSEY PRESIDES.

Santa Fe Oct. 8.—Mrs. Washington E. Lindsey, wife of the governor, presided Saturday evening over the woman's war work meeting in the St. Francis auditorium at the new museum. The presidents of the various war work organizations had seats of honor on the platform, Mrs. Reed Holloman, chairman of the Liberty loan drive, having arranged the gathering.

#### PRINTERS WILL

##### ENLARGE HOME

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Plans for the enlargement of the Union Printers home here, to take care of printers who become incapacitated by the war for continuing work at their trade was discussed by the board of trustees of the institution at their meeting held here recently. It already has been decided to make the extensions, the present action being the completion of the various details.

#### SELIGMAN TO DEPART

##### SOON FOR FRANCE

Santa Fe, Oct. 8.—Otis Seligman, who has been in command of a company of cadets at the New Mexico Military institute at Roswell and recently completed the course at the Presidio, San Francisco, drove up in his automobile from Roswell Saturday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Seligman, before proceeding to Camp Pike and thence on overseas duty.

#### WOMAN'S WAR WORK MEETING.

Santa Fe, Oct. 8.—The Woman's War work meeting at Espanola Saturday drew crowds from up and down the Rio Grande and Chama valleys. It was held in the Methodist church and had been arranged by Mrs. Samuel Eldodt of Chamita.

The enemy is shaken up and shaken down, but still is holding out. You must not think we shall get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed over the crest and are now going down hill. If we gather impetus as we go, like a rolling ball, so much the better.—Marshal Foch, business.

### SAVING MAN POWER SEEMS TO BE GREAT AIM IN PRESIDENT RETREAT

With the American Armies in France.—Conservation is the word one hears coming over the German lines now. Always economical, the Germans are saving now more than ever before in manpower. Since the day the Germans started backward from the Marne they have been conserving their numbers as never before and they have done it in a most admirable manner. But it has been at the expense of positions.

The German losses in men have not been so great as might have been expected. In the fighting north of the Marne the retreat was skillfully planned and carried out in a manner that excited admiration. Machine guns were substituted for men at almost every point and the way in which the German army is built around that particular bit of ordnance has been very thoroughly demonstrated.

Every backward step of the enemy was guarded by the automatic guns. Get back the artillery and the bulk of the infantry was the order repeated in the German army as the French and Americans prodded them. In almost every instance the rear guard action meant the resistance of little machine gun units and because of the clever manner in which the "nests" were placed they were able to hold their own long enough to enable the main armies behind them to fall back.

They were not always placed in lines but left here and there just over the brow of a hill or in the deep woods, in the ground and in the trees and almost skillfully camouflaged. But always their disposition was coordinate. In the end it was up to every machine gun crew to fight its own way out or to resist to the last, until swept away by the allies' artillery or over by their tanks or infantry, but they were so placed that until that time came their fire was so directed that it swept very effectually the advancing lines. The Germans have lost thousands of their machine guns by such tactics but they have saved proportionately in men.

It is evident intention to save manpower, so different from their attitude earlier in the war, that has gone far towards convincing many that their big military machine is cracking and that they will not be able to withstand a winter campaign.

#### WILL PAY OWN WAY

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 8.—"I'll take a thousand dollar bond and pay my own way to the front; I've read that a bond of that size will go a long way towards outfitting and transporting one America," declared a Seattle draft registrant who appeared at Liberty loan campaign headquarters here. The registrant said he had just come from his draft board where he asked for induction into the army as soon as possible.

Copenhagen, Oct. 7.—The official Austrian correspondence bureau has given out a dispatch from Sofia, dated Friday, stating that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated on Thursday in favor of Crown Prince Boris. The new king, it is declared, has already assumed office.

Bulgaria now knows that war, as a money making proposition, is poor business.



# Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

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Albuquerque Journal.

It now appears that the democrats of the state are going to center their attack on O. A. Larrazolo, the republican candidate for governor. The only sin they can find in him is that he left the party seven years ago.

The same charge would be against the democratic candidate for the supreme bench, Chief Justice Richard H. Hanna—that of changing his politics. He left the republican party and got the office he now holds. Also change of coat won a five-thousand dollar envelope for Miguel A. Otero.

The democrats, in the days they were bucking Mr. Larrazolo for delegate to congress, spoke of him as a man of high character, blameless life and great ability. All of which was true. But it is just as true today as it was then.

If wholesale condemnation of every man who changes, or has changed, his political affiliations is correct, then every boy would be expected, on coming of age, to vote as his father voted. Campaigns to make converts would be useless, and the only way a majority could be overturned would be through excess of birth rate in the minority party. The only effective appeal that could be made would be to mothers to bear more children than were borne by the mothers of the opposition.

The fact is: Larrazolo is a far abler man than the democratic nominee, and would make a much better governor. In private and public life Larrazolo will bear the closest scrutiny. The appeal to race prejudice, that is being made against him, even now, on the ground that he is more deeply interested in the welfare of the Spanish-Americans than he is in the Anglo-Americans, cannot win votes for his opponent.

Such efforts to arouse race prejudice will get the democratic leaders nowhere, except far up Salt Creek, when the returns are in.

As governor of the state, O. A. Larrazolo would reflect credit on New Mexico, both at home and when called to meet with the governors of other states, now an annual affair.

Unfortunately for J. H. Crist, proxies are not permitted in the annual meetings of the governors. Mr. Garcia would have to go in person, if elected. The governor must be there in person. Governor McDonald attended several such meetings. So has Governor Lindsey. Both of these

governors reflected credit on the state.

There is no other Spanish-American in the southwest who could create so good an impression and correct so many errors regarding the Spanish-American people and their qualifications for citizenship, as would O. A. Larrazolo as governor of New Mexico. He would be the best answer that New Mexico could give to the slanderous communication recently published in the North American Review, edited by Col. George Harvey.

Unconditional surrender will dominate all peace terms considered by America and her allies.

The only peace terms that will be accepted will be dictated with the flags of America and her allies floating triumphantly over Berlin.

Terms, so clearly and forcibly stated by President Wilson, ratified by each and every one of the nations warring against Prussianism—these terms, and these alone, will be accepted at the proper time and place.

Dispatches received from Washington last night are to the effect that this latest proposal by Germany was immediately and absolutely rejected by this government. Word of similar action by all of the allied nations has been confirmed by cable.

Restoration and indemnification of Belgium, restitution of devastated France, recognition of independent Poland—these are only a few of the essential, vital and acceptable terms of peace that must be considered at any conference of the allies.

Germany must make full and complete restitution for every life that has been sacrificed on the altar of her greed. She must pay for a civilization that has been retarded a hundred years by her thirst for dominion.

Stricken, struggling, vanquished, but always avaricious, Germany will have no part in dictating the final terms of peace. As Premier Clemenceau has said, "The war, if necessary, will go on to the end, to the very end of the end, that everlasting peace may then continue."

The civilized world has learned its lesson.

Germany and the Central Powers must learn theirs.

Until then the war and all the horrors of war will be continued bravely and cheerfully.

Acceptance of any conditional alternative is absolutely and entirely impossible.

Buy more Liberty bonds and hurry our boys:  
"On to Berlin!"

## WILL THE WAR BE FOLLOWED BY BUSINESS PROSPERITY OR STAGNATION?

Many people are wondering just what will be the business situation when peace comes. A few are openly skeptical as to the prospect and are inclined to talk pessimistically, but evidently they are either shortsighted or altogether blind, for the signs of the times all point to great business activity and prosperity in America after the war.

This country will be the one great creditor nation. England, France, Italy, Russia, and other countries will not only, like America, owe huge war debts to their own people, but they will be indebted to America to the extent of billions of dollars. Then, too, the destruction of great areas of their urban and rural sections, and the depletion of their resources will make it necessary for them to call upon America for manufactured products of many kinds as well as for great quantities of raw material. Moreover, the antipathy which all the world is certain to feel towards Germany and German products for many years to come as well as the cordiality which they are likely to feel toward America for her powerful assistance in destroying the German menace, are certain to add greatly to the extent and volumes of our foreign trade after the war not only with Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and Canada, but also with Central and South America. This trade will also be greatly facilitated by our enormous and rapidly growing merchant marine.

Foreign trade will do much to quicken American business after the war, but will also be greatly stimulated by domestic conditions, for, while taxes may be heavy for some years, they will soon be reduced much below the wartime level; then, too, there will be no more need for buying new issues of government bonds and the millions of people who are now saving and economizing to buy thrift stamps and bonds will be free to purchase the many things that appeal to them and contribute to their comfort and happiness. Indeed the reaction from the long financial strain and stress of wartime savings is likely to result, for a time at least, in extraordinarily heavy purchasing, all of which will have a tendency to make business prosper.

Readjustments in business will be of course be necessary as the armies demobilize and the boys come home again, and also as the munition plants and other strictly war industries slow down, but it will not take long for pre-war industrial conditions to re-establish themselves and, unless the war continues much longer than now seems probable, it is extremely unlikely that this process of readjustment will seriously delay the coming of prosperous business conditions in America after the war.

(Copyright 1918 by General Welfare League.)

## BOASTFUL OF PROWESS, BUT MAKE GOOD IN FIGHTING LINE.

With the American Troops in France.—American negro soldiers in France are a source of never-ending interest and amusement to the French, who do not tire of watching and listening as they wield picks and shovels, and chant as they work in a wierd minor key.

They have shown a fearlessness amounting almost to utter indifference—if their white officers are with them—a carelessness where personal danger is involved that is at once amazing and sometimes annoying to the officers, and a desire to fight that amounts to a mania.

The American negro soldier, in the words of a colonel who commands a regiment of them and has for years known a good deal about their characteristics, is very close to a fatalist when it comes to fear. Repeatedly his own troops bandy remarks among themselves, the gist of which is about as follows:

"Don't worry about that shell, Rastus. It ain't got your number on it."

And the shell screams by, the negroes who believe it had not their number stand idly around and expose themselves as they should not. The colonel frankly admits being afraid when big shells are flying about, and seeks cover.

The first regiment which went into action, long ago now, went in primarily because it threatened to decimate itself in inactivity. Razors and knives came more and more freely into play, and the men demanded so frequently and so insistently of their officers why they might not get some action that it was finally arranged for them. They proved quite as strenuous fighters in the line as they had behind it.

It goes without saying that the negro soldier is as boastful as any in a similar profession. The marines had just covered themselves with glory in the Chateau-Thierry fight when a delegation from a negro regiment in line in a quiet sector visited the commander officer and asked if they too might not get in on the "fun."

"Let us go in, colonel," they said. "We are the only real fighters. The marines are all right of course, but just let us have a whack at the Boche. Then the marines won't be in it. And as for the rest, Lord, they don't count at all."

Apparently it is going to take some time yet to get it into the Imperial German government's head that it is not even going to be present at the peace conference except possibly as Exhibit A.

The situation is becoming so desperate for the kaiser in France that in lying to the German people about the situation it may be found necessary to put none but married men on the job.

The Swedes are said to be making very palatable and nourishing bread out of spruce wood, but we don't believe they pine for it.

It must be admitted there is a suspicion of atrocity in blowing the Huns out of their beds at 5 a. m. to pay them a visit.



### CROWN PRINCE BORIS A FRIEND OF THE ALLIES IS HIS SUCCESSOR

Washington, Oct. 8.—The state department was officially notified today of the abdication of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria on the night of October 3 and the succession of the Crown Prince Boris. The new ruler is regarded as friendly to the United States and the allies.

#### King Leaves Capital

Amsterdam, Oct. 8.—Former King of Bulgaria, accompanied by Prince Cyril, his second son, two Bulgarian generals and a large suite, has passed through Budapest to his estate at Erenthal, lower Austria, says a Budapest dispatch to the Coloneg Gazette. Ferdinand's former stately appearance had undergone a change through the stress of recent events and he walked sadly up and down the platform at Ordka leaning heavily on his stick. His head was bowed and in his haggard face were deep furrows.

#### LETTER WRITTEN ON

##### PIECE OF HUN BALLOON

Albuquerque, N. M.—Among the war souvenirs recently received here is a letter written on a piece of coarse, semi-glazed paper, dyed a bright red, which once was a part of a German propaganda balloon.

The letter was received from his son by an attorney here. The young man, who now is fighting in the trenches in France, explains that the balloon was shot down by American soldiers, torn to pieces and the remnants sent home as souvenirs. To the gas-bag were attached a number of leaflets printed in English, presenting the German view of the war.

#### DOESN'T WANT UNCLE

##### SAM'S MAINTENANCE

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 8.—Because he did not care to accept from the government money which could better be used in winning the war, Charles Scotillo, an Italian, 60 years old, has requested the country draft board here for permission to return to the government its part of the allotment given him in return for the services his son is rendering America on the firing line in Italy.

Scotillo says he is willing to accept the \$15 a month that represents his son's contribution to his maintenance, but he does not wish to take the half that Uncle Sam is offering. The aged Italian has just learned that his boy is fighting side by side with Italian soldiers near his former home, not far from the Austrian frontier.

#### PRISONERS DOING WAR WORK

London.—Sir Evelyn Ruggles Brise, chairman of the British prison commission asserts that while the strain of war is leading Germany to unprecedented criminality, in England crime is steadily decreasing.

Seventy per cent of the inmates of British prisons are now engaged in war work he said, and the number of convictions for drunkenness in London and 36 of the largest boroughs had fallen, since the war began, to about one quarter of the number before the war. Drastic restrictions on the liquor traffic and the facility of employment were said to be the chief contributing factors.

The proportion of decrease in crime surface is water.

in England was shown by the fact that in 1913 one person in 596 was imprisoned and today only one in 1,522. The After Care societies, working under the Bostral system, were saving from 70 to 80 per cent of juvenile delinquents from lives of crime, Sir Evelyn said.

#### LIQUOR IS CACHED IN UNDERGROUND ROOMS OF FOREMAN'S HOME

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 8.—The biggest seizure of liquor in the history of Arizona took place early today at Pirtleville, a suburb, when city and federal officers took possession of nearly 1,000 cases of whiskey and beer valued at from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The officer found part of the liquor cached in subterranean rooms under the home of Grace Bart Hockett, foreman of the Copper Queen smelter. They arrested alleged bootleggers as they arrived in three automobiles carrying more whiskey. Hockett, Joe Spear and Cleo Wilson, wife of Harry Wilson, were placed under arrest. Harry Wilson also was arrested but he escaped by jumping from an automobile on the way to police headquarters.

Cleo Wilson, who drove the alleged bootleggers motor car, was dressed in overalls. The officers at first thought she was a boy.

#### RUSS GOVERNMENT AIMS.

Washington Oct. 8.—The new Russian provincial government's aims include liberation of Russia from the power of the Bolshevik Soviets, repudiations of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, restoration of treaties with allied nations and continuation of the war against the German coalition.

#### GERMAN BARBARISM

Havre, Oct. 8.—The Belgian government has issued a statement that from the coast to beyond the city of Bruges, the male population between the ages of 15 to 45 have been brutally torn from their homes and forced to labor on German military works.

#### TO ASCERTAIN EX-

##### TENT OF "FLU."

Santa Fe, Oct. 9.—Provost Marshal General Crowder has inquired of Governor Lindsey whether the Spanish influenza in New Mexico has reached proportions that would make advisable the suspension of the physical examination of draftees for the army. Governor Lindsey immediately wired inquiries to the different centers of population.

#### HELNICK RESIGNS.

Santa Fe, Oct. 9.—Assistant Attorney General Milton J. Helnick yesterday formally tendered his resignation and today left for officers' training camp at Camp Pike, Ark.

#### CONSPIRATOR PLEADS GUILTY

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 9.—Francisco Lopez, charged with conspiracy in a jail delivery by which his brother, Porfirio Lopez, charged with murder and seven other prisoners escaped from the county jail here August 17, pleaded guilty in the district court here today. Porfirio Lopez is still at large.

Nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface is water.

#### PEACE WILL BE BROUGHT ABOUT ONLY BY UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF HUNS

Formal warning was issued today by the American Defense society to all its members throughout the United States, Hawaii and Porto Rico against the traps constantly being set by Germany in disguised attempts to lure the United States and our allies into a situation through which a negotiated peace might be brought about. The society declares that it feels it is necessary to state its position without equivocation, and calls upon all loyal Americans to indorse its stand, which is that only unconditional surrender of Germany and her allies can end the war.

The society urges every American and every loyal citizen of the allied nations in this war to resist in every manner the utilization of the present so-called peace suggestions of Austria by the enemy within our gates which have been discussed so much during the past few weeks. This enemy is the composite of the secret friends of Germany here in our land, the pacifists, the would-be traitor and the disaffected publicist. These secret enemies, according to the American defense society, naturally will try by the devious methods of which they hold the mastery, to advance the proposal that there should be negotiations for peace and are even at the present time delighting in the danger such negotiations would entail upon our country. The society is unalterably opposed to any secret conference, and to the admission of Germany and her allies to the conference which shall settle the conditions which are to exist at the termination of the war.

In writing to the 300 branches of the society throughout the United States today, Mr. Charles Stewart Davison, chairman of the board of trustees says:

"So far as Germany and her allies are concerned the only acceptable solution of the present war is the unconditional surrender of Germany and her allies. In any negotiated peace there must necessarily be concessions made. Every concession made to Germany would be an injustice to some other nation or some individual who has been injured by Germany. We can trust ourselves not to be oppressors in deciding after Germany has unconditionally surrendered what the future conditions under which the world shall progress are to be. The spirit of America must be resolved upon these fundamental proposals. Failing this the world would have to face again in some form the same conditions which have led to the awful outrages and abominations of the past four years."

#### CHIEF OF SUB DEPARTMENT.

Basel, Oct. 10.—(Havas)—Captain Locklein has been appointed chief of a submarine department of the German navy according to advices reaching here. He succeeds Vice-Admiral von Mann, the new secretary of the navy.

#### MEASURES TO STOP PILLAGE

Washington, Oct. 9.—The Belgian government, according to an official dispatch from France today, has been in consultation for the last week with the allied powers regarding measures to be adopted in case the Germans

continue depredation in Belgium and northern France. A demand is made that the Germans be warned to stop their cruelty and destruction while evacuating the country.

#### SEPARATE AGENCIES

Santa Fe, Oct. 9.—That the government favors the abolition of separate agencies for men and women for war work is brought out by the Official Bulletin just received which announces the consolidation of the women's committee of the National Council of Defense, the bulletin saying: "It has become more manifest with each passing month that there was no sense in supporting two distinctive agencies—one of men and one of women; and this was recognized earliest by the state councils, which took the women of the country into their directorates and gave them full part in their work. In all states this is not true, and in one or two it is perhaps legally impossible at present, but it is hoped and expected that this policy of joint action shall be wherever possible adopted. The part which women are playing in this war, and the increasing part which they are taking in making possible to maintain it, make this consolidation no more than the recognition of a fact—that all men and women are making, and are to make, common sacrifice and effort."

#### GEN. PATTON'S DECISIONS

Santa Fe, Oct. 10.—Attorney General Harry L. Patton and his assistants today handed down a number of important and interesting opinions. It was held that the ballot for the capitol addition bond issue must be separate from the blanket Australian ballot on November 5. Another opinion holds that whiskey cannot be sold legally in New Mexico for medicinal purposes although wood alcohol may thus be sold, the burden of proof that it is for medicinal purposes being upon the party making the sale. It is also ruled that where a contract was made to sell liquor and the goods were not delivered prior to October 1, that the contract cannot now be completed. Another opinion holds that a license must be taken out for trucks or automobiles carrying children to public schools.

#### PAPERS REPORT ARMISTICE

Washington, Oct. 9.—An official dispatch from France today says that on Monday the newspapers of Vienna issued without the consent of the censor, special editions, announcing that an armistice had been granted on all fronts.

#### SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES CLOSE

Huron, S. D., Oct. 9.—All schools and churches in this city were ordered closed today by the health officials as a precautionary measure against the spread of Spanish influenza. About 125 cases of the malady have been reported.

#### HURRY UP LOAN.

Washington, Oct. 9.—"At the present rate of going and with the present average per capita subscriptions," said a treasury loan review today, "the fourth Liberty loan may not reach the desired goal within the allotted time."

That little Choiman band, it seems, can't find anything in the music rack but the Dead March.



**HIPPOCRATES HAD IT MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO.**

Washington, Oct. 7.—Spanish influenza, public health service scientists believe, is very similar to the epidemic of grippe which swept the country during the winter of 1889 and 1890.

Very probably, the infection, resurrected in Europe, and after sweeping the war torn countries, now has appeared in the United States, has a very ancient history, taking it back to the day of Hippocrates and Livius more than 400 years before Christ.

The best means of treatment of influenza cases were communicated to the country a few days ago by Surgeon General Blue thru the Associated Press.

"It seems probable that in 1918, as in 1889-90, the earliest appearance was in eastern Europe, he says. "By April cases were occurring on the western front. In Spain, according to reports, 30 per cent of the population were attacked in May. The 1889 epidemic, starting in northern Europe, also fell heavily on Spain; the present ruler, then 3 years old, being one of the first attacked in Madrid. The King of Spain is said also to have been attacked in the present epidemic. The epidemic of 1918 was at its height in Germany in June and July. It has appeared in practically every section in Europe.

"Outbreaks have been reported from various sections of the United States, but the spread has been by no means so rapid as in 1889.

"The symptoms in the present epidemic have been an acute onset, often very sudden, with bodily weakness and pains in the head, eyes, back and elsewhere in the body. Vomiting may be a symptom of onset and dizziness if frequent. Chilly sensations are usual, the temperature is from 100 to 104, the pulse remaining comparatively low. Sweating is not infrequent. The appetite is lost, and prostration is marked. Constipation is the rule. Drowsiness and photophobia are common. The fever usually lasts from three to five days; but relapses are not uncommon, and complications, particularly pulmonary, are to be feared.

"The short course of the fever (always less than seven days) in uncomplicated influenza is an aid in diagnosis. All ages are attacked, young active adults being especially susceptible."

"The symptoms in the present epidemic have been an acute onset, often very sudden, with bodily weakness and pains in the head, eyes, back and elsewhere in the body. Vomiting may be a symptom of onset and dizziness if frequent. Chilly sensations are usual, the temperature is from 100 to 104, the pulse remaining comparatively low. Sweating is not infrequent. The appetite is lost, and prostration is marked. Constipation is the rule. Drowsiness and photophobia are common. The fever usually lasts from three to five days; but relapses are not uncommon, and complications, particularly pulmonary, are to be feared.

**SPIRIT OF NATION TYPIFIED BY GERMAN BORN FATHER OF YANK**

Washington, Oct. 7.—Following the announcement that Iowa had subscribed its quota to the fourth Liberty loan, treasury officials issued the following statement:

"A new spirit has permeated the nation. Liberty loans no longer are novelties; the people accept them as a part of the regular routine which, combined with genuine American enthusiasm, makes for success.

Optimism prevailed among war loan officials. Some sections were lagging, but for a majority of the nation it can be said there is no shirking. Acceptance of the fourth and greatest Liberty loan as a part of "the regular routine in war time," means much, officials believe. They

expect a steady, consistent canvassing of investors with no loss of time.

**The Opening Subscriptions Larger**

First detailed report from the 12 federal reserve districts of the progress of the campaign have reached the treasury department. Messages received prior to today from the district governors almost universally had told of vain efforts to tabulate subscriptions in the rush of the campaign opening. While officials refused today to make public the totals subscribed in the various districts, pending receipt of reports from all of them, it was said subscriptions in the opening days were larger and more numerous than at the start of any previous loan campaign.

The list of towns and cities over-subscribing their quotas continued to grow today. Reports showed that Oregon and Indiana would soon be added to the list of states having raised their allotments. Iowa and South Dakota were the first states "to go over the top" in the campaign.

**One Man Took Town's Quota**

That persons who have not subscribed in previous loans were buying bonds was indicated. A telegram received from Minneapolis told a story of the purchase of bonds by German-born citizens which it was said typifies the spirit in the northwest.

"In a town in South Dakota," said the telegram, "a farmer of German descent called upon the local committee and asked the amount of the town's allotment. When he was advised that it was \$12,000 he said:

"I have a boy in France and I wish to subscribe by town's entire allotment in order to prove to my boy that I am backing him up to the limit."

When the chest feels on fire and the throat burns, you have indigestion and you need HERBINE to get rid of the disagreeable feeling. It drives out badly digested food, strengthens the stomach and purifies the bowels. Price 60c Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

**CRUISER SINKS**

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 7.—All of the crew of United States scout patrol 379, sunk off here following an internal explosion have been rescued. They were picked up by boats in the vicinity and landed here. Later it was learned that the patrol cruiser was the victim of an internal explosion. One boatload of men from the sunken vessel have been rescued, but whether the rest have been saved is not yet known. The patrol carried a complement of 55 officers and men.

Surgeons agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds the **FIRST TREATMENT** is most important. When a 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 **ROZONE** is the ideal antiseptic and healing agent. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c 50c, \$1 and \$1.50. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Havana, Oct. 7.—The Spanish liner Alfonso XIII bound from Spain for a port in the West Indies with 323 passengers on board reported by wireless that 19 persons had died on the steamer from Spanish influenza and that many others were ill.

**FOLLOW THE ENEMY IN THE OPEN AND IN TRENCHES WITH RAPID FIRE.**

Behind British Lines in France.—Tanks, cavalry and armored motor cars have had a larger part in the recent fighting of the Western front than ever before in the war. They have added greatly to the driving weight and speed of assault of the modern intensive attack, and their use has been developed tremendously by the British command since last year.

The modern tank has twice the speed of the earlier type, and more than twice the radius of action. Infantry is practically powerless against them. If infantry attempts to rush an oncoming tank, they are machine-gunned in the open. If they stay in their trenches, the tank straddles the line and enfilades them with direct short-range fire; if they retreat to the shellholes or dugouts, the tank lumbers along right over them, crushing them into the ground and caving in the dugouts.

The light high-speed tanks known as "yhippets" are a development of this year. They are killing machines pure and simple, for they can bear down upon fortified points and batteries at such a speed that there is little chance of getting the guns or men away in time. Their reserve of fuel enables them to remain in action for a full day without refilling.

Moverover, the advance of the yhippets is quickly followed by the so-called "supply tanks," which can cross any ground, bringing up reserve supplies of gasoline and ammunition.

The armored motor cars are necessarily limited in their radius of action, owing to the fact that they stick to the roads, but their great speed makes them very useful in pursuit, and they have a faculty of betting well back behind the enemy front and doing endless damage by taking command of a vital road junction and preventing the escape of enemy guns and transport. Possibilities of infinite adventure are open to the commanders of such detached units.

**IS KNOWN AS "AS THE MIRACLE MAN" OF SOUTH AFRICA AND CLEVER LAWYER**

Washington, Oct. 8.—"Jan Christian Smuts will yet play a great part in South Africa. He is one of the cleverest lawyers in the country and a man of versatile attainments besides. He is personally a very simple man, and to meet him one would not suspect that he possesses so firm a will and so determined a character. Although scarcely 30 years of age and without the slightest previous experience in military affairs, he developed in the later phases of the war into a most brilliant general."

Nearly 20 years ago "Oom" Paul Kruger wrote this prophecy and character sketch of the Boer-British general, who, as stated in recent dispatches from England, is about to arrive in America on an important mission connected with the war. Smuts has been called "the miracle man" of the present war. It was he who, in the early period of the struggle, wrested the vast territory of German East Africa from the kaiser's dominions. Now he is a lieutenant general of the British army and has a seat

in the British war cabinet.

If General Smuts were to be observed in the streets of New York or Chicago he might be indicated as a typical American. There is no British about him except his nationality, and that was forced upon him after he had warred against it for almost four years. He is a Boer whose ancestors, Germans, went to South Africa to escape religious persecution in Europe at the time the Huguenots swarmed to America. The British newspapers like to call him an Afrikaner—a man born in South Africa of British parents—but he calls himself a Boer and he is proud of the name. He came near calling himself American, for when the Boer-British war was nearing the end he seriously debated the project of coming to the United States and becoming a citizen of this country, for which he has frequently expressed his profound admiration.

Smuts is only 45 years old and, with the possible exception of Louis Botha, the South African premier, and his co-worker in peace, war and politics, he is the biggest man in public life on the continent of Africa. Since he rose to political power he has done some things which indicate that he is as big a man as any of the statesmen in the British Isles.

Not the least of his important services was the squelching of the I. W. W. leaders when they went to Cape Town and attempted to inaugurate a universal strike. They were on the point of succeeding in tying up every mine, railway and industry in the country when Smuts got busy, grasped every one of the agitators by the scruff of the neck, hurled them on board a homebound steamer and told them never to return. There was a terrible outcry about the highhanded methods, but Smuts did not care. He prevented the strike.

Smuts has a record of achievements in many directions, as student, lawyer, soldier, and statesman, such as few men can show. His first home was at Bovenplaats, near Malmesbury, in Cape Colony. He was educated at Victoria College, Stellenbosch, and after went to England, when he greatly distinguished himself, taking a double first, and gaining a gold medal in the law tripos. After leaving Cambridge he returned to South Africa and practiced at the bar in Johannesburg. In 1898 he was made state attorney. At the outbreak of the South African war he joined the Boer forces and held a command under de la Rey; in 1901 he was given supreme command in Cape Colony. After the conclusion of peace he played a most important part in the reconstruction of South Africa, and has done much to promote the unity of that country. Since the war began he has rendered most valuable services to the empire, first as General Botha's able second in command in the campaign in German Southwest Africa, and later by his successful conduct of the brilliant military campaign in East Africa, where he was placed in supreme command of the imperial forces, in 1916.

**TO ERECT BUILDINGS**

Boston, Oct. 7.—The expenditure of \$50,000 to erect temporary buildings in various parts of the state to house influenza patients was authorized today by the emergency public health committee.



### The Red Cross Educational Conference (By J. H. C.)

An interesting and instructive conference was held at Albuquerque October 1 and 2. About one hundred members of New Mexico chapters were present. John W. Morey, manager of the Mountain division, was there, answering with unflinching good sense and breadth of knowledge the hundreds of questions asked by chapter representatives. Also attending from headquarters were Merritt W. Gano, director of military relief, Ira Rothbeger, director of speakers, and S. N. Hicks, director of publicity. Mrs. Feldhauser, superintendent of knitting, and Mrs. Melville Black, superintendent of surgical dressings, were also present and read interesting papers, as well as giving specific information to enquirers. Mrs. Josephine Woods, superintendent of garments, was unable to come on account of serious illness. Addresses were given on almost every phase of chapter work.

The value of such conferences lies in the first-hand information gained by chapter workers, who cannot but be in doubt as to sundry methods and procedures of their work; and it lies, too, in the vivifying, reassuring effect that results from personal contact with those who represent in our mountain division the central directorate of the vastest volunteer organization, humanitarian and industrial, the world has ever dreamed of.

#### Red Cross Mass Meeting

On the evening of the first day a mass meeting was held, the Red Cross and Liberty loan campaigners joining hands for the occasion. Several interesting speeches were heard, including one by Manager Morey. These were followed by an extraordinarily powerful address by Edward F. Trefz, representative of the food administration, just back from Europe. Mr. Trefz began by paying a passionate tribute to "little old England," dwelling on the debt that civilization owes to her, and on her colossal effort in the war. He gave a graphic description of the heroism and complete self-sacrifice of the women of Great Britain. The supreme sacrifice of France was then dwelt upon. Finally he gave first-hand evidence of the doings of the Germans. He told his audience that his father had come from Germany as an exile with Karl Schurz in 1848. "But if I thought," he cried with irresistible vehemence, "that there flowed in my arteries a drop of the blood that is flowing through the bodies of the Hun barbarians over there, I would slit those arteries to the heart."

At the close of his speech Mr. Trefz spoke glowingly of the Red Cross abroad, dealing especially as an eyewitness, with the heroic work of the famous Smith College unit.

#### The Denver Chapter

Last week we gave some description of the division headquarters at Denver. Some notes about the Denver chapter may be of interest.

The Denver chapter has its beautiful spacious headquarters on Lawrence street at the very center of the business section of the city. The ground floor is given to general offices, the secretary, treasurer, and the heads of departments having their desks there. Here, too, are the quarters of the knitting department.

On the next floor the garments are

cut for the large chapter allotments. The cutting is done by an electric cutter. Up to now all garments have been made in the homes of workers, but in future all such work will be carried out by organized units under expert instructors. Model garments will be sent to each room. We were shown a beautiful model helplessness case shirt, 100 per cent perfect. Here too, all garments are inspected.

The top floor is given over to surgical dressings, their inspection and cutting. The materials are wound onto revolving reels and cut with electric cutters many folds at a time, to be sent out to the numerous gauze units of the chapter.

#### A Model Gauze Room

Come with me to the Progress gauze room, corner of Colfax avenue and Williams street, as efficient as any in the Denver chapter, under the superintendency of Mrs. Theron Field. It is a safe bet that no surgical dressings unit in America works in more perfect quarters. Imagine a handsome room, situated in a quiet, beautiful, central quarter of the city. A perfect dancing floor, 154 by 125 feet. On three sides abundant windows, supplemented on one side by a row of double doors, thrown open to give an air of out-of-doors on pleasant days. An office or reception room; complete lavatory accommodations. In such quarters the women of the Progress gauze unit make surgical dressings for our soldiers and those of our allies.

#### The System Used

Some idea of the system employed by Mrs. Field in this room may be interesting. The tables for roll making are fifteen feet, six inches long and 24 inches wide. Six workers are seated along one side, with one at each end. The side opposite to that on which the six are seated is entirely vacant, leaving the instructor free to pass along from end to end. We were fortunate in finding one particularly efficient instructor at work. Up and down the table she glides with rapid yet unhurried movements, with a hundred eyes and as many hands, apparently. Swift, definite orders from her preface each phase of the process. Perfect team work prevails. And with the swiftness and precision of machinery the crumpled mass of gauze is converted before our eyes into a flawless surgical roll.

Meanwhile compresses are being made at the other tables. In quiet, alert touch with every phase of the work the superintendent keeps the mechanism of the unit running without hitch or check.

#### The Reason of Red Cross

And as we stand there watching, the tears not very far away, the reason of Red Cross comes to us. Would you, if you were wounded, sooner wear a bandage made by a machine in a factory by paid employees, or one turned and pressed and folded by deft and loving volunteer hands of our American women?

And you women, what better message would you choose to send to the boys than this sweet, crisp dressing or a pair of knitted socks, or a hospital garment, into which you have put your time, your brain, your heartbeats?

"Our troops are retreating to prepared Perdition," is the way the German war news ought to read.

### THOUSANDS OF PAIRS SOLDIERS' SHOES ARE MADE AS GOOD AS NEW.

Camp Cody, N. M., Oct. 7.—The government is the greatest shoemaker in New Mexico. In the shoe repair shops at Camp Cody is machinery and equipment for repairing and conserving thousands of pairs of army shoes sent there by the company and other unit supply officers. This great shoe shop is only a part of the reclamation department of the divisional camp here. But because of its importance in the welfare scheme of the enlisted men, it is given more attention than any other branch of the reclamation work. A poorly repaired shoe means a discontented fighter, the reclamation department officers say. For this reason the work is done more carefully and with better machines, tools and leather than is the repair work on civilian shoes in the large cities.

Once an enlisted man's shoes begin to show signs of wear they are inspected by the company supply officer. If the repairs needed are only minor ones, the regimental shoemaker is detailed on the job. This prevents overcrowding the camp shoe repair shop. Should the shoe be too far gone to be repaired by the regimental shoemaker it is sent to the repair shop for the division, where it is properly tagged and the repairs needed noted. The shoes also are inspected there for any faulty manufacture or foot disease which might be remedied by prompt action.

When the necessary repairs have been made, the renovated shoes again are inspected to see that the work has been properly done and that the shoes are in condition for hard marching. They then are returned to the unit supply officer sending them to the shop and, if possible, they are returned to the man who wore them originally. In the event the first owner has been transferred or sent overseas, the shoes are reissued by the quartermaster.

Should the shoes be too far gone to repair they go to the salvage department where they are cut up to be used in repairing other shoes less worn, used for repairing harness and other camp equipment. Not a piece of leather is wasted. Even the worn out uppers are cut up for leather shoe laces.

#### UP AND ABOUT AGAIN

"I was sick in bed with kidney trouble," writes C. F. Reynolds, Elmira, N. Y. "I commenced taking Foley Kidney Pills and in a few days was out of bed. Keeping up the treatment, I was able to go to work. Since then I have had no more backaches." Foley Kidney Pills stop sleep-disturbing bladder ailments. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

#### YBARRA GRANTED REPRIEVE

Santa Fe, Oct. 8.—A reprieve was granted today by Governor W. E. Lindsey to Pablo Ybarra, who was to hang at Silver City on Friday for the murder of a woman. The reprieve is until November 15, so that Governor Lindsey may have time to investigate the case thoroughly. Ybarra, it is alleged, has neither friends nor means to plead his case.

### NO REAL CHANGE IN GERMAN CABINET

Washington, Oct. 7.—In the reorganization of the German cabinet, involving the retirement of pan-German and extreme conservative elements, and the introduction of a large admixture of social democrats, liberals and clericals, officials here find no indication of a real change on the part of the thoroughly frightened imperial party. The cabinet changes are believed to be nothing more than part of a plan to save the principle of autocratic control of the cabinet while striving to make it appear that the demand for the creation of a republican cabinet whose existence shall be dependent entirely upon the will of the reichstag, has been granted. The condition is peculiarly interesting to Washington officials.

#### SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—A sentence of five years in McNeil's Island federal penitentiary following his conviction on a charge of defrauding through the mails in connection with nation-wide charity swindles, was imposed on J. J. Worthington, alias Wm. Wathem Chase, here today. Mrs. Rae Belmont, a co-defendant, convicted with Worthington was granted a stay of 60 days before sentence will be imposed. Federal authorities said that charity swindles conducted by Worthington in Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco and the northwest netted him many thousands of dollars.

#### A Beautiful Woman

Do you know that a beautiful woman always has a good digestin? If your digestion is faulty eat lightly of meats, and take an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets to strengthen your digestion. Price 25c.—Adv.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 8.—Spanish influenza has made its appearance at Santa Fe. The cases thus far reported are of a mild type and at this altitude and in this sunshine yield readily to treatment.

TRIED MANY, FOUND THE BEST bowels regular, sweeten the stomach and tone up the liver. J. G. Gaston, Newark, Ind., says he used a great many kinds of cathartics, but Foley Cathartic Tablets gave him more satisfaction than any other. He says they are the best cathartic tablets made. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Flowers smell sweetest just previous to rain. The perfume, which is volatile, is prevented by the moisture-laden air from rising and dispersing. So it is more concentrated in the flower itself.

England has granted exemption to a man who is the owner, manager and only employ of a coal mine near his home. The man mines 20 to 25 tons of coal weekly, and last year his output was 1,000 pounds.

#### PREPARE FOR

#### CHANGEABLE WEATHER

H. B. Miller, R. F. D. 10, Wooster, O., writes: "By the changing of beds and the weather, I took a very bad cold and sore throat. Four doses of Foley's Honey and Tar put me right in a day's time." It pays to get the genuine Foley's and avoid substitutes. Contains no opiates. Sold everywhere.—Adv.



### ADVANCE OF TROOPS CALLS FOR EXTENSION OF THIS WORK

New York, Oct. 9.—The American soldiers who have learned the value of the "huts" and rest rooms established by the various organizations which have interested themselves in the maintenance of the morale of the officers and men of the great army in the training camps at home and in the trenches "over there" and who, in the great drive which has been made in the clearing of the St. Mihiel sector, have traveled faster than the hut builders and have been forced to go without the comforts to be found in the little huts and rest billets, have asked that steps be taken to have new huts established in the recaptured areas they are now holding.

This information comes in the form of a cable message, sent through Salvation Army channels and shows that the victorious troops feel the need of the friendly services of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic war council (Knights of Columbus), Jewish Welfare board, American Library association and the Salvation Army, now joined in a drive in November for a fund of \$170,500,000 with which to enlarge this work.

#### Seven Huts Needed at Once

The cablegram, which comes from Paris, asks the authority of the Salvation Army to make extensions, and relays the message of the American general at the immediate front requesting that seven huts be established forthwith among the troops on the newly-won ground. At the same time, a cablegram was received by the National War Work council of the Y. M. C. A., announcing that Foyer du Soldat No. 1000 had been opened in the last three days at St. Mihiel. The foyer is the hut conducted by the Y. M. C. A. for French soldiers. The request applies to all organizations equipped for hut work in France, and is accepted as a most forceful testimonial from the men at the front that the work of the war relief organizations, now welded into one for the greatest drive of its kind, is appreciated to the full.

#### K. C. Trucks in Advance

Knights of Columbus trucks were with the American boys in the advance.

The endorsement of the private soldier is echoed by an American division commander, who wrote to the officials of the Y. M. C. A. as follows:

"Particularly valuable were your services during recent operations at St. Mihiel. You have furnished aid and comfort to the American soldier in the last few days and, in accomplishing this worthy mission, you have spared nothing."

#### Cigarettes and Cookies Free

He referred to the free distribution of a half million cigarettes, and a quarter million cookies to the troops when they were replaced, as well as 17,000 packages of cigarettes, 5,000 cigars, 4,000 packages of biscuits and 4,000 boxes of matches to the wounded and returning, while the drive against the salient was progressing. One Y worker, David Martin of Pittsburgh, served hot hamburger steak to hundreds of soldiers after he found a quarter of beef in an abandoned German kitchen.

### THE CAPTOR OF DAMASCUS.

London, Oct. 9.—Fine leadership has characterized the whole career of Lieut. Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby, who has followed his deliverance of Jerusalem by the capture of Damascus, and who now bids fair to wrest the whole of Palestine and Syria from the control of the Turks.

At the very outset of the war General Allenby was in command of the cavalry division of the British army that went across in 1914 to stay the onrush of the kaiser's hordes, and it is acknowledged on all hands that to the masterly manner in which he covered the terrible retreat from Mons must be attributed in great measure the escape of the allies from disaster.

During the South African war he was Field Marshal French's most trusted commander. His unique gifts as a cavalry leader and organizer were then fully recognized, and on one occasion General Allenby achieved what seemed the impossible. When handling a flying column on the Seacow river he so demonstrated against the enemy's communications at the Colesberg road bridge as to impel him to disclose his strength. But Allenby, after seizing some prisoners, fell back in a skillful manner and defeated all attempts to cut him off.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Charges that the United States Brewers' association and individual members have secretly financed newspapers in the interest of the liquor traffic, contributed to the national German-American alliance, been convicted of corrupt political practices and improperly influenced state and national legislation were renewed in a memorandum filed today by Senator Jones of Washington, republican, with the senate judiciary sub-committee investigating loans by brewers to Arthur Brisbane in connection with the latter's purchase of the Washington Times.

Senator Jones presented his memorandum for the purpose of contending that the inquiry is unlimited in scope and not confined alone to the Washington Times. Documentary evidence alone, the memorandum asserts, will establish the following facts:

"That the United States Brewers' association, individual brewers and corporations have financed newspapers in the interest of the liquor traffic and deceived the public as to secret arrangements for money loaned, which in some cases was to be repaid only at the discretion of the newspaper owner out of the profits of the paper, if there should be any profits.

"That the United States Brewers' association and certain individual brewers who helped finance certain newspapers advocating the liquor traffic also contributed to the national German-American alliance and financed the publication of an official organ after the sinking of the Lusitania and other similar German atrocities.

"That the national German-American alliance was financed in part by the brewers' association and individual brewers and liquor dealers. That the brewers' association, thru organization whose identity has been concealed, such as the so-called National Association of Commerce and

Labor, manufacturers and dealers' association, business men's association, taxpayers' league, home rule and other organizations, have made political surveys relating to the attitude of candidates for office and how they could be influenced and controlled in the interest of the liquor traffic. Said organizations and individuals also have encouraged the starting of strikes in dry territory and instigated local troubles in shops and factories whose owners and managers favored prohibition.

"That the brewery trade and liquor traffic is pro-German in its sympathy."

### ONE NUMBER ON PROGRAM FOR LIBERTY DAY—BUY BONDS

The following proclamation from Governor Lindsey making Saturday, October 12 Liberty day and urging the people of New Mexico to subscribe to the fourth liberty loan: To the People of the State of New Mexico:

October twelfth instant is the anniversary of the effective discovery of the western hemisphere. Its observance has been called by the president, as

#### Liberty Day

There is but one number on the program, namely—BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

The approximate two million sons of the republic of North America, together with the soldiers of the nation's allies are, today, out-fighting the very devotees of force. Some beating back the Bolsheviki, as they advance on Petrograd. Some, interning the Turk, as they "carry on" to Constantinople, and some "strafing" the Hun, as they proceed on their irresistible march to Potsdam.

"Wilhelm the Damned," is calling "kamerad" to Uncle Sam.

"If deception is necessary, let us be cheats," is the political philosophy of the Hohenzollern. It is also his philosophy of war.

Our own General Grant gave the type of surrender that must be required of the militarists—"immediate and unconditional."

To secure this, the government, at Washington, must have money. The men are "over there," and they have the morale. Money, which we must supply, makes up the irresistible trinity of conquering power.

It is pleasurably known that, up until now, the people of New Mexico have "gone over the top" on every request. Let us not fail on this Fourth Liberty loan. Let us all volunteer and buy on LIBERTY DAY.

Such purchase may end the war, and the pain of regret may burden our after lives if we have not participated.

Dated, at Santa Fe, this 6th day of October, 1918.

W. E. LINDSEY,  
Governor.

### TAX ON PASSENGER AND PULLMAN RATES ARE SLIGHTLY INCREASED

Washington, Oct. 9.—Resuming revision of the war revenue bill the senate finance committee considered the beverage sections and reduced the tax of \$8 a gallon on distilled spirits use dfor beverage purposes

and as provided in the house bill to \$6.40 a gallon.

The doubled rates on beer and wine were approved but subject to taxation if shipped to a neutral country.

The "floor tax" on distilled spirits was reduced from \$2.20 to \$1 per gallon, to conform to the reduction in the manufacturing tax. The transportation tax measure of the bill also was completed by the committee which increased from 6 per cent 8 per cent the rate on oil pipe lines transportation. The house rates of 8 per cent on passenger and Pullman transportation were approved as were the increased rates on telegraph, telephone, radio and cable messages and on private wire systems except those used for transmission of news.

### U. S. GRAND JURY TO CONVENE.

Santa Fe, Oct. 9.—The federal grand jury which will convene in Santa Fe next Monday, was announced yesterday. Something like 250 cases are to be presented to the grand jury for consideration. The mall term of the court will convene at Albuquerque. U. S. Judge Colin Neblett is expected home from Enid, Okla., where he has been holding court, in the course of a few days.

### INFLUENZA REPORTED HERE

Spanish influenza has made its appearance in Las Vegas. Several cases have been reported on the West side. Dr. Gordon, city physician, states that there are no cases in East Las Vegas and that it would not be necessary to place a quarantine on this town.

### ONLY REASONABLE PROFITS REALIZED ON ALL COMMODITIES

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 9.—Regulation of prices on food has received the attention of the United States food administration from the beginning to reduce speculation and profiteering. As the work has developed, regulation has been extended until today nearly all staple foods are being sold on a reasonable margin of profit. Wheat products and sugar are under absolute control and the margin of profit of the manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retailer fixed.

The regulations of the food administration fix the retailer's profit on flour at 80 cents a barrel and not to exceed \$1.20 a barrel. In other words the retailer may add 80 cents to \$1.20 a barrel to the cost of the flour laid down in his place of business.

The profit on sugar is fixed at one cent a pound above the cost of the sugar laid down in the retailer's place of business.

The cost of doing business, re-saving, or other items of expense must not be figured by the merchant on goods on which the food administration has fixed the margin of profit.

In every county in New Mexico fair price committee prepare and publish fair price lists for the guidance of the merchant and his customers. This list includes a large number of staple foods. Through the fair price list the food administration is exercising a marked influence on the price of goods which are not directly subject to supervision.



# NO GERMAN MADE PEACE

Washington, Oct. 9.—Talk of peace at this time is apt to paralyze the energies of soldiers and impair the usefulness and productivity of munition workers, Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, said today.

"We cannot win the war by talking peace," Sir Eric said. "To get us all talking peace is just what Germany wants."

With American Forces in France, Oct. 9.—President Wilson's reply to the German peace proposal reached the real lines of the American army this morning. It had been eagerly awaited, its possible character having been widely discussed.

The general tone of the rank and file comment was a quiet satisfaction that no armistice would be granted while the enemy troops were on allied soil.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the senate military committee expresses the opinion today that President Wilson's inquiry in response to the German peace proposal was quite as effective as if he had bluntly proposed unconditional surrender.

"It must elicit a reply," said the senator, "which in the very nature of things will disclose whether the German government was sincere in the original proposition for peace negotiations."

"Germany cannot comply with the 14 fundamental propositions laid down by the president without laying down her arms, withdrawing within her own borders, abandoning submarine warfare and surrendering the territory heretofore taken by force of arms."

"Personally I believe in unconditional surrender and the acceptance by Germany and her allies of peace terms dictated by the allies."

Paris, Oct. 9.—President Wilson's reply to the German peace note was published in the noon editions of the newspapers today and was greeted with general satisfaction and expression of approval throughout Paris.

"The note could not be improved upon; substitute Paris for Washington as the date line and the reply might have been dictated here," is an epitome of French opinion as indicated by the popular reception of the president's document.

Paris was on its way to luncheon when the newspapers containing the note came out and the people literally fought for copies of the edition. The significant passage in the note in which President Wilson refuses to entertain the possibility of a cessation of hostilities and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the German troops is interpreted in military circles as meaning that the allies will give the Germans no respite in their retreat.

Commandant Miribel, one of the best known military critics in France expressed the view to the Associated Press correspondent in this connection that goats will not chew is tion, that the Germans if they were sought.

harassed and pressed during their retreat to the Meuse, would lose one-third of their effectives and one-half of their material. On the other hand, he declared, if they were allowed to retreat to the powerfully fortified lines of the Meuse with their armies intact and their line shortened by nearly 300 kilometers, 40 of their divisions would be available for maneuvering.

Commenting on the note the Intransigent says:

"The response of President Wilson by its sincerity and good faith cuts with a single stroke the snares led by Prince Maximilian of Baden. President Wilson responds by asking Germany: 'What do you mean? Do you accept my conditions? Do you speak in the name of the government and people?' He requires before any negotiations that Germany evacuate the invaded territory of France, Belgium, Serbia, Russia, Poland, Rumania and Montenegro. This is an answer similar to that given the Duke of Brunswick after his defeat at Valmy."

Amsterdam, Tuesday, Oct. 8.—George Bernhard, the German political writer, writing for the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, says that Prince Maximilian's announcement in the reichstag that an armistice has been requested was received in stony silence.

Like ghost remembrances, former chancellors' speeches flitted through the chamber, speeches invariably based on reports of "victorious march of German troops," he says. Bernhard bitterly complains that Prince Maximilian neglected the opportunity to declare that Germany was ready to discuss with France the fate of Alsace and Lorraine and with Russia the question of border provinces. He says this omission confirms the view that the new government means to perpetuate the political conceptions of the old government and declares that this continuation of the old policy is extraordinarily dangerous. He concludes:

"The government only puts its trust in President Wilson and a kind fate."

Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 9.—Switzerland in the last week had been swarming with the German, Austrian and Turkish peace pioneers sent from their capitals to try to get in touch with diplomats of the allied countries. The watchword of the emissaries of the central powers is an immediate armistice in order to avoid further bloodshed. In an article summing up the present diplomatic situation the Democrite says the entente countries never have been in such great danger—not militarily but diplomatically—since 1914.

"If the belligerents meet now around a green table," the newspaper says, "the Austro-Germans will employ loaded dice and win the game which will result in another war within 12 years."

## GOATS DEVOUR TIG TAGS.

Santa Fe, Oct. 9.—The forest officials report that goats grazing on Mount Baldy are chewing the metal tags from the seedlings planted by Herman Krauch and his assistants of the Gallinas nursery. Several hundred more seedlings were planted this week and a substitute tag for tin that goats will not chew is

## WILSON'S REPLY APPROVED.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Most congressional leaders approved of President Wilson's note to Germany, but Senator Lodge, republican leader, and Representative Foss, chairman of the congressional committee, expressed disappointment.

## GRIPPE HITS CIVILIANS.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Spanish influenza was on the decrease in army camps. The spread of the malady among the civilian population, however, was apparently far from being checked.

The only wasps that survive the winter are the "queens." The workers and drones are all killed off.

## SOCIALIST SENTENCED.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 9.—Benjamin Salmon, a Denver socialist, has been convicted by a general court-martial here on charges of desertion and distributing pacifist propaganda and sentenced to 25 years at hard labor at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Salmon was tried for draft evasion in Denver. From Denver he was sent to Fort Logan, Colo., then to Camp Funston, and finally to this camp. He refused to serve as a soldier at all the three camps.

## DUTCH OFFER SERVICES.

Amsterdam, Oct. 9.—Referring to an extraordinary session of the Dutch cabinet which has been held, the Handelsblad says it is very persistently rumored that the government is considering offering its services to both the belligerent groups with a view to their reaching an agreement. No confirmation of this was obtainable at the Dutch foreign office.

## TRINIDAD QUARANTINED

Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 9.—All schools, churches, picture shows, public dance halls and places of public assembly were today ordered closed for an indefinite period by the city health authorities and the mayor following a meeting on account of the prevalence of influenza. Ten cases of influenza have been reported.

## TURK PREMIER RESIGNS

London, Oct. 9.—(Via Montreal)—Talaat Pasha, the Turkish premier, has resigned and has been succeeded by Tewfik Pasha, former premier, and ex-ambassador at London, according to advices received here. Enver Pasha, the minister of war also has resigned.

## MAYOR DAVIES ILL

Santa Fe, Oct. 10.—Among those taken ill with the grippe today was Mayor E. P. Davies. As there are only a few light cases thus far, the schools have not been ordered closed. The child welfare work at the museum, however, has been stopped for the time being.

## SCHOOLS WILL OBSERVE DAY

Santa Fe, Oct. 10.—Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner after issuing a letter asking the public schools to observe Liberty or Columbus day on Saturday, left for Clayton, Union county, to make a Liberty day address. Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts and Mrs. Ruth C. Miller accompanied him.

## SPEAKING TOUR

Santa Fe, Oct. 10.—Congressman W. B. Walton spent the day in Santa

Fe to arrange a Liberty bond speaking tour before returning to Washington, D. C.

## GOES TO MILITARY SCHOOL

Santa Fe, Oct. 10.—Chairman Arthur Seligman of the democratic state committee, accompanied by his son Otis, left this morning for Roswell going in their automobile. The younger Seligman will there "pack his kit" at the military institute where he commanded a company of cadets to go into active service at Camp McArthur, near Waco, Texas.

## 20 Counties Have Epidemic.

Santa Fe, Oct. 10.—Reports show ten counties of New Mexico have a severe epidemic of Spanish influenza and that the disease has made its appearance in ten others. In many cities the theatres and schools and churches have been closed. Five hundred cases are reported in Eddy county alone, and the Pecos valley seems to have been hardest hit.

Havana, Oct. 10.—President Menocal of Cuba, on Sept. 11, through Carlos M. Cespedes, the Cuban minister at Washington, offered the U.S. government a contingent of Cuban troops for service on the battlefield against the central powers. This was made known last night when the president's communication, together with a reply signed by Secretary of State Lansing, was made public.

Secretary Lansing explained that owing to the fact that the plan for supplying the constantly increasing American armies and those of the allies who have been on the battle front would consume the output of American factories for some time to come, an advantage could not be taken of the offer.

Secretary Lansing asked that the Cuban army continue to render valuable service in the guarding of the coast of the island until such time as a change in conditions may make possible fulfillment of this country's desire to send soldiers to the firing line.

## Can Now Eat and Sleep in Comfort.

If troubled with indigestion or sleeplessness you should read what Miss Agnes Turner, Chicago, Ill., has to say: "Overwork, irregular meals and carelessness regarding the ordinary rules of health gradually undermined it until last fall I became a wreck of my former self. I suffered from continual headache, was unable to digest my food, which seemed to lay as a dead weight on my stomach. I was very constipated and my complexion became dark, yellow and muddy as I felt. Sleeplessness was added to my misery, and I would awake as tired as when I went to sleep. I heard of Chamberlain's Tablets and found such relief after taking them that I kept up the treatment for nearly two months. They cleansed my stomach, invigorated my system, and since that time I can eat and sleep in comfort. I am today entirely well."—Adv.





## Crepe Hangers, Here Is Something to Read!

New York, Oct. 7.—Will the present unprecedented prosperity of the United States continue after the war? This is a question that is already occupying the attention of financiers, business men and others. Some are inclined to take a pessimistic view of the outlook for business after the war has ended and peace has been declared. Various arguments are offered in support of their predictions. Will not the majority of the great industrial plants now engaged wholly on war work shut down immediately the war is ended, they ask. Will not hundreds of thousands of workmen thus be thrown out of employment? Won't the European nations be bankrupt after four or five years of warfare and thus enable to buy our products? And what of the millions of men released from the military service? Will there be employment for them when they return?

No one is in a position to answer these questions with exact certainty. There is no precedent upon which to judge the financial and industrial conditions that are likely to prevail after the war is ended. The conditions that followed the American civil war of more than half a century ago offer no parallel to the conditions of the present time. What happened then is not likely to happen now. The whole economic fabric of the United States and of the world has undergone a radical change.

But there are great financiers in America, eminent merchants, captains of industry, and political economists who are giving deep study to the problem. And without exception these men have arrived at the conclusion that there is no foundation for the dismal predictions that are heard in some quarters. It is their unanimous opinion that the present prosperity in the United States will be continued after the war and that it will be shared in by Canada, England and all the allies.

"I have no patience," says a New York financier of international reputation, "with those prophets of woe who declare that, after the war, America will be in for a spell of hard times. It is the sheerest nonsense to talk in this way; for instead of seeing an end to its prosperity, the country will be actually better off than ever."

To begin with, in spite of the ravages of war, the population of the country will be larger after the war than it was before. There will be more people to earn money, and, of course more to spend it. The natural wealth of the country will remain practically as it was, available for exploiting under new and vastly improved conditions.

There will be an enormous amount of capital released for the development of new industries. Established manufacturers who have prospered as a result of the war will have available the capital with which to extend their fields of operations. And even the income from foreign sources will be greater than it was before the war, for we shall draw large and certain revenues from our loans to our

allies. Thus, it may be seen, the country will have an excellent start from the point of view of material things.

But there is an aspect more important still. America has made good all sorts of industrial defects during the war. New factories by the thousand have sprung into existence in all parts of the country, all of which are available for commercial purposes in the future. Great shipyards have been built on the three coasts and on inland waters. Agricultural production has been stimulated and the activities of mines, oil fields and lumber camps have been keyed to a high pitch to meet all demands for the future. In a word, the country is in a position to extend all the old industries and embark on many new ones to supply the world's markets.

For the individual the prospects are no less good, in the opinion of those who have studied the outlook. In our vastly enlarged field of industry there will be work for all, male or female, who will work. And, according to the best authorities, wages are never likely to fall back to their pre-war level.

### PRINCE SENDS NOTE.

Copenhagen, Oct. 7.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, German imperial chancellor, announced in the reichstag Saturday that he had sent a note to President Wilson, requesting him to communicate with other belligerents in regard to peace. He had addressed the note to Mr. Wilson, he said, because the president in his message to congress July 8, 1918, and in later proclamation, particularly his New York speech on September 27, had proposed a general peace which Germany and her allies could accept as a basis for negotiations.

### To Stop Further Demoralization.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Germany's peace offer was regarded in Washington as an attempt by German statesmen to save something from the wreckage of their dream of world dominion. If the proposition signifies German's unqualified acceptance of the four principles of peace laid down by the president in his fourth of July speech, it will be considered, if it accepts "in principles" or with saving diplomatic terms, it will not be considered.

Carrizozo, N. M., Oct. 7.—Jack Fall, aged 33, only son of Senator and Mrs. Albert B. Fall, died here at 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening following an attack of grippe which developed into double pneumonia.

Mr. Fall had been in Santa Fe attending the republican state convention the early part of the week, being a member of the Otero county delegation. He complained of not feeling well before leaving Santa Fe, but started home in an automobile, followed by his father, mother and brother-in-law, Mr. Everhart. During the trip he was stricken with chills and fever and on arrival here Friday the evening was taken to a local hospital. His death followed about 24

hours later.

Senator and Mrs. Fall, their daughter, Miss Jouett, and son-in-law, Mr. Everhart, left here Saturday night for Alamogordo with the body, where interment will occur.

### THREE FIRES AROUSE THE CITIZENS OF TUCUMCARI

Tucumcari was visited by three fires last week, all of them coming within 24 hours time. The first was the two frame store buildings west of Goldenberg's big store. These were practically destroyed. Most of Mrs. Kessner's household goods were saved, but the room occupied by the Mexican pool hall where the fire started, was a total loss.

About noon the residence of Chas. Hill, near the railroad, caught on fire it is supposed from a defective flue, and but little of the household goods were saved, although the fire boys answered the alarm in double-quick order, and were assisted by the fire department of the railroad. None of the adjoining property was damaged. The house was partially insured.

That night about 9.30 another fire broke out in the shack south of the Glenrock hotel. Near this a pile of bear grass also was set on fire and quite a blaze was the result. The fire department soon had it under control and saved it from spreading.

There was plenty of water and the boys had a strenuous time. In fact this was the first fire-fighting engaged in for some time.

This should be a warning to all to examine your flues before winter requires a hot fire. It may save you many dollars in property and the danger of being left homeless in the cold winter time.—Tucumcari News.

### GOVERNOR IS TOLD BY CARRANZA REPRESENTATIVE TO FIGHT

Juarez, Mexico, Oct. 8.—Confirmation of the reported break between General Francisco Murguia, military commander of the northeastern zone and Governor General Enriquez was received here today in messages from Chihuahua City Saturday. General Murguia ordered Governor Enriquez to either disband his rurales or home guards or take the field against Villa. The governor chose the latter course and was reported in pursuit of Villa east of Chihuahua City Monday. The break between Murguia and Enriquez is considered serious because Enriquez is generally considered President Carranza's personal representative in this state. The recent order confiscating all mules and horses in the state for the military caused much interest here among ranchers in the Juarez valley. It will be impossible to farm with the two burros promised in exchange for the horses and the ranchers said today they will have to abandon their crops if the order was carried out. The same condition is expected to result from the order in other parts of the state. The mining companies will also be crippled by the order as the use of horses and mules in the mountain district is general because motor trucks cannot be used over rough roads. The Mormon colonists Chihuahua have more than 500 fine horses and mules on their ranches and these are expected to be confiscated. The reason given

for the order was that Villa and his band would not be able to get fresh mounts when closely pursued by the federals.

### CORN OVER TWO AND A HALF BILLION BUSHELS IS ESTIMATE.

Washington, Oct. 8.—General improvement in crop prospect on October 1, over a month ago was shown today by the department of agriculture's monthly report.

Corn improved to the extent of 46,000,000 bushels and now gives prospect of a crop which would be 441,000,000 bushels smaller than last year's.

Spring wheat improved to the extent about 20,000,000 bushels more than that produced last year. The total wheat crop, including winter wheat, now in prospect is 918,920,000 bushels. That comes close to the billion bushel mark set by the government to meet the war needs of America and the allies.

Washington, Oct. 8.—This year's wheat crop will be 918,920,000 bushels, the department of agriculture announces today in its preliminary estimate of production. Winter wheat production is 555,725,000 bushels and spring wheat production 363,195,000 bushels.

A corn production of 2,717,775,000 bushels was forecast from the condition of the crop October 1.

Estimate of production of other crops follow:

Oats, 1,535,297,000 bushels.  
Barley, 236,505,000 bushels.  
Buckwheat, 19,473,000 bushels.  
Sweet potatoes, 85,473,000.  
White potatoes 391,279,000 bushels.  
Flax, 15,606,000 bushels.  
Rice, 41,918,000 bushels.  
Tobacco, 1,265,362,000 pounds.  
Pears, 10,194,000 bushels.  
Apples, 198,389,000 bushels.  
Sugar beets, 6,548,000 bushels.  
Kaffirs, 72,655,000 bushels.  
Beans, 17,803,000 bushels.

Conditions of corn Oct. 1 and the forecast of production (in thousands of bushels) by principal states follows:

Ohio 76 per cent, 135,423 bu.  
Indiana 78 and 192,224.  
Illinois 76 and 349,448.  
Iowa 83 and 402,145.  
Nebraska 57 and 147,470.  
Missouri 54 and 149,221.  
Kansas 20 and 46,694.

Condition of the various crops on Oct. 1, was announced as follows:

Corn, 68.6 per cent of a normal.  
Buckwheat, 75.6.  
White potatoes, 73.7.  
Sweet potatoes, 77.4.  
Flax, 70.8.  
Rice, 85.4.  
Tobacco, 87.4.  
Sugar beets, 89.6.  
Kaffirs, 49.0.

### TURK CABINET QUILTS

London, Oct. 8.—The Turkish cabinet has resigned, according to a dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, to the Evening Star. The message says great excitement prevails at Constantinople.

### STATE REGISTERS 43,326

Washington, Oct. 5.—The draft registration in New Mexico September 12 was 43,326. The official estimate was 44,652.



Washington, Oct. 8—President Wilson today informed the German government that before the United States can discuss an armistice German troops must withdraw from all invaded territory.

conference would give an intimation of his decision but when the conference was over, there was no change in the confident belief throughout official circles that an armistice would be flatly refused and that central powers informed that unequivocal acceptance of conditions laid down by subsequent addresses.

The text of the communication handed to the charge of Switzerland here, follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the president your note of October sixth, enclosing the communication from the German government to the president; and I am instructed by the president to request you to make the following communication of the imperial German chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the imperial German government and in order that that reply shall be candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the president of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the imperial chancellor. Does the imperial chancellor mean that the imperial German government accepts the terms laid down by the president in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?

"The president feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the central powers, so long as the armies of those powers are upon their soil; the good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the central powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

"The president also feels that he is justified in asking whether the imperial chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

"ROBERT LANSING."

#### FEDERATION BACKS WILSON; WANTS INSURANCE OF DEMOCRACY

New York, Oct. 8.—The attitude of the American Federation of Labor towards the new German peace proposal is set forth in a statement by John R. Alpine, acting president of the federation telegraphed from here from Washington to the American alliance for labor and democracy, which made it public. The statement follows:

"The American Federation of Labor believes that the recent peace overtures from the imperial German government are in keeping with all other proposals of a similar character that have been previously submitted. The voice of the American labor movement tells us to ignore these peace overtures and to batter away at the enemy lines until the road is cleared to Berlin and a peace then effected that will last for all time and rid the world of the evils that have besieged us for over four years.

"The workers of our country refuse to be deluded by what we believe a last attempt to deceive. We want that the world should be rid of the iron heel and the mailed fist. We want peace but we want such a peace as will insure freedom and democracy for all the world and for all time.

"Like the men on the firing line our workers at home are extending themselves to the limit of human endurance to the end that a glorious and lasting peace shall result.

"There can be no peace except it be such a peace as has been enunciated by the president of our country. When he declares the time at hand for peace negotiations the workers will be with him in word and deed just as they have been from the beginning."

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 8.—10:15 a. m.—Word was received late last night of the rescue of an American battalion which had been surrounded by Germans in the Argonne forest region. It is presumed the battalion was relieved by other American troops who fought their way through the German lines.

The battalion whose whereabouts was a mystery for some time, comprised several hundred men under the command of Major Charles Whittlesey.

Completely surrounded by the Germans, they made their stand with their pistols and rifles and a few machine guns as defensive weapons. When relief reached them their stock of cartridges was almost gone and the men were in a weakened condition from lack of sustenance and the effects of the dampness of these fall days, from which the trapped infantrymen had no blankets to protect them. The relief expedition encountered great difficulties in aiding the rescued men, some of whom were so weak they had to be carried. Medical supplies and food are being rushed to their aid.

Several efforts were made yesterday to obtain reports from the lost battalion by messenger and carrier pigeons. A basket containing a number of pigeons was lowered by a parachute in the vicinity of where the Americans were thought to be. The aviator entrusted with this task declared that the basket seemed to fall exactly where he intended it should. No bird had returned up to a late hour yesterday.

The battalion pushed ahead with

the other troops when the first American attack to the west of Verdun began. They were surrounded in all probability because they were not used to the forest warfare. Advancing in two widely separated columns the enemy was able to infiltrate behind them without being seen.

As soon as the members of the battalion missed the troops to the right and left of them, they tried to find them, but their efforts were checked for the time being by the rain and terrain conditions. Then began a series of ingenious means to give the men relief so that they could hold out against the assailants engaged about them until their comrades forcibly came to their relief.

Many times in the course of the day airplanes flew over the section of the forest where the Americans were believed to be and messages were dropped for them. As it was thought their supplies on hand probably had become exhausted, suitably devised parachutes, used to bring up ammunition, were then released above the forest which concealed the whereabouts of the troops from the eyes of their anxious searchers.

#### Yanks Advance in Argonne.

The American troops continued their advance east of the Argonne until late Monday night. After the capture of Chatel-Chebery they gained further ground.

The advance was aided somewhat by the use of smoke bombs and a heavy fog. A platoon of minewefers was captured. During the night patrolling was active. There was intermittent artillery firing on account of movements behind the enemy lines.

**Battalion Trapped Five Days Ago.**  
It was five days ago that the battalion was trapped near the edge of the Argonne forest and about two miles southeast of Lancon. It appears that after a system of trenches running east and west had been captured near the edge of the Argonne the Americans passed these trenches and gained ground to the north. During the night German troops to the left of the Americans slipped to the rear and into the trenches captured earlier by the advancing forces. Meanwhile the Germans had from three hundred to four hundred infantry men in the surrounded unit, all of them having advanced without their packs. Thus they were believed to have been virtually dependent for food upon what the aviators were able to bring them. It is feared, however, that little, if any, of this food, including hundreds of packages of chocolate reached the trapped infantrymen the parachutes drifting northward and the supplies they bore presumably falling into German hands.

The Americans unquestionably suffered from the cold, as the temperature for the last few nights has been near the freezing point.

The local board has an unusual amount of work to get out owing to the fact that there are over 2,000 questionnaires to be sent out and besides that much other work to be done in connection with these questionnaires so that it is the duty of the women of Las Vegas to volunteer their services to the cause and assist the local board as they did at the time of the first registration.

Washington, Oct. 7.—In an appeal to the people not to let victories on the battlefield and peace overtures from the enemy interfere with the fourth Liberty loan. Secretary McAdoo said today:

"Our victories on the battlefield and peace overtures from our enemies serve only to emphasize the supreme importance of making the fourth Liberty loan a success in order to keep up the fighting pressure.

"Now is the time above all others not to relax, but to intensify efforts that the goal for which we are fighting and for which we have already made such great sacrifices, inevitably shall be won.

"Our boys in the trenches are not going to stop fighting because the enemy is on the run. Now is the time to fight harder and to keep moving up until victory is clinched."

\* \* \* \* \*

#### HISTORIC PLACES AT LEADVILLE

Leadville, Colo.—The table where Josh Billings wrote his story of mining camp life, the hotel where Texas Jack died and the gambling-house where a millionaire miner lost his fortune on the roulette wheel are some of the places the pioneers of this Colorado gold camp delight to point out to visitors.

One of these landmarks is the Variety theatre, where Charles Vivian, founder of the Elks' lodge, entertained the gold miners of early days. Vivian came to Leadville for the benefit of his health, and was always surrounded by a congenial crowd of the camp's elite. When he died here, he was buried in the shadow of Mount Mammoth among the pines and the funeral was pronounced the largest in the history of Leadville. His body was later removed to the east.

Tokio, Tuesday, Oct. 1.—The Bolshevik leaders who escaped from Blagovestschansk when the town was captured by the Japanese, are making their way toward Persia through Mongolia, according to Bolshevik officers taken prisoner by the Japanese.

They are said to be well supplied with gold and other travel necessities and have neutral passports.

#### COLONEL COMMITS SUICIDE.

Camp Grant, Ill., Oct. 8.—Colonel Charles B. Hagadorn, acting commandant of Camp Grant, committed suicide in his quarters last night.

Officers of the camp said he had been showing the strain imposed on him by the pneumonia epidemic which has caused more than 500 deaths in camp.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Huge increases in the artillery program have been decided on by the ordnance department, which today asked the house appropriations committee to add \$1,100,000,000 to its estimates of \$2,667,000,000 to carry out its part of the enlarged army program.

The war department has decided to provide more big guns for each of the eighty divisions that America expects to have in France next year.



Details of the death of Mrs. J. C. Johnson, have reached the members of her family in Las Vegas. Mrs. Johnson had gone bathing on the beach at Coronado last Saturday morning and was overcome by the waves. When she was recovered life was extinct. Thomas A. Johnson, with his family, returned from a several weeks' visit with his parents only two weeks ago and at that time his mother was in the best of health. In the last few days she had written of being extremely nervous and it is thought she was taking the surf baths for the benefit of her health. News of her tragic death has proved not only a great shock to his family, but to the entire community, where her friends are legion.

Marvina Johnson, wife of John C. Johnson and mother of Thomas A. and James C. Johnson of Las Vegas, and Mrs. Thomas Blakemore of Albuquerque, was born March 20th, 1850, at Leicester, England, and was in her sixty-eighth year at the time of her death. Her parents both died while she was quite young, and with relatives she came to America when 16 years of age. Besides her immediate family she is survived by a cousin, John M. Chamberlain, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to whom she was greatly devoted. Mrs. Johnson had spent near her entire life in Utah, Colorado and New Mexico. With Mr. Johnson and her two sons she came to Las Vegas 13 years ago and up to a year ago when she went to California with her husband for his health, she had been very active in the social, church and business life of the community. Although having nearly reached her three score years and ten Mrs. Johnson was most active and her friends were to be found everywhere. Devoted first to her family, her next thought in life was to help others, especially the unfortunate, and many testify of this beautiful trait in her character. She was a member of the Methodist church and was active in its work. She was also an esteemed member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. Mrs. Johnson had rounded out a beautiful life, and had brought to pass the things to which she had attained, and in her untimely death the family and friends feel they have sustained a great loss.

The funeral of Henry Archuelta, who died Sunday evening, took place at 10 o'clock Tuesday from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. Many beautiful floral offerings were sent by friends. The pallbearers were John A. Rudolph, Ignacio Rimbart, F. S. Rivera, Frank Nieto, Demetrio Ricera and Ben Wright.

Mrs. Fannie W. Sandoval aged 70 years, died Tuesday at her home on Commerce street at 6 a. m. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Venediza de Jaramillo and a nephew, Francisco Angel, moth of this city.

France's famous order, the Legion of Honor, is composed of 16 branches, each branch consisting of seven grand officers, 20 commanders, 30 officers, and 350 ordinary members, all to be elected for life.

Ted Bellings, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, was able to report for work last night at the Santa Fe ticket office.

**FRENCH GET WHEAT  
HUNS WERE EXPECTING**

With the French Army in France.—Two million bushels of wheat, which the German army intended to send across the Rhine, is being garnered along the battle front by the harvesting battalions of the French army. From the land wrested from the Teutons since the middle of July 1,500,000 bushels already have been gathered, and half a million more remain to be cut. Furthermore, each backward step by the invaders adds to the wheat acreage which will feed the fighters of France this winter.

As the tanks and the infantry batter their way onward the artillery comes up behind them, and with the guns come the reapers. Alongside positions where the French cannon were hurling death into the enemy's ranks in the battles of the Avre, Aisne, and Oise, American harvesters were hard at work.

Around Montdidier where grain fields were part of the battleground, self-binders were gathering a rich harvest. Where the big machines could not reach the grain because of wire entanglements, shell-holes, and trenches, soldiers armed with scythes and sickles cut the stalks and recovered every kernel that could be saved.

North of the Aisne the advancing French found acres where the Germans had worked hard to reap the wheat they had sown, but had found that time too short. East of the Avre near Moreuil, the poilus found a threshing machine almost intact—evidence that the harvesting had been carried on almost up to the last minute. All the other farm implements had been taken away or destroyed.

The great cathedral which stands near the national palace in the City of Mexico has 16 bell-towers.

Henry Nahm, one of our popular young men, arrived home this noon from El Paso to spend a short furlough visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Nahm.

Three cases of Spanish influenza have been reported to Dr. Gordon, the city physician, that exist on this side of the river and the necessary quarantine precautions have been taken.

Over 300 soldiers passed through here last night enroute to Camp Cody, where they will be located. Many of the young ladies of the city met the train and passed smokes to the boys showing them that Las Vegas has the right spirit.

Patrons of the Coronado theater were given notice last night that shows would be discontinued until the influenza scare had blown over. Although the city council did not order the show to close, Manager Field states that they consider it best to do so.

**WOOL CROP REPORT**

Salt Lake City, Oct. 10.—The wool crops of the United States for 1918 total 290,000,000 pounds, S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Wool Growers association announced here today. The crop has a value of \$170,000,000 according to Mr. McClure.

Fighting ants have an organized system of ambulances.

**GAINS EAST OF MEUSE**

Washington, Oct. 10.—Penetration of the German main line of resistance west of the Meuse by the Americans against fresh enemy divisions is reported in General Pershing's communique for Wednesday. East of the Meuse further gains were made during the day in spite of violent counter attacks, while in the Argonne forest, the American forces captured important heights south of Marcon and joined hands with the French at Lancon. More than 2,000 additional prisoners are reported.

**POSTAL SACK STOLEN**

Berlin, Oct. 10.—(via Basel, Switzerland.)—A postal sack containing 70,000,000 marks of the securities and treasury bonds addressed by the postoffice to the imperial chateau was stolen the day before yesterday.

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 10.—News of the sinking by a submarine of a large American steamship with the probable loss of many of her crew was brought here today by a British freighter. The British ship had 20 survivors of the American vessel. It was reported in maritime circles that the u-boat's victim was the Ticonderoga, formerly the German steamer Camilla Rickmers of 5,130 tons. The ship was interned at Manila at the beginning of the war.

**Separated from Convoy**

Washington, Oct. 10.—Reports from an Atlantic port today of the sinking of an American steamer believed to have been the Ticonderoga developed the fact that the navy department recently was notified that the Ticonderoga had been separated from her convoy at sea. Since then nothing has been heard of the vessel.

**LUDENDORFF AT BERLIN**

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 10.—General Ludendorff has arrived at Berlin from the German grand headquarters to take part in the conference to be held at the German capital, according to information received here today.

**THE BEST SALUTE TO THE FLAG**

(From Christian Science Monitor.) Many hints are given, in these days, with regard to the manner in which respect should be shown by Americans for the American flag, and there is much talk of the desirability of saluting it by raising one's hat, and so on. But, when all is said, there is nothing, so far as known, more effectively respectful, than the act of taking off one's coat for it, as at present, for instance, when there are Liberty bonds to be bought and sold.

**ALLIED VICTORIES THE CAUSE**

Washington, Oct. 10.—From one of the European neutral countries today a report reached the state department that General Ludendorff has suffered a physical collapse and relinquished command of the Germany army.

Oversubscription of the fourth Liberty loan will cause grief on the Rhine and jubilation along the winning side of the battle line in France.

Women have had the vote for many years for county councils in England, but in London only about 40 per cent of those entitled have exercised it.

**CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE**

Chicago, Oct. 10.—New breaks took place in the corn market today. Raucous ensued, but for the most part quickly failed.

Oats dropped sharply. Provisions fell the maximum limit allowed for a single day. The closing quotations were as follows:

Corn, Nov. \$1.12½; Dec. \$1.10¾.  
Oats, Nov. 64 5-8; Dec. 64 1-4.  
Pork, Oct. \$33.25; Nov. \$33.25.  
Lard, Oct. \$25.80; Nov. \$24.65.  
Ribs, Oct. \$21.32; Nov. \$21.15.

**KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK**

Kansas City, Oct. 10.—Hogs, receipts 7,000. Market lower. Heavy \$17.75 @18.40; yights \$17.25@18.20; pigs \$15.50@17.

Cattle, receipts 10,000. Market steady to weak. Prime fed steers \$17.50 @19; cows \$6@12.25; heifers \$7@ 3; stockers and feeders \$7.50@14; calves \$7@13.

Sheep, receipts 11,000. Market steady. Lambs \$13.50@15.75; yearlings \$10@12; wethers \$9@10.50; ewes \$8 @9.50.

**FIRST TO FIGHT**

(New York Times)

He's lusty and lightsome,  
And say—he can fight some!  
At home on the foam, or in the far  
tropic scenes  
Just watch for that helmet—  
They can't overwhelm it—  
The globe-agle-anchor that marks the  
Marines!

Though dusty, not crusty—  
He's tried, true and trusty—  
He'll sleep on a plank, can the kaiser  
on beans;  
A sea-boy, an air-boy!—  
You're certainly there, boy!—  
The Hun's on the run when his scouts  
say "Marines!"

Their story of glory  
Is gorgeous and gory—  
Too proud not to fight, they'll show  
Fritz what "fight" means!  
Not theirs to be waiting  
At home, hesitating—  
Undrafted, undaunted—the unlicked  
Marines!

Washington, Oct. 10.—The non-appearance of the Turkish peace note, reported to have been sent simultaneously with that of Germany and Austria, and the report from London and Paris of impending and far-reaching events in Constantinople has strengthened the view here that the situation in Turkey is desperate.

It is believed by officials in touch with Turkish affairs that pro-Germans face utter collapse if that has not already taken place. The new government will appeal to the allies for peace at any price. The state department has heard unofficially that representatives of the various factions in Turkey already have appealed to officials of the allied government at Salonki promising to accept unconditional terms.

Stockholm, Oct. 10.—Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the German emperor, was elected king of Finland on Wednesday night by the Finnish landtag. The republican members of the chamber did not vote.

Jackrabbits have been known to jump 24 feet.