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## GERMANY IS ABOUT TO BREAK

Washington, Oct. 17.—“Germany is bending. More pressure and she will break,” says Secretary Lansing in a statement today warning the nation that the war is not over and that the fourth Liberty loan must be a success at a time when every dollar as well as every man and every gun counts more than ever before.”

Mr. Lansing's statement follows:

“Our men in France are driving forward. Our government is redoubling its effort to send men and munitions overseas. The battles are going well, but they must go better. The war is not over. This is no time to slacken effort or to fail to do our part here at home. To keep up and to increase the pressure on the retreating Germans is the only certain way to win. To do this the government must have all the money it needs. We are asked to loan it, and we are asked to loan it now.

“The fourth Liberty loan will put new armies in France; it will supply our men with munitions; it will destroy every hope of the imperial German government. Its troops and its followers. It will make victory sure.

“Germany is bending. More pressure and she will break. Every man counts, every gun counts, and every dollar counts more today than ever before. The government must have the money it needs. Loan it to your country. Do your part to win the war.”

Consequently, it behooves the nation now to subscribe its utmost, both to reduce the amounts of these prospective future loans and to strengthen the nation's moral position at this time, the secretary added.

Secretary McAdoo expressed full belief that the six billion total would be achieved, adding:

“I don't know exactly where all that money is coming from, but I do know it is coming.”

Mr. McAdoo denied that the government contemplated selling Liberty bonds continuously and abandoning the intensive campaign methods, but that if any efficient means

could be found of marketing comparatively small amounts of bonds between drives, it will be adopted.

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 17.—10 a. m.—

The capture of Grand Pre by General Pershing's forces was accomplished under terrific hardships and with a heroism not hinted at in the brief official announcement of the taking of this stronghold of the Germans north of the Argonne forest.

The Americans took the town primarily by outwitting the enemy—by attacking without artillery preparation, which the Germans had expected, by wading the river Aire at four points instead of building bridges, by struggling thru almost impassable mud step by step until suddenly they were on top of the amazed Germans and by driving them into a retreat after hand-to-hand fighting.

The Americans had moved to a point near Grand Pre. The enemy obviously expected an artillery fire to preface any further attack, for his surprise was unfeigned when the Americans smashed into his positions. The American attack began at 6 o'clock in the morning. The men moved forward in the shelter of the forest, reaching the Aire at four points agreed upon where the stream could be forded. Without attracting the attention of the Germans, the Americans then waded into the cold water which reached to their waists and even higher, and pushed across the stream.

On the northern bank they found broad mud flats into which they sank half way to their knees. The Germans by this time had discovered their approach and opened a bitter machine gun fire, but the Americans pushed steadily on.

Beyond the mud banks which were crossed slowly and with great difficulty the Americans found the Germans and closed with them in a desperate bayonet hand-to-hand fight.

Rifles were often used at clubs and each man struggled to down his individual opponent.

At 11 o'clock the Americans had completely overcome the enemy, had driven him into the woods north of Grand Pre and were in possession of the important rail head.

**NO MORE “GASLESS SUNDAY”**

Washington, Oct. 17.—Fuel Administrator Garfield today lifted the ban on gasolineless Sundays effective at once. In announcing the withdrawal of the request, the fuel administrator said through the loyal response of

the public 1,000,000,000 barrels of gasoline was saved for the military forces.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Great excitement was caused in Antwerp when President Wilson's reply to the German peace note was received, according to an official dispatch today from Amsterdam. The Belgian flag was hoisted on a housetop in defiance of the Germans and kept there for an hour. Belgian flags were kept flying all day in villages near Antwerp, Charleroi and Namur.

**BAN ON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.**

Denver, Oct. 17.—The department of health of Denver has extended its regulations designed to curb the further spread of Spanish influenza, including in its prohibition against public assemblages. The order issued placed under ban all gatherings of persons even in the open air. Four more deaths occurred before noon yesterday, making the total for the last 24 hours seventeen. Sixty-eight new cases were reported to the department yesterday. William H. Sharpley, manager of health, thinned the line of waiting applicants for permits to import liquor at the court house.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Wednesday, Oct. 16 (9 p. m.)—German army commanders seem to be having a more difficult time in suppressing mutinies and revolutionary outbreaks. Information has been received of several outbreaks among men on their way to the front from leave or from recruiting depots.

In some of these disturbances mutinous troops have fired on forces sent to coerce them. It would seem that no train arrives at the front from the German interior without losing a large number of soldiers by desertions. An order signed by a German war minister who has since been relieved of his portfolio, calls the attention of all to these disturbances and orders that no soldiers be permitted to have ball ammunition in their possession while traveling. It also provides for closed railway carriages in which the men are to be locked as virtual prisoners.

**NEW ROAD PROJECTS.**

Santa Fe, Oct. 17.—The state highway commission with Hon. Charles Springer presiding, discussed new road projects and reports on projects under way at the regular meeting at the capitol yesterday afternoon.

## GERMANS WILL CONTINUE PEACE MANEUVERS

WILSON'S ANSWER IS CAUSE OF  
DISILLUSIONMENT AMONG  
REICHSTAG.

Washington, Oct. 17.—President Wilson's answer to Germany, say official dispatches from Berne founded on information received in Switzerland, caused “a great disillusionment.”

Aside from the pan-German papers which vehemently protest and show indignation, those representing the reichstag majority seem to give way to discouragement, although they still want to carry on their maneuvers.

Most of them display some anguish and some meanness, too, with a marked wish for the conversations to be continued at any price and to hold back irreparable words for the last moment.

**Kaiser Moves to Holland, Report.**

London, Oct. 17.—Rumors relative to the course Germany may take toward replying to the note from President Wilson form the main features of this morning's papers. Some are convinced that Germany's unconditional surrender is coming. Although the statement issued at the foreign office last night shows that yesterday's rumors were premature, extraordinary reports concerning internal conditions in Germany are printed. Some newspapers take it for granted that Emperor William will abdicate. The Express says that for some time he has been sending his valuables to Holland.

Some editorials express the view that the disappearance of the emperor is immaterial.

Says the Telegraph: “It is what will be substituted for his insane and disastrous rule that matters.”

The Express claims to have trustworthy information to the effect that Germany's surrender is imminent, adding:

**ROY BOY IN SIBERIA.**

Santa Fe, Oct. 17.—At least one of the New Mexico men is seeing military service in Siberia. Hilario R. Branch of Roy, Mora county, writes from Vladivostok that he is well. Lieut. Boecke, at Camp Fremont Cal., expects to leave for Siberia in a short time.

# THE WORLD WAR

German forces have abandoned Laon and the whole St. Gobain region. The French, after reoccupying Laon, have pressed on until their line now runs from the Oise river above LaFere to the eastern end of the Chemin des Dames.

When the Germans began to fall back out of the bag into which they were being slowly caught by the rapid advance of the allies on each side, they went with such speed that the change in the battle line in that section of the front during a few hours was astonishing.

Not until the French reached the Laon-LaFere railroad did they encounter any real resistance. Italian troops participated in the advance and are now engaged on the hills north of the Ailette river. At this point the German lines have been pressed back or have been withdrawn so that a sharp angle has been created.

With the exception of the area north of Douai there appears to have been a slowing down of the allied advance during the past couple of days. At no point have the British and Americans swept ahead as they did on Thursday and Friday last week.

This may indicate that the Germans have reached what is known as the Hunding, or Brunhille line. This position while much less formidable so far as known, the Hindenburg system is still strong enough to restrict pursuit by the allies and perhaps hold for some time. The Hunding line runs from Antwerp to Ghent and thence to Tournai, Conde, Valenciennes, Solesmes, Guise, Bethel, Vouziers, Dun-Sur-Meuse, and then down the base of the St. Mihiel salient to the Moselle, where it joins the old front running through Lorraine and the Vosges to the Swiss frontier.

French and British forces have virtually reached this line east of Cambrai and St. Quentin. British units are reported at Solesmes, while the French further south here within four miles of Guise.

## PEACE TALK DOES NOT LESSEN DRIVING OF GERMANS FROM BELGIUM.

With the Allied Armies in Flanders, Oct. 14.—British, Belgian and French forces attacked at dawn this morning on a wide front in Flanders. The allied troops are driving in the general direction of Ghent and Contrail.

The attack seems to be generally from Comines to the northward. The troops of the three nations went over the top after a "crash" bombardment only. There was no preliminary bombardment. It undoubtedly tactically surprised the enemy.

Reports from the advanced positions this morning indicated that the three groups of allied troops were making excellent progress in the Belgian coast salient from which the Germans have been precipitately removing war material for two weeks.

Every foot of ground gained here also deepens the Lille salient and success means that the enemy will be obliged to evacuate the region to the south as well as to the north of the front attacked. The attack would have been launched before now had the ground been ready.

In the British formations were some of Great Britain's best troops, and the forces of the French were of

famous fighting organizations. The Germans appear prepared to retire to the Ghent line.

By the fury with which the attack was launched it is evident that the fighting armies are not paying the slightest attention to the "peace talk," they smashed forward with all the dash characteristic of the recent operations.

The blow in Flanders may prove to be Marshal Foch's master stroke. If the allied progress is continued the Germans throught a wide stretch of territory, taking in the most important part of the Belgian coast, including possibly the important German submarine bases, as well as the forces in the entire Lille salient, either will have to get out or face a second Sedan.

In Flanders and from the Oise to the Meuse the allied troops continue their vigorous blows for important gains. As the French press on in the LaonAisne region, the allied offensive in Belgium and the American operations west of the Meuse are being renewed today with success.

Smashing their way through the network of railways in western Flanders, the Belgian, French and British forces under King Albert are now within two miles of the important rail center of Courtrai.

The allies also dominate with their guns the railroad running from Lille to the Belgian coast by way of Courtrai and thus hamper if they have not cut off all communication between Ostend and Lille.

The German resistance in Flanders appears to be only for the purpose of delaying the allies until the evacuation of Belgium can be completed.

The enemy is reported to be evacuating Ostend and to be sending large boatloads of troops away from the coastal regions. Between the Oise and the Argonne the French are pressing the enemy hard and giving him little chance to dig in. East of the Oise the French are within a half mile of the Serre along most of its length and have advanced between five and six miles of the Laon.

Even the Aisne is fast being lost to the enemy as a means of defense. The French now threaten Rethel, having captured Nanteuil-sur-Aisne, two and a half miles west of Rethel and about the same distance east of Chateau Porcein.

Keeping step with the American operations east of the Argonne, the French are moving forward west of the forest. West of Grand Pre, General Gouraud has moved north of the Aisne and taken the towns of Olizy and Fermes, straightening out a bulge in the allied line. Between the Argonne and the Meuse the Americans are battling forward today through the German wire entanglements. Tanks have been brought up, especially in the region west of Romagne. As on Monday, the Germans are resisting stubbornly, but satisfactory progress is being made.

**Belgians Approach Coutrai.**  
London, Oct. 15.—Belgian troops are on the outskirts of Menin and are within two miles of Courtrai.

**Allied Successes in Belgium.**  
With the Allied Forces in Belgium, Oct. 15.—British, French and Belgian troops in their offensive began yes-

terday have captured more than 10,000 prisoners and have taken more than 100 guns.

Advanced allied troops have signaled that they are from six to seven miles inside the German positions. Heavy rain fell in Flanders throughout the night, tending to turn the battlefields into seas of mud. The low hanging clouds show no signs of clearing. A continuation of the steady downpour would undoubtedly result in slowing up the battle.

Amsterdam, Oct. 15.—The government has proposed to France that, in common with her allies, France undertake to refrain from bombarding the large towns of northern France and enter into an agreement with Germany to permit, at any rate, a portion of the population of Valenciennes to pass into the French line says an official statement from Berlin.

The Berlin government, in making this proposal, represented itself as unable to prevent the eastward flight of the population of Valenciennes owing to their fears that the allies would bombard the town. The proposal was made thru the Swiss government.

## SEEING UTTER FAILURE OF GERMAN ARMY, HE SEEKS AN ARMISTICE.

Washington, Oct. 15.—It was Field Marshal von Hindenburg and not the supposedly pacifist premier, Prince Maximilian, who caused the German government to accept President Wilson's peace terms and seek an armistice, according to advices which reached Washington today thru official sources by way of a neutral country.

According to this version, von Hindenburg knowing the desperate condition of the German army himself better than any civilian, and especially the fact that there is now no supply of raw material to replenish the exhausted stocks of munitions of war, insisted upon the application for an armistice. Prince Maximilian is said to have resisted strongly disclosing himself in the light of a true conservative and autocrat, only to be overruled by the majority of the war council at which were present the heads of the German states. This is pointed to as the explanation of why the German note in response to Dr. Solof, the minister for foreign affairs, although the prince had initiated the correspondence.

From the same source is cabled a prediction that the German defensive cannot be continued without a debacle for more than three months at the outside. This statement, from a well-informed neutral source regarded as semi-official is based upon belief that a great revolution is impending in Germany, the majority of the people being determined to have peace at any price.

## CROWDS OF HOMELESS FLEE FROM NORTHERN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

London, Monday, Oct. 14.—It is announced in the Dutch newspapers, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam that the waves of refugees from German-held territory

in France and Belgium which were expected in Holland will not, after all, flow over into Dutch territory. The people will be permitted to stay in their respective countries, the newspaper states, "owing to Germany's decision to evacuate the occupied territories."

The foregoing dispatch was filed before President Wilson's reply to the German peace note was given out and probably has reference to Germany's expectation that she would be permitted to evacuate the occupied territories undisturbed, instead of continuing to be driven from them by the allied armies. Recent dispatches have told of great crowds of refugees from the districts of northern France and Belgium threatened by allied attacks flocking along the Belgian highways leading east and north.

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SUIT

Santa Fe, Oct. 15.—The federal government is likely to take to the United States supreme court the decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in the case of New Mexico vs. Franklin K. Lane, et al., involving a school land indemnity selection, fixing the time when rights attach under grants that provide for indemnity selections in lieu of lands lost in place. The court, in effect, held that the right of the state is to be determined as of the time when it completes or perfects its selection and that if at such time there is good cause for the selection and the land is subject thereto, the right of the state vests thereby, irrespective of the subsequent approval of such selection by the secretary of the interior, thus upholding the views of the late Land Commissioner R. P. Ervien, the department of the interior having maintained that rights under such indemnity selections only vest on the approval of the secretary.

## 175 CASES IN SANTA FE

Santa Fe, Oct. 15.—Santa Fe physicians report 175 cases of Spanish influenza in Santa Fe with several deaths. Marcos D. Ocampo, a prisoner at the penitentiary, was among those who succumbed. He was 35 years of age and had been sent up from Valencia county to serve 2½ to four years for assault with intent to murder. He leaves a wife and five children. Ocampo arrived at the penitentiary on October 1.

## RECEIVES APPOINTMENT

Santa Fe, Oct. 14.—George H. Webster, Jr., of Cimarron has been appointed agricultural adviser to the district draft board of New Mexico with headquarters at Santa Fe.

## SOLDIERS MEALS ON TRAINS

Santa Fe, Oct. 15.—A 75 cents table d'hote meal on railroad trains for officers and men traveling at their own expense as well as those under government orders, is announced today by the Official U. S. Bulletin. It will be welcome news to the men on their way to enter military service. For dinner or luncheon there will be served soup, relish, roast, stewed or boiled meat, potatoes and one other vegetable, bread and butter, tea, coffee or milk, dessert. Director General McAdoo has also issued orders that at 2 a. m. October 27, clocks be turned back one hour to indicate 1 a. m. in all railroad offices and that means also in all public buildings.

### ORDER IS GIVEN IN ANTICIPATION OF A NEW HUN SEA ATTACK.

Washington, Oct. 15.—American shipbuilders were called upon by Secretary Daniels today to speed up their output of destroyers to meet the menace of the new and greater submarine effort which Germany is known to be planning.

The secretary began a series of conferences with representatives of the builders. Most plants are working nearly to capacity on destroyers, but arrangements will be made to lay down as many additional vessels as possible.

Secretary Daniels also let it be known that successful trials of Eagle No. 1, the new submarine chaser, have been held, with results better than had been anticipated. In speed, the Eagle boat was said to be the equal in every respect of the destroyer of a few years ago and to excel it in sea-going qualities. Production which has been contingent upon trials, now will proceed.

### TRANSPORT AMERICA BELIEVED TO HAVE NEEDED SLIGHT REPAIRS.

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 15.—Shortly before the American troop transport America, formerly the German trans-Atlantic passenger steamship Amerika, was about to sail today for Europe with soldiers and supplies, the vessel foundered at her pier here.

In the early morning darkness, while the troops aboard were sleeping, the America settled with her keel in the mud, leaving only the three of her eight decks, together with parts of her funnels, above water.

So far as was known up to noon there was no loss of life. Earlier reports were that between 30 and 40 of the crew had perished after being trapped in the boilerroom.

Troops were placed on guard outside the pier and details regarding the sinking were denied to inquirers. The cause of the accident remained a mystery even to navy department officials. A theory expressed in some quarters that water poured into the holds as a result of incompleting repairs apparently did not conform with the fact that the ship was ready to weigh anchor today for a foreign port.

The America, next to the largest of the government's transports, has a capacity for carrying 8,000 troops and a crew of 1,200 men. Of the troops it was said that only 200 or 300 were on board at the time.

The America sank in about 35 feet of water and the raising of the ship is not regarded difficult. Six weeks ago, it was learned today, an explosion of a steam pipe on the America cost the lives of two men, several others being injured. No fire or explosion accompanied today's mishap. A board of inquiry composed of seven members, whose names were withheld, began an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the transport. Coupled with reports of alleged faulty inspection and defective ship fittings on the America were indications that arrests would be made before the day is over.

Reports to the navy department on

the sinking of the transport America at her dock at Hoboken, N. J., today, said there were 300 soldiers on board in addition to member of the crew and that all hands except three privates and two sailors had been accounted for. It was thought probable that the missing men were safe, but had failed to report.

The transport is believed to have been sent down by water pouring into her ports, open for loading coal. She is resting on the bottom on an even keel and wreckers are preparing to raise her. A court of inquiry has been ordered.

Mayaguez, P. R., Monday, Oct. 14.—There were more than a dozen distinct shocks here in the course of the night. The exact number of dead and injured among the inhabitants of this city as the result of Friday's shock has not been determined. The Red Cross estimates that 600 families are homeless, food supplies are expected today in army automobiles from San Juan, which is 135 miles away. Railroad, telegraph and telephone communication still is unbroken. Up to last night 38 victims of the earthquake at Aguadilla had been buried. More bodies are being recovered.

Seventy-five per cent of the masonry buildings at Mayaguez are a total loss.

### THREE BILLIONS ARE TO BE RAISED DURING BALANCE OF WEEK.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Liberty loan subscriptions have been estimated by President Wilson's reply to the German peace note, according to reports to the treasury today from loan committees throughout the country.

From cities and rural communities north, south, east and west came telegrams before noon, saying both Liberty loan workers and citizens who had not yet subscribed took new interest in the campaign after reading the president's note eliminating possibility of immediate armistice. About three billions remained to be raised.

"The greatest of the task during the balance of the week may be appreciated," said the Liberty loan headquarters review today, "when it is realized that each day of the remainder of the loan period the country must raise an amount equal to the entire running expense of the U. S. government for a six months period of the war.

"In most sections of the country the loan has been made the chief business of the week. In reply to Secretary McAdoo's telegraphic request, state governors have issued proclamations calling upon their peoples to do their utmost this week."

The Kansas City district reported state totals as follows: Colorado, \$18,395,000; New Mexico, \$890,000.

The San Francisco district reported 57 per cent of its quota subscribed, with Arizona's state percentage 80.

Washington, Oct. 15.—President Wilson's reply to Germany, ending talk of an armistice until the Germans are ready to surrender and finally closing the door to peace negotiations with kaiserism was on the cables today, if it actually had not already arrived at Rome. Only a

few hours should be required for its delivery at Berlin through the Swiss foreign office.

The feeling is apparent in Washington that the atmosphere is clearer than before Prince Maximilian came forward with his peace drive; that the purpose of the United States and the allies are more than ever clearly stated and that the powers in Berlin and the German people now must see the futility of further attempts to avert defeat by compromise.

So far the president has dealt only with the proposal of the German government, leaving unanswered similar pleas for peace from Austria-Hungary and Turkey. There is no indication that these allies of Germany will hear from him until the dominant factor in the central alliance makes another move, unless one or both of them in the meantime should plead anew, seeking to surrender independent of Germany, Turkey already virtually is out of the war and a separate appeal from the reorganized government at Constantinople is looked for momentarily.

Even before President Wilson's decision had been announced, rumors were current of the probable retirement of Prince Maximilian and these were followed by reports that Scheidemann might take his place as chancellor. Such a development would be regarded as important only as an index to the leaven working in Germany.

It was made very clear again today that President Wilson's opinion is that it matters little who is the German chancellor so long as the chancellor as the chancellor and the government are answerable to the kaiser.

Some observers here think the Germans will make any sacrifice rather than go through another winter of war at or within their borders, and that the next move in Berlin may come more quickly than is generally expected.

Military officials here, however, are almost unitedly of the opinion that Germany has not been brought to the point where she will seek an armistice on the terms laid down. On the contrary, they think the military elements still in control will hold up the president's communication to the German people as proof of their contention that their enemies are determined to bring about destruction of the nation and do not desire any peace short of that. Then they will continue the retreat of the armies on the western front in the hope that an early winter will find them behind shorter and very much more powerful lines of defense, close to the German border but still on her enemy's soil.

The supreme war council in Paris has considered the program to be followed when the time does come for cessation of hostilities. It is also said to have been considering plans for dealing with the Balkan provinces, the Russian border states and Finland, in the event Germany should undertake to evacuate those territories. Ample precautions will be taken to guard against an outbreak of Bolshevism and anarchy.

German Press Confused. Washington, Oct. 15.—Swiss dispatches today say the German news-

papers are now showing a confusion equal to that which they showed in the interval between the proposal of Prince Maximilian and President Wilson's message of inquiry. Some of them are quoted as follows.

The Frankfort Zeitung: "Evidently if the negotiations cannot be carried out we still turn back to arms and in desperate combat defend the German territory, but we must have no illusions in this respect. At the most important time of her history, Germany feels the lack of that very high military help, which, according to an ancient belief, stands for right. However terrible this disillusion may be for the German people, brought up among military, humanity will benefit by it if President Wilson is able to establish a real and true justice."

The Morgan Post: "The army high command believes, too, that the continuation of war in the present circumstances will bring no good results."

The Nague Ianges Zeitung of Mannheim, organ of the chancellor's party: "President Wilson and the entente are mistaken if they think that was not made with the whole German people in agreement."

### Wilson's Reply Pleases French.

Paris, Oct. 15.—President Wilson's reply to Germany was given to the public in extra editions of the afternoon newspapers published at noon today. It immediately became the absorbing topic of discussion in all public places. The tone of the sentiment was distinctly favorable to the reply, the prevailing note being one of jubilation. The president's firm position against an armistice without guarantees particularly appealed to prevailing French opinions.

### COUNCIL WILL CALL STRIKE

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 15.—The Czecho-Slav national council has decided to call a general strike at Prague, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Frankfort Gazette. The move is made in protest against the exportation of foodstuffs outside Bohemia.

### AVIATOR KILLED

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 14.—Lieutenant R. E. Graham, of Pittsburgh, aviator instructor, was killed today when his machine fell into a tail spin at a height of 300 feet. The cadet with whom he was flying was injured slightly.

### COTTON MEN TO MEET

Boston, Oct. 15.—All arrangements were completed today for entertaining the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which is to be held in this city the latter part of the week.

### SPREADS IN WEST.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The epidemic of Spanish influenza has subsided in eastern states, but continued to spread in the middle and far west.

### TEXT OF REPLY RECEIVED.

London, Oct. 15.—The text of President Wilson's reply to the German peace offer, received through press channels, was placed in the hands of the members of the British government early this morning. The council met shortly after 11 o'clock to consider the president's response.

# THE WORLD WAR

Sweeping steadily ahead over the lowlands of Belgium, the British, French and Belgian armies are rapidly bearing away the extreme right flank of the German battle line. Twelve thousand prisoners have been captured in two days. This indicates a victory of great importance, even if the ground gained was not of the utmost importance in the development of the allied offensive.

Allied forces have captured Menin and Wervicq and are across the Lys river in the neighborhood of the latter town. Thorough has been taken and it is confirmed that the British are within two miles of Courtrai. This completely outflanks Lille from the north. The allies are now about 11 miles from Bruges and 25 miles from Ghent. They have advanced about seven miles since Monday morning. Fighting their way through a maze of barbed wire defenses and over tangled lines of trenches, the Americans west of the Meuse are slowly cutting their way through the Kbiembild line. They have carried Hill 299 which dominates much of the country west of Romagne and have penetrated the second line of defense in the vicinity of Landres et-St. Georges.

The battle in this area has been most savage. The Germans are making every effort to hold their positions. They are pouring fresh troops into the struggle in the hope that the American onslaught may be stayed before it reaches the important railroad lines in the rear of the German front. A victory for the Americans in the Argonne sector would decide the fate of Germany on the western front and compel a general retreat by the enemy from France.

French and Italian troops are moving more slowly along the line from the Oise to the Aisne than they did on Sunday when they wiped out the greater part of the Laon-la-Fere salient. It appears that the Germans are gradually emptying their pocket formed when the allies broke the line north of St. Quentin and along the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac.

The French, however, have passed Sissonne. General Gouraud's army has crossed the Aisne west of Rethel and this advance renders the enemy position further east rather perilous.

As the progress of the French continues the Germans in the Champagne sector seem to be slowly involved in another pocket such as has often forced a rapid retreat on various sectors of the line.

## Belgians Near Ghent

British Army Headquarters, Oct. 16.—Belgian cavalry this morning was reported to be within a mile of the important railway center of Thielt. That town is only about 15 miles southwest of Ghent.

## British Enter Lille.

Paris, Oct. 16.—British patrols entered the southwestern suburbs of Lille this morning.

## Germans Withdraw.

Berlin, via London, Oct. 15.—The German forces in northern France have withdrawn their lines somewhat in the district west and southwest of Lille, army headquarters announced today.

Paris, Oct. 16.—A high official in Belgium declared on October 9 that German occupation of Brussels would end at the latest within 15 days according to reliable information received in London, says the correspondent of the Echo de Paris.

London, Oct. 16.—President Wilson's reply to the German peace note produced "a most unfavorable impression" in Berlin, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today. The publication of the reply it adds, was followed by a panic in Berlin banking circles and on the stock exchange.

The German supreme command, the advices state, will come to Berlin at the end of the present week to "deliberate on mobilization, concentration of the national strength and the raising of the military age."

## Reaches Berlin at Noon

Basel, Switzerland, Tuesday, Oct. 15.—President Wilson's reply to the German peace proposal reached Berlin at noon today. It had not been given to the German public, however, up to 8 o'clock tonight.

Copenhagen, Tuesday, Oct. 16.—News in which American and President Wilson figure is absorbing all interest here. The president's answer to Germany was published in Copenhagen tonight and some of the newspapers describe it as a record in statesmanship.

The Politiken, governmental organ, arranged for a meeting of the representatives of leading Danish newspapers tonight. A correspondent who had returned from the western front, delivered a lecture on America's share in the war.

The correspondent said that what America had done was simply marvelous. The American commander in chief, he said, had created in France the mightiest organization the world has known. The United States through its unique energy and cleverness, he added, had made a reality of fanciful and wonderful fiction.

## AUSTRIAN MINISTER REALIZES ALLIES ARE ABOUT TO CRUSH ENEMIES

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 16.—The central powers found themselves no longer able to hope for a military decision in their favor, and Bulgaria's demand for peace only hastened the presentation of their peace preparations, Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister declared in a recent statement to the foreign affairs committee of the Hungarian delegation at Vienna.

"Although the central powers have been able to face the new military situation," the foreign minister said, "it must be stated that we cannot hope any longer for a decisive success by arms, while our adversaries are not sure of their power to crush our resistance. Hence, further bloodshed is useless."

The foreign minister expressed the view that the creation of a league of nations constituted a preliminary condition for the establishment of a peace of impartial justice "such as President Wilson and we desire."

"Such a league," he added, "would form the framework of the new world service will be called each month.

It is upon it that the various states will build up their reciprocal relations."

"Such a league," Baron Burian continued, "will replace the policy of an equilibrium of groups of powers depending on force by an organization of states voluntarily submitting to an international law established by themselves with the creation of an executive power above the states to enforce the law."

International arbitration tribunals will settle disputes, the foreign minister said, and armaments will lose the reason for their existence. The baron then said:

"It is not my place to enter into a discussion as to the reasons why President Wilson delayed his reply to us when he has communicated with Germany with a view to enlightening certain preliminary questions for I should be reduced to a pure hypothesis.

"I would only say that our confidence in President Wilson's word is so firm that we categorically reject suppositions attributing to his procedure motives, tactical reasons or intentions malevolent toward the monarchy."

Baron Burian told the committee of the Hungarian delegation that President Wilson's declaration that the evacuation of territory was necessary before an armistice could be granted was "perfectly just and founded not only on political reasons but on positive military reasons."

"Our agreement and that of Germany to this evacuation is certain," he added.

Washington, Oct. 16.—It is reported in Vienna, according to an official dispatch from Switzerland today, that Emperor Charles has accepted the resignation of Count Hussarek, the Austrian premier, and intrusted Count Silva Taronka with the task of forming a new cabinet.

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 15.—The French senate today unanimously adopted a resolution permitting the government to proceed actively, in co-operation with the allies, with plans to obtain reparation for damage committed by the Germans. S. Pichon, foreign minister, declared that he should have more power to insist on the just claims against Germany. The atrocities which Germany had committed, he added, will have other atonement than moral condemnation. The Germans must be punished sufficiently to prevent forever possible recurrence of such crimes.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Draft calls for men who have passed their thirty-seventh birthday are expected to begin, about March 1. The approximate date of the first call was disclosed today by the publication of testimony by Provost Marshal General Crowder before the house military committee. General Crowder told the committee 2,399,000 newly registered men between 18 and 45 will be called before July 1. The calls for general service will be divided as follows:

October 345,000; November 204,000; December 197,500; January 147,500; February 244,000; March, April, May and June 344,000 each month.

These men will supply both the army and the navy and marine corps. In addition 20,000 men for limited

London, Oct. 17.—Field Marshal Haig's forces this morning began an attack on the Bohain-Le-Cateau front, along the Selle river southeast of Cambrai. Satisfactory progress was reported by the British commander in his official statement.

The Germans have been counter attacking to the north of here and in a strong local thrust at Haussy, in the region south of Valenciennes pressed the British back in the western edge of the village. During the night the British gained ground southwest of Lille, capturing a few prisoners.

Lille has been captured by the British. Allied pressure on all sides of the salient, of which Lille was the center, compelled the enemy to give up the city, the largest town of France captured by the Germans and for four years an important unit of the enemy defense system.

The fall of Lille comes almost simultaneously with the launching of an offensive by Field Marshal Haig against the new German defenses south of Valenciennes. His troops today are storming forward south of LeCateau across the Selle river, where they were halted late last week.

In Flanders the allied troops have gained important new successes, while from the Oise to the Meuse the allied pressure is maintained. In the angle north of Laon the Germans apparently are retiring from between the Oise and Serre rivers.

Since the beginning of the week there has been little heavy fighting southeast of Cambrai, where the British and Americans made such rapid strides last week after the capture of Cambrai. The Germans resisted strongly on the line of the Selle and it is these defenses that the British and probably the Americans under the same command are assaulting.

South of Bohain the southern end of the attacking front, the French troops are reported in contact with the Germans along the whole Oise Serre front. This undoubtedly means the Germans are retiring from the awkward angle between the rivers in a continuation of the withdrawal movement from the Laon massif.

On a front of more than 30 miles in Flanders the Belgians and French continued to push forward vigorously.

Courtrai and Thourout, important railway junctions on the flanks of the attacking front, have fallen to the Belgians and British while in the center the French have taken Lichtervale and Ardoye Courtait probably is the most important of the rail centers feeding the Lille area. Thourout is 12 miles southwest of Bruges which is less than ten miles from the Dutch frontier.

On both sides of the Meuse the Americans maintain their pressure which resulted Wednesday in the capture of important ground north and northeast of the Argonne forest. East of the river the Americans have gained important high ground.

Zurich, Switzerland, Oct. 17.—"The counts declared war. But the representatives of the people will conclude peace," the socialist newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna says in a current article on the situation created by the Teutonic peace proposals and the replies to them.

**CARRIES CROSS ON BACK****Soldier Hit With Two Shells Has a Peculiar Scar as a Souvenir of War**

Paris.—Private Jean Fournan of New York city, hereafter will carry a cross on his back as a souvenir of the great war. The wound that has marked him is so unusual that he is known at American military hospital No. 1, where he is now convalescing as the "Red Cross Man," and doctors, nurses and patients have watched his case with unusual interest.

Fournan is a member of one of the American regiments recently in the fighting around Fismes. He has been in France since last October, and went through heavy fighting on several fronts without a scratch.

One morning, a short time ago, just as his company went over the top, headed for a Boche machine gun nest, a shrapnel shell knocked him out. He had a momentary stinging sensation and then awoke to find himself on an American sanitary train from which he was taken by ambulance to the hospital.

When he was carried to the operating room, the surgeon looked him over and then called the other doctors to come and look. The boy had been hit by two pieces of shrapnel one of which had gone down his back so close to his spine, that only a miracle saved him from paralysis. The other had crossed at right angles, leaving the mark of a perfect cross on his back.

Fournan has those pieces of shrapnel in his Red Cross treasure bag. He says they're "lucky pieces" because they "only left a scar."

**STIRRING SCENES ALONG THREE MILES OF DOCKS IN FRANCE.**

American Port, Southeastern France.—Eighteen big steamships of 6,000 to 8,000 tons each were unloading American army goods at the rate of 10,000 tons a day along the three miles of American docks here. The spectacle was a stirring scene of activity. Crowds of enlisted men assisted at the hatches and manipulated the giant cranes as big steel motor trucks were lifted out bodily, along with parts of locomotives and railway cars, and all the miscellaneous freight of an army, while an army of negro stevedores kept the steady stream of goods moving back to the nearby warehouses and trains.

Taking care of this avalanche of army goods coming from America, is quite as much of a problem as taking care of the arriving troops. Here one obtains an idea of the mammoth proportions of the equipment which the Americans have been compelled to set up for this branch of the expedition.

Coming from a northern port, a succession of big American establishments was seen at every port along the western coast. At one port were 14 American docks or berths at anchor, at another port 8, at a third 4, another 3. Here at this main port are 16 American docks each with a thousand feet of frontage.

These 45 docks at the five main ports represent a dock frontage of about ten miles, capable of unloading 30,000 tons of army goods every day, or an average of about 50 pounds

per man for every one serving in France.

And yet, great as this present equipment is, it represents only about a third of the vast installation which is moving rapidly forward to completion in order to meet the needs of an army of several million men. The basis of calculation for this huge work is 50 pounds per day per man—this being an average covering the whole range of military supplies, individual and general, food, clothing, ammunition, guns, and all other army requirements.

On this established basis of 50 pounds per day per man, an army of a million men requires 50,000,000 pounds of goods daily, or 25,000 tons. But as the American army in Europe has long exceeded the million mark, the scale of preparation must be far in excess of this 25,000 tons a day, reaching not far from the gigantic total of 100,000 tons daily, to be unloaded from ships, stored in warehouses and trains, and started on its way to the front.

Seven miles back from the water front there is another huge American installation where goods from the ships are stored on their way to the front. It is gigantic, like everything in this vast military influx, and when visited today the 147th warehouse had just been completed. Each warehouse is 500 feet long and together they stretch along four miles of front.

In the neighboring camp were 7,000 negro troops and laborers engaged in the warehouse work. An American railway system connects the water front directly with this storage plant and incessant streams of army goods keep moving forward to the warehouse plant. The whole place fairly throbs with animation, and besides the enormous industry there is the bustle and activity of countless camps with their khaki tents dotting the fields for miles along the railway.

Altogether, on the water front and receiving plant, the working force includes 13,000 engineer troops, 7,000 stevedores, 8,000 civilian laborers, 1,000 German prisoners and 1,000 infantry, in all 30,000 men carrying on the American activities at this one port.

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL COLLINS WAS KNOWN TO EASTERN SOCIETY AS HERO.**

New York, Oct. 16.—In the stirring chronicles of causes celebre, few more remarkable stories are to be found than is furnished by the life and adventures of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Glen Collins, discredited British army officer, most enterprising and energetic of adventurers, most captivating and irresistible of lovers and, if charges against him are true, the most audacious, unabashed and unblushing of international rogues.

Collins is not unknown to select society in New York, Newport and other American cities where he has been entertained in the most exclusive homes as a hero of the war. Nor is he unknown to the police of numerous cities. Just at present the New York detectives and officers of the federal secret service would like to renew acquaintance with him. But his whereabouts have remained unknown since he mysteriously disappeared from New York Hospital, just at the moment when detectives were

about to take him into court to answer to a charge of having decamped from Bombay with almost \$100,000 worth of jewels from a jewelry house in that city.

A veteran of the Sudan and Boer wars, this modern Casanova, to whom all hearts and jewel cases seemed to fly open at a word, held a captain's commission in the British army at the outbreak of the present conflict and soon was at the front, where he won promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel. In the Gallipoli campaign he is said to have particularly distinguished himself by his bravery in action.

Many years before, however, he had first made the acquaintance of America and Americans. As captain Glen Collins, of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, the man captivated society in this city, Newport, Washington and Baltimore in 1904 because of his dashing bearing. In April of that year he was married to Miss Natalie Schenck of Newport and New York, but three years later she divorced him after having discovered on their honeymoon trip around the world he was penniless. Later Captain Glen Collins met Miss Amelia Rumsey Wheeler, daughter of Samuel H. Wheeler of Chicago and Fairfield, Conn., who had made millions as a manufacturer of sewing machines. In August, 1914, the pair were married in Baltimore, after a series of attempts covering a year, which were frustrated by detectives in the employ of the young woman's father.

The latest chapter in the career of the dashing officer had its beginning in the historic Gallipoli campaign. During the occupation of the peninsula by the British Lieutenant Colonel Glen Collins was asked to resign from the army after a fellow officer, a Captain Muntz, brought an action for divorce because of his wife's conduct with the lieutenant colonel.

Captain Muntz obtained a divorce, and the next heard of the lieutenant colonel and Mrs. Muntz was when British officials in this country asked for the arrest of the one-time soldier as a fugitive from justice. He was found with Mrs. Muntz, whom he was arrested on the British government's charge that while in Bombay, India, with Mrs. Muntz, he wore the uniform of a lieutenant colonel of the Howard battalion of the Royal British marines, and through representations of his connection with the British army obtained jewelry valued at almost \$100,000.

While awaiting extradition proceedings in this city he was released on bail, and later, owing to illness, was sent to a hospital. When his case was called in the federal court affidavits were presented from several physicians stating that in their opinion the man was on his death bed from heart disease and nervous breakdown. Four days later he had disappeared from the hospital without the formality of telling his destination to those concerned.

**INCORPORATION PAPERS FILED**  
Santa Fe, Oct. 16.—The Estancia Valley Oil and Gas company of Estancia, Torrance county, filed incorporation papers today, the capitalization being \$100,000 with shares at \$1 per, a total of \$3,045 being subscribed. The statutory agent is A. R. Poole, the other incorporators being

A. J. Greene, C. A. Higday, R. A. Burrows, Willie Elgin, S. M. Burton, S. J. Hubbard, L. C. Hamblin, H. C. Williams, J. M. Milbourne.

The Homesteaders Oil and Gas company of Stanley also filed incorporation papers, the capitalization being \$100,000 with shares at \$1 par. The sum of \$2,250 is paid up and M. M. Milligan of Stanley, Santa Fe county, is named statutory agent. The incorporators are W. J. Lomax, Samuel Hadlock, Neil Jensen, F. B. Wakefield, Walter Burgess, W. W. Taylor, C. L. Higday and W. M. Milligan.

**Why not Get the Best?**

When you have a bad cold why not get the best remedy obtainable, one that has a world-wide reputation for its cures, viz., Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.—Adv.

**PECOS COMPANY FILES SUIT**

Santa Fe, Oct. 16.—The Pecos Water Users' association today filed a suit in the federal court against L. A. Swigart of Eddy county, in which it is set up that since the Pecos project is the property of the federal government therefore the water users are exempt from certain taxes.

**ESTIMATE IS EXCEEDED**

Washington, Oct. 16.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service, September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate made by experts.

**WELL-KNOWN RACER DIES.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 16.—John Aitken, one of the best known automobile race drivers in America, died here yesterday of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. He was 33 years old.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.—Congressman Jacob E. Meeker died here this morning of Spanish influenza after his marriage at midnight last night to his private secretary.

Congressman Meeker, a republican, has served two terms in the house of representatives from the St. Louis district. He was renominated in the August primaries. His marriage at midnight to Mrs. Alice Redmon, his secretary, followed announcement by his physician that he could not recover. He was divorced from his first wife. He was 40 years of age.

**BOLSHEVIKS WILL****RELEASE OFFICIALS**

London, via Montreal, Oct. 16.—The Bolshevik government, according to a telegram received here yesterday from Moscow, has agreed to release the remaining British officials now being detained in Russia. The message also confirms reports that the situation in Germany is becoming critical owing to the magnitude of the American effort, which, it is said, is beginning to be realized in Berlin.

**COLORADO STILL SHORT.**

Denver, Colo., Oct. 16.—Official reports received by the fourth Liberty loan headquarters here yesterday indicated that Colorado still lacked \$6,500,000 of its goal. Advices from county chairmen, however, reported subscriptions in addition to those reported by banks which would place the state beyond the "top."

**PRESIDENT WILSON MARCHES IN PROCESSION FOR LIBERTY LOAN**

New York, Oct. 12.—Three squadrons of military airplanes in battle formation escorted the parade down Fifth avenue. The long arch of color under which the president marched was perhaps unprecedented in New York's history—the flags of the 22 allies fighting Germany and great streamers of red bunting advertising the Liberty loan almost literally concealing the fronts of building in Fifth avenue and streaming from electric light poles and from wires strung across the thoroughfares. Under this canopy and behind the president moved some of Pershing's veterans. Both soldiers and marines, who have been wounded in action. German cannon, wrecks of Zeppelins, an airplane, trench whippet tanks and other trophies from the battlefields of France also attracted attention.

After reviewing the parade the president returned to the Waldorff, where he had luncheon, and retired to his room for a nap. He planned to visit the National Geographic society headquarters late today before reaching the Metropolitan house. The National Geographic society possesses one of the finest collection of war maps in existence.

During the president's march a man broke thru the police lines and attempted to shake hands with him. Secret service men stopped the man and took him to a police station where he was held for disorderly conduct. The police said his intentions were harmless. The president was undisturbed by the incident.

"I just wanted to shake hands with the president," he was quoted as saying. "I guess I went a little too far."

**Three Celebrations in One.**

Prior to the arrival of President Wilson at the altar of Liberty at Madison square, Italian day was celebrated in connection with the Liberty loan campaign.

After commenting on the circumstances that Columbus day, Italian day and Liberty day were being celebrated as one, a Mr. DiCellere read a message from General Diaz, commander-in-chief of the Italian army, to the American people. The soldier said America's young army was "writing splendid pages of heroism and sacrifices in the history of this stupendous struggle" and that he had "the surest faith that our two countries will go on, shoulder to shoulder, sharing the same ideals and aspirations toward the radiant future of justice and civilization."

The ambassador read also a cable message from Premier Orlando of Italy to the American people expressing his country's feeling of honor that her sons were standing at the altar of Liberty today. "Justice must be installed thru the world," the premier wrote, "and America and Italy as allies want only justice, now and forever."

The ceremonies were concluded when the ambassador raised the Italian flag and placed on the latter some carnations sent by Madame Trionfi, wife of the Italian consul-general here.

**THINK PEACE DECLARED**

With the Anglo-American Forces

on the Valenciennes Front, Oct. 12.—The British cavalry men operating on this front have taken prisoners who said they were under the impression that an armistice had been signed and that therefore they gave themselves up. It is evident that the "peace talk" is having its effect in the German army as many of the enemy are surrendering who otherwise might not. Many of the German officers who have been taken prisoners had their effects all packed and ready for a stay in a prison camp.

**EARTHQUAKE IS FOLLOWED BY TIDAL WAVE; BUILDINGS ARE WRECKED**

San Juan Porto Rico Oct. 12.—This island was shaken by an earthquake this morning and the shocks were followed by a tidal wave.

Reports from Aguaiilla, a town on the low lying northwestern coast, say that the tidal waters had submerged the town. Fourteen persons were killed and 40 more were injured. At Ponce, a city of more than 35,000 persons on the south coast, the city hall was wrecked and it is reported that several of the inhabitants were killed. Details are lacking.

There were two shocks, the first of which occurred at 10:19 and the second three minutes later. They lasted several seconds, shaking and cracking buildings. Offices, stores and schools were quickly emptied of their frightened occupants. Many women fainted.

Light tremors continued to be felt until 1:20 o'clock this afternoon. Reports throughout the island described much excitement among the people. The schools generally were closed and many business places suspended operations.

**DON'T YOU NEED ONE NOW?**

Indigestion, biliousness, bad breath, gas, constipation or any condition arising from a mass of undigested food in the stomach needs immediate attention. Foley Cathartic Tablets are mild and gentle, but sure in action. Cause no griping, pain or nausea. Cleanse bowels, sweetens stomach, and tone up liver. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

**HUNS GET ANXIOUS.**

With the British Army on the Flanders Front, Oct. 12.—The Germans apparently are growing extremely anxious regarding the intentions of the British in Flanders.

**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.

**GOMPERS' DAUGHTER DEAD**

Washington, Oct. 14.—Miss Sadie Gompers, aged 23 years, daughter of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, died today at her home here of Spanish influenza. Mr. Gompers is in Europe.

**THEATER LOAN RALLY**

New York, Oct. 12.—President Wilson played a prominent part in an impromptu liberty loan rally at a theater last night. The president autographed bonds bought by persons in the audience.

**POSTAL DEPARTMENT ISSUES REGULATIONS FOR SENDING SOLDIERS GIFTS.**

The War Department is desirous that each man serving in the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe shall receive a remembrance from home at Christmas time, and advises that because of transportation and distribution difficulties but one parcel of standard size and weight can be sent to each. To this end arrangements have been made with the War Department whereby Christmas parcels may be mailed to members of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe under the following conditions:

1. Each soldier or other member of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe will be allowed to receive one Christmas parcel for which purpose he will be furnished, through army channels, "a Christmas Parcel Label" bearing the correct name and address of the soldier or member and also the name of the person designated to mail the parcel. The labels will be prepared to serve as address labels for the parcels. The label furnished each soldier or member of the American Expeditionary Forces will be sent by him to the person who is to mail the Christmas parcel. No Christmas parcels for members of the Expeditionary Forces in Europe will be accepted for transmission without such label.

2. All Christmas Parcels must be of Standard size, 3 inches by four inches by nine inches and shall not exceed three pounds in weight, for which purpose cartons of the size prescribed will be distributed thru the local Red Cross chapters throughout the country. No person will be furnished a carton except upon receipt and presentation of a "Christmas Parcel Label" received from abroad.

3. The parcels must contain no prohibited or unmailable matter or articles. Perishable food products are not permitted.

4. After the cartons have been filled by the person who receives them they shall be returned to a Red Cross receiving station where inspectors are appointed by the Red Cross will carefully examine each parcel and supervise its wrapping and the fixing of the "Christmas Parcel Label" and the necessary postage stamps, the latter to be furnished by the sender of the parcel. When the parcels have thus been packed and wrapped and otherwise prepared for transmission, the Red Cross will affix to each parcel a certificate in the form of a seal showing that the parcel has been inspected and contains no prohibited or unmailable matter. Such certificates will be accepted by the postal service and army authorities as evidence that the parcels conform to the conditions prescribed and obviate the necessity of subsequent examination. The parcels must be left at the Red Cross receiving stations which will deposit them in the mails for dispatch.

5. Christmas parcels must bear the name of the sender and will be addressed substantially as follows: "Christmas Box Department, Port of embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey, For . . . . . Organization . . . . . American Expeditionary Forces."

Parcels so addressed will be chargeable with postage at the fourth class or parcel post zone rate applicable between the office where mailed and Hoboken, N. J., to be prepared by stamps affixed.

6. Parcels may bear inscriptions such as "Please do not open until Christmas," "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With Best Wishes," and the like.

7. In order to assure the arrival of Christmas Parcels abroad and the delivery to the addresses by Christmas, all such parcels must be mailed on or before Nov. 20, 1918. The foregoing does not in any way change the instructions heretofore issued regarding the acceptance of parcels up to seven pounds in weight for the members of the Expeditionary Forces in Europe which contain articles sent in response to the written request of a member approved by his regimental commands, or other officer authorized to approve such request.

**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.

**AMERICANS CLOSING IN.**

Paris, Oct. 14.—The Americans are closing on Don-Sur-Meuse while their left wing is within five miles of Buzancy, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris. Continuing, he says that important events which will change the entire face of things may be expected in this part of the Woevre front.

**CUT THIS OUT—IT**

**IS WORTH MONEY**

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

Washington, Oct. 12.—Revised rules governing the sale of sugar to consumers while still permitting the issue of two pounds a month to each person restrict the sale to one pound at a time. Hereafter only one pound for each person can be issued between the first and the 15th of a month and other pound between the 15th and 30th. Federal food administrators, however, have authority to modify the rule.

### SIX MILLION DOLLAR SHIPS—FROM SHORE AND ON THE CLIFFS STOOD GROUPS OF ISLANDERS EAGER TO SEND AID BUT WHICH IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO ATTEMPT.

New York, Oct. 14.—Within six minutes \$6,000,000 in Liberty bonds were subscribed here today to build six \$1,000,000 ships for the emergency fleet corporation, in response to an appeal made by Charles M. Schwab, the corporation's director general, at a luncheon in honor of foreign diplomats and representatives of the government.

The enthusiasm in the pledging was so great that there was no cessation in the bidding after the amount called for had been raised and \$38,000,000 had been subscribed within 38 minutes.

Within the first hour \$50,000,000 had been subscribed, the pledging still going on.

As each million of the first \$22,000,000 was subscribed, this naval offensive against Germany was graphically illustrated by the launching of a miniature ship operated by a mechanical device.

Before the bidding began, Mr. Schwab commented on the Teutonic peace proposals:

"It is not my purpose even to presume to comment on the message of our illustrious president," he said, "but I do not mind saying that I would like to give the Germans one damned good kick to remember this war by."

America had launched 3,000,000 gross tons of shipping during the last year, Mr. Schwab said, and 2,000,000 of this was in commission. Ships and more ships were needed, he said, and this required money and more money.

An Irish Port, Oct. 12.—American soldiers to the number of 364 or 366 perished when the British armed mercantile cruiser Otranto and the transport Kashmir collided in the North channel between Scotland and Ireland last Sunday. Three hundred American soldiers and 30 French sailors, and 266 members of the crew of the Otranto have been landed at a port in northern Ireland. Sixteen other survivors have been picked up at Islay.

More than 200 bodies have been recovered this morning and many of them have been buried.

The Otranto is a total wreck on the Island of Islay. The Kashmir landed its troops at a Scottish port without loss of life. The troop ships collided while a heavy storm was raging and the Otranto with a gaping hole in her side then drifted helplessly toward the rocky coast.

A number of the troops on board were from the interior of the United States and without experience at sea. They had preferred to remain on the bigger ship rather than risk jumping to the small destroyer Mounsey, which gallantly came to the rescue, and they seemed to be cheered by the sight of land.

The hopes of the men that they would be able to make a safe landing, however, were dispelled by the Otranto's captain when he shouted from the bridge, "Well, boys, we will have to swim for it." About that time the troopship slid with hardly a jar on to a shelving rock, which as a wave receded, bit its teeth into the ship's timber and held her in a vise-like grip.

The ship had struck about a mile

groups of islanders eager to send aid but which it was impossible to attempt.

Scores of men began to jump and many immediately were seized by the waves and hurled against the sides of the ship.

About noon the Otranto was lifted on the crest of a high comb and dashed back to the rock so violently that the vessel broke squarely in two. The mast snapped short, killing men as it fell.

One section of the hulk turned sidewise, emptying all hands still clinging to the wreck into the boiling surf, the other sections roved, a plaything for the waves, and she speedily was ground to pieces on the rocks.

### NEW MEXICO BIG CORN STATE

Santa Fe, Oct. 14.—H. F. Hare, field agent for the bureau of crop statistics, reports that New Mexico this year has produced 4,042,000 bushels of corn, an increase of 642,000 bushels over last year; 3,565,000 bushels of wheat, an increase of 30 per cent; 1,260,000 bushels of oats, a decrease of 90,000 bushels; 392,000 bushels of barley, an increase of 28,000 bushels; 954,600 bushels of potatoes, a decrease of 321,000 bushels; 272,000 bushels of sweet potatoes an increase of 36,000 bushels; beans 667,000 bushels, the same as last year; Union county producing 300,000 bushels, Mora 100,000, Colfax 83,000, Torrance 67,000 and all the other counties together about 100,000 bushels; apples 971,000 bushels, an increase of 400,000 bushels.

### INHABITANTS CRY FOR JOY; TRICOLOR FREES MANY OTHER TOWNS

With the French Army in Laon Area, Oct. 14.—In a literal transport of joy the 6,000 inhabitants remaining in Laon rushed to the gates of the city yesterday afternoon to greet General Mangin, who made his entry into the city at 3:30 o'clock. Men, women and children with the tears running down their cheeks and waving the tricolor, cried: "Long live General Mangin—Long live the Army Long live our liberators."

The people crowded around the general, almost carrying him in triumph to the city hall where he was received by the deputy mayor. The mayor himself and 600 young men had been carried off by the Germans.

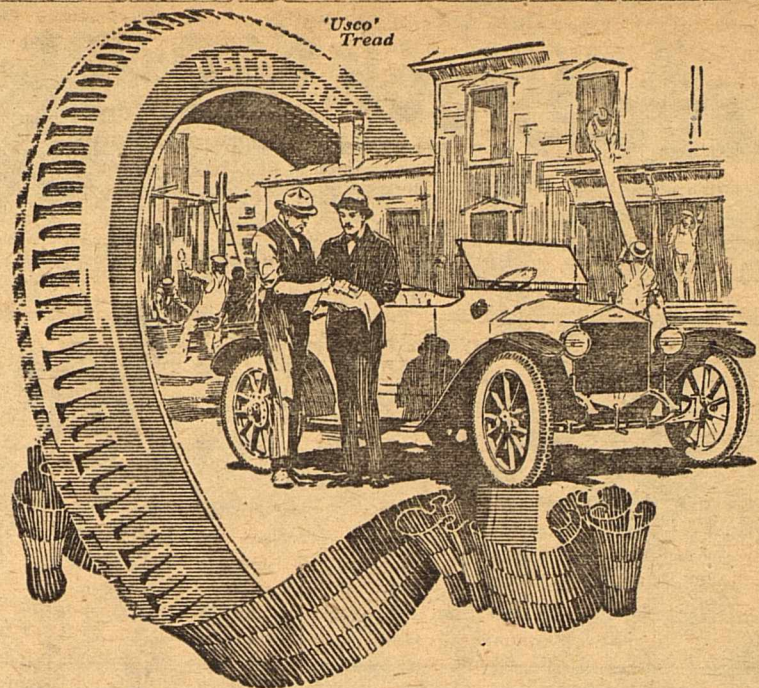
General Mangin's forces had reached the Laon-LaFere railway at 10:45 a. m. and a quarter of an hour later the French tri-color was floating from the tower of the Laon cathedral. About the same hour the last Germans had been chased from the forest of St. Gobain, which for four years had been one of the strongest bastions of the enemy's line.

Pursuing their advance with heightened ardor in the joy of having delivered Laon, General Mangin's troops went on several miles north of the city, liberating a number of villages.

The Germans are defending stoically all the passages of the Aisne, all bridges having been destroyed.

The French fifth army has continued its forward movement, liberating the villages of Sterme, Outre-Ramecourt and Montaigu and reaching the enemy's second army defense lines before Sissonne.

Further to the east both French infantry and artillery have crossed the Aisne at Viux-els-Asfeld-la Ville and on the right the enemy is disputing stubbornly positions along the Aisne canal from the Aire to Chateau Porcien.



## The More You Use Your Car The More You Need Good Tires

Your car's usefulness is increasing every day.

It is becoming more and more of a real necessity to you—both in your business and home life.

For that very reason you need good tires, now, more than ever.

The out-and-out dependability that created so tremendous a demand for United States Tires in times of peace is even more desirable today.

It reduces tire troubles to the vanishing point—multiplying the usefulness of your car and putting the cost of operation on a real thrift basis.

United States 'Nobby', 'Chain', 'Usco', and 'Plain' are the most popular fabric tires built. They have all the strength and stamina our years of experience have taught us to put into tires.

There is also the United States 'Royal Cord', the finest tire built for passenger car use.

Our nearest Sales and Service Depot dealer has exactly the treads you need for your car and the roads you travel.

He will gladly help you pick them out.



## United States Tires are Good Tires

We Know that United States Tires are good tires. That's why we sell them

### Midway Tire & Repair Co.

A. T. Rogers & Son

### CORN ADVANCES.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Announcement from the gallery of the Board of Trade today that the U. S. government would buy large amounts of corn for November and December deliveries made corn prices jump skyward. The November option touched

129 1-8, a rise of 6 cents above Friday's close, and a far greater advance from a sharp initial setback today due to the German reply to President Wilson's inquiries.

An Optic want au might help you sell that article you no longer want.

# Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising Farming - Mining  
ESTABLISHED 1882

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

Pacifists are politely requested to observe that while the kaiser is requesting a just and honorable peace his aviators are introducing upon the line of the noncombatant rear a new engine of destruction. It is a fire bomb perfected by the boasted chemical experts of German kultur. Once dropped upon a town and exploded its flames cannot be extinguished with water. This element, it has been discovered, seems only to increase its flammability. So light in weight are these instruments of havoc that an ordinary airplane can carry 200 of them. Through this new invention is created an additional reason why no peace should be concluded until these monsters of militarists are mauled to the point where they will plead for mercy and not insolently seek to dictate terms. It also gives to the avenging allies another license to institute reprisals, to visit the Mosiac law of retaliation upon those who wickedly destroyed homes, farmsteads and orchards. The sword should be met with the sword and the torch with the torch.

SIX UNINJURED SONS  
(Minneapolis Tribune)

Germany has been through four years and more of decimating war—but the kaiser has six uninjured sons.

Germany is particularly hard pressed by the allied armies now—but the kaiser has six uninjured sons.

German military experts are at an embarrassing stage, floundering to explain why certain things on the west front happened—but the kaiser has six uninjured sons.

The German imperial government has involved the German people in a debt of \$30,000,000,000 to keep the Hohenzollerns on the throne—but the kaiser has six uninjured sons.

A member of the German reichstag said four months ago that Germany had lost 3,000,000 men in killed wounded and prisoners up to that time—but the kaiser has six uninjured sons.

The German government has drained the German people of their gold, even their jewels and heirlooms—but the kaiser has six uninjured sons.

Every German community will be marked for decades with pitiable cripples, sacrificed to maintain imperial dynasty—but the kaiser has six uninjured sons.

American soldiers are achieving wonderful successes. And this is just as true of the men in khaki in cantonments here at home as on the bloody fields of France. This is best proved by the fact that we are now compelled to publish two casualty lists. And together, the names of those "over here" and "over there," boys who have suffered cheerfully every discomfort and quietly, bravely made the final sacrifice, make up the Roll of Honor which must and will be loved, respected and revered while America endures and freedom exists in the world.

Brave and beautiful, it is, to fall in the charge of battle. Equally brave, it is, calmly to wage the great fight with death and disease in a crowded cantonment hospital. There is neither the inspiration nor that infusion of strength that comes from close communication with advancing troops.

But let us all remember that the sacrifice, the last Great Sacrifice, is the same.

Newspaper reports, private letters, personal visits, all attest to the supreme courage of these soldiers in our many camps. There is no complaint on the part of the sufferers. Attending physicians say that this almost universal failure to complain permits of continued ravages of the prevalent disease until often serious complications result.

To the every inquiry or expression of sympathy comes the brave smile and the assurance: "Who, me? I'm feelin' fine. But take a look at Jim. Jim isn't saying anything, but he's mighty sick."

That is the way these boys are facing the long, hard struggle or the bitter end, always with their thoughts directed to some other sufferer. Could there be anything more brave, more beautiful, more splendid? Is it any wonder that the French people love our boys and say there never were such men in all the world? Do we always appreciate the magnificent courage of these boys at home, preparing and waiting for the chance to go to the fighting fronts?

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

In humility and deep reverence let us bow our heads as we read the lists of casualties, here and abroad.

And let us be truly and wonderfully proud of every gold star that marks the final reward of every brave soldier who dies in service,

Beirut, one of the latest objectives of the allies, is the chief seaport on the Syrian coast of the Mediterranean and one of the most ancient settlements of Phoenicia. More than half the population of the place is European and American and foreign capital is heavily invested there. The town is beautifully situated in the narrow, garden-girt coast-plain at the foot of Lebanon.

Baku, the Russian port on the Caspian sea which has fallen into the control of the enemy, is a city of about 250,000 inhabitants and lays claim to rank next to Petrograd and Moscow in industrial importance. Baku has a petroleum industry that produces raw material to a value of \$50,000,000 yearly, and is the distributing center to the huge agricultural regions of the Caucasus, the Transcaspia and Northern Persia.

Durazzo, the seaport town on the coast of Albania, which has just been bombarded by the allied warships, was a place of considerable importance and splendor in ancient days, but since it came under the sway of the Turks at the beginning of the 16th century it has fallen into a city of sorry dilapidation. In ancient history it occupies a place as the scene of Julius Caesar's last successful resistance in his struggle with Pompey.

Rheims, which has been wrested from the Germans by the allies after having been almost blotted off the map by the Hun bomb and torch, is one of the most famous of the historic cities of France. During the four years and more that it has been the scene of conflict the historic buildings of Rheims have suffered irreparable damage. Most famous of these is the 700-year old cathedral, where the kings of France were crowned for centuries.

The little town of Cambrai, which has been captured by the Canadians after such hard fighting, is located on the eastern bank of the Scheldt at one end of the St. Quentin canal. For the greater part of its history, and until quite recent times, the town was a fortress of considerable strength. It was, indeed, Charlemagne who first built walls around it, and from that date it has figured prominently in the history of northern France as a place "forever in dispute."

Albania, where the Italians have launched a vigorous campaign, has been a bone of dispute between rival powers for centuries past. The little country is situated between a part of Greece and Dalmatia, and just across the Adriatic from Italy. The Albanians, though sharply divided into tribes of very different types, nevertheless are distinctly a race by themselves. Other primitive populations of the Balkan peninsula have been Hellenized, Latinized, or absorbed by Slavonic immigration, but the Albanians still retain their ancient and difficult language, and preserve the customs and institutions of a remote antiquity.

The Rhine, which is expected to become the last line of German defense, is one of the world's greatest rivers, both in history and in commerce. Rising in the highest Alps in central Europe, it reaches the

North sea after a journey of 850 miles. The river gathers its waters at the base of melting glaciers, plunges over great rock masses toward its lower levels, cuts through the wildest mountain valleys, traverses a wonderful high, broad plain and then, entering its amous gorge, wanders through exquisite panoramas, to finally emerge into the lowlands of Germany and Holland, where its banks are dotted by scores of great commercial and industrial towns.

WE MAY KNOW BY THAT TIME.  
(Kansas City Star.)

Another reason we'll be glad when peace comes is the hope that when military operations cease the expert at the next desk will leave off asking us how to spell "maneuver."

THE KAISER'S LAST PARADE.  
(Macon Telegraph.)

The shades of night were falling fast

When through the streets of Berlin passed

A kink whose feet were cold as ice  
And whose banner bore this strange device:

OUCH!

TAKING CANDLES FOR FATS

Paris.—Germany's desperate need for fats was recently shown when, after desecrating St Crepin's church in Chateau-Thierry, the vandals confiscated 400 pounds of candles. Even the scant supply which they found in a little chapel of the nuns at a hospital nearby was taken by the Germans, before they were driven out of the city by the American troops according to the Rev. James Horton of Atlanta, Ga., a Knights of Columbus chaplain.

ERVIE FUNERAL THURSDAY

Santa Fe, Oct. 16.—The funeral of Land Commissioner R. P. Ervien is to take place on Thursday afternoon. The funeral of Mrs. Clarence O. Harrison will take place tomorrow afternoon.

Overeating

When you have a fullness and weight in the stomach after eating, you may know that you have eaten too much and that you should take one of Chamberlain's Tablets to aid digestion.—Adv.

NOT OUR KIND OF DIET.

(Washington Post.)

Finland made peace with Germany, and now the Finns are eating the back of trees and dried grass that is not worth while shipping to the German cavalry.

WILSON A PEACEMAKER

New York.—Regret that President Wilson was not encouraged by Germany in his policy of peace before America's entry into the war is voiced in an editorial in the Berlin Tageblatt. It says:

"We are of the opinion, based on valuable evidence and information, that Wilson strove for the fame of a peace mediator, that it would have been a wise policy to encourage him in that and that all the rest was not a wise policy. But whoever dared to speak of a Wilson peace at that time committed heinous treason."

Elias Arriz is registered at the Castaneda from Swink, Colo.



## ESTIMATED THAT 100,000 WAR WORKERS MAKE HOME IN THE CAPITAL

Washington, Oct. 16.—The southern constituent, who some three years ago, rejected a hundred dollar-a-month job here in the capitol—without even going to work at it—because he considered the cost of living too high, must have been a man of prophetic vision. He created almost a national sensation among job hunters; politically, he was a curiosity.

Sixteen years, a democrat in the wilderness, with republicans in all the jobs, his party came into power. His congressman paid back the years of loyalty with an appointment. But the man took one look at Washington and its living prices and went back to Georgia on the first train.

One is constrained to wonder what he would do in Washington now. Much has been written and said of the congested conditions in war-busy Washington. Government officials whose task it is to bring in war workers have been eager not to have the reports of crowding drive away hundreds of folks badly needed. In fact, they have made every effort through organization of aids to newcomers to find homes for them. On the other hand, real estate agents and others besieged by waves of homeless newcomers actually have pleaded to have the country informed that there is no more room.

A city which, three years ago, was estimated as having 5,000 vacant houses and 3,000 vacant apartments, now has not a single vacant one. The search for homes has extended to all the suburbs, where cottages have trebled in price. The crowded condition of hotels and boarding houses, every traveler knows for himself. One of them has aptly remarked that on coming to Washington on business one has to engage a place in Baltimore or Philadelphia to sleep.

Soldiers in uniform have been put to making house to house canvass asking the occupants to "double up" as a patriotic duty and take in a war worker. Absentee householders, having large domains which they have been accustomed to visit once a year, have in some cases feared that the premises would be commandeered by the government and hurriedly have returned, to keep their drawing rooms from being converted into dormitories.

One may well imagine that where there is so much difficulty in housing so many people, there is equal trouble in feeding them. Cafes and cafeterias have sprung up about the city like mushrooms; it is no common sight to see a line of war workers standing in line outside a restaurant, waiting for a chance to spend money inside—just like a line of ticket buyers before a theater box office.

Nobody seems to want to take in a woman war worker. The few who advertise rooms, prefer "gentlemen" or "officers." The discrimination hurts the girl war worker's feeling but has no practical result. As a matter of fact the "gentleman" has just as lively a time getting a room.

Someone has estimated that the war workers are flocking into the city at the rate of 500 a day and departing at the rate of 300 a day, discouraged, homeless, sometimes foodless. There is no verification of the latter figure, but there seems to be no doubt about the former. There

also seems to be no doubt that there are 100,000 war workers here who were not in the city a year ago. The result may be compared to an attempt to put a quart of water into a pint measure.

A reading of the want columns of the Washington papers is sure to arouse a feeling of pity for the unfortunates who plead for a place to live, even at profiteer prices. One woman recently advertised as follows:

"Desperate—Does any one feel enough patriotic duty to accommodate a refined widow of an army surgeon with a cheerful room?"

### WARRANTY DEEDS.

U. S. A. to Pedro Romero, June 19, '12, 160 acres in sec. 3, twp. 11, and sec. 34, twp. 12, r. 25.

U. S. A. to Guadalupe Quituna, Jr., Sept. 11, '13, land in sec. 3, twp. 11, and sec. 34, twp. 12, r. 25.

U. S. A. to Joelm R. Goodley, Nov. 3, 1891, 160 acres in sec. 17, twp. 13, r. 25.

Tom Foster to Octavia Giese, Oct. 1, '10, lot 8, blk. 11, Las Vegas, town Co.

### QUIT CLAIM DEEDS.

F. Janzen to Frank Dick, Sept. 23, '18, sw 1-4 sec. 16, twp. 13.

### SATISFACTIONS.

First National Bank to J. J. Smith, Sept. 23, '18.

Catherine Hesch to Minnie De-meer.

Plaza Trust & Savings Bank to Maria N. Flores de Lucero et ux., Oct. 9, '18.

Mutual Bldg. & Loan Ass'n to W. Mersching, Aug. 28, '18.

Mutual Bldg. & Loan Ass'n to C. J. Schlott.

Mutual Bldg. & Loan Ass'n to F. Williams, Sept. 9, '18.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Immediate consideration was given by the house today to the military deficiency bill carrying \$6,354,755,000 reported by the appropriation committee to provide for the enlarged war program during the coming nine months. Leaders said the measure would be passed tomorrow.

An army of 5,000,000 men—80 divisions in France and 18 in training at home by July 1 next—is what the new program calls for.

To prepare and maintain it the amount now proposed is sought in addition to seventeen and a half billion dollars provided by the annual army bill and fortifications bill. It will bring the total of appropriations and authorizations for the year to 36 billion dollars.

General March, appearing before the committee when the bill was drafted, described it as the "maximum effort for a definite maximum performance."

He pointed to the moral effect of such a measure. "It is the best propaganda in the world for Germany," he said, "because they cannot keep their people from knowing that the United States is putting these billions of dollars into this war. It is a concrete tangible thing and is very important from that standpoint. They know they are becoming impoverished. They know they are getting down to bedrock and here is a nation throwing its whole strength into it."

Legislative features of the bill include a section authorizing President Wilson to establish a war salvage commission which would recommend to congress disposition of property acquired by the government during the war.

The powers of the shipping board will be increased so as to authorize extension of the facilities of shipyards, dry docks, marine, railways and piers.

Authority is granted to the war department to use \$250,000 in developing agricultural activities on land controlled by the army.

More than half of the total amount carried in the bill is for the ordnance department to permit the ordnance needs until December 31, 1919, to be planned by the war department. The new program calls for 14,600 new guns for the increased artillery.

The Neville island ordnance plant near Pittsburgh for constructing 14, 16 and 18-inch guns will be increased so that it will provide for the entire coast artillery needs as also a part of the navys demands. The output of ammunition at the plant will begin in December next year, with the first gun being finished early in 1920.

### Bill Provides for Army, Navy, Etc.

The military deficiency bill, carrying \$6,345,755,000 for the enlarged war program, was reported to the house today by the appropriations committee. It provides \$6,152,062,000 for the army; \$107,217,000 for the navy, and \$80,000,000 for family allowances of soldiers and sailors.

"Ceaseless prosecution of the war is the underlying thought back of the bill, said Chairman Sherley in submitting his report.

"This is a measure providing for the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor and despatch," he added. "In its preparation no consideration was given to recent peace events. No money has been denied that is believed necessary to carry on the war."

### MEXICO

#### Efforts Being Made to Promote Harmonious Relations With Our Southern Neighbor

As peace draws nearer various phases of our other international affairs are beginning to call for attention. The strained relations between this country and Mexico, which were so serious in 1916, have been completely overshadowed by the events incident to our entrance into the world war and almost lost sight of, but there has never been a definite and satisfactory adjustment of the matter, and, since we all hope that the international conventions and adjustments at the end of this war will bring lasting world peace, we can ill afford to ignore any conditions which might interfere with a spirit of mutual trustfulness and cordiality between the American and Mexican peoples.

In this connection we note, with interest, the recent dispatches from Mexico City to the effect that at the seventh annual meeting of the students and faculty of the National University of Mexico, Ambassador Fletcher made the suggestion that university men of Mexico and America exchange ideas and use their influence to bring about a better understanding between the two countries; and it ap-

pears that Mexican newspapers, in commenting upon the suggestion, approve of the plan and express the belief that an exchange arrangement between Mexican and American colleges would mean the growth of a strong friendship between the two countries. Undoubtedly the carrying out of this proposal is highly desirable.

It is also gratifying to learn, at this juncture, that a group of business men representing a western manufacturer is now in Mexico for the purpose of making final arrangements for the establishment of a large plant for the manufacture of farm tractors which will be available for the reclamation of the millions of acres of fertile land that have been lying idle during the many years of Mexico's civil strife, unrest and uncertainty. The terms upon which, as indicated by press reports, this new Mexican industry is to be created—the proposition being to use any and all profits of the enterprise for the extension and betterment of the plant and to turn the property over, at the actual cost price, to the Mexican government at any time in the future—demonstrates beyond all question the benevolent purpose of this unusual project, and it is believed that the carrying out of the plan will materially aid in disabusing the minds of all Mexicans of the mistaken idea that our people have only a selfish interest in their big southern neighbor. It is also understood that this new plant is to be operated entirely by natural water-power which is now going to waste, thus furnishing Mexico with an object lesson in conservation which will be of real value in connection with the reconstruction of her war-shattered industries.

While there may be, and doubtless are, some bitter feelings and prejudices among the local residents on both sides of the northern Mexican border line, the great body of the people of the United States feel the utmost friendship and affection for all of the peoples of their sister republics of the western hemisphere, including, of course, Mexico, and we look forward eagerly to the time, which we trust will be in the near future, when all of the nations of these two continents will, by the multiplication of steamship lines and cable and wireless telegraphic facilities, the establishment of aircraft mail services and the completion of a great intercontinental railway system, and also by the widespread study of our mutual languages, histories, resources, industries, customs, and aspirations, be united in a general confidence, goodwill and friendship which will guarantee for all time the peace, prosperity, and welfare of all of the countries of the western hemisphere.

#### FROM HERE AND THERE

Cast iron cannon were not made until the latter part of the fifteenth century. Previously they were always made of bronze.

The Chinese have a method of preserving eggs in somewhat the same manner as milk is preserved in cheese. Ducks' eggs are most used for the purpose. The eggs are placed in a solution of black tea, salt, lime and wood ashes for nearly six months. They are then drained, coated with rice hulls and placed upon the market.

**KEEP UP VITALITY, SLEEP WITH WINDOWS OPEN AND DON'T WORRY ABOUT IT**

In the average individual case Spanish influenza is not a dangerous malady. The large majority of cases of it recover in three or four days.

Yet it has two features that make an epidemic of it profoundly serious. First: It occasionally results in serious illness with considerable consequent mortality. Second: owing to its intensely infectious nature it affects a large proportion of the population and that with astonishing swiftness.

No community can afford to treat otherwise than seriously a disease that has been the cause of quarantining every military camp in the United States; that has held back already 140,000 of our American soldiers from the European battlefield; that is diverting on a large scale the services of our trained nurses to munition factories and ship yards; that is largely responsible for the practical breakdown of British ship building during August. The handling of Spanish influenza is not a local, it is a national, a world concern.

It is recognized that one of the greatest dangers in times of epidemics is panic, the obsessive dread of the disease. This can be combatted in but one way. The people must be given full and complete information; each person must have an intelligent knowledge of the disease, its causes, treatment, results. The reality is often less terrible than the idea. This is eminently true of Spanish influenza.

The United States public health service has issued a report by Surgeon Rupert Blue on the disease, and the Optic is pleased to print it in part. It is the most authentic source of information on the subject.

The disease now occurring in this country and called "Spanish Influenza" resembles a very contagious kind of "cold" accompanied by fever, pains in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body, and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering; some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die.

In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly "bloodshot," or "congested," as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication.

No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of

mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others.

**What Should be Done?**

It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead, and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor.

If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room, and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient.

It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of "Spanish influenza." According to newspaper reports the king of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic 30 years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain.

**How Can One Guard Against It?**

In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome, and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows can not be over-emphasized.

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.

The human mind finds an almost equal delight in similarities and in contrasts. Of the latter this war has furnished signal illustrations—contrasts between the philosophies, the faiths, the principles, the methods and the deeds of the belligerent forces. Take the way they treat the cities which they conquer and enter, for example.

When the German army entered Antwerp or Brussels, Cambrai or Lens, they rushed thru the streets like packs of wolves, like torrents of water or flames of fire, devastating and destroying as they went. For centuries the human mind will shudder at the stories of their ferocity and lust.

Set over against these tales of horror the entrance of the English General Allenby and his army into the city of Jerusalem. That entrance was not on horseback, but on foot. Surrounded by his staff, the civil officers, the attaches from America and other countries, he walked both modestly and reverently thru the city gates and down the city streets. Not an act of cruelty, robbery or sacrilege was committed. He placed guards over all the sacred places and committed to the keeping of the Moslems those which they most revered. Having settled quietly down to the work of administration he issued a proclamation in Arabic, Hebrew, English, French, Italian, Greek and Russian of which the following is a part:

"Lest any of you be alarmed by reason of your experiences at the hands of the enemy who has retired, I hereby inform you that it is my desire that every person should pursue his lawful business without fear of interruption. Furthermore, since your city is regarded with affection by the adherents of three of the great religions of mankind, and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of multitudes of devout people of these three religions for many centuries, therefore I make it known to you that every sacred building, monument holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment, pious bequest or customary place of prayer of whatsoever form of the three religions will be maintained according to the existing customs and beliefs of those to whose faith they are sacred."

There is something about the character and conduct of this heroic soldier which reminds us of the old Crusader and entitles him to be recognized as a Knight of Chivalry, sans peur, sans reproche. Already a legend has grown up about him among the Arabs. They regard his conquest of Jerusalem as the direct result of the will of God, having traced a likeness between his name, "Allenby," and "Allah Nabi," the meaning of which is "God and prophet." For many generations there had been current among their ancestors the following prophecy: "He who shall save Jerusalem and exalt her among the nations will enter the city on foot, and his name will be God, the prophet."

Look on this picture and then on that! We are not afraid of the judgment of history when such a scene as this is contrasted with those of the Germans sack of the cities they had conquered.

**THE** strong and vigorous man or woman is envied by less fortunate humanity afflicted with aches, pains, infirmities and ailments. The sufferer says to himself, "If I could only be well, how happy I would be," for health is more essential to the joy of living than is wealth.

The kidneys almost literally wash the blood and keep it clean and free from impurities. When the kidneys are out of order, they fail to filter out this waste and poisonous matter. It remains in the system to cause backache, rheumatic pains, sore muscles and stiff joints.

**Foley Kidney Pills**

help the system eliminate this poisonous waste. They soothe, strengthen and heal sore, weak and diseased kidneys and bladder. When the kidneys are working properly, appetite returns, refreshing sleep is possible, and health and strength come again.

C. W. Smith, 1205 No. 4th St., Salina, Kas., writes: "I am very much pleased with Foley Kidney Pills. I am working in a coal yard and have been very much troubled with my back. I have taken several doses of Foley Kidney Pills and they have already helped me."

**SOLD EVERYWHERE**

(New York Sun.)

To the Hun the only deterrent is the fear of certain retribution, qualitative and quantitative. In the absence of this fear he will continue to kill and pillage and burn on the retreat as on the advance. Assured of measured and merciless reprisal, he will crawl as he has always crawled when in terror of the coming of the square deal.

Accordingly, to that end we propose the subjoined table of the equivalent or approximately equivalent retributive values:

- For Cambrai ..... Mulheim
- For St. Quentin ..... Bonn
- For Lille ..... Dusseldorf
- For Bruges ..... Coblenz
- For Antwerp ..... Frankfurt
- For Brussels ..... Cologne..
- For Lieges ..... Hanover

We have no doubt that this table can be improved in detail and extended in geographical application. Perhaps the method of prevention and protection which it suggests can be rendered most effective not by promising to destroy the equivalent German city but by promising to hold it and its inhabitants to convict labor until it has paid the last penny of its nation's shameful debt for the destruction of the French or Belgian city set against it in the foregoing list.

Which plan of reprisal would seem more dreadful to Hunnish apprehension? We confess we don't know.

**SPRINGER MAN KILLED.**

Carlo Jacques Clemenceau, who claimed to be a nephew of the prime minister of France and who was employed by the Stubblefield garage at Springer, was killed at Roy Monday while wiring the residence of the manager of the Roy garage for a Delco lighting system. He was at the top of a light pole when it fell with him and crushed him about the chest and head. He was unconscious when picked up and died 24 hours later without regaining consciousness. He was buried in the Roy cemetery. Mr. Clemenceau was rated a first class electrician.—Raton Range.

Clemenceau was at one time employed by the Las Vegas Light and Power company.

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.

## NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA SWEEP BY FOREST FIRE

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 14.—A large section of northeastern Minnesota—three days ago a busy and prosperous business and farming country—today was a smouldering ruin with hundreds of bodies of men, women and children, many of them burned beyond recognition, strewn about the country side as the result of disastrous forest fires which swept this territory Saturday and Sunday. Latest estimates place the death list at close to 1,000 although no official figures are available. Hundreds of persons are more or less seriously burned, thousands are destitute and homeless and the property loss will run into many millions of dollars. At least a dozen cities and towns were destroyed.

Twenty-one towns were destroyed with a known death list of 298 by the fire which swept northeastern Minnesota Saturday and Sunday. The injured in Duluth hospitals total 106. The towns totally or partially destroyed are Colquet, Moose Lake, Kettle River, Lawler, Adolph, Munger, Five Corners, Harney, Grand Lake, Maple Grove, Barnum, and Mathews, Atkinson, Frenchrive, Clifton, Carleton, Brookston, Brevator, Pike Lane and Pine Hill.

Charred ruins mark the path of the fire, Grand Lake, Maple Grove, and fire which swept into Duluth destroying homes. The villages of Adolph, Munger, Five Corners, Bartwiga are almost obliterated.

Carlton, Cloquet, Brookston, Brevator can be recognized only by sign posts. Pike Lane and Pine Hill are no more, while the Moose Lake district is a smouldering ruin.

Thousands of homeless persons have been brought here and hundreds taken to points further south. Many of those seriously burned have been removed to hospitals in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Most of the refugees believe everything they had has been destroyed and accept the kind offices of the city which has thrown open every available house to care for them.

Red Cross headquarters here devoted virtually the entire day to reuniting families.

The fire loss to Duluth is placed at approximately \$750,000, near 100 buildings having been destroyed.

### Fire Under Control

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 14.—A dispatch received at the state capitol early this afternoon from Adjutant General Rhinow at Moose Lake stated that the general forest fire situation was well in hand. No further spread of the fires is feared and it is believed that the burned area will be cleared of bodies by tonight.

### FRENCH PROGRESS

#### IN CHAMPAGNE

Paris, Oct. 14.—Continued progress was made Saturday night by the French troops along the entire Champagne front, the war office has announced. The French have penetrated the important railway town of Vouziers. This morning the French are holding the general line of the Retourne and the road from Panvres to Vouziers.

### GARCIA RESIGNS

Santa Fe, Oct. 14.—Governor W. E. Lindsey has accepted the resignation of Marcelino Garcia of Santa Fe as a member of the capitol custodian board and has appointed J. H. Gerdes of Santa Fe in his stead.

London, Oct. 14.—The resignation of Prince Maximilian of Baden as German imperial chancellor is probable, according to reports from Holland today. They quote the Berlin National Zeitung as saying the chancellor's retirement is regarded in certain circles as inevitable.

New York, Oct. 14.—Soldiers at Camp Mills, L. I., received a tragic foretaste of war today when a machine gun attached to an airplane in flight accidentally went off, sending bullets among the men of a sanitary corps. One soldier was fatally wounded and two others hurt seriously.

The machine, a biplane, was returning from target practice over the Atlantic ocean. It was passing over camp at a height of several thousand feet when the machine gun went off. Camp Mills authorities ordered an investigation. The bullets rained down upon the soldiers and riddled one of the camp fire houses. Men escaped death only narrowly, but bullets passing thru their uniforms.

### COUGHED SO HE

#### COULDN'T SLEEP

Bronchial coughs, tickling in throat and asthmatic spasms break one's rest and weaken one so that the system is run-down and serious sickness may result. Enos Halbert, Paoli, Ind., writes: "I had a severe cold and coughed continuously at night; could hardly sleep. Foley's Honey and Tar cured my cough." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

### TO RATIFY DRAFT TREATY.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The state department today transmitted to the senate the Italian draft treaty for ratification. The treaty is understood to be similar to those made with Great Britain, France and Greece.

### 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.

Santa Fe, Oct. 14.—Four special cars with officials of the interstate commerce commission arrived today to take up the work of the physical valuation of the narrow gauge line of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad from Santa Fe to Antonito. Similar work has been under way for the New Mexico Central.

### STOPPED HER BABY'S COUGH.

No remedy is better known than Foley's Honey Tar for giving quick relief from coughs, colds and croup. Mrs. W. M. Stevens, Vivian, W. Va., writes: "My baby had a terrible cough, and nothing did him any good. I read about Foley's Honey and Tar, the first dose helped him and in two days the cough stopped. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

### SANTA FE OBTAINS QUOTA

Santa Fe, Oct. 14.—Because of the influenza, no public meetings were held Saturday but Liberty bond salesmen continued their canvas and brought Santa Fe over the top. However, next week, mopping up parties are to tackle the financial slackers wherever found, for thus far only some 500 out of the 16,000 inhabitants of the county have subscribed.

## MUSIC FURNISHES NEW SPIRIT TO CONVALESCENT MEN IN HOSPITALS.

American entertainers—singers, actors and actresses, dancers and jazz artists—have a greater opportunity to help beat back the Boche across the Rhine than they may think, according to Amparito Farrar, a concert soprano, who went overseas several weeks ago to aid in the recreation program of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army and other organizations. In a letter to James Forbes, chairman of the program committee of America's Over-There Theatre League, she says that after an American entertainer visits a hospital the wounded men want to get right out of bed and rejoin their units.

"I am hard at work," she writes, "singing every night, and love every minute of it. The boys seem to enjoy me as much as I enjoy them, and always so: 'Oh, please, don't go yet. Have a heart! Sing just one,' and of course I sing until there isn't a note left in my voice. I am going to be down in this section quite a while, with headquarters here. Next week I am to give a recital in the Municipal theatre for the city—and the officers and soldiers of the allied armies. It is the second of a series of Franco-American concerts here. Quite an honor, I am assured. The people have been so wonderful to us everywhere, and cannot do enough for us. I sing everything for the soldiers; incidentally we get up very lively conversations and they love it. They are so enthusiastic and so human. It is so big and marvelous that I feel awed and wish I could stay until the drop of the hat. You simply cannot imagine what has been accomplished.

"I have sung in motor camps, 'Y' and Knights of Columbus' huts and dugouts, Salvation Army bakeries, Red Cross hospitals and even at the bedsides of the boys, one at a time, everything from grand opera to 'Tickle Toe'; I even dance a little. Such a spirit. They want to get right out of bed and go back at the Boche. 'W won't go back till it's over, over here,' is the entire sentiment. And they want the best you can give them—nothing is too good for them. Try and persuade a lot more people to come over, especially girls. The day we arrived in—some Americans ran out of a shop crying, 'American girls! Gee, those American girls look good to us!'"

### A MAN'S CHEERFUL

#### RECOMMENDATION

W. H. Frear, 63 Myrtle Ave., Albany, N. Y., writes: "I thought kidney trouble might be the cause of my rundown condition and weakness, so I took Foley Kidney Pills, and they did the work. I cheerfully recommend them." They relieve lame back, rheumatic pains, stiff joints, sore muscles. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

### KING ALBERT CONGRATULATED.

Tokio, Japan, Oct. 15.—Emperor Yoshihito has cabled King Albert of Belgian expressing his congratulations over the brilliant success of the Belgian army and highly praising the chivalry of the Belgian soldiers.

## MRS. HARRISON DIES

Santa Fe, Oct. 15.—Mrs. C. O. Harrison, wife of Dr. C. O. Harrison, one of the best known women workers in New Mexico, died Friday morning of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. She was widely known as a W. C. T. U. leader and was active in all the work of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church. Besides her husband, she leaves two daughters, Mrs. Melvin T. Dunlavy, wife of the state senator and former secretary of the state food administration, and Mrs. Fiske, wife of Dr. E. A. Fiske, who is in active military service. Report reaches Santa Fe today of the death of William B. Hill and wife, who died within a day of each other. The funeral took place today at Socorro.

### WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

London, Oct. 15.—Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, whose popularity extends to all classes of the people and to all portions of the British empire, received a flood of congratulations today on their fifth wedding anniversary. Prince Arthur is a son of the Duke of Connaught, former governor general of Canada and uncle of King George, and Princess Arthur before her marriage was the Duchess of Fife, a daughter of the princess royal.

Surgeons agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds the FIRST TREATMENT is most important. When a deficient antiseptic is applied promptly there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast BOROZONE is the ideal antiseptic and healing agent. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c, 50c, \$1 and \$1.50. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

### DISEASE HITS MEXICANS.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 15.—Having reached its climax in the army and in the American sections of the city, Spanish influenza is rapidly spreading thru the Mexican quarter.

Seven deaths occurred at Ft. Bliss Sunday night and Monday from the disease. Ten deaths were reported to the city health officers, but this was only a partial report as the physicians and undertakers are so overworked they are unable to make the death returns.

The epidemic in Juarez is under control, although one death has occurred in the Mexican town.

### TOOK OUT DREADFUL SORENESS

When the kidneys are weakened and fail to throw impurities out of the blood, the poison remains in the system and backache, soreness and rheumatic pains develop. Mrs. David Henry, 65 S. Lincoln Ave., Washington, N. J., writes: "Foley Kidney Pills took the dreadful soreness out of my limbs and I walk good." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

### WALTON AT SANTA FE

Santa Fe, Oct. 15.—Congressman W. B. Walton has returned to Santa Fe from Union county where he made a Liberty loan address at the Liberty fair at Clayton.

### 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.

### PICTURES BRING THEATRE-GOING PUBLIC IN TOUCH WITH GREAT WAR.

New York, Oct. 16.—Uncle Sam is becoming a very important factor in the film industry. The output of war pictures, or pictures that have a direct bearing upon the war, is constantly on the increase. At the present time the Division of Films, of the Committee on Public Information, has two important feature pictures that are being offered to the public, "America's Answer" and "Pershing's Crusaders," both tell the story of America's participation in the World War. "America's Answer," which has been shown in the larger cities under the immediate direction of the government, will be released to the smaller motion picture houses on October 28, and the demand for it has, it is announced, been phenomenal. A very interesting thing in connection with this stirring official war picture is the fact that in many cities all the movie theatres will exhibit it simultaneously. A remarkable instance of this patriotic exploitation of the picture is Paterson, N. J., where 11 houses—all there are in the city—have arranged to play the picture on the same date. The same unanimity is reported from many other cities. It is probable that "America's Answer," which is being distributed by the World Film Corporation, will be seen by more people than has ever before been attracted by a moving picture.

The third big feature war picture, "Under Four Flags," will be issued by the U. S. Division of Films in November. Owing to the co-operation of the allies in the recent intensive drives, the new picture will not be confined exclusively to the American armies, but will include the activities of the British, French and Italians, showing how the efforts of the allies, under the masterful direction of General Foch, have become co-ordinated. This picture will show more of the actual fighting on the several fronts than its predecessors and is expected to prove a thrilling addition to the pictorial history of the war.

The educational pictures of the war which the Division of Films is issuing from time to time, have been very effective in stimulating industrial interest in the war. "Our Bridge of Ships," a two reel feature which shows how America's army of shipbuilders is breaking all world records in the construction of transport, cargo and war vessels, is a revelation, especially to those who have been discouraged by the seeming delay of this vital government industry in getting its stride. The picture shows the ships on the ways, the busy hives of workers, the launchings, and, finally, the ships in service. It has been called an epic in shipbuilding.

The U. S. Official War Review, familiarized in the moving picture houses, continues to be one of the splendid agencies of the Government in keeping the public in touch with the war. The Division of Films is also issuing a number of one and two reel pictures that have a special value in the propaganda work of the Committee on Public Information. One shows the necessity for conserving coal; another, what the American Indian is doing in the war; still another has a special appeal to

the colored population, and shows how the negro has been trained to do his part in the war. There will, it is announced, be a series of 12 of these special educational pictures. The scenario department of the Division of Films is also furnishing stories for a number of films that are proving distinctly helpful and stimulating. One is "The Psychology of Song," showing how the Government seeks to turn every soldier and sailor into a vocalist, and in this way keep up his spirits and morale. Another is "A Girl's a Man for a That" in which girls are shown running elevators, street cars and trucks, gathering crops, making aeroplanes and ammunition, and many other things that the scarcity of man-power has made imperative. A third picture is entitled "I'll Help Every Willing Worker Get a Job." Its title explains its purpose. "Taking the Terror Out of War" illustrates the Government system of war insurance, which has proved so successful with the soldier boys.

"Solving the Farm Problem of the Nation," the first of three pictures made by Pathe from a scenario furnished by the Division of Films, shows how the boys have been trained to take the places of the older workers on the farms. The second picture in the series, "Feeding the Fighters," shows where the food for the great armies in France is coming from, and the third in the series, "Making Man Power," will give an insight into the most important labor operations now being carried on, and the industrial problems that have confronted the Government. From all of which it will be seen that, as a motion picture maker and impresario, Uncle Sam is forging to the front rank.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Reports that sheriffs employed by coal companies in Carbon county, Utah, are deporting miners from that district because they joined the United Mine Workers, caused the department of labor to send Verner Z. Reed of Denver to act as conciliator.

William M. Kuerr of the industrial commission of Utah, reported from Salt Lake that some men already have been deported from Carbon county and that 6,000 miners are affected. Mr. Reed was instructed to advise operators that the government's war labor policy is that there shall be no infringement of the rights of men to organize in an orderly manner and also to seek to keep the men from striking until an adjustment can be effected.

William M. Kuerr of Utah, in a statement yesterday, said he had not made the definite statement that coal miners were being deported from Carbon county, but that he reported to the government allegations made by representatives of the United Mine Workers.

"The men alleged deportations because of union activities," Mr. Kuerr said, "and told me that unless it was stopped a strike might occur. I reported this to the department of labor, inasmuch as the controversy appeared to me to be more of national than local interest."

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 16.—Units of the second American army which began operations Oct. 12 under com-

mand of Major General Robert L. Bullard, yesterday repulsed a German raid on their positions.

Tanks were brought into action by the Americans to break a way thru the enemy wire entanglements west of Romagne. Despite German resistance, the progress of the Americans early report said, was satisfactory. The Germans apparently were ready to contest the ground as stubbornly as they did the day before. The enemy artillery was being used freely to hold the Americans, but the Yankee gunners were doing much to break down the German resistance.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations at the East Las Vegas postoffice on November 2 and December 7 for clerk in the departmental service at Washington, D. C. Both men and women are eligible, and the department is especially desirous of securing women who have graduated from a high school or college and have had at least four years of office experience. However, those having a common school education and no office experience are eligible to the examination, but an office experience is preferred.

The usual entrance salary for this position is \$900 to \$1,000, but during the continuance of the war an entrance salary of \$1,100 will be paid, with an increase to \$1,200 a year to those who qualify as worthy of promotion after three months of service.

For complete information, inquire at Las Vegas postoffice.

#### Other Civil Service Examinations.

Among the other civil service examinations announced is that for surveyor draftsman, for men only, to fill vacancies in the forest service, at an entrance salary at \$1,200 to \$1,500.

Applicants for the above position will not be required to report at any place for examination, but will be rated upon their sworn statements and other evidence furnished.

On November 19 an examination will be held for senior inspector of car equipment. It is desirous to secure men having had experience in car construction or repair shops.

For full information pertaining to these and other examinations inquire at the East Las Vegas postoffice.

#### CAMP CODY THE HEALTHIEST

Santa Fe, Oct. 16.—Despite 30 cases of influenza, Camp Cody still figures as one of the healthiest in the country, having only one case of pneumonia the past week. The Official Bulletin received today gives the number of new cases of influenza in the camps of this country as 83,478 against 37,945 the previous week, pneumonia 8,665 cases as against 4,331 the week before; measles 699 cases against 821 the week before, meningitis 27 against 15 cases the week before, venereal disease 3,800 cases against 3,316 the week before. There were 2,537 deaths against 1,040 the week before, the death rate being the highest of any week since the troops were mobilized a year ago.

#### OTRANTO LIFE LOSS 527

Islay, Scotland, Oct. 16.—The total loss of life as the result of the sinking of the transport Otranto was 527 men. The figures include one American officer and 356 enlisted men.

### GERMANS DESTROY COAL CENTER OF LENS BEFORE EVACUATION

Paris, Oct. 16.—French troops have made an importance advance toward the important town of Reethel and have captured the town of Nanteuil sur-Aisne two and a half miles west of Reethel, says the war office statement today.

In the Argonne the French have reached the Aisne west of Grand Pre and have captured the villages of Olizy and Termes. Nearly 800 prisoners were taken in this region.

South of the Serre the French also have made a marked advance. The towns of Remies, Barentocel and Monceau-le-Wast have been taken.

It will be from 18 months to two years before it will become possible to take out any coal from the mines in the Lens region, which the Germans damaged to the best of their ability before they retired from the city, an inspection of the mining properties has revealed. It is estimated that it will take five years to restore the normal production of the pits.

Of the 10,000 houses in Lens not one is left standing, the town having been completely razed.

#### MALADY RUNS RAM-

##### PANT IN COLORADO

Denver, Colo., Oct. 16.—The Spanish influenza situation in Colorado is graver today, the malady spreading to virtually every hamlet in the state. In Denver in the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday there were 11 more deaths. New cases reported to the health department numbered 257.

Dr. William Sharpley, manager of health, will recommend at a meeting of his advisory committee this afternoon that all public meetings, even those to be held in the open air, be prohibited.

In the state Dr. F. F. Reed, secretary of the state board of health, has urged all towns to close all meeting places the moment a case of the malady is discovered.

Dr. Kennedy said that 3,500 cases of influenza had been reported in the state.

In a statement the manager of health urged persons to discontinue visiting and to avoid gatherings of any kind, including those of a social nature.

#### NEW MEXICO TO SEND 405 MEN

Santa Fe, Oct. 16.—New Mexico is expected to send 105 men to Camp Rosecranz, Calif., and 300 to the mechanical training school at Camp Hravis, Austin, Texas, if the influenza embargo is lifted. These men are still from the first draft which is not yet exhausted even after these 405 men are taken.

#### DUROZZO TAKEN BY ITALIANS.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Capture of the Albanian port of Durozzo by Italian and British naval forces was reported yesterday in an official despatch from Rome. The city was occupied and many prisoners and quantities of war supplies taken.

The message also told of further advances by the Italian columns driving the enemy out of Albania and the occupation of several important points.

## Prizes Awarded in Boys' and Girls' Garden Products Exhibit

Following is the report of premiums awarded at boys' and girls' club fair, San Miguel county, October 11 and 12, 1918:

### Peas

Only one entry, no premium offered, Felipe Trujillo.

### White Dent Corn

First prize, Luis Crespín, Trujillo, \$2.00; second prize, Edward Gerk, Cherryvale, \$1.75.

### Any Other Kind of Corn

First prize—Gregorio Esparsen, Trujillo, \$1.50.

Second prize—Felix Gonzales, San Geronimo, \$1.25.

Third prize—Miguel Crespín, Las Vegas, \$1.00.

Fourth prize—Donato Herrera, San Geronimo, 75 cents.

Fifth prize—Feliberto Lucero, Los Alamos, 50 cents.

### Bunch Beans, Pintos

One entry, Huber Good, La Mesa, \$1.00.

### Pinto Beans

First prize—Aniceto Crespín, Trujillo, \$3.00.

Second prize—Pedro Crespín, Trujillo, \$2.75.

Third prize—Jose Francisco Archuleta, Trujillo, \$2.50.

Fourth prize—Delfino Martinez, Trujillo, \$2.25.

Fifth prize—Alfredo Crespín, Trujillo, \$2.00.

Sixth prize—Ezequiel Lopez, Trujillo, \$1.75.

Seventh prize—Jose Lino Gonzales, Trujillo, \$1.50.

Eighth prize—Lucia Sanchez, Trujillo, \$1.25.

Ninth prize—Marie Lopez, Trujillo, \$1.00.

Tenth prize—Hipolito Jaramillo, Trujillo, 75 cents.

### Wheat

First prize—Vicente Apodaca, Las Tusas, \$3.00.

Second prize—Donato Herrera, San Geronimo, \$2.25.

Third prize—Felipe Gonzales, San Geronimo, \$2.00.

Fourth prize—Manuel and Amadeo Lucero, Rociada, \$1.75.

Fifth prize—Marcial Sandoval Sappello, \$1.50.

Sixth prize—Alberto Garcia, San Ignacio, \$1.25.

Seventh prize—Albino Montoya, Sappello, \$1.00.

Eighth prize—Melesio Trujillo, Los Alamos, 75 cents.

Ninth prize—Antonio Montoya, Sappello, 50 cents.

Tenth prize—Clemente Baca, San Ignacio, 25 cents.

No entries of oats or barley.

No entries of sheaf of barley.

### Sheaf of Wheat

First prize—Bartor Trujillo, Ferndale, \$1.00.

Second prize—Lantorio Trujillo, Ferndale, 75 cents.

### Sheaf of Oats

First prize—Filadelfo Baca, Upper Town, \$1.00.

### Hogs

One pair of pigs not over 3 months old, First prize—Merril Gonzalez, East Las Vegas, \$2.00.

Second prize—Merril Gonzalez, E. Las Vegas, \$1.00.

### Poland China Boar

First prize—Alberto Trujillo, Sappello, \$5.00.

Following is the prize list for the boys' and girls' clubs in the city:

### Best Garden Club Member East Side Public Schools

First prize—Elise Rosenwald, \$5.00.

Second prize—Earl C. Lewis, \$3.00.

Third prize—Walter McFarland, \$2.00.

### Best Garden Club Member West Side Public Schools

First prize—Joe M. Romero, \$5.00.

Second prize—Enrique Armijo, \$3.00.

Third Prize—Margaret Booth, \$2.00.

### Best Garden Club Member New Mexico Normal University

First prize—Mary Maloney, \$5.00.

Second prize—Frank Fries, \$3.00.

Third prize—Thurston Underwood, \$2.00.

### Best Garden Club Member in Private Schools

First prize—Antonio Archuleta, \$5.00.

Second prize—Alberta Gump, \$3.00.

Third prize—Felipe Guerin, \$2.00.

### Best Three Heads of Cabbage

First prize—Daniel Sundt, \$1.00.

Second prize—Frank Fries, 75 cents.

Third prize—Elnor Nichols, 50 cents.

### Best Three Squashes

First prize—Madeline Harris, \$1.00.

Second prize—Barnett January, 75 cents.

Third prize—Daniel Sundt, 50 cents.

### Best 12 Onions

First prize—Agnes C. de Baca, \$1.00.

Second prize—Anna Herman, 75 cents.

Third prize—Antonio Archuleta, 50 cents.

### Best 12 Tomatoes

First prize—Daniel Sundt, \$1.00.

Second prize—Gerald Ryan, 75 cents.

### Best 12 Carrots

First prize—Mary Maloney, \$1.00.

Second prize—Anna Herman, 75 cents.

Third prize—Alberta Gump, 50 cents.

### Best 12 Turnips

First prize—Anna Herman, \$1.00.

Second prize—Elise Rosenwald, 75 cents.

### Best 12 Parsnips

First prize—Ellis Siglitz, \$1.00.

Second prize—Thurston Underwood, 75 cents.

### Best 12 Red Beets

First prize—Alberta Gump, \$1.00.

Second prize—Elnor Nichols, 75 cents.

Third prize—Ellis Siglitz, 50 cents.

### Best Three Cauliflower

First prize—Frank Fries, \$1.00.

Second prize—Mary Maloney, 75 cents.

### Best 6 Heads of Celery Roots

First prize—Anna Herman, \$1.00.

Second prize—Mary Maloney, 75 cents.

Second prize—William Buchanan, 50 cents.

### Best 12 Cucumbers

None exhibited.

### Best 6 Peppers

First prize—Mary Maloney, \$1.00.

Second prize—Jose C. de Baca, 75 cents.

Third prize—Mary Fidel, 50 cents.

### Best 3 Sugar Beets

First prize—Gerald Ryan, \$1.00.

Second prize—Frederick Ilfeld, 75 cents.

Third prize—Alfonso Romero, 50 cents.

### Canning

Best exhibit of canned vegetables and fruits—

First prize—Gladys Gonzalez, \$2.00.

Second prize—Julia Gonzalez, \$1.00.

Third prize—Fannie Gonzalez, 50 cents.

Best sugar beet syrup—

First prize—Antonio Gonzalez, \$1.00.

### Cooking

Best cooking exhibit and record—

First prize—Sylvia Gattignol, \$2.00.

Second prize—Alberta Gump, \$1.00.

### Live Stock

Best cow and record—

First prize—Antonio Gonzalez, \$1.00.

Second prize—Frank Carroon, \$2.00.

Best home produced pound of butter—

First prize—Antonio Gonzalez, \$1.00.

Best quart of buttermilk—

First prize—Antonio Gonzalez, 75 cents.

Best pound of cottage cheese—

First prize—Antonio Gonzalez, 50 cents.

Best pure bred 2 pullets and cockerel—

First prize—Henry B. Roberts, \$3.00.

Second prize—Frank Carroon, \$2.00.

Best pair of rabbits—

First Prize—Paul Ehrlich, \$1.00.

Second Prize—Thurston Underwood, 75 cents.

Third prize—Earnest Ehrlich, 50 cents.

### Calf

First prize—Julia Gonzalez.

Second prize—Gladys Gonzalez.

### Pigeons

First prize—Mathew Calghom.

### Pigs

First prize—Merril Gnozalet.

Second prize—Merril Gonzalez.

Third prize—Alberto Trujillo.

### HUN COUNTER ATTACKS EASILY REPULSED BY PERSHING'S TROOPS

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 16.—The Germans today continued their resistance against the advance of the American forces on this front, the strength of the opposition fully equalling that of yesterday.

With machine guns, some artillery fire and minor counter attacks the Germans this morning interposed desperate resistance to Pershing's men all along the line.

All the counter attacks were easily repulsed. They had the appearance, because of the small numbers of men employed of being efforts to throw confusion into the American ranks in order to gain time.

The principal American activity this morning was on the left of the battle sector. There was some activity east of the River Meuse. The enemy threw gas shells into the Chatillon woods last night and bombarded Huilleres farm.

The advance of the Americans yesterday has been maintained everywhere and some slight gains were recorded during the night. The forward elements of the American troops

consisting of machine gunners are occupying the organized shell holes.

The confusion among the German units, due to the amalgamation of various organizations increases daily.

Even this method does not prevent the strength of the units from decreasing steadily.

Miss Saritha Montoya died at 3:30 p. h. Sunday at her home on the West side of heart trouble after an illness of six months.

Mrs. Marianita Sanchez died at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Monday at her home, 216 Commerce street, after a long illness. Mrs. Sanchez was 83 years of age. A son, Roman Baca, is employed by Gross, Kelly & Co. Two daughters also survive—Mrs. Eulalia Moldonado and Mrs. Louisa Gonzales.

News of the death of Jose Armijo last Friday at Nashville, Tenn., has been received by his father, Pablo E. Armijo. Jose left with other Las Vegas men about a month ago to take employment at Nashville. He was 20 years of age.

Florentino Montoya, assistant county superintendent of schools, died at his home on the West side at 5:30 o'clock a. m. Monday after an illness of but one week with influenza. Mr. Montoya was but 42 years of age and known to nearly everybody in the county. His wife died three years ago, and six children survive him. Mr. Montoya will be remembered for his genial disposition and big heartedness.

Funeral of Mrs. Leonardo Montayo occurred Sunday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, being largely attended. Mrs. Montoya had been sick but a short time with pneumonia. Her husband is a well-known employe of the Santa Fe round house and a brother of Florentino Montayo, who passed away Monday.

Cruz Gallegos, a merchant of Los Villes, passed away Saturday evening after a long illness with kidney trouble. Mr. Gallegos was 70 years of age and a pioneer of San Miguel county. The funeral occurred Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Los Villes, interment being made in the cemetery at that place.

Manuel Montoya, the six-year old son of Florentino Montoya, who died yesterday morning with Spanish influenza, passed away about noon yesterday. Five other children of Mr. Montoya are ill but reported better. The funeral of Manuel occurred yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, interment being in St. Joseph's cemetery under direction of J. C. Johnson and Sons.

The funeral of Jose Armijo, who died last Friday at Nashville, Tenn., was held this morning at 10 o'clock. He was a son of Pablo E. Armijo. A brother and cousin accompanied the body to this city, arriving here last night on train No. 9. Interment was in St. Joseph's cemetery.

The time for the return of questionnaires to the local board has been extended until after the election. This action has been decided upon by members of the local board after a conference with the medical board of defense as a precautionary measure against the spread of contagion. Registrants from outlying districts are requested to not come into Las Vegas for the purpose of returning their questionnaires until the influenza epidemic has abated.

**STATE LAND COMMISSIONER IS VICTIM OF SPANISH INFLUENZA**

Santa Fe, Oct. 15.—Land Commissioner Robert P. Ervien died late today of double pneumonia, the sequel of an attack of Spanish influenza which he contracted on one of his official trips for the state. The illness took a rapid turn for the worse yesterday and he was found to be too ill to be taken from his home to St. Vincent's sanitarium last evening, as had been planned. He lapsed into unconsciousness early this morning and attending physicians held out no hope for recovery.

Ervien was one of the most popular men at the capitol and the entire city is in distress over his death. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth but had been a resident of New Mexico for more than a quarter of a century. It was at Ogontz, Pa., near Philadelphia, that he saw the light of day on December 8, 1866, being therefore in his 52nd year. He is the son of John A. and Margaret (Myers) Ervien. He attended the public schools of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; the Friends Central school at Philadelphia and graduated from Swarthmore college in 1888. Before coming to Clayton, Union county, in 1890, he was draftsman with the Philadelphia and Reading Railway company. At Clayton he was in the general merchandise business from 1890 to 1903, manager of the Clayton Electric light plant 1903 to 1911; assessor Union county 1901 to 1903; member territorial board of equalization 1903 to 1907 and was appointed territorial commissioner of public lands in 1907, succeeding A. A. Keen. He was elected in 1911 as the first state land commissioner and formulated the administrative policies which made his administration such a success for the commonwealth. Ervien is married and has two stalwart sons, Howell G., who is with Company B, 143rd Machine Gun Battery of the Fortieth division in France, and John, who is timber inspector on the Zuni forest. Mr. Ervien was active in Santa Fe lodge, B. P. O. E.

The names of the following New Mexico boys appear on today's casualty list: Tony Romero of Trampas, N. M., died of disease; Andres Saavedra, of Polvadera, severely wounded; Silas Tafoya of Dixon, died of wounds and Emil Wohlsmuth of Tularosa.

Cards have been received to the effect that Roy Prentice and Fred Anton, both former residents of this city, have arrived safely in France with the 69th railway engineers.

Charles Greenclay has purchased the F. J. Gehring hardware store and expects to take the business over in a short time.

J. R. Redd of Ifeld's wholesale house, received word this morning of the death of his brother, Ernest Redd, who was killed in action the 13th day of September.

**FOR RENT**—Jones and Gleason corner building with bar fixtures, pool tables, restaurant, partly furnished. Will rent together or separately. Jones and Gleason, Santa Rosa, N. M.

**NEW MEXICO BOYS MURDERED**

Santa Fe, Oct. 15.—Authorities were notified today that two New Mexico boys, Paul McCurry and J. A. Kealy, each aged 17 years, had been murdered in Arizona and their bodies thrown into the Black river, 25 miles north of Fort Apache, Arizona. They had started on a hunting trip with a burro pack train, an aged man acting as guide. They had \$125 in cash or their person. Later, the old man was seen alone. The boys were the sons of J. W. McCurry and Garrett Bean, of Deming, and the latter, accompanied by Grundy Blevins, brother-in-law of McCurry, have gone to Arizona to take up the trail of the murderer.

It is reported that there are 65 cases of the influenza in Roy, N. M., and among these both of the resident physicians and Roy is in dire need of medical attention.

**CONTROL OF COFFEE.**

Washington, Oct. 15.—To adjust coffee imports with shipping conditions and to insure necessary supplies, control of the importation of coffee has been taken over by the sugar equalization board. Outstanding licenses have been revoked as to ocean shipment after October 18. In announcing the arrangement today the food administration said rationing is not contemplated, but that the people would be expected to reduce consumption.

**STOCK DRIVEWAY**

Santa Fe, Oct. 15.—A stock driveway has been created in southwestern New Mexico, by the withdrawal of 19,992 acres of the Coronado national forest.

**CONVENTION POSTPONED**

Santa Fe, Oct. 14.—The democratic county convention for Dona Ana county, which was to have been held at Las Cruces last Thursday, was postponed until tomorrow, October 15.

**ROSWELL MAYOR DIES.**

Roswell, N. M., Oct. 14.—Mayor C. F. Montgomery died of influenza this morning. There were two other deaths yesterday. There are about 350 cases in this city.

**RESCUE PARTIES GIVE AID TO HOMELESS SETTLERS FOUND HALF-STARVED**

Duluth, Oct. 15.—More than 600 bodies of victims of the forest fires that raged in this vicinity Saturday and Sunday have been recovered. It is the opinion of the rescue parties that other hundreds are yet to be found.

During the night those detailed to clear the roads and rebuild bridges covered miles of territory which has been untouched by rescue workers and searching parties and sent to relief stations many truckloads of badly burned, half-starved settlers who were found wandering aimlessly. Many of the bodies brought in today bore indications that death was caused by exposure and lack of food, rather than from burns. Many bodies were found in the outlying districts, with heads and hands swathed in rude bandages. The first rescue party into the Fond Du Lac Indian reservation brought reports of many deaths among the Indians. Some, however, saved themselves by taking refuge in lakes and streams until the fire passed.

Washington, Oct. 15.—President Wilson today issued this statement on the fourth Liberty loan:

"The reply to the German government to my note of inquiry dated October 8 gives occasion for me to say to my fellow countrymen that neither that reply nor any other recent events have in any way diminished the vital importance of the Liberty loan. Relaxation now would mean defeat when victory seems to be in sight; would mean years of war instead of peace upon our own terms.

"I earnestly request every patriotic American to leave to the governments of the United States and the allies the momentous discussions initiated by Germany and to remember that to reach man his duty is to strengthen the hands of these governments and do it in the most important way now immediately presented—by subscribing to the utmost of his ability for bonds of the fourth Liberty loan. That loan must be successful. I am sure that the American people will not fail to see their duty and to make it successful."

**PRINCE MAX'S RETIREMENT PREDICTED IN GERMAN CIRCLES**

London, Monday, Oct. 14.—Dispatches from Holland report there is a probability of another turn over in the German chancellorship. The Berlin National Zeitung prints a report of a discussion by an interparty committee of the letter Prince Maximilian wrote to the Prince Alexander of Hohenloe in which he showed a markedly different attitude in political affairs from that proposed in his reichstag address. The committee, according to newspapers recognized that the situation rendered Prince Maximilian's retention in office doubtful. The fact that rumors are current in certain circles in Berlin that Prince Maximilian's retirement is inevitable also is reported in the National Zeitung. Rotterdam reports to the Telegraf that Prince Maximilian's probable successor will be Dr. W. S. Solf, the new foreign minister, or Philip Scheidemann, secretary of state without portfolio. The correspondent attributes this development to the "imminent abdication of the kaiser" which he says the kaiser wished announced two months ago but was dissuaded by the press and others.

**DENIES ABDICATION**

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 15.—The Wolff News agency of Berlin today issued an official denial of the report which had become current in Germany that Emperor William intended to abdicate.

**SHIPS COLLIDE**

Washington, Oct. 14.—In a collision between the United States destroyer Shaw and a British vessel October 9, two officers and 11 men of the destroyer were lost. Thirteen other members of the crew were injured.

**QUAKE WRECKS BUILDINGS**

Havana, Oct. 14.—Widespread damage has been caused by an earthquake in Porto Rico.

## GERMANY WILL GET NO ARMISTICE

Washington, Oct. 14.—President Wilson today informed Germany that the only condition upon which an armistice can be granted is that atrocities on land and sea must cease. He also gave notice that autocracy must go before final peace can come.

When the time to consider an armistice comes, the president said, the military advisors of the United States and the allies will be consulted and no military advantages of the armies fighting the central powers will be lost.

The text of the president's answer follows:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America, in his address to the congress of the United States on the eighth of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communication of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"If must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisors of the government of the United States and the allied governments and the president feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the allies in the field.

"He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider any armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforces withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary also in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the

president delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last. It is as follows:

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed at least its reduction of virtual impotency. The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The president's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The president feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in his fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The president will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial government of Austria-Hungary.

"Accept sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration

(Signed) "ROBERT" LANSING.  
"Mr Frederick Oederlin, charge d'affaires, ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States."

Washington, Oct. 14.—Germany's reply to President Wilson reached the Swiss legation in official form by cable this morning. It was in German text, a translation of which was identical with that received by wireless Saturday night.

Instead of taking the note directly to the white house as he did Prince Maximilian's peace plan, Frederick Oederlin, Swiss charge, communicated with the state department. He was asked to present it to Secretary Lansing at 11:15 o'clock. In the meantime President Wilson had called Secretaries Lansing and Baker to the White House for a conference. Colonel E. M. House was at the conference. The president and Mr. Lansing had been considering the German communication since Saturday night when the unofficial text reached them, and Secretary Baker, just back from France, was prepared to give first-hand information about the situation at the battle front which has brought about the German eagerness for peace.

Secretary Daniels joined the white house conference. The president and his advisers were together for nearly two hours, then the cabinet officers and Colonel House walked over to the state, war and navy buildings, leaving the president alone in his study, where nearly all of his notes and utterances have been drafted.

The Swiss charge appeared at the state department shortly after the appointed time and delivered the note without comment. Colonel House was in Secretary Lansing's office at the time. A few minutes later the note was in the hands of the president. A state department messenger took it to the white house as soon as Secretary Lansing had read the document and found it did not differ from the wireless version.

It developed that Counsellor Polk of the state department was at the British embassy in consultation with Colville Barclay, counsellor and charge in the absence of Lord Reading, and other officials of the embassy.

Counsellor Polk's visit was considered to be significantly connected with the word from London that the British government is inclined to oppose the granting of an armistice until complete guarantees of both mili-

tary and naval nature come from Germany. This development, reported in Associated Press dispatches from London, probably has some relation to the announcement Saturday that Great Britain, France and Italy were agreeing upon a common line of action.

It was suggested that the president might ask for a joint session of the house and senate to communicate his decision and the reasons for it to congress, the country and the world.

Colville Barclay, charge of the British embassy with whom Counsellor Polk had conference at the embassy in the morning, called at the state department late today and again went into consultation with Mr. Polk.

**Turkey's Note Arrives**  
Turkey's long delayed note asking like Germany and Austria that President Wilson take in hand the restoration of peace was received today at the state department.

The note, differing only slightly in phraseology from those of the great central powers was delivered by the Spanish ambassador.

The communication as it reached the state department is unsigned. It was transmitted by Ambassador Riano as "the text of a communication received by the minister of foreign affairs of Spain from the charge d'affaires of Turkey in Madrid on October 12."

London, Oct. 14.—Lord Reading, British ambassador to the United States, was summoned to a meeting of the war cabinet this morning after a conference with Premier Lloyd George, presumably to give the cabinet his personal opinion regarding President Wilson's war views.

"Justice is merciful when there are extenuating circumstances, but when there are none it behooves justice to be stern," said Lord Reading, speaking in his capacity as chief justice at a luncheon to the Serbian minister. He was dealing with the present situation.

### UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER ONLY TERMS THAT WILL BE CONSIDERED.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—Discussion of Germany's peace reply in the Senate was opened today by Senator New of Indiana, republican, who declared nothing short of unconditional surrender of the German army will meet the demands of the American people.

Senator Thomas of Colorado, democrat, introduced a resolution stipulating that no peace pact be entered into by the United States with Germany without a specific recognition of the rights of self-government for Slavonic and Polish people.

Senator Ashurst of Arizona, after conferring with President Wilson today, said:

"The president will take no action that will weaken in the smallest degree the successes of the American and allied armies in the field. On the contrary," Senator Ashurst added, "what he will do will rather strengthen the military situation."

This was the first statement by anybody who has talked with the president.

The senator said that the country should not be worried; that, of course, the president knew the views of Clemenceau and Lloyd George, and was prepared to take the proper step in accord with the allies.

Republican Leader Lodge today introduced a resolution to declare it the sense of the senate that no further communication be had with the German government on the subject of an armistice, and that no communication be had with that government except on the question of unconditional surrender.

Senator Lodge made no comment on the resolution at the time of its introduction.

In the third of President Wilson's fourteen principles which Germany has accepted, Senator New said he saw a plan to write into the peace treaty a free trade agreement.

"I do not believe," he said, "that the American people will willingly or complacently submit to seeing themselves placed at a permanent and irremediable commercial disadvantage thru the forms of the peace agreement, whenever or wherever they may be submitted."

Many resolutions and telegrams received by senators from home states opposing temporizing with Germany and urging unconditional surrender were read into the record.

"It is my firm conviction," declared Senator Brandeges, "that any armistice at this time means the losing of the war. If the war is transferred from the battlefield to the council chamber, the allies will never resume fighting.

"An armistice now would be such a tragedy as the world never looked upon; every hero who has given his life would have made the loss in vain."

Senator Brandeges said he favored continuing this war as the president had been instructed to do when war was declared and that is to a successful conclusion.

Complete degradation of the present German government was advocated by Senator Cummins of Iowa. The allies must make Germany powerless to make war, he said, and unless that is done the millions who have died will have died merely to bring about a truce with brutality. Unconditional surrender of the German armies must come before peace, he declared.

Senator Reed, democrat of Missouri, declared an "unfortunate impression" was being created to the effect that the president intends negotiations with Germany to bring about an armistice and peace by negotiation.

"It is inconceivable that these conclusions are correct," said he.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma introduced a resolution proposing uninterrupted prosecution of the war and the making of a peace treaty with only the people of Germany through representatives elected by them.

London, Oct. 14.—While certain developments are taking place, the Centrals News Agency, says it learns that the British government will resolutely oppose the granting of any armistice to Germany unless absolute guarantees, both military and naval, are coming.

The London newspapers are publishing numerous interviews with leading men of all classes of public life on the German reply to President Wilson. The dominant note throughout these is distrust of Germany's good faith.

Word was received here this morning stating that Clyde Williams died at his home in Denver Tuesday morning. Mr. Williams was a professor for several years at the Normal University and loved by everyone who knew him.

To him is due the credit of the erection of the manual training building of the Normal and this building has been praised by many of the best mechanical magazines of the country. During his residence in Las Vegas he not only made friends in the school, but many friends throughout the city and state.

He was born in Ottawa, Kansas, where he spent most of his life after completing school. He was connected with the manual training department of the Kansas Agricultural college for three years, later coming here to teach in the Normal.

He left here last summer for Denver, Colorado, to accept a position with the Gates Rubber company. The cause of his death is not known. The funeral took place this afternoon in Denver. The flag at the Normal university was kept at half mast all day in his honor.

Mr. Williams is survived by his wife and son, Claude, who were with him at the time of death.

Tuesday evening Doctor H. J. Mueller, one of Las Vegas' most prominent physicians, passed away at his home on Sixth street from pneumonia. Dr. Mueller contracted Spanish influenza several days ago, which later developed into pneumonia.

He was born in Red Bud, Ill., where he spent a portion of his childhood, later moving to St. Louis, Mo., which was his home previous to his coming here. He has been a resident of Las Vegas for 20 years and is a well known and honored citizen. He had enlisted as a physician in the United States and was expecting to be called for service in the near future.

He is survived by a brother, Peter, of St. Louis, Mo., and a son, Nelson, who was with him at the time of his death.

The body was taken Wednesday to St. Louis, accompanied by Miss Martin, a trained nurse, and his son, Nelson.

**MALADY REACHES**

**HEIGHT IN DENVER**

Denver, Oct. 17.—That the crest of the epidemic of Spanish influenza has been reached in Denver is the opinion of Dr. William H. Sharpley. He expects the epidemic to remain at the peak until Sunday.

The total number of deaths attributable to the malady which had been reported in the last 22 hours is nineteen. In the same period 185 new cases were reported.

**FEAR CODE MESSAGES**

New York, Oct. 17.—German censors, fearing the possible existence of code messages intended for American prisoners in Germany, have forbidden the importation of used books or of new books containing cards or labels, it was announced here today by the American Library association. The association asks for volumes antedating the war, Germany objecting to books which might deal with the war from the viewpoint of other nationalities.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Negotiations for a rationing agreement with Hol-

land are to be resumed in London immediately.

It is expected that a new agreement port will be reached, similar somewhat to the commercial agreements with other neutral countries whereby they get needed supplies.

Holland has decided to release from her ports approximately 50,000 tons of idle shipping to carry the balance of grain due her in accordance with the terms of President Wilson's offer last March which provided 100,000 tons of bread cereals, half to come from the United States and half from South America.

**HUN LINE CRUMBLING.**

Paris, Oct. 17.—Resistance by the Germans is crumbling all along the battle front except in the region of the Argonne and northern Champagne. There American troops under Generals Liggett, Cameron and Bullard, and French troops under General Gouraud are engaged in desperate fighting.

The Prussian guards, ceding ground inch by inch are dying, but not surrendering, in an effort to save their right wing.

**PRESIDENT'S ANSWER**

**TO AUSTRIA**

Rome, Wednesday, Oct. 17.—President Wilson's decision to send a separate answer to Austria-Hungary's peace proposal is treated in a semi-official note here as follows:

"President Wilson will give a separate answer to Austria-Hungary, as it is evidently necessary to give special consideration to the peculiar ethnical and internal conditions of the central empires in order that President Wilson's high aims of liberty and justice may be attained."

**FIXES RATE.**

Denver, Colo., Oct. 17.—The state board of equalization today fixed the rate for all purposes at 2.77 mills. This constitutes a reduction of 0.35 mills in comparison with last year's levy of 3.12 mills.

**STERLING KILLED**

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 17.—Congressman John A. Sterling of this city was killed when an automobile in which he was riding fell over an embankment near here today.

**NO EXTENSION OF LOAN.**

Washington, Oct. 17.—There will be no extension of the Liberty loan subscription period past Saturday night, Secretary McAdoo states emphatically today. Furthermore, said the secretary, it will be necessary to a fifth and perhaps a sixth loan regardless of the outcome of the German present peace negotiations.

**GERMANS ROUTED.**

Paris, Oct. 17.—The whole of the German army of General von Armin is in retreat from the North sea to the region of Lille, having been beaten back and overthrown by the allied attack today. The retirement is assuming the proportions of a rout. Seventeen divisions, comprise the army of von Armin.

**THE GALLANT GERMAN NAVY**  
(Indianapolis News)

One of the oddest kinks in the kinky imperial mind is revealed in the reference to "my navy" in the kaiser's proclamation addressed to his military establishment. "My navy," he says,

"is holding its own against the united enemy naval forces and supporting the army in its difficult struggle." Only a Teutonic mind could get any glory out of the performances of a navy that for four years has been skulking around the Kiel canal and running every time the enemy ship was sighted. With such a battle scheme, "holding its own" was not the most difficult manner in the world.

If you refuse to fight it is certain that, in one sense, you cannot lose. In that sense the German navy has been a glorious victor. It has lost nothing because it has risked nothing. The kaiser's grandiloquent phrase gives the impression that the German navy has been rushing out every day to give battle to the "united enemy naval forces" against great odds and coming out of the struggle with honors even. What would the English and American fleets give for a chance at the German navy if it could be got away from its hole! But there is no chance. It is so much easier to win victories by running and hiding. The very worst you can do is "hold your own."

**FUNERAL OF ROBERT ERVIEN.**

Santa Fe, Oct. 17.—Rev. Walter Trowbridge of the Church of the Holy Faith will officiate at the funeral of Land Commissioner R. P. Ervien today. Interment will be in Fairview cemetery. The pall bearers will be: Honorary, Gov. W. E. Lindsey, Chief Justice R. H. Hanna, Justice C. J. Romrets, Col. Jose D. Sena, Attorney General Harry L. Patton, Hon. Charles Springer, Hon. H. O. Bursum, Hon. Levi A. Hughes, Hon. Arthur Seligman, Hon. H. L. Hall, Hon. Eufrazio Gallegos, S. Ppitz, Eduardo M. Otero, Thomas P. Cable, H. B. Hening and Corporation Commissioner Hugh H. Williams. The active pall bearers will be State Engineer James A. French, Captain E. Muller, Justice F. W. Parker, R. W. Isaacs, A. B. Renehan and Carl Eklund.

**PROBE SMITH'S SANITY.**

Santa Fe, Oct. 17.—Governor W. E. Lindsey yesterday formally refused to interfere further in the sentence of hanging imposed on A. B. Smith, alias Dashley, convicted of murder in connection with the killing of Sheriff Stephens of Luma county. Governor Lindsey has reprieved Smith to October 25 in order that his sanity might be inquired into as representations and affidavits had been presented to show that Smith had been a mormon all his life. The governor conversed with the prisoner personally and also had Dr. Hedding examine him and came to the conclusion that Smith is sufficiently sane to be responsible for his acts. The case had been affirmed in the state supreme court.

Paris, Oct. 17.—Five German officers have been arrested at Roulers by the French and held for court martial on a charge of ordering their soldiers to steal the goods of the inhabitants of Roulers, says the Matin. Numerous prisoners captured at Roulers had stolen goods of various kinds in their possession. They declared they acted under orders and designated the officers now under arrest.

Try an Opti ewant ad if you have a room to rent.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Indications of the serious state of affairs in Austria-Hungary continued to reach the state department today in dispatches from Berne which said the dual monarchy is facing a decisive political crisis. It is reported that the emperor will at a meeting of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations take occasion to issue a manifesto to the people granting a more liberal system of government.

On October 10 the Polish members of the reichrath of which there are about 86, met in Cracow and effected an organization which declared that the Poles will no longer sit in the reichrath. This, the advices, may be taken to indicate a move on the part of the people of Poland not only to establish their own government but to align themselves with and be supported by the Austrian Poles against Austria-Hungary as well as Germany.

The Frankfort Zeitung reports that the general strike which began some days ago in Bohemia is spreading throughout that province. A large portion of Austria's military supplies come from this district.

**CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE**

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Fresh strength developed in the corn market today as a result of denial of reports that Germany had capitulated. Talk of the possibility that a minimum price on corn would be established acted somewhat as a bullish factor. Opening prices, which range from the some as yesterday's finish to 3% higher with November \$1.18 to \$1.21½ and December \$1.15½ to \$1.17, were followed by a setback to under the previous close, but decided upturns ensued.

Oats kept pace with corn. Lower quotations on hogs weakened provisions. Pork led the decline. The closing quotations were: Corn, Nov. \$1.19 3-8; Dec. \$1.15½. Oats, Nov. 67½; Dec. 65. Pork, Nov. \$35.20; Jan. \$39. Lard, Nov. \$24.62; Jan. \$23.4. Ribs, Nov. \$21.12; Jan. \$20.17.

**KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK**

Kansas City, Oct. 17.—Hogs, receipts 8,000. Market steady. Heavy \$17.40 @18; lights \$17@17.75; pigs \$15@17. Cattle, receipts 9,000. Market strong. Prime fed steers \$17@19.15, western steers \$9@13.50; cows \$6@11.50; heifers \$7@12.50; stockers and feeders \$7@13; calves \$7@11.50. Sheep, receipts 14,000. Market strong. Lambs \$13.50@15.50; yearlings \$9@11; wethers \$9.50@10.50, ewes \$8@9.25.

**SHIPS COLLIDE.**

New York, Oct. 17.—The British freight steamship Port Phillip, outbound, was sunk in a collision with a United States warship off Swinburne island in the lower bay yesterday. The crew of 50 men were saved.

**NO REFUND OF LIQUOR FEES.**

Santa Fe, Oct. 17.—Attorney General Harry L. Patton rules yesterday in a letter to County Clerk R. F. Ballard of Roswell that there can be no refund legally of license fees to liquor dealers put out of business by state prohibition before their license had expired.

Kaiser Bill will soon be telling his loyal dupes that he has skillfully lured the Americans across the Rhine.